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No. 1,671.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, *3rd August* 1872.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. M. MACDONALD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction,

To

W. HUDLESTON, ESQ.,
Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George,

Introduction.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1871-72. Mr. Powell was at the head of the department during the whole year, and it is only in consequence of his absence on privilege leave since the 9th May that the preparation of this report has devolved on me.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number of schools and scholars.

2. The increase in the number of schools and scholars is unprecedented. There are 922 more schools than there were last year, and 19,980 more scholars. It will be seen from the table given in the margin that almost the whole of this increase arises from the spread of elementary education. The decrease in the number of colleges is attributable to the abolition of a small F.A. Class in the High School at Coimbatore. Two Higher Class Schools have been transferred to the Middle Class, viz., the Harris' School,

Classification by Standard of Instruction.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Colleges	14	13	453	418
Higher Class Schools ...	67	52	12,554	11,883
Middle do. ...	471	484	24,869	23,346
Lower do. ...	2,491	3,373	56,576	76,741
Mixed Middle Class Schools	25	23	1,163	1,227
Do. Lower do. ...	264	273	10,005	10,977
Girls' Schools, Higher Class.	1	1	132	116
Do. Middle do....	90	84	5,402	5,364
Do. Lower do....	45	78	1,656	2,787
Normal Schools	16	16	1,909	1,785
Professional Schools ...	4	4	513	548
Total ...	3,479	4,401	115,212	135,192

Triplicane, and the Free Church Mission Branch School, Black Town, and one Middle Class School has been transferred to the Higher Class, viz., the Free Church Mission Branch School, Conjeveram. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars, with reference to the source from which the schools are supported and the districts in which they are situated. One Government School, the Taluq School of Gudur, in the Kistna District, has been closed, and the attendance in the Government Schools shows a falling off of 1,464, mainly owing, as will be shown elsewhere, to the establishment of Results' Schools and the introduction of higher rates of school fees from the 1st September. Nearly two-thirds of the increase is to be found under the head of Aided Schools, and the remainder under the head of schools which, although under inspection, received no aid. The only division which has fallen off is the sixth, there being fewer scholars in Malabar and fewer schools in South Canara than there were last year. The districts which show the greatest advance are Tanjore, the Godavery, Madras, including Chingleput, and Coimbatore, including the Neilgherries. In these districts education has always flourished, but Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which have been hitherto backward districts, show an advance this year much above the general average. Tinnevelly and Madura are conspicuous among the Tamil Districts, and Bellary and the Kistna among the Telugu Districts, for the small number of new schools brought under inspection during the year:—

Distribution of Schools in three great classes and by Districts.	1870-71.		1871-72.					
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase.		Decrease.	
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Colleges and Schools	119	10,811	118	9,347	...	...	1	1,464
Aided Schools	2,313	84,677	2,904*	98,815	591	13,638	...	...
Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid	1,047	19,724	1,379	27,530	332	7,806	...	...
† Total ...	3,479	115,212	4,401	135,192	923	21,444	1	1,464
1st Dn. Ganjam	80	2,778	180	4,089	100	1,311	...	...
1st Dn. Vizagapatam	95	3,096	154	4,473	59	1,377	...	...
1st Dn. Godavery	160	4,713	285	7,799	125	3,086	...	...
1st Dn. Kistna	84	2,646	88	2,966	4	320	...	...
2nd Dn. Bellary	153	4,274	156	4,356	3	82	...	...
2nd Dn. Kurnool	139	2,664	199	3,500	60	836	...	...
2nd Dn. Cuddapah	193	3,568	212	4,057	19	489	...	...
2nd Dn. Nellore	247	5,235	270	5,371	23	146	...	...

	Schools.	Pupils.
* Entirely from Local Funds	2,361	63,898
From Provincial Funds	484	31,561
From Provincial as well as Local Funds	59	2,856
	2,904	98,815
† Total Increase ...	922	19,989

Distribution of Schools in three great classes and by Districts.	1870-71.		1871-72.					
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase.		Decrease.	
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
3rd Dn. Madras and Chingleput...	280	17,490	348	19,750	68	2,260	..	...
3rd Dn. South Arcot	222	5,907	259	6,608	37	701	...	...
4th Dn. North Arcot	189	5,997	223	7,165	34	1,168	...	...
4th Dn. Salem	158	4,346	190	4,849	32	503	...	...
4th Dn. Tanjore	119	7,714	341	11,680	222	3,966	...	...
4th Dn. Trichinopoly	73	2,744	112	3,682	39	938	...	...
5th Dn. Coimbatore	394	8,574	486	10,764	92	2,190	...	...
5th Dn. Madura	276	8,079	282	8,285	6	206	...	...
5th Dn. Tinnevelly	326	11,048	328	11,849	2	801	...	...
6th Dn. Malabar	196	11,121	199	10,560	3	...	...	561
6th Dn. South Canara	95	3,228	89	3,389	...	161	6	...
* Total ...	3,479	115,212	4,401	135,192	928	20,541	6	561

	Schools.	Pupils.
* Total Increase...	922	19,980

Distribution of schools and pupils.

3. The following tables show the distribution of the schools in the several districts on the 31st March 1872:—

8

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

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools. Class.	No.	Pupils.	Government Colleges and Schools. Number of Institutions.	Government Colleges and Schools. Pupils.	Private Colleges. Union Schools.	Union Schools. Pupils.	Receiving Grants-in-aid. From Provincial Funds. Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	From Local Funds. Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Grants-in-aid. From Provincial Funds. Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	From Local Funds. Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Total Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.	Pupils.	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Educational Division.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
Ganjam	Higher.	1	159	25	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	426	120	2,036	2,462	24	546	157	3,008	180	4,089	I.	19,327	1,785
	Middle.	5	188																						
	Lower.	16	736																						
	Normal.	1	8																						
Vizagapatam ...	Middle.	6	211	7	291	1	40	1	165	...	...	11	422	125	3,211	3,798	9	344	147	4,182	154	4,473			
	Normal.	1	80																						
Godavery	Higher.	1	193	4	329	162	8,814	1	112	4	295	28	1,327	86	1,917	3,656	...	...	281	7,470	285	7,799			
	Middle.	2	125																						
	Normal.	1	13																						
Kistna	Middle.	1	84	1	84	3	102	5	470	2	31	15	666	51	1,382	2,549	11	231	87	2,882	88	2,966			
Bellary	College.	1	12	4	309	9	308	4	512	1	42	3	161	78	1,859	2,574	57	1,165	152	4,047	156	4,356	II.	17,284	766
	Higher.	1	210																						
	Middle.	2	87																						
Cuddapah	Higher.	1	204	1	204	4	157	1	46	...	...	4	167	80	1,759	1,972	122	1,724	211	3,853	212	4,057			
Kurnool	Higher.	1	121	3	164	3	113	...	...	...	...	3	92	87	1,765	1,857	103	1,366	196	3,336	199	3,500			
	Middle.	2	43																						
Nellore	Middle.	1	49	2	89	8	297	1	263	3	8	7	221	145	3,096	3,664	104	1,331	268	5,282	270	5,371			
	Lower.*	1	40																						
Madras and Chingleput.	College†	3	132	18	1,619	2	308	64	7,092	33	1,2	18	2,957	104	3,118	14,927	109	2,896	330	18,131	348	19,750	III.	26,558	2,211
	Higher.	2	340																						
	Middle.	6	281																						
	Mixed Middle.	1	25																						
	Normal.	2	293																						
	Professional.	4	548																						
South Arcot... ...	Higher.	1	187	10	592	5	118	4	262	...	...	8	544	196	2,523	3,329	126	2,574	249	6,016	259	6,608			
	Middle.	9	405																						
North Arcot... ...	Higher.	1	284	7	870	1	38	6	550	...	...	33	1,161	157	4,091	5,802	19	455	216	6,295	223	7,165	IV.	27,376	2,709
	Middle.	5	395																						
	Normal.	1	191																						
Salem...	Higher.	1	353	6	693	5	248	7	835	2		25	814	84	1,884	3,079	61	859	184	4,166	190	4,849			
	Middle.	5	330																						
Tanjore	College.	1	98	8	837	...	...	23	2,245	25		30	1,802	20	708	5,544	255	5,299	333	10,843	341	11,680			
	Higher.	1	391																						
	Middle.	6	438																						
Trichinopoly ...	Middle.	1	137	2	348	...	...	13	629	12		17	495	33	924	2,491	35	843	110	3,334	112	3,682			
	Normal.	1	211																						
Coimbatore	Middle.	6	327	6	527	2	49	8	541	1		35	1,624	253	5,141	7,335	181	3,053	480	10,437	486	10,764	V.	30,898	737
Madura	Higher.	1	290	3	419	...	...	5	282	17		16	732	95	3,150	4,631	146	3,244	279	7,875	282	8,285			
	Middle.	2	129									16	519	8	313	11,849	...	...	328	11,849	328	11,849			
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1,931	267															

* This school (Yenadi School, Sriharicottah) is under the Educational Inspector, Third Divi

† Includes the Senior or Collegiate Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools. Class.	No.	Pupils.	Government Colleges and Schools. Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Union Schools.	Pupils.	Private Colleges Receiving in-aid. From Provincial Funds. Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	From Local Funds. Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	From Provincial Funds. Pupils.	From Local Funds. Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Total Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.	Pupils.	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Educational Division.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
Malabar	College.	1	21	6	633	*32	1,520	11	951	14	380	123	115	5,896	7,850	19	1,057	193	9,927	199	10,560	VI.	16,949	1,110
	Higher.	1	322																					
	Middle.	3	195																					
	Normal.	1	95																					
South Canara ...	College.	1	18	7	477	†25	960	10	627	5	154	...	27	729	1,510	15	442	82	2,912	89	3,389			
	Higher.	1	215																					
	Middle.	4	106																					
	Normal.	1	138																					
Total ...				118	9,347	563	8,067	201	17,208	386	13,316	14,353	1,774	45,502	90,379	1,376	27,399	4,283	125,845	4,401	135,192	...	135,192	9,318

* Of these two are Unaided Schools with an attendance of 51 pupils.

† Of these one is an Unaided School with an attendance of 80 pupils.

N B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presi- Division, though they are included among the schools of the Fourth Division; the number of pupils in them was 211 and 191 respectively.

2nd.—With reference to the Standard of Instruction :—

Districts.	Boys' Schools.										Mixed Schools.				Girls' Schools.								Normal Schools.		Professional Schools.			
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
First Division.																												
Ganjam ...	...	...	1	159	19	639	158	3,272	178	4,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	11	1	8	...	...	180	4,089
Vizagapatam.	...	...	3	451	21	629	124	3,062	148	4,142	...	...	1	38	...	...	1	a 38	4	213	4	213	1	80	...	...	154	4,473
Godavery ...	...	...	4	635	31	1,275	246	5,759	281	7,640	...	...	...	...	1	111	1	b 111	2	35	2	35	1	18	...	...	285	7,799
Kistna ...	1	17	2	356	19	791	65	1,668	87	2,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	144	...	...	88	2,966
Second Division.																												
Bellary ...	1	12	2	502	16	677	133	2,970	152	4,161	...	...	1	78	...	...	1	c 78	2	62	3	117	...	...	...	...	156	4,356
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	121	8	248	190	3,131	199	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	3,500
Cuddapah ...	...	...	1	204	3	324	202	3,483	211	4,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	212	4,057
Nellore ...	...	...	1	263	15	544	246	4,399	262	5,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	7	142	8	165	...	...	...	...	270	5,371
Third Division.																												
Madras and Chingleput...	6	231	17	4,292	29	3,131	222	6,336	274	13,990	...	...	6	399	12	714	18	d 1,113	1	116	35	2,835	14	853	50	3,806	2	293	4	548	348	19,750
South Arcot...	...	...	3	505	20	888	231	5,068	254	6,461	...	...	1	30	...	...	1	e 30	...	...	3	88	1	29	4	117	...	...	...	...	259	6,668
Fourth Division																												
North Arcot.	...	...	1	284	37	1,701	177	4,584	215	6,569	...	...	1	56	...	...	1	f 56	...	...	4	289	2	60	6	349	1	191	...	...	225	7,165
Salem ...	...	...	1	353	35	1,441	147	2,779	183	4,573	...	...	2	58	...	...	2	g 58	...	...	5	218	...	...	5	218	...	...	...	...	199	4,849
Tanjore ...	3	119	7	1,639	46	2,945	270	6,350	326	11,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	476	5	151	15	627	...	...	...	...	341	11,680
Trichinopoly	...	...	2	578	26	790	78	1,939	106	3,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	141	1	23	3	164	1	211	...	...	112	3,682
Fifth Division.																												
Coimbatore ...	...	...	1	356	41	1,843	434	8,194	476	10,393	...	...	8	274	...	...	8	h 274	...	...	1	68	1	29	2	97	...	...	...	...	486	10,764
Madura ...	...	...	1	290	23	1,107	249	6,592	273	7,989	...	...	...	...	2	39	2	i 39	...	...	...	...	6	179	6	179	1	78	...	...	282	8,285
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	1	204	38	1,349	106	3,807	145	5,360	...	...	...	...	141	4,612	141	j 4,612	...	...	9	463	28	880	37	1,343	5	534	...	...	528	11,849
Sixth Division.																												
Malabar ...	1	21	2	476	33	2,172	51	1,916	87	4,585	...	...	3	294	101	5,101	104	k 5,395	...	...	7	485	...	...	7	485	1	95	...	...	199	10,560
South Canara.	1	18	1	215	19	873	44	1,450	65	2,556	...	...	...	...	16	400	16	m 400	3	177	4	118	7	295	1	138	...	...	89	3,389
Total ...	13	418	52	11,883	484	23,367	3,373	76,720	3,922	112,388	...	...	23	1,327	273	10,077	296	12,204	1	116	84	5,364	78	2787	163	8,267	16	1,785	4	548	4401	135,192

a Of these 24 are girls.
b Of these 3 are girls.
c Of these 39 are girls.
d Of these 466 are girls.
e Of these 13 are girls.
f Of these 27 are girls.
g Of these 30 are girls.

h Of these 32 are girls.
i Of these 14 are girls.
j Of these 1,192 are girls.
k Of these 562 are girls.
m Of these 71 are girls.

Total ... 2,461

Note.—Girls attending Lo

Ganjam ...	17
Vizagapatam	110
Godavery ...	50
Kistna ...	14
Bellary ...	8
Kurnool ...	4
Cuddapah ...	8
Nellore ...	107
Madras and Chingleput...	34

Girls attending purely Fema

Do. Mixe
Do. Lower Cla
Do. Norm

Class Boys' Village Schools—

South Arcot...	64
North Arcot...	24
Salem ...	2
Tanjore ...	5
Coimbatore ...	101
Madura ...	155
Tinnevelly ...	...
Malabar ...	1
Total ...	354

Schools ...	6,267
Do. ...	3,461
Village Boys' Schools ...	354
Schools ...	101
Total ...	11,183

Ratio of education to area and population.

4. Mr. Powell expressed some doubts last year as to the correctness of the areas and population hitherto assigned to the different districts in the annual reports. The figures entered in the following table have been recently obtained from the Revenue Board, but even they do not represent the result of the late census. For convenience of reference, the districts and divisions are arranged according to their relative educational position, so far as it can be deduced from statistics, which merely show the quantity and not the quality of education in each district. It may be remarked that Madras, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore stand, as they did last year, at the head of the list, and the Kistna and Vizagapatam at the bottom. The relative place of South Canara, Kurnool, and Cuddapah also remain unaltered. Tanjore and the Godavery stand much higher than they did, the former gaining three and the latter seven places, while Trichinopoly and Ganjam respectively gain two places. South Arcot and Bellary lose three places; Malabar and Madura two; Nellore, North Arcot, and Salem one. On the whole the Telugu Divisions are the most backward and the Tamil Divisions the most advanced, while the Western Coast occupies an intermediate position :—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.
Madras	2,780	1,336,184	19,750	68
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,689,421	11,849	143
Coimbatore	8,181	1,804,899	10,764	168
Tanjore	3,654	1,975,042	11,680	169
Godavery	6,224	1,584,179	7,799	203
Malabar	6,002	2,274,466	10,560	215
Nellore	8,462	1,375,349	5,371	256
South Arcot	4,873	1,762,525	6,608	267
South Canara	3,902	918,870	3,389	271
Madura	9,502	2,259,263	8,285	273
Kurnool	7,358	955,457	3,500	273
North Arcot	7,139	2,007,667	7,165	280
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,197,936	3,682	325
Cuddapah	8,367	1,343,762	4,057	331
Ganjam	8,313	1,487,227	4,089	364
Bellary	11,007	1,653,154	4,356	380
Salem	7,483	1,963,243	4,849	405
Kistna	8,036	1,439,252	2,966	485
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,284,254	4,473	511
DIVISIONS.				
3rd Division	7,653	3,098,709	26,358	118
5th do.	22,859	5,753,583	30,898	186
6th do.	9,904	3,193,336	13,949	229
4th do.	21,791	7,143,888	27,376	261
2nd do.	35,194	5,327,722	17,284	308
1st do.	40,917	6,794,912	19,327	352

Race and Sex of Pupils.

Race.	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	355	193	548	272	234	506
East Indians. ...	2,401	1,843	4,244	2727	1,942	4669
Native Christians.	8,403	3,873	12,276	8952	4,294	13246
Hindus	89,573	4,258	93,830	105214	5,010	111224
Mahomedans ...	4,296	5	4,301	5523	8	5531
Parsees	...	13	13	1	15	16
Total ...	105,027	10,185	115,212	123689	11,503	135192

5. The table in the margin shows the race and sex of the pupils entered in the foregoing statement, as compared with last year.

Languages studied.

6. The table in the margin shows the number of pupils studying different languages, as compared with last year. As many of the pupils study more than one language, the same pupils enter these numbers more than once. With the exception of a few military students who learn Tamil and Telugu in the Civil Engineering College, no languages are studied in the Civil Engineering and Medical Colleges, the School of Arts, and the Ordnance Artificers' School.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
English...	40,662	38,726	2,810	3,215
Tamil...	57,492	68,674	5,788	5,514
Telugu	30,473	36,857	1,397	1,642
Malayalum	11,357	9,251	703	1,466
Canarese	2,936	3,652	221	300
Uriya	1,291	1,721	...	...
Tulu	67	...	25	31
Hindustani	718	1,359	...	1
Persian	50	139	...	...
Sanscrit	625	801	...	...
Latin	521	433	...	...
Greek	27	26	...	...
French	...	...	7	8
German	4	...	...	...
Arabic	...	20	...	...

Inspecting Agency.

Inspectors of Schools...	6
Deputy Inspectors... ...	19
Inspecting Schoolmasters...	44
Superintendent of Hill Schools...	1
Total ...	70

7. Thirteen Inspecting Schoolmasters have been added to the inspecting agency of the department, the strength of which has thus risen from 57 to 70. The Junior Assistant Agent in Ganjam has continued as heretofore to supervise the Hill Schools. Several changes took place among the Inspectors during the year. Mr. Fowler went home in June, and Mr. Bowers in July. Mr. Fortey was in consequence in charge of the Presidency Division for the greater part of the year, and was relieved in his own division by Mr. Boyle, C.S. Mr. Kershaw, head master of the Provincial School of Bellary, succeeded Mr. Bowers in the charge of the First Division, and Mr. Gopal Row continued in charge of the Sixth Division until the early part of March, when Mr. Garthwaite returned from furlough. The department lost the services of two of the Deputy Inspectors during the year—B. Kistna Row, Deputy Inspector of Trichinopoly, having died, and R. Anuntaramiah, Deputy Inspector of Madura, having resigned his post. The usual sketch of the work done by the Inspec-

tors and their deputies during the year will be found in the Appendix. In January all the Inspectors assembled at Madras and held daily sittings in the Director's Office during five days, which were mainly devoted to discussions on the revision of the Results' Grant Rules, the revision of the Salary Grant Rules, the revision of the scheme of studies in Government Schools, and the determination of a precise line of demarcation between Lower Class and Middle Class Schools. The Senior Member of Council presided at Mr. Powell's request during the discussion of this last subject. It is the only one which has been as yet finally disposed of, and will be noticed in its appropriate place. Among the minor topics brought forward at this conference was the inadequacy of the sum sanctioned by Government for the office establishment of the Inspectors of Schools, whose work has greatly increased of late years. The monthly allowance has in consequence been increased from Rupees 100 to Rupees 130. On the whole, this educational conference was a decided success, and it is probable that similar meetings will be held in future from time to time as matters for discussion arise.

II.—University.

University bye-laws.

8. The following changes in the bye-laws of the University have been sanctioned during the year. In the First Arts Examination it has hitherto been necessary that a candidate should obtain one-third of the marks in Arithmetic. Hereafter, although a separate paper will still be set in this subject, Arithmetic will be included with Algebra and Geometry under the general head of Mathematics, and one-fourth of the marks obtained under this head will enable the candidate to pass. In the preliminary Scientific Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, the examination in Systematic Botany has been rendered somewhat less comprehensive than it was, and the number of marks in Latin required for a pass has been reduced from one-third to one-fourth. For the first B.M. and C.M. Examination two courses of 100 instead of 80 lectures in Surgery and Materia Medica and Therapeutics have been prescribed, with only one, instead of two, dissections of the whole human body. Separate marks will hereafter be assigned to Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Comparative Anatomy, and Practical Anatomy. The entrance fee for this examination has been raised from Rupees 10 to Rupees 20. For the Second Examination the fee has been raised from Rupees 25 to Rupees 30. Two courses of 100 instead of 80 lectures in Surgery and Medicine and Pathology have been prescribed, and the reports of medical and surgical cases observed and recorded by the candidate are in future to be certified by the Professors of Medicine and Surgery of the school at which he has studied. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering will hereafter be required to have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts instead of one year.

Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1872.

9. The following statement shows the result of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of the last official year:—

Years.	Matriculation Examination.				First Arts Examination.				Bachelor of Arts Examination.				Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.				Bachelor of Law 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.		
1857-58 {Sept. 1857. Feb. 1858.	41	29	7		No Examination.				No Examination.				No Examination.				No Examination.				Besides 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 1871-72. The Degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870, and by one in 1871. With the exception of the last, all the young men were ex-students of the Presidency College. The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on two candidates, on one in 1870, and on the other in 1871.
1858-59	...	11	7		do.				do.				do.				do.				
1859-60	...	22	8		do.				do.				do.				do.				
1860-61	...	23	...		do.				do.				do.				do.				
1861-62	...	35	13		do.				do.				do.				do.				
1862-63	...	49	83		do.				do.				do.				do.				
1863-64	...	58	47		do.				do.				do.				do.				
1864-65	...	93	50		83	19	4		12	7	2		4	1	...		10	2	2		
1865-66	...	137	86		167	20	11		21	10	1		10	4	...		3	1	...		
1866-67	...	129	109		214	53	23		29	16	1		3	...	...		2	2	1		
1867-68	...	143	164		250	57	59		8	6	...		2	...	...		10	4	3		
1868-69	...	125	210		359	71	46		18	11	2		14	...	...		14	8	11		
1869-70	...	181	193		443	53	101		24	18	1		3	1	...		31	2	14		
1870-71	...	167	234		531	100	120		33	25	14		2	...	...		87	3	11		
1871-72	...	189	235		268	23	74		69	26	6		4	2	...		3	1	...		
	...	169	833		205	58	39		65	35	9		2	...	...		9	...	6		
Total ...	9,524	1,603	1,719		2,510	473	477		457	193	69		22	8	...		187	24	50		

10. The general result of the Matriculation Examination held I December is giv in the margin. T number of pas candidates sho an increase of per cent., and proportion failures is somew smaller than it v last year. Th figures can, ho ever, hardly be s to fairly repres the progress made this year. It is well known that the Vernacu Examinations of the University have always been characterized by tendency to sudden and violent changes in the standard, and there no doubt that the Tamil Examination this year was one of unpre dented severity. The fact that this University cyclone, as it has be not inaptly called, has swept over all the districts in which the m important colleges and schools are situated must be borne in mind estimating, not only the general results, but the position occupied individual institutions in the following list :—

Matriculation Examination.

—		1870-71.	1871-72.
Examined		1,358	1,419
Passed.			
First Class.	Government Institutions.	31	20
	Other Schools and Private Tuition	20	20
Second Class.	Government Institutions.	158	150
	Other Schools and Private Tuition	215	302
	Total Passed ...	424	492

Names of Institutions.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Presidency College	4	31	1	21
Provincial College, Cumbaconum	18	43	12	17
Provincial School, Bellary	2	6	1	19
Do. Mangalore	3	12	1	18
Do. Calicut	1	17	4	11
Do. Rajahmundry	...	5	...	[illegible]
Zillah School, Chittoor	...	6	...	10
Do. Cuddapah	...	...	...	[illegible]
Do. Salem	1	4	...	[illegible]
Do. Madura	...	5	...	[illegible]
Do. Kurnool	1	..	...	[illegible]
Do. Cuddalore	...	1	...	[illegible]
Madrasa-i-Azam	...	2	...	[illegible]
Normal School, Madras	...	14	...	[illegible]
Do. Mangalore	...	2	1	[illegible]
Do. Vizagapatam	1	4	...	[illegible]

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Names of Institutions.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
DRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS (*Continued.*)				
rmal School, Cannanore	...	6	...	3
Do. Trichinopoly	...	...	...	1
glo-Vernacular School, Mylapore ...	...	...	...	1
	31	158	20	150
OTHER SCHOOLS.				
gh School, Trevandrum	1	13	1	27
ee Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	...	18	2	22
Patcheappah's High School, Madras ...	3	16	...	16
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	1	19	1	11
Do. do. Bangalore	2	5	1	10
Church Mission School, Masulipatam ...	1	3	3	7
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	3	...	9
Doveton Protestant College, Madras ...	1	8	2	6
Free Church Mission School, Nellore ...	...	5	2	6
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras ...	2	5	2	6
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly ...	...	9	1	7
Hindu Proprietary School, Madras... ...	...	5	1	7
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore	...	3	1	7
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	1	8	3	4
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam	...	2	...	7
High School, Sydapett	1	11	...	6
Saint Mary's Seminary, Madras	...	1	...	5
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.	...	2	...	5
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram.	...	4	...	5
Rajah's School, Mysore	1	3	...	5
Hindu School, Cocanada	...	1	...	5
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore	...	1	...	5
Church Mission English Institution, Palamcottah	...	1	...	4
Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram ...	...	1	...	4
High School, Coimbatore	1	6	...	4
S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens ...	...	...	...	4
Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras	...	2	...	4
Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore	...	...	...	4
Government School, Shimoga	...	1	...	4
Maharajah's School, Vizianagrum	...	...	...	3
High School, Ernakulam	2	4	...	3
London Mission Institution, Bangalore ...	...	1	...	3
Government School, Hassan	...	2	...	3

Names of Institutions.	1870-71.		1871-72	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2 Cl
OTHER SCHOOLS.—(*Continued.*)				
Central School, Nursapur	...	...	...	
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam ...	...	3	...	
Preparandi Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	1	...	
Vediapuram Seminary	...	3	...	
London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam	...	1	...	
Brennen's School, Tellicherry	...	...	...	
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.	1	2	...	
London Mission Institution, Madras ...	...	4	...	
Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudy ...	...	3	...	2
Sawyerpuram Seminary	...	3	...	2
Church Mission School, Cottayam	...	1	...	2
Chakavalapore School	...	...	...	2
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	1
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular Scoool, Trichinopoly	...	1	...	1
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedumbaram.	...	3	...	1
Mission School, Narsapur	...	...	...	1
London Mission School, Bellary	...	...	...	1
Hindu School, Tuticorin	...	...	...	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Madras	...	1	...	1
Chittledroog School	...	...	...	1
Saint Andrew's School, Bangalore	...	1	...	1
Rajah's School, Cochin	...	...	...	1
Saint Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	5	...	...
Rate School, Palghaut	...	2	...	...
Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar ...	...	1	...	...
Ootacamund Grammar School	...	1	...	...
Free Church Mission School, Trivellore ...	...	5	...	...
Artillery School, Bangalore...	...	1	...	...
Private Study	1	15	...	40
	20	215	20	302

11. The number of pupils who passed the First Examination in Art

First Examination in Arts.

this year is almost identical with the total of las year; but, as there is a very great decrease in th proportion of the failures, and a very large increase in the number of first-class men, it is obvious that the candidates must on this occasio have come up far better prepared than they were last year. The num bers of these two last years are of course not yet equal to those o former years, the standard having been raised and the course extende from one to two years. It will be seen from the following list tha

14 14

of the private schools are no longer able to work up to this standard, and that there is a conspicuous falling off in the number of candidates coming up with the aid of only private tuition. The great increase under the head of Government Institutions is mainly due to the Provincial College of Combaco-

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
mined	268	205
Passed.		
Class. Government Institutions.	3	20
Class. Other Schools and Private Tuition	6	5
Class. From Government Institutions...	19	38
Class. Other Schools and Private Tuition	68	34
Total Passed ...	96	97

n, which, owing to exceptional causes, was not represented in this mination last year:—

Names of Institutions.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	1st Class.	2ndClass.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Presidency College...	2	1	10	9
Provincial College, Combaconum...	...	...	9	17
Provincial School, Calicut ...	...	1	1	5
Do. Bellary ...	...	...	...	1
Do. Mangalore ...	...	1	...	1
Govt. Normal School, Madras ...	1	5	...	4
Do. Vizagapatam...	...	1	...	1
	3	19	20	38
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				
High School, Trevandrum... ...	...	1	...	9
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	...	15	2	6
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	...	3	1	3
Doveton Protestant College ...	...	3	...	3
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam	1	...	...	3
High School, Bangalore	...	...	1	1
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam...	...	...	...	1
Rajah's School, Mysore	1	1	...	1
Sullivan's Garden's Seminary ...	1	1	...	...
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly	1	3	...	...
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	1	...	...
Private Study	2	40	1	7
	6	68	5	34

12. There has been a remarkable increase this year in the nu
B.A. Examination. of successful candidates for the degree of Ba
of Arts. Hitherto this field has been a
monopolized by the two Government Colleges, but it will be obs
from the following list that there are now seven rival institutions
cating up to this standard; and, although the results viewed individ
are yet small, the number of young men educated in these college
of private students already amounts to twenty-seven and contri
in no small degree to the high figure reached this year:—

Names of Institutions.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	3rd
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Presidency College...	7	6	16	
Provincial College, Combaconum...	9	3	8	
	16	9	24	1
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	...	...	2	3
Doveton Protestant College ...	...	...	2	...
High School, Trevandrum... ...	3	...	...	3
Do. Bangalore	...	...	2	...
Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore.	...	...	...	1
London Mission Institution, do. ...	...	...	1	...
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	...	...	1
Private Study	4	2	2	10
	7	2	9	18

13. Only one candidate, a Bombay graduate, was examined th
M.A. Examination. year for the degree of Master of Arts. He wa
placed in the second class.

14. Nine graduates were examined for the degree of Bachelor
B.L. Examination. Laws. Six passed—three in the second, and thre
in the third class.

15. Two under-graduates were examined for the degree of Bachelo
B.C.E. Examination. of Civil Engineering. Both failed.

16. The following table shows the result of the University Exam
Result of examinations in the optional languages. nations in the optional languages selected by th
candidates. It must be understood that many
the candidates who passed in this particular par
of their examination failed in other subjects. In this respect th
statistics furnished by the Syndicate differ from those of last yea
This table is valuable in showing the small advance which the classica

languages have made in this Presidency, and the contrast between the disastrous failure already adverted to in one of the Tamil Examinations, and the great, and in some instances triumphant, success of the candidates in all the other examinations in the optional languages. Arabic, it will be observed, does not appear in the list at all:—

Languages.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B.A. Degree.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Greek ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Latin ...	81	67	18	13	12	12
Sanskrit ...	21	20	3	3	3	3
Tamil ...	697	252	111	102	68	64
Telugu ...	327	288	31	26	16	15
Canarese ...	149	144	14	14	14	14
Malayalum ...	118	101	23	20	15	13
Hindustani ...	24	24	1	1	1	1
Persian ...	2	2	1	1	1	1

17. The several classes of the community from which the successful
Classes of the community represented in the University Examinations. candidates have been drawn during the last two years are shown, as regards the two lower examinations, in the following table. The per-centage of Brahmins, always immense, has increased, while that of other Hindus has greatly fallen off. The Mahomedan element is still unrepresented in the First Arts Examination, but it is satisfactory to observe that in the Matriculation Examination the number under this head, although small, is double that of last year. In the Matriculation Examination both Native Christians and East Indians are advancing; in the First Arts Examination only the latter. No similar statistics are available with regard to the B.A. Examination; but, as our educational policy with respect to Mahomedans has been the subject of much discussion this year, the fact that a Mahomedan has for the first time in the history of this Presidency taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts is deserving of note:—

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Brahmins	258	319	57	64
Other Hindus	103	88	20	13
Mahomedans	6	12	...	...
Native Christians	30	36	10	8
East Indians	17	26	5	8
Europeans	10	11	4	3
Parsees	...	...	1	...

18. The net cost of the University was Rupees 14,304-6-1, as shown in the following statement :—

Cost of University.

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Fees received from Candidates ...	22,195	0	0	Establishment ...	4,347	6	1
				Fees to Examiners ...	26,875	0	0
Amount realized by sale of Calendars...	203	0	0	Stationery, Printing, Furniture, and other Contingencies ...	5,480	0	0
Total Receipts ...	22,398	0	0	Total Disbursements...	36,702	6	1
				Deduct Receipts ...	22,398	0	0
				Balance ...	14,304	6	1

III.—Colleges.

19. The only circumstances requiring to be noticed in connection with the staff of the Presidency College are the appointment of M. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., to act as Professor of Sanskrit, pending the arrival of a permanent Professor from Europe, and the absence for a short time on medical certificate of D. Seshiengar, Professor of Vernacular Literature. The statement in the margin shows the strength of the College Branch and the success achieved by the students in the University Examinations during the last three years. In the Matriculation Examination the results this year are not quite so good as usual. Out of 38 candidates, 22 passed, and only 1 was placed in the first class. Besides these, 4 passed out of 19, who had left shortly before the examination. But it must be noted that 13 pupils failed in Tamil alone, and it is only owing to this exceptional circumstance that there has been an apparent falling off in the junior department. In the F.A. Examination the College was exceedingly successful. Out of a class of 18, 16 passed, besides 3 who had just left; and of these 19 no less than 10 were placed in the first class, 3 of them heading the list. In the B.A. Degree Examination the success achieved was unprecedented. Out of a class of 30, 23 passed, 16 being placed in the second class, and 3 being at the head of the list. The continual decrease

Presidency College.
6 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
6 English Masters.
7 Vernacular do.

Pupils.
116 College Branch.
119 Junior Department.

Years.	College Branch.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.	
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1869-70...	143	4	26	7	31	11	8
1870-71...	135	4	31	2	11	7	6
1871-72...	116	1	25	10	9	16	7

in the attendance is attributed by the Principal to the inconvenient site selected for the college building, to the high rate of fee levied, as compared with that of the Free Church Institution, and to what he considers the unsatisfactory condition of the junior department. Mr. Thompson has again brought forward his scheme for re-modelling this department, by developing it into a High School under a European head master, and the question has recently been submitted to Government for final disposal. There is no doubt that the Presidency College no longer enjoys the monopoly which it once held of collegiate education. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland, the Doveton College, and the Provincial College of Combaconum have already deprived it of much promising material; and, as the Provincial Schools develop into colleges, several other sources of supply, on which it still depends, will one after another disappear. If no other interests than those of the college were at stake, the re-establishment of a Government High School would no doubt be the most effective mode of meeting these difficulties. But it has been hitherto the policy of Government to open schools and colleges rather as models than as rivals to private institutions, and it has been always hoped that in course of time the private schools of Madras would become so efficient as to admit of the gradual abolition of the only two classes which now remain in the junior department. The establishment of a Government High School would necessarily be very injurious to many of these schools, and the question is whether the figures noted in the margin are sufficiently alarming to justify the adoption of what must be regarded as a somewhat retrograde measure. The table certainly shows that the college is not nearly as well supplied as usual with students from Madras, which is partly owing to the exceptional results of the last Matriculation Examination, and partly to the fact that the pupils of Patcheappah's School seem now to complete their education in the Central Institution of the Free Church instead of in the Presidency College. There is also a decided falling off in the number of pupils from South Canara, Bellary, and Malabar, which is no doubt attributable to the rising standard of the provincial schools, and may perhaps be regarded as permanent. The fluctuations in the other districts are, taken one with another, by no means discouraging, and after

Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Madras	45	30
Chingleput	18	24
Jaffna	9	9
North Arcot	8	8
South Arcot	7	8
Malabar, Travancore, Cochin	10	7
Tanjore	6	7
Trichinopoly	3	5
Vizagapatam	1	3
Nellore	4	2
Ganjam	2	2
Mysore	2	2
Kurnool	1	2
Cuddapah	...	2
Godavery	...	2
Bellary	5	1
Tanevelly	1	1
Kistna...	1	1
South Canara ...	5	...
Coimbatore	3	...
Salem	2	...
Madura	2	...

all it must be remembered that, although the present attendance contrasts somewhat unfavorably with that of the three immediately preceding years, it still stands higher than the number reached in any year except these three. In the scheme submitted to Government I have recommended the temporary re-establishment in the junior department of a class corresponding with the fourth class of a Zillah School, the transfer of the fifth and sixth classes of the Madrasa-i-Azam to the Presidency College, and the reduction of the Madras Normal School to a Training Institution, under which arrangement three European masters can be transferred to the junior department of the college.

Provincial College, Combaconum.
1 Principal.
2 Assistants.
10 Masters.
Pupils.
93 College Branch.
296 Junior Dept.

20. The senior department of the Provincial College of Combaconum still contains only three classes, instead of the full complement of four. The only change which has occurred in the staff of this department has been the appointment of S. Sashiah as third assistant. In the junior department the third or lowest class was abolished at Christmas, and there is in consequence an apparent diminution in the numbers of pupils shown this year, as well as a decrease in the numbers of masters, three of whom were dismissed in consequence of this change. The table in the margin shows the number of pupils in the college branch and the results of the University Examinations during the last three years.

Years.	College Branch.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.	
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1869-70...	95	20	35	13	21	8	1
1870-71...	112	18	43	...	...	9	3
1871-72...	93	12	17	9	19	8	7

Seventy-one candidates went in for the Matriculation Examination, against 65 last year, and 29 passed, 12 being placed in the first class. These results are not equal to those of the two preceding years, solely owing to the fact that 39 pupils failed in Tamil; but, as there were only two failures in English, only one in History and Geography, and not one in Mathematics, it is evident that the general work of the school department must have been of the soundest and most thorough character. Even with these diminished figures the junior department of this college stands at the head of the whole Presidency, no other institution having produced so many successful candidates, and none having succeeded in passing more than four boys in the first class. Thirty-nine students of the senior department went up for the F.A. Examination, and 26 passed, 9 being placed in the first class, in addition to which 2 other pupils passed, who had left without quite finishing the course. These results also place the Combaconum College above every other institution in this Presidency. The B.A. class contained 24 students,

all of whom were examined. Fifteen passed—eight in the second and seven in the third class. When it is remembered that this college commenced educating up to the B.A. degree within the last four years, this result, which has only been twice surpassed in the Presidency College itself, must be regarded as eminently creditable to its distinguished Principal, Mr. Porter, under whom this college promises to become the Cambridge of Southern India. The slight decrease in the attendance seems due to the result of the late Matriculation Examination. Of the pupils now on the rolls, 72 belong to the Tanjore District, 14 to South Arcot, and 3 to Madura, while North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore are each represented by one student.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.
College 71
School 753

21. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland has fully maintained its position as the largest, the most advanced, and the most successful of all the aided colleges and schools. The results of the earnest labors of the Rev. Mr. Miller and his colleagues during the last three years will be seen from the figures given in the margin. Mr. Fortey inspected the school in November and reported favorably on the general condition of the classes examined by him and the excellent order maintained in the institution. In the Vernacular Department there was still much room for improvement.

Years.	B.A.		F.A.		Matriculation.	
	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
1869-70...	1	2	3	12	1	24
1870-71...	...	...	...	15	...	18
1871-72...	2	8	2	6	2	22

Doveton Protestant College.
College 23
High School ... 78
Primary do. ... 80

22. The Doveton Protestant College has this year established its claim to rank as a college. The strength of the three departments of which it is composed is given in the margin. The gradually increasing success which this institution has achieved in the University Examinations during the last three years shows the sound character of the work which is now going on under Mr. Thom and the gentlemen by whom he is assisted. The classes below the Matriculation Class were examined in August by Mr. Fortey with generally satisfactory results. The pupils did not do well in the Vernaculars; but, as they have to devote much of their time to Latin and Greek, a high degree of proficiency in Tamil or Telugu is hardly to be expected.

Years.	B.A.		F.A.		Matriculation.	
	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
1869-70...	...	...	...	1	1	6
1870-71...	...	...	...	3	1	8
1871-72...	2	...	...	3	2	6

Medical College.
10 Professors.
6 Assistants.
Pupils.
9 Senior Department.
56 Second do.
44 Junior do.

23. The working year of the Medical College differs from the official year, being divided into a winter session of six months commencing on the 1st October, and a summer session of three months beginning with the 1st April. The Acting Principal's report for the year 1870-71 will be found in the Appendix. In the following statement the statistics of the official year 1871-72 are compared with those of the two preceding years. There is a slight decrease in the number of students who passed out from the second and junior departments, and a very marked decrease in the number of pupils discharged for incompetency :—

—	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
On the Rolls at the commencement of the Winter Session.			
Senior Department	13	11	9
Second do.	62	58	56
Junior do.	51	38	44
Hospital Assistants qualifying for Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	2	3	1
Senior Department.			
Passed First, M.B. and C.M. Examination of the University.	...	4	4
Passed Preliminary Scientific do. do. ...	6	2	1
Second Department.			
Passed as Assistant Apothecaries	20	19	11
Discharged for incompetency...	5	6	...
Junior Department.			
Passed as Hospital Assistants	24	23	17
Removals and dismissals for incompetency	5	10	3
Hospital Assistants passed as Sub-Assistant Surgeons ...	...	...	1
Do. failed as do. ..	...	...	1

No Professors having been appointed to the chairs of Hygiene and Comparative Anatomy, Professors King and Keess delivered courses of lectures on these subjects. Dr. Paul returned from Europe on the 4th May. Mr. Harvey, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, having been appointed Analyst of Potable Waters, Mr. Hamilton was appointed to act for him, and Assistant Apothecary Hollingsworth was appointed to act as Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica and Botany. Dr. Baillie, Acting Professor of Materia Medica, having retired from the service, was relieved by Surgeon-Major Walter, and Surgeon Cockerill was appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery on the departure of Dr. Harris on furlough.

Civil Engineering College.
1 Principal.
8 Masters.
88 Pupils.

24. The following statement shows the principal features connected with the working of the Civil Engineering College during the last three years :—

18 18

—	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
First Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	5	3	6
Passed as Bachelors of Civil Engineering	...	1	...
Obtained certificates as Assistant Engineers	5	2	1
Second Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	52	47	48
Obtained certificates as Taluq Overseers	7	9	14
Do. as Sub-Overseers	...	8	5
Special Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	37	31	34
Obtained certificates as Surveyors, First Class	2	3	...
Do. do. Second do.	3	1	2
Do. do. Third do.	4	4	11
Do. Draughtsmen & Estimators, First Class ...	1	2	1
Do. do. Second do. ...	3	3	4
Do. do. Third do. ...	5	3	3

No Military Officers have joined the college this session, but the senior department is nevertheless showing a marked improvement as regards numbers. The hopes of employment held out to the students by Lord Napier at the last anniversary, and the subsequent appointment of E. R. Soobooroyen, B.A. and B.C.E., to the post of Assistant Engineer, have contributed to this result; and, as the Government have recently guaranteed one appointment of this class annually to the senior department, it is to be hoped that other graduates of the University will be induced to enter the college. Mr. Arbuthnot passed in December for the grade of Assistant Engineer, and obtained an appointment in the Punjaub. Most of the students now in this department have only been a few months in the college. There were, as usual, a great number of removals in the second department. Seven Military students were from various causes remanded to their regiments and 15 Civil students were struck off the rolls for absence without leave, non-payment of fees, and want of capacity. Notwithstanding the continuance of this unsatisfactory feature in this department, there is a decided advance in the number of men who have obtained certificates as Taluq Overseers this year. It is, however, obvious from the Principal's report that natives are admitted into this department without a sufficient knowledge of English, and Europeans without a sufficient knowledge of the Vernaculars, and that the real work which ought to be done in a Civil Engineering College suffers in consequence. One branch of this question is now under the consideration of Government. In the Survey Class the number of certificates obtained is larger than in the two preceding years. In the Drawing Class the number is nearly the same. Some important changes are now taking place in the constitution of the second department, consequent on the reduction of the number of Military students from 30 to 10; but, as this subject is one which appertains

to the history of the current year, it will be more appropriately noticed in the next report.

IV.—Collegiate and Higher Class Schools.

25. The Zillah School of Berhampore was inspected in November by Mr. Kershaw, whose report is very favorable. The highest class which contained seven boys was called the fifth, but the standard attained in it appeared to him quite equal to that of a sixth class, and the upper division of the fourth class was in reality doing the work of a fifth class. None of the boys appeared, however, at the Matriculation Examination, for, although four applications were sent in, they did not reach the Registrar until after the prescribed date, and were, therefore, not admitted. The attendance in this school has increased from 150 to 159, and the experiment of re-constituting the Oriya Department has already met with some success. The disabilities under which the Oriya population of Ganjam have hitherto labored, owing to the non-recognition of their language in the courts and public offices, and in the University and Uncovenanted Service Examinations, have been brought prominently under the notice of Government during the past year by Mr. Thompson, the Civil Judge of Berhampore, and the missionaries of the district, and, as it has been resolved to place Oriya on the same footing as all other languages, it is probable that the Zillah School of Berhampore will gradually become a much more important institution than it has hitherto been. One very serious obstacle to the progress of this school, and of higher education in this district, has, however, not yet been removed. I allude to the abolition of Berhampore as one of the examination centres of the University. Mr. Powell's prognostications on the result of this measure have been already fulfilled. Several young men who had been preparing for the University Examinations have been obliged within the last two years to abandon all idea of registering their names, owing to their inability to undergo the loss of time and expense of a journey to Vizagapatam.

Ganjam.

26. There are three schools of the higher class in the Vizagapatam District. The following statement shows the number of pupils in each at the end of the year, the strength of the Matriculation Class when the schools were inspected, the number of pupils who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination, and the number who passed :—

Vizagapatam.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Examined.	Passed.
London Mission School, Vizagapatam ...	165	15	5	2
Hindu School, Vizagapatam	168	5	1	...
Maharajah's High School, Vizianagrum ...	118	16	8	3

19 19

The London Mission School, which is under the immediate charge of a Hindu graduate, but in which an English and a Native Missionary teach for some hours daily, has nearly the same number of pupils on the rolls as before, and has passed two pupils against one last year. The attendance is, however, still very irregular. The Hindu School was found by Mr. Kershaw in a very feeble state. The attendance was reduced to 86. The head master, who has since been removed, was wanting in energy, and the school seemed likely to collapse. The attention of the committee was again drawn to the state of the school, and it will be observed with some effect on the attendance. The Maharajah's School was inspected in the middle of the year, and the result was tolerably satisfactory. The number of pupils who appeared at the Matriculation Examination from these three schools was the same as last year, viz., 14, but whereas only one passed on that occasion, five were successful this year. The Maharajah of Vizianagrum was some years ago desirous of raising his High School to the standard of a Provincial School, and it appears to me that this measure might be carried out with great advantage not only to the school, but to the district.

27. There are four Higher Class Schools in the Godavery District, regarding which the same information is given below :—

Godavery.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Examined.	Passed.
Provincial School of Rajahmundry	193	11	7	4
Church Mission School, Ellore	117	11	9	5
Hindu School, Cocanada	197	13	10	5
Central School, Nursapur	128	6	6	2

The Provincial School of Rajahmundry has been a year without a head master. The First Arts Class has of course, under these circumstances, collapsed, but it is very creditable to Mr. Coopoosawmy Sastri, the second master in charge, that the school has not only passed the same number of pupils as last year, but also two others who are not included in the above list, because they had left the school shortly before the examination. Paraphrasing and Arithmetic seemed to Mr. Kershaw the weak points of the school when he inspected it in September. The Church Mission School of Ellore, which was also inspected in September, was found in a most satisfactory condition, and it will be observed that it took an excellent position in the Matriculation Examination. For these results the school is entirely indebted to the zeal and unwearied exertions of the Rev. Mr. Arden, who has not a single assistant of a higher grade than the Matriculation standard. One excellent feature in this school is its special department for Mahomedans. The abolition of the Government School at this station, regard-

ing which some doubt was at one time entertained, is now shown to have been a most beneficial measure. The Hindu School of Cocanada, under the watchful supervision of the Deputy Collector, K. Jagganadam Garu, contrasts very favorably with the sister institution at Vizagapatam. Mr. Kershaw found the school in a very creditable condition when he inspected it in October, and the school was more than usually successful at the Matriculation Examination. The financial position of this institution is most satisfactory. Mr. Kershaw draws attention to the remarkable fact that the fees charged are higher than the revised rates, and that nearly half the expenditure is defrayed from this single source. The building, though large, is inconveniently crowded, as with the addition of the Primary School there are 338 boys in the institution. The Primary School might probably with advantage be removed to some other locality. The Central School of Nursapur labors under the disadvantage of having a head master, who, though zealous and painstaking, is obliged to devote one-third of his time to the normal class. Notwithstanding this drawback, the school did well at Mr. Kershaw's inspection, and was more successful than last year at the Matriculation Examination. The total number of candidates who went up from this district was the same as last year, viz., 32, but the result was very different, 16 having passed instead of 5.

Kistna.

28. The small number of Higher Class Schools in the Kistna District is in some measure compensated by their quality, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Examined.	Passed.
Church Mission School, Masulipatam ...	230	16	16	10
Hindu School, Masulipatam	143	12	8	6

The Church Mission School of Masulipatam was found by Mr. Kershaw in a most satisfactory condition when he inspected it in August; and, under the Rev. Mr. Tanner's able and energetic supervision, it has taken a very high position this year in the University Examinations. The senior F.A. Class, consisting of 7 pupils, all went in for the examination and 3 passed. The whole of the Matriculation Class, consisting of 16 pupils, also went in and 10 passed, 3 securing places in the first class. The Hindu School of Masulipatam was also found in excellent order. A great deal of credit is due to the President of the Committee, K. Rama Row, and not a little to the head master, T. Streenivasa Charry, who, although only a master of the F.A. grade on a salary of Rupees 100, has succeeded in producing results which have been surpassed in only two of the Zillah Schools. On the whole these two schools sent up 24 pupils to the Matriculation Examination against 12 last year, and passed 16 instead of 6.

Bellary.

29. In consequence of the appointment of Mr. Kershaw to act as Inspector of Schools in the First Division, the charge of the Provincial School of Bellary devolved in May on Mr. A. D. Campbell. The school was not formally inspected this year, but in September Mr. Boyle examined the seventh and sixth classes in a few subjects, and the fifth class on another occasion. Of the 7 pupils who constituted the seventh class or collegiate department, 5 appeared at the F.A. Examination, but only 1 passed. Last year all failed, while in the two preceding years the number of successful candidates was 5 and 8 respectively. The failure of the candidates is attributed to their inability to grasp the Mathematical portion of the course, and to their unwillingness to devote the proper time to it; but such results in an old established Provincial School are certainly disappointing. The Matriculation Class, which contained 44 pupils in September, sent in 31 candidates to the Matriculation Examination. Of these, 20 passed, 1 being placed in the first class. This is a great advance on last year, when only 8 passed out of 34, while the number of successful candidates in the two preceding years was only 12 out of 24, and 8 out of 14. The collegiate department has increased this year from 7 to 12, but the number in the school department has fallen from 292 to 210, and the attendance has been extremely irregular, the average number on the rolls during the year having been 261 and the average number present 203. The Wardlaw Institution or London Mission School shows a great increase in the attendance this year, the number having risen from 168 to 292. It had a Matriculation Class containing 10 pupils when Mr. Boyle inspected the school in August, but only 1 pupil succeeded in passing. As none passed either last year or the year before, even this limited success may be looked on as affording some ground for hoping that this school will improve; considering that the Matriculation Class is taught by an English missionary and a Hindu graduate, more might certainly be expected. The assistant masters are, however, poorly paid and indifferently qualified for their duties. Hence there is a great gap between the Matriculation Class and the one immediately below it. The school is at present useful as a feeder to the upper classes of the school department of the Provincial School, but it might be still more useful as a feeder to the collegiate department.

Kurnool.

30. The Zillah School of Kurnool is beginning to show some signs of improvement under its new head master, Mr. Elliot, B.A. The number on the rolls shows a slight decrease, being 121 against 129, but the fifth or highest class, consisting of 7 pupils, sent in 4 pupils to the Matriculation Examination, 2 of whom passed. The teaching of some of the lower classes is still not so good as it should be, and at the inspection there were no less than 40 boys in the first class, a class which has been generally abolished in schools of this grade. Mr. Boyle is of opinion that

some inducement should be held out to Mahomedan boys to enter the school by the appointment of a Mahomedan teacher, as there is a large elementary school in the town, from which a supply of Mahomedan pupils might be drawn. No effect has been yet given to this suggestion, as Mr. Powell doubts how a single Mussalman master would suffice for Mahomedan boys of various attainments. Having spent some of the earlier years of my service at Kurnool, I may perhaps be permitted to say that the existence of a large Mahomedan population in this town and the social position of some of these Mahomedan families seem hardly to have been sufficiently recognized by the educational department. The work now done in the first class might probably be transferred, as it has been elsewhere, to schools on the payment by results' system, and Mahomedan divisions might be gradually formed corresponding with the second, third, and fourth classes, for the instruction of which two, or at the most, three Mahomedan teachers would be found sufficient.

Cuddapah.

31. The removal of the Revenue Survey Office from Cuddapah and the new rates of school fees seriously affected the attendance of the Zillah School for some time; but the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 204 against 211 last year. The sixth class sent in 10 pupils to the Matriculation Examination, and 9 of them passed. This excellent result is doubly creditable to the head master, Mr. Taylor, because the second master of this school was for some time intellectually and physically unfit for his position, and Mr. Taylor was, in consequence, obliged to receive pupils very imperfectly prepared for the work before them. Mr. Shrieves has been removed from his post in consequence of the unsatisfactory state in which the classes under his immediate charge were found at Mr. Boyle's inspection in December, and, as a new second and third masters have been since appointed, it is to be hoped that some defects, which were noticed by Mr. Boyle in the state of the junior classes, will disappear. The building has been under repair during a large portion of the year, and is insufficient to accommodate the pupils. As at Kurnool there is a large first class here, and it seems a matter for consideration whether it should not be abolished.

Nellore.

32. The progress of the Free Church Mission School of Nellore, under the Rev. Mr. McMillan, has been most satisfactory. The attendance has increased from 226 to 263, and at the Matriculation Examination 8 pupils passed, 2 being placed in the first class. Last year it was considered that a considerable advance had been made when 5 pupils passed, all in the second class. Mr. Boyle inspected the school soon after the Christmas holidays, when the arrangement of the classes had not been fully carried out. His report was on the whole favorable, but he recommended that the school should be weeded of boys, or rather men, who had been reading for long periods without making any real progress,

and of teachers who year after year had shown themselves unfit for their duties. He also recommended the abolition of the first or lowest class containing 60 little boys whose presence necessarily added to the noise of the school and hindered the progress of the upper classes. The most important of these suggestions has been already attended to, some of the old and inefficient teachers having been replaced by younger and more competent men.

Madras.

33. Omitting the school departments of the colleges already noticed and the practising school of the Government Normal School, there are 11 Higher Class Schools in the town of Madras. The Madrasa-i-Azam was inspected in September by Mr. Fortey, whose report showed that further reforms were needed to make this institution efficient. In the highest class the pupils were weak in Mathematics and English Composition. There were still greater defects in the lower classes which seemed mainly attributable to the inefficiency of the Mahomedan teachers employed. The result of the Tamil Examination was also very unsatisfactory. In consequence of Mr. Fortey's report a Hindu Normal student has been appointed to fill up a vacant assistant mastership in the school, and all the junior assistant masters have been reduced one step. At the Matriculation Examination the sixth class, consisting of 12 pupils, sent in 10 candidates, and of these 4 were successful, the best being a boy who had joined only six months previously from the Anglo-Vernacular School of Mylapore. Although this is an improvement on last year, it cannot, I think, be said that this institution has as yet achieved results at all commensurate with its aim, its cost, or the period during which it has been in existence. It seems a matter for serious consideration whether the Madrasa-i-Azam might not with advantage be reduced to a Middle Class School, and the pupils of the fifth and sixth classes transferred to the Presidency College, due arrangements being, of course, made for enabling them to continue their Persian studies. There are obvious reasons which render it necessary that Mahomedan boys should be taught separately up to a certain point; but when they pass under the charge of East Indian or European masters, and receive all instruction through the medium of English, they rather

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation.	
		1870-71.	1871-72.
Madrasa-i-Azam	221	2	4
Patcheappah's High School ...	435	19	16
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	132	7	8
Hindu Proprietary School ...	112	5	8
St. Mary's Seminary	269	1	5
Sullivan's Gardens	16	...	4
Church of Scotland's Mission Institution...	430	2	4
London Mission School	451	4	2
S. P. G. School, Vepery ...	364	2	2
Wesleyan Mission Schl., Royapettah	299	1	1
St. Francis Xavier's Seminary...	97	...	...
Total ...	2,826	43	54

gain than lose by being associated in their studies with Hindu boys. Patcheappah's High School has not been inspected this year, although it has produced fewer Matriculated students than last year, and not one in the first class; this school still retains the honorable distinction of being the most successful institution of its grade in this Presidency. Mr. Fortey inspected Bishop Corrie's Grammar School in August, and considered that the progress made was, on the whole, satisfactory, except in Mathematics, a branch of study in which East Indians are often inferior to Hindus. The highest class which was not examined by Mr. Fortey did very well at the Matriculation Examination, having passed 2 pupils in the first class and 6 in the second. The Hindu Proprietary School also did very well, having passed 8 pupils, 1 of whom was in the first class. The result of the inspection which took place immediately after the Matriculation Examination was only tolerably good. It still seems doubtful whether any real advantage has been gained by the establishment of a school of this class in Madras. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary was found by Mr. Fortey in a satisfactory state when he inspected the school in November. The Matriculation Class, which was not examined on that occasion, contained 7 boys, and of this number no less than 5 passed. This is a great advance on the two preceding years, in each of which only 1 pupil was successful. The Church of Scotland's Mission School on the North Beach is decidedly improving under Mr. Sinclair. The classes below the sixth acquitted themselves well at Mr. Fortey's inspection in November, and the main defect of the school was the numerical weakness of the upper classes. As only 2 pupils matriculated from this institution last year, and none the year before, the fact that 4 passed this year must be regarded as encouraging, and there seems every reason to hope that in two or three years this school will again occupy a creditable position. The attendance in the London Mission Institution has fallen from 580 to 451. Considering the inadequate strength of the staff of masters employed, this reduction in the numbers is perhaps an advantage. Mr. Fortey, who inspected the school in September, was struck with the heavy duties devolving on the Rev. Mr. Rice, the sole European responsible for the teaching of the upper classes and the general superintendence of the whole institution. The pupils of the fifth class acquitted themselves fairly, but there was much that was defective in the condition of the lower classes, and especially in the Vernacular Department. At the Matriculation Examination only 2 boys passed. The S. P. G. School, Vepery, has not been inspected this year; but, as far as can be judged from the result of the Matriculation Examination, the school does not seem to have advanced. Mr. Fortey examined the Wesleyan Mission School at Royapettah in August, and complained of the indistinctness of the reading and the absence of life and energy in the teaching generally. At the Matriculation Examination only one pupil passed. This school has suffered from the absence of the Rev. Mr.

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Burgess; but it has been now placed on a footing which renders it probable that it will improve again. Two schools, which were ranked last year among Higher Class Schools, viz., the Free Church Mission Branch School and Harris' School, do not appear to have any legitimate claim to retain that position, and have, therefore, been transferred to the list of Middle Class Schools. St. Francis Xavier's Seminary appears, for the first time this year, in the list of Higher Class Schools. It has not yet succeeded in passing any pupils; but when Mr. Fortey inspected the school in September, the Matriculation Class contained 6 pupils, who acquitted themselves fairly, and there seemed every prospect of further progress under the Rev. Mr. Peacock who had recently joined the institution. In summing up it may be observed that, although a considerable advance has been made on last year, the general average is very slightly superior to that of the Zillah Schools in the Mofussil, and that many years must elapse before these schools will be able to do their legitimate work of annually supplying the colleges of Madras with the number of matriculated students which they require.

34. The brilliant success which attended the High School of Sydapet in last year's Matriculation Examination has not been sustained, but the result achieved is not discreditable, and Mr. Fortey's report of his inspection in January shows that the classes below the sixth are all carefully taught. This school, which has hitherto been the best specimen of a Rate School in this Presidency, has now come under the Local Fund Board. The two schools at Conjeveram named in the margin have not been inspected this year. Both of them show some reduction in the attendance, but both have done well in the Matriculation Examination, and the Free Church Mission School, which has been hitherto ranked as a Middle Class School, seems to have fully established its right to be considered a school of the higher class.

Chingleput.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation.	
		1870-71	1871-72
High School, Sydapet ...	207	12	6
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram ...	140	4	5
Free Church School, Conjeveram...	94	1	4

35. The attendance in the Zillah School of Cuddalore has fallen from 220 to 187. Three pupils of the sixth class appeared at the Matriculation Examination, but only one passed. Seven other pupils, who had been reading in the school for some months, but who had left in consequence of the fees being raised, also attended the examination, and of this number one passed. The school was inspected in March by Mr. Fortey, who considered that the general result of the examination was fair, but recommended the transfer of the head master to some other station, on the ground that Mr. Perrett, although a man of very fair ability, was not popular in the place, and that the Zillah School was not held in high estimation, as

South Arcot.

was shown by the fact of the pupils migrating to Combaconum. Mr. Fortey's suggestion cannot conveniently be carried out until the end of the year, and in the meantime it is much to be regretted that one of the oldest Zillah Schools in this Presidency should still be one of the least successful. Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedumbrum, and St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore, have not been inspected this year. Neither of them has done well in the Matriculation Examination.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation.	
		1870-71.	1871-72.
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedumbrum...	158	3	1
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore	187	5	...

36. The Zillah School of Chittoor, which is still the only Higher Class School in North Arcot, has fully maintained the high position which it has long occupied under C. Tiruvengada Naidoo. Fifteen pupils appeared at the Matriculation Examination, and 10 passed in the second class. The attendance has, however, fallen from 329 to 284, and the numbers in the first and second classes have been so much affected by the rivalry of elementary schools on the results' system, that one, if not both, will probably have to be abolished. The junior classes were examined in December by Mr. Caldwell, aided by seven other persons. The result was considered by him satisfactory.

North Arcot.

37. The Salem District also still possesses only one school of the higher class. The attendance in the Zillah School is 353, against 374 last year. At the Matriculation Examination 18 pupils went up, and 6 passed in the second class. Six others failed only in Tamil, in which subject they had all satisfied the Examiners of the previous year. The school was inspected in December by Mr. Caldwell in the same manner as the Chittoor School. He reported unfavorably on the work done by two of the teachers in the fourth class, but in other respects the school seemed in good order.

Salem.

38. There are two Higher Class Schools in the Trichinopoly District. The S. P. G. High School, which until last year educated up to the F.A. standard, has given up its collegiate class. In the Matriculation Examination the number of passed candidates fell one short of last year; but, as one of them was placed in the first class, the school may be regarded as having maintained its position. The attendance has largely increased. The Wesleyan Mission

Trichinopoly.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation.	
		1870-71.	1871-72.
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly	415	9	8
Wesleyan Mission School	163	1	1
Total ...	578	10	9

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School, which was transferred to the list of Higher Class Sch year, has again passed one pupil at the Matriculation Exam. From Mr. Caldwell's reports both schools appear to be in a satisfac condition.

39. Besides the Provincial College of Combaconum which has been already noticed, there are six Higher Class Schools in Tanjore, and two of these have small collegiate classes working up to the F.A. standard. The S. P. G. High School and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, both show a slight advance in the F.A. Examination, and the former passed one pupil in the first class. The number in the collegiate department classes have, however, fallen, in the former from 22 to 9, and in the latter from 17 to 12. In the S. P. G. School, which is the most important of the Aided Schools in the Mofussil, the number of pupils who matriculated this year was only 12, against 20. Of these one was in the first class. The junior classes were examined in November by Mr. Caldwell, whose report shows that the whole institution is in excellent order. St. Joseph's College passed only 7 pupils in the Matriculation Examination; but, as three of these were placed in the first class, against one last year, the slight decrease in the quantity may be considered as compensated by the quality of the result obtained. It must also be borne in mind that the optional language of St. Joseph's College is not Tamil, but Latin. The teaching in the junior department appeared to Mr. Caldwell to have been less careful and accurate than usual, owing to some changes among the masters. The remaining schools were ranked for the first time as Higher Class Schools last year, and all of them have been less successful than they were in the Matriculation Examination. Mr. Caldwell's reports on his inspection of the Vidiarpuram Seminary and the Wesleyan Mission Schools at Negapatam and Manargudy show, however, that all these schools are steadily progressing towards a higher stand-

Tanjore.

Collegiate Classes.	Pupils.	F.A.	
		1870-71.	1871-72.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore...	9	3	4
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	12	...	1
Total ...	21	3	5

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation.	
		1870-71.	1871-72.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore...	456	20	12
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	297	9	7
S. P. G. Seminary, Vediarpuram.	92	3	2
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam	186	3	2
Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudy	155	4	1
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar	152	1	...
Total ...	1,338	40	24

ness prevented him from inspecting the German Lutheran n School at Tranquebar.

40. The Madura Zillah School sent in 11 pupils to the Matriculation Examination, and of this number 5 passed, being exactly the same number as last year. The classes below the sixth acquitted themselves well at Mr. Marden's inspection in December, and the attendance has slightly risen, being 290, against 284 last year. When it is remembered that this school differs from all other Zillah Schools in having no class lower than the third, this large attendance must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Madura.

41. The Matriculation Class of the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School of Tinnevelly contained this year 10 pupils, of whom 7 appeared at the Matriculation Examination, and 5 passed. This is a considerable advance on last year when only 4 appeared, and 2 passed. The school was inspected in March by Mr. Marden, who thought that the head master had not very good materials in the fifth class for the Matriculation Class then about to be formed. The result of his examination of the lower classes was generally satisfactory. This school is remarkable for the small cost at which it is doing all the ordinary work of a Zillah School. The salaries of the ten masters employed in it, among whom are a Hindu graduate and a trained F.A. master from the Normal School of Madras, only amount to Rupees 323 per mensem. The attendance has fallen from 235 to 204; but, as the managers are building an additional room, it is evident that the reduction in the numbers is not regarded as likely to be permanent.

Tinnevelly.

42. The High School, Coimbatore, was two years ago on a level with the Provincial Schools. Last year the F.A. Class was reduced to 3 pupils, and none passed. This year this class has been abolished. The sixth class, containing 22 pupils, sent in 18 candidates to the Matriculation Examination, but of this number only 4 passed, against 7 last year. The classes below the fifth were examined in August by Mr. Marden, who considered that the school was generally in a satisfactory condition, but that there was a want of neatness in the Mathematical papers of the fifth class, and in the Writing of the lower classes. This school is one of the few which have not been affected by the new rates of school fees, because its own rates were already higher. The attendance has risen from 296 to 356.

Coimbatore.

43. Mr. McIsaac, the able and conscientious head master of the Provincial School of Calicut, was compelled by failing health to leave the school, and died on the 12th July. He has been succeeded by Mr. Barrow, under whom the school has more than maintained its reputation. Last year only one pupil passed the First Arts Examination, and was placed in the second class. This year 8 went up

MALABAR.

Provincial School of Calicut.

Masters	12
College Department	21
School Department.	222

and 6 passed, 1 standing fourth in the first class. In the Matriculation Examination last year 18 pupils passed, and 1 was placed in the first class. This year out of 20 who went up, 15 passed, and of these 4 were placed in the first class and 1 stood third in the first class. Two other pupils also passed, who had left the school shortly before the examination. The attendance, notwithstanding the higher rate of school fee, has risen since last year. The school was inspected in March by Mr. Garthwaite, who considered that both Translation and Geography had been badly taught, but thought that in other respects the school was advancing. Brennen's School, Tellicherry, which has been ranked for some years as a Higher Class School without sending up a single pupil to the Matriculation Examination, has this year succeeded in passing two pupils. The Bâsle Mission having intimated their wish to withdraw from the management of this school and to restrict their operations to middle class and elementary education, the school was, after some correspondence, closed on the 1st March. It has since been placed on the footing of a Zillah School, and is now under the charge of Mr. Thomas, late head master of the Normal School of Cannanore; but this change having only been recently carried out does not come within the scope of this report. The Central School of Palghaut, which has hitherto ranked as a school of the higher class, has not passed any pupils at the Matriculation Examination this year. The school was inspected in August by Mr. Gopala Row, who considered that the upper classes showed some improvement in Mathematics, but that the teaching of English was still very defective. The lower classes acquitted themselves tolerably well. A good many changes and reductions have been made in this school, and the attendance has dwindled down from 283 to 154.

44. The Provincial School of Mangalore is the only Higher Class School in South Canara. There was no senior F.A. Class in 1871, but a teacher from the school passed the F.A. Examination. Twenty-four pupils went up for the Matriculation Examination and 19 passed, 1 in the first class. This is an advance on last year, when 15 passed, of whom 3 were placed in the first class, and the result is particularly creditable, because Mr. Bradshaw appears to have had very indifferent materials to work on. The collegiate department has increased this year from 10 to 18, and the head master thinks that a preparatory B.A. Class may be formed at Christmas. The fifth and lower classes were examined in March by Mr. Gopala Row, who pointed out that the classification was very defective, and noticed much that was faulty in the system of teaching. Mr. Bradshaw has explained that, owing to the comparatively recent introduction of higher education into this district, many elderly and backward boys have been admitted, who are unable to keep pace with others who began English at an earlier age, and that this is the cause

SOUTH CANARA.

Provincial School of Mangalore.

Masters	10
College Department...	18
Junior do ...	215

of the defective classification noticed by the Acting Inspector. The success already achieved affords every ground for hoping that, in the course of a year or two, this defect will disappear, and that the school will shortly take up the position which it is intended to occupy.

General remarks on higher class education.

45. From the above review of those institutions which come more immediately under the influence of the University, it will, I think, be apparent that higher class education is advancing with rapid strides in this Presidency. As the character of that education has been recently impugned by a gentleman, who has devoted much time and thought to the subject, in a publication which, although addressed to Government, has been extensively circulated and commented on, it may not be out of place to offer a few remarks on this interesting and important topic. Hostile criticism in this and the other Presidencies, summed up in its most exaggerated form, asserts that the so-called educated Hindu is an atheistical, immoral, disloyal, conceited, unmannerly, effeminate, and selfish individual, with no real taste for scientific or literary pursuits, and no object in life beyond obtaining Government employment, or making a fortune by legal practice. Even hostile criticism can, however, hardly deny that in this Presidency at least educated Hindus are filling important offices around us in an honorable and creditable manner; that a higher tone is being diffused by them through the public service; that in integrity and truthfulness they stand immeasurably above the men of the past generation; that many of them are striving with success to diffuse the blessings of education among their countrymen; and that the number of educated Hindus who can be pointed to as having brought dishonor on the training which they have received is singularly small. In estimating the religious and moral results of our teaching, sufficient allowance does not seem to be made for the trying position in which the Asiatic mind is placed under the influence of European thought.

> "Excessere omnes adytis arisque relictis
> Dii, quibus imperium hoc steterat."

Religion is necessarily banished from our schools. Ethics have hitherto been taught only in the B.A. course, and from the year 1874 Moral Philosophy is to disappear altogether, except as an optional subject. The natural sciences, which bring men of all creeds into one common temple, and exhibit to all alike a Supreme Being, hourly revealing Himself in all the phenomena of nature, are practically a sealed book to the Hindu student, for they also belong to the optional part of the B.A. course. Dr. Murdoch perhaps expects more from Moral Philosophy than it is likely to yield. Macaulay doubted whether Seneca's three books On Anger ever kept any body from being angry, and the remark applies to all moral instruction as distinguished from moral training. In Europe the play ground and the domestic circle are the two great spheres in which the character is formed, and moral precepts are reduced to practice. The former

unfortunately can hardly be said to exist at present in this country, and the absence of it accounts for much more than the want of manliness and physical energy, of which English critics complain. And, as long as the women of this country remain uneducated, the influence of a home here must be very different from that of an English home. Admitting, however, all that may be said on this side of the question, it does seem to be a mistake to banish from our schools and colleges, in a country in which the public code of morality is often essentially false, all systematic instruction in that science which "teaches men their duty and the reasons of it." The practical exclusion of the natural sciences from our course seems also much to be regretted. The most eminent thinkers are coming to the conclusion that the neglect of them in Europe has been a grievous error. The intellectual discipline which the experimental sciences are calculated to afford would be particularly valuable in correcting the dreamy and impractical turn of mind which characterizes the Hindu student. Some knowledge too of the laws of health, apart from its importance to the individual himself, seems very desirable among men who, as members of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, are expected to discuss and decide on sanitary measures, and who ought to be our main instruments for spreading some idea of the advantages of such measures among their countrymen. I also agree with Dr. Murdoch in considering that Political Economy is very unwisely ignored in our scheme. The recent imposition of new taxes, the general rise in the prices of the necessaries of life, and the frequent occurrence of dearths and famines seem to render it desirable that sound elementary notions on this class of topics should be diffused throughout the country. The history of Trades' Unions in England and of Communism in France shows how much danger may lurk in hazy notions of the relative rights of labor and capital, and seems to indicate that Political Economy, which especially concerns the masses, should be taught to the masses, if not in their own interests, at least in the interests of society at large. This subject enters at present into one of the optional branches of the M.A. course, and the propriety of making it a part of a collegiate, much less of a school course, will certainly not be generally admitted. I have always thought that some elementary notions on this subject might very well be diffused through the medium of books modelled on the plan of Archbishop Whateley's Easy Lessons on Money Matters and Miss Martineau's Tales, and it may be remarked that Mr. Arbuthnot, when Director of Public Instruction, prescribed a translation of the former as a text-book for the fifth class of our Taluq Schools. This part of the scheme, however, if it was ever carried out, seems to have fallen into abeyance.

Study of the Vernacular languages.

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for the University Examinations are of a kind which should not be placed before young students. The proper remedy seems to be the publication of expurgated editions of the Vernacular classics, and if the Syndicate are not prepared to publish such editions, the duty seems to be one which might very well be undertaken by the Director of Public Instruction with the aid of the Professor of Vernacular Literature and other competent scholars. When, however, Dr. Murdoch goes beyond this and calls for the absolute exclusion from the course of all classical authors, whose poems contain any of these objectionable passages, he seems to forget that Horace and Juvenal might, by the same process of reasoning, be banished from all the schools of Europe. Dr. Murdoch asserts that our pupils are taught to pray to Ganesa, and to worship Siva and Vishnu, because Ganesa is invoked and Siva and Vishnu are treated as gods in the Hindu poems read by them. A poem written by a Hindu must necessarily contain allusions to Hindu mythology, and I am unable to see any essential difference between the passages quoted by Dr. Murdoch and such lines as

> "Vos o clarissima mundi
> Lumina, labentem cœlo quæ ducitis annum,
> Liber et alma Ceres,
> Æneadum genetrix, hominum divumque voluptas,
> Alma Venus."

Christian parents do not feel that they are recognizing the divinity of Bacchus, Ceres, and Venus, when they put Virgil and Lucretius into the hands of their sons, and Ganesa, who is so obnoxious to Dr. Murdoch, has been often found by the Hindu student in the Pleasures of Hope.

> "The tenth Avatar comes! at Heaven's command
> Shall Seriswattee wave her hallow'd wand!
> And Camdeo bright, and Ganesa sublime,
> Shall bless with joy their own propitious clime!"

Dr. Murdoch also complains that fatalism is taught in our schools, because allusions to this subject are frequent in Hindu, and still more so in Mahomedan literature. Is there no idea of fate in the ancient tragedy of Greece, and has this ever been brought forward as a reason for placing the Greek drama under a ban? No doubt, too, the Hindu poems read in our schools abound, as Dr. Murdoch represents, with allusions to idolatrous rites and ceremonies, pantheism, and the transmigration of souls. And so are the English books read by our pupils full of allusions to Christianity, and the classical authors read by English boys full of references to the doctrines and rites of paganism. On all such points as these the literature of any country, if it is to be studied at all, must be studied in the form in which it exists. A great critic has pointed out that there are no limits to this sort of scrupulousness.

> "Mais, dans une profane et riante peinture,
> De n'oser de la fable employer la figure;
> De chasser les Tritons de l'empire des eaux;
> D'ôter à Pan sa flûte, aux Parques leurs ciseaux;
> D'empêcher que Caron, dans la fatale barque,
> Ainsi que le berger ne passe le monarque:
> C'est d'un scrupule vain s'alarmer sottement,
> Et vouloir aux lecteurs plaire sans agrément.
> Bientôt ils défendront de peindre la Prudence,
> De donner à Thémis ni bandeau ni balance,
> De figurer aux yeux la Guerre au front d'airain,
> Ou le Temps qui s'enfuit, une horloge à la main;
> Et partout des discours, comme une idolâtrie,
> Dans leur faux zèle iront chasser l'allégorie."

heth the study of Vernacular literature has produced, or is likely produce, all the results which were once hoped for from it, is a very important question, to which at the end of thirty years an answer ought to be forthcoming. It has been all along supposed that our colleges and schools would give birth to a new race of authors, capable of producing works not inferior in literary beauty to those of their ancestors, but breathing a higher morality and a more refined taste, and reflecting the culture of the writers. In Bengal some approach to this consummation seems to have been arrived at, but here, as far as I am aware of, little or nothing of this sort is yet visible. This may be owing to the fact that all the literature of this Presidency is written in an artificial dialect, which is rarely, if ever, mastered by the student, and which never has been and never can be understood by the mass of the people. It is notorious that a young man, who has taken his degree, cannot take up and read at sight a Vernacular poem which he has not previously studied, and that at the end of a few years, or even months, he is actually unable to understand the very poems in which he has passed his examination. No doubt this result is partly attributable to the fact that our students have an intense dislike of, and contempt for, the course of Vernacular study to which they are subjected, and no one, who has ever had anything to do with the Vernacular Examinations of the University, can have failed to perceive that many of them present themselves for examination in this subject with a degree of carelessness which would not be tolerated in any other. No one probably knew this so well as the experienced gentlemen who conducted the Tamil Examination this year, and if the Senate had yielded to the clamour excited by the action taken by them, a strict investigation would probably have shown not that their standard of marking was too high, but that the previous standard was too low. But I must confess that the study of Vernacular literature, in the form in which it now exists, seems very analogous to compelling every boy in England to go through a graduated course of Anglo-Saxon Chronicles and Romances in Norman French. Such studies are curious and profitable to persons who have leisure and taste for them, but this is not the

...o which we are indebted for the formation and growth o... ...sh literature. It is possible that an exception ought to be ...avor of Tamil, but, as regards all the other languages, there ... reason to conclude that if a new Vernacular literature is to be cr... at all, it must be created, as the old Vernacular literature was cr... and as the new literature of Bengal is now being created by Sa... scholars. The neglect into which the study of the classical lang... of India has fallen among us is a reproach to this Presidency, ... therefore a matter for congratulation that the study of Sansc... last been introduced into our Colleges and Provincial School... study is now commenced in the fifth or Preparatory Matri... Class. Whether it is desirable that it should be postponed to a... which practically renders it impossible for any student to ... Sanscrit as his optional language for the Matriculation Examinatio... a question which seems to deserve further consideration.

Stunted intellectual growth of the educated Hindu.

47. The allegation that our system of education does not produce any real taste for either literary or scientific pursuits, must, I fear, be admitted to be to a great extent true. In Europe the genuine student sighs for the hour which will release him from further examinations and leave him at liberty to commence the real studies of his life. In India education seems to be viewed merely as a stepping-stone to preferment. The student pants for more examinations, and in the same way as he has mastered and thrown aside certain text books in literature, history, and mathematics, he proceeds to master all the various codes, manuals, and rules prescribed for the different tests of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. The number of persons who have passed the examinations laid down for Deputy Collectors, Principal Sudder Ameens, District Munsiffs, Tahsildars, and other similar posts is so enormously in excess of the demand that the majority of the applicants for these appointments must be doomed to a life of disappointment, and any scheme which would reduce this great and growing evil would be a boon to the public service and to the cause of education. The secret of the failure of many a Government School and of the unsatisfactory work done in many a public office is to be traced to a small volume huddled away in the recesses of a desk and brought out for future study by the master or the clerk in school or office hours. The school declines, or the work of the office falls in arrears, but in due course the gazette chronicles another addition to the long list of men who have passed the special tests. A positive dislike for any reading beyond that contained in newspapers seems to be the natural result of these habits. The stunted intellectual growth of the Hindu, after reaching a certain point, may also be partly attributed to the premature forcing to which he is subjected, a process which must be alike injurious to his mind and his body. The increasing difficulty of the examination papers demands increased exertion, and several cases have

27 27.

...arred of late years of very promising young men ...brought on by over study. Some amount of leisure ...essary, if a habit of general reading is to be acquired, ...in youth; but the Hindu boy never plays and never ...any time for light reading. Under the present scheme ...y matriculates in five or six years and takes his degree ...ter. But by denying himself all recreation, a youth of ...verage ability sometimes succeeds in getting through the ...f the course in a still shorter period. Sometime ago I ... application for employment from a young man, who pro... ...stimonial from the Principal of the institution in which he ...oyed, certifying that he had taken his degree seven years ...had commenced learning the English alphabet. The young ... passed out of the Presidency College this year at the head of ... list was barely sixteen. These may be exceptional cases, ...y thing seems to point to the conclusion that the school course ...be extended to eight years; that some specific encouragement ...e given during that period to general reading in the form of ...al novels, travels, biography, and natural history; and that boys ... not be permitted to matriculate before the age of fifteen or ...n.

V.—Middle Class Schools.

48. The statement in the margin shows the general condition of the Middle Class Schools of the Ganjam District. The attendance in nearly all of them has fallen off mainly owing to the introduction of the new rates of school fees, a measure for which the district, in Mr. Kershaw's opinion, was not ripe. It is much to be regretted that the Onslow Institution should still be found ranking among schools of this class, with an uncertificated head master and a grant far below the amount to which its endowment entitles it. Besides the schools in this list, there are six Pial Schools, containing 181 pupils paid on the results' system, and ranking as Middle Class Schools. Three of them are at Chicacole, where they have, to some extent, drawn away pupils from the lower classes of the Government School.

Ganjam.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School.	Chicacole ...	69	4th	Good.
Taluq School ...	Russelcondah ...	43	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Parushotmapore.	26	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Teckali	29	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Itchapore ...	21	do.	Do.
Onslow Institution...	Chetterpore ...	84	5th	Indifferent.
Zemindari School...	Purla Kimedy ..	53	4th	Fair.
Do. do ...	Chikati	23	3rd	Bad.
Do. do ...	Mandasa ...	29	4th	Fair.
Samusthanum do ...	Srikurmum ...	25	do.	Bad.
Subscription do ...	Sompettah ...	12	2nd	Collapsing.
Do. do ...	Talmur	15	3rd	Bad.
Town School ...	Berhampore ...	29	2nd	Do.

49. The three most important Middle Class Scho

Vizagapatam.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School.	Bimlipatam ...	39	4th	Indifferent.
Practising School ...	Vizagapatam ...	45	5th	Do.
Taluq School ...	Kasimkota ...	82	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Ankapalli ...	88	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Chodaveram ...	45	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Paloondah ...	34	4th	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Gunupur ...	23	3rd	Good.
Grant-in-aid School.	Bobbili	38	4th	Indifferent.
Do. do. ..	Kottam	27	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Royaveram ...	27	2nd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Meranghy ...	20	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Rajam	30	4th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Saloor	10	2nd	...
Samusthanam School	Jami	25	3rd	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Konada	33	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Chipurapalli ...	28	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Veddadi	19	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Tallavalsa ...	26	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Gajapathinagrum	21	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Lukkavarapukota	16	2nd	Very bad.
Union School ...	Parvatipore ...	40	do.	Very good.
Protestant Orphanage.	Vizagapatam ...	38	3rd	Bad.

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much the same as it was many years ago, and the standard in tw them is lower instead of higher. The seven branch Samusthan Schools maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum cannot as yet be said to be doing much good. It is to be regretted that the Protestant Orphanage of Vizagapatam, which has drawn during the year a Government grant of Rupees 2,590, should have made such poor progress that Mr. Kershaw doubts whether it deserves to be ranked as a Middle Class School. A more recent report shows, however, some signs of improvement.

50. The thirty Middle Class Schools of the Godavery District are, generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition, and the attendance continues good, averaging about 38.

Godavery.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School ...	Viravasarum ...	67	5th	Excellent.
Do. do. ...	Amalapoor	56	4th	Good.
Zemindari School ...	Juggempettah ...	37	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Kirlampudi ...	20	2nd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Pittapur ...	60	4th	Fair.
Town School ...	Rajahmundry ...	71	3rd	Tolerable.
Grant-in-aid School.	Peddapur ...	46	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Dowlaishweram	43	4th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Innespettah ...	58	3rd	Tolerable.

The Taluq School of Viravasaram is deserving of special mention, as being the only fully developed Taluq School in the Northern Circars. A commodious school-house has been

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Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Grant-in-aid School.	Raghoodevapoor.	25	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Polaveram ...	24	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Tallapudi ..	31	4th	Do.
Do. do. ..	Dommeru ...	28	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Tanuku ...	46	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Khandavalli ...	45	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Peunugonda ...	32	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Yelamunchili ...	20	2nd	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Karagorumilli ...	21	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Akavidu ...	23	4th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Vella	31	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Ramachendrapur	39	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Pamurru ...	22	3rd	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Bhatlapalika ...	20	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Guttinadivi ...	12	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Royali	25	2nd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kottapeta ...	56	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Coringa... ...	40	4th	Do.
Union School ...	Achanta ...	60	3rd	Good.
Do. do. ...	Palkole.. ...	55	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Undi	35	2nd	Do.

erected by the inhabitants entirely at their own expense, and it is proposed to make it over to Government in the hope that the school will be raised to the Anglo-Vernacular grade. Some of the Grant-in-aid Schools are, however, still in a precarious state. The subscriptions are collected with difficulty, and the salaries of the teachers are too often in arrears. Many of the nominal managers are uneducated ryots, who would be glad if the Local Fund Board would take charge of the schools. Even at Peddapur, where there are many wealthy inhabitants, and where Mr. Wigram some years ago collected Rupees 800 for a building, the managers have spent all this money in paying their teachers to save themselves the trouble of collecting subscriptions.

51. The Kistna District is poorly supplied with Middle Class Schools, and all of them show a smaller attendance than last year. The only Taluq School in the District, that of Gudur, after being for a long time in a languishing condition, has been at last closed. The two most important schools in the list given in the margin are the Anglo-Vernacular School of Guntur and the Church Mission School of Bezwada. The former has made fair progress, but the teaching of the

Kistna.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School.	Guntur ...	84	4th	Fair.
Church Mission do.	Masulipatam ...	55	1st	.....
Branch A.-V. Vencatasawmy Naidu's School	Do. ...	128	4th	Indifferent.
Church Mission Practising School.	Do. ...	144	5th	Good.
Church Mission do.	Bezwada ...	41	4th	Indifferent.
Zemindari School ...	Vallur	40	2nd	Good.
Grant-in-aid School.	Gudiwada ...	27	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Kaikalur ...	38	do.	Very good.
Do. do. ...	Repalli	17	2nd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Mungalagiri ...	11	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Poorushotapatam	17	3rd	Do.
Union School ...	Avanigadda ...	51	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Chinna Ganjam.	31	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Nizampatam ...	20	do.	Do.

fourth class has not been altogether satisfactory. The mission school of Bezwada has been affected by one of those religious panics, to which all mission schools are liable. In addition to the schools named in the list, six pial schools, containing 231 pupils, have received grants on the results' system as Middle Class Schools.

52. The attendance in the Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools of Anantapur and Adoni has fallen off, and the standard attained is not so high as it was. The Roman Catholic Orphanage at Bellary continues in fair order, but the Boys' School in the Native Infantry Lines, which was in a very unsatisfactory state last year, was unable this year to undergo any inspection, because the head master's services had been dispensed with from want of funds. The number of Private Anglo-Vernacular Schools is the same as last year, viz., eleven, the one at Hoovunhadgully being temporarily closed, and a new one having been opened at Ghooty. Some of these schools are making fair progress. At Allur the failure of the school was clearly attributable to the evil influence of a new Tahsildar, who, after getting rid of the head master, had introduced in his place an incompetent relative of his own. Of the head master at Kudlighee Mr. Boyle remarks:—"It is his misfortune, and not his fault, that he is very deaf, that his knowledge of English is as limited as that of any ordinary domestic servant, but it is difficult to determine whose audacity was the greater, that of Tirumala Row in accepting the post of schoolmaster, or that of the Tahsildar in offering it to him." At Pennacondah the decline of the school was owing to its having been left for months without a head master. Similarly at Royadroog, Mr. Boyle gathered from the managers of the school that the head master had been absent, on so-called leave for several weeks at a time, and that he had been reading for and competing in the Special Test Examination, which, he observes, "acts as a perfect *ignis fatuus* to schoolmasters, leading them away from their real duties to aim at imaginary fortunes

Bellary.

Name.	Locality	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School ...	Anantapur ...	47	4th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Adoni	46	3rd	Indifferent.
Roman Catholic Male Asylum	Bellary	68	4th	Fair.
Roman Catholic Boys' School, N. I. Lines ...	Bellary	97	5th	Not inspected.
Union A.-V. School ...	Kumply	18	2nd	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Harpenhully ...	35	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Hospett	54	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Narraindevakerry	30	do.	Fair.
Grant-in-aid A.-V. School	Allur	15	2nd	Bad.
Union A.-V. School ...	Tadpatri	49	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Kudighee ...	34	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Pennacondah ...	22	2nd	Do.
Grant-in-aid L.F. do. ..	Hindupoor ...	34	3rd	Tolerable.
Union do.	Royadroog ...	26	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Ghooty	40	do.	Not inspected.
Old Rate School. ...	Hoovunhadgully...	...	...	Tolerable.
Hindustani do. ...	Sultanpoor ...	68	3rd	Not inspected.

in civil appointments, which they never win." Most of these schools being Rate Schools, have been this year transferred to the Local Fund Board, and it may be hoped that some improvement will be visible next year.

53. The number of Middle Class Schools in the Kurnool District has risen from 6 to 8, owing to the establishment of new schools at Peapully and Cumbum. The attendance in the Taluq School of Nundikotkur has fallen from 26 to 16, and there seems no probability of a school of this grade succeeding in a small hamlet, where there are hardly any pupils forthcoming, except the children of a few officials belonging to the Taluq Cutcherry. The Taluq School of Koilguntla has, on the other hand, made fair progress, although the attendance is still small. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools are all private institutions. The Nundial School ought by this time to have been in a tolerably advanced state, but Mr. Boyle discovered that the head master was practising as a Vakil in the Court of the District Munsiff, who was himself one of the principal managers of the school. The Puttecondah, Yeldurty, and Nurnoor Schools are in as fair order as small schools conducted by a single teacher can be expected to be. The new Peapully School has two badly paid and poorly qualified masters, from whom very little can be expected. At Cumbum an attempt was made in January to establish a Municipal School by amalgamating two or three of the Village Schools, but Government were not in favor of the municipal funds being devoted to middle class education.

Kurnool.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School	Nundikotkur..	16	2nd	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Koilguntla ...	27	3rd	Good.
Grant-in-aid A.-V. School	Nundial ...	46	do	Indifferent.
Do do....	Puttecondah..	21	do.	Fair.
Do. do....	Yeldurty ...	25	2nd	Tolerable.
Union A.-V. School ...	Nurnoor ...	23	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Peapully ...	36	3rd	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Cumbum ...	54	do.	Not inspected.

54. There are no Government Middle Class Schools in the Cuddapah District, and the number of private schools is the same as last year. The best of the schools is that at Madanapally, but the attendance has fallen from 86 to 57, and the fifth class has ceased to exist.

Cuddapah.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Grant-in-aid A.-V. Schl.	Madanapally ...	57	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Voilpaud ...	32	do.	Bad.
Union School ...	Budwall ...	44	3rd	Indifferent.
Grant-in-aid do. ...	Kadri... ...	40	do.	.....
Union do. ...	Sidhout ...	39	do.	Fair.
Grant-in-a do.. ...	Royachoty ...	38	do.	Bad.
Union do. ...	Jamalamadugu.	38	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Prodatur ...	36	do.	Indifferent.

At Jamalamadugu, which is the next best school, the attendance has slightly decreased, and the fourth class has disappeared. At Prodatur, which was once a flourishing school, Mr. Boyle found a similar falling off in the numbers and standard, although the same master had been employed for the last five years. The Sidhout School appears to be the only one which has really improved. On the whole the attendance has fallen from 394 to 205.

55. The Anglo-Vernacular School of Ongole, the only Government Middle Class School in the Nellore District, has not improved this year. The attendance has fallen off from 60 to 49, and the result of Mr. Boyle's inspection was not satisfactory. The private schools have increased in number from 13 to 14, owing to the opening of a school at Buchireddipalium. Three of them are well conducted and fairly attended. The failure of the Gudur and Kalligherry Schools is attributed to the same sinister influences, which have been noticed in other districts. In both these schools incompetent persons had been appointed as masters, because they were the Tahsildar's relations. Some of the other schools are located in out-of-the-way villages and hamlets, in which Anglo-Vernacular Schools can hardly be expected to thrive.

Nellore.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School.	Ongole	49	3rd	Indifferent.
Zemindary School.	Naidapett ...	64	4th	Good.
Union do. ...	Gudur	54	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Kavali	53	do.	Fair.
Zemindari do. ...	Venkatagherry.	46	do.	Good.
Union do. ...	Kalleghcrry ...	33	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Allur	50	3rd	Good.
Do. do. ...	Rapur	26	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Kullura ...	26	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Chinna Analur.	25	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Varigondah ...	32	2nd	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Brahmanakraka.	24	do.	Bad.
Subscription do. ...	Kundakur ...	22	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ..	Buchireddipalium.	22	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Neligre Town ...	18	do.	Do.

56. The Anglo-Vernacular School of Mylapoor was originally intended to be a feeder to the Madrasa-i-Azam, but under its energetic head master, Abdoor Ruzzak Sahib, whose salary is only Rupees 60 a month, the standard during the last two years has risen much beyond the level intended, and, although the highest class is still called the fourth, the Matriculation subjects are studied in it. The Denison Scholar who passed out from this school in June 1871 with a scholarship tenable for four years at once found himself at the head of the Madrasa and matriculated six months after joining that institution, while another pupil, who had been below him in the Scholarship Examination, passed the Matriculation Examination direct from this school, occupying the honorable position of fifteenth in the second class, and beating not only his old rival, the Denison Scholar, but every pupil of every Zillah School in this Presidency. The school was inspected in March by Mr. Fortey, who reported that it was in a very satisfactory condition. Owing, however, to the increased rates of school fees, the attendance, which used formerly to be 70 or 80, has been gradually falling during the last three years. The Harris School, which is also a school for Mahomedans under the management of the Church Missionary Society, has for some years past been steadily increasing in numbers, and this year the attendance has risen from 95 to 122. The school was inspected in August by Mr. Fortey. The standard was considerably below that of a Tafuq School, and the results attained under this low standard were very moderate. The school was in fact far less advanced than it was two or three years ago. The Lutheran Mission School, which was also inspected in August, was reportedas in a satisfactory condition, but some defects were pointed out in the teaching of Arithmetic and Tamil. This school which is intended for poor children seems to be fully earning its small grant. The Civil Orphan Asylum was inspected in December, and the result was tolerably satisfactory, but Mr. Fortey considered that the head master was devoting his time too exclusively to the highest class. Some grave defects were pointed out in the Parochial School attached to St. George's Cathedral. In the third class, for instance, the teacher had given no set lessons in the reading book, because "he did not like to encourage cram." Govindoo Naidoo's Primary School is a most efficient feeder to Patcheappah's School. The classes being very large and very elementary, Mr. Fortey only examined a few sections in each when he inspected the school in February. The result was creditable to Mr. Evers and his assistants.

Madras.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School...	Mylapore... ...	48	4th	Excellent.
Harris School ...	Triplicane ...	122	5th	Tolerable.
Lutheran Mission do	Pursuwaukum ...	113	6th	Good.
Civil Orphan Asylum	Egmore	120	do.	Tolerable.
St. George's Cathedral Parochial School.	Royapettah ...	39	3rd	Indifferent.
Govindoo Naidu's do.	Black Town ...	496	do.	Good.

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Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
St. Matthias' Poor Schl	New Town ...	59	5th	Bad.
Free Church Mission Branch School.	Black Town ...	173	7th	No report.
Church Mission A.-V. School.	Chintadrepettah...	271	6th	Do.
St. Andrew's Poor do.	Do. ...	54	do.	Do.
Hindu A.-V. School.	Mootealapettah ...	134	do.	Do.
London Mission do.	Davidson's Street.	59	do.	Do.
Balura A.D. Patasala.	Triplicane ...	300	5th	Do.
St. Peter's Roman Catholic School.	Royapooram ...	125	4th	Do.
Union do. ...	John Pereira's ...	52	do.	Do.
Emmanuel Church do.	Black Town ...	34	do.	Do.
Christ Church School.	Mount Road ...	33	do.	Do.
St. Francis Xavier's do	Parcherry ...	104	3rd	Do.

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Mr. Fortey notices the remarkable and suggestive fact that the school fees and the Government grant added together not only paid the entire expenses of this school, but left the trustees of Patcheappah's Charities a surplus of Rupees 356-3-6. St. Matthias' Poor School, New Town, was inspected in February. There was only one paid teacher quite unfit for his post, and the standard was miserably low. The remaining eleven schools do not appear to have been inspected during the year, and there is no reference to any of them, either in the annual report of this year or of last year.

Chingleput.

57. There are ten Middle Class Schools in the Chingleput District. The attendance in the five Tatuq Schools has, in the last two years, fallen from 335 to 232, but the two first in the list are still well attended and in fair order. The Taluq School of Trivellore is, however, described as succumbing to the superior attractions of the Free Church Mission School at that station, and the Deputy Inspector has recommended the abolition of the Ponneri and Stripermatur Schools. The Ponneri School, after being held for eighteen years in a choultry lent by the owner, is now located in a small and very inconvenient building, because the Tahsildar has thought proper to take possession of the choultry for his own use and that of his friends. The aided schools named in the margin do not appear to have been inspected during the year.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School ...	Trivellore ...	73	5th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Poonamallee ...	74	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Ponneri ...	28	3rd	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Kosnatur ...	37	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Stripermatur ...	22	2nd	Bad.
Free Church Mission School.	Chingleput ...	156	6th	No report.
Do. do.	Trivellore ...	80	6th	Do.
Wesleyan Mission School.	Saint Thomas' Mount.	99	5th	Do.
Roman Catholic Schl.	Palaveram ...	63	4th	Do.
Primary School ...	Sydapet ...	101	1st	Do.

South Arcot.

58. There are twenty Middle Class Schools in South Arcot. In the nine Taluq Schools the attendance, which had previously been reduced from 614 to 539, has this year fallen from 539 to 405. A fifth class has, however, been formed at Villapuram; the majority of the schools have a fourth class, and several of them are, in other respects, in fair order. The failure of the Taluq Schools at Kalikurchy, Old Town, Cuddalore, and Trinomalay is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to the employment of incompetent persons as head masters. The head master of the Trinomalay School has been in consequence removed. The six Rate Schools of this district have this year become Union Schools. The change of management has not been favorable to progress. There was a transition period of some months, during which the masters received no pay, and at Tillavandagam matters went so far that a charge of misappropriation was brought against the commissioners, who were so incensed that they withdrew their children and closed the school. Four of these Union Schools are still small elementary schools, each under the management of a single teacher. Noor Sahib's School was opened in 1869 at Chidambaram in consequence of Mahomedan boys being denied admission into Patcheappah's Branch School. Poor Hindu boys were at first admitted on payment of a small fee, but, as they are unable to pay the revised rates, the school has dwindled down to 15 boys. The school is, however, doing well in other respects, and the standard in the highest class corresponds with the third class of a Taluq School. The Sivaprakasa Institution, which is described by the Deputy Inspector as having been established "for the propagation of the Siva religion," has a staff of seven masters on salaries ranging from Rupees 4 to Rupees 10. It is proposed to introduce the study of English next year, but at present Tamil and Sanscrit are read; and the study of the latter is made to account for the absence of school furniture. "There are," the Deputy Inspector remarks, "no chairs or benches in the school, for it is thought improper to sit with legs unfolded when teaching or studying the sacred books." As, however, the school is on the result system, there are some black boards and maps, and some real progress seems to have been made, as the school obtained a grant of Rupees 192 and passed 6 boys by the fourth standard. The S. P. G. School, Old Town, Cuddalore, was inspected in March by the Deputy Inspector, from whose report it appeared to be in tolerable order. The two Anglo-Vernacular Schools named in the list do not appear to have been inspected.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School ...	Villapuram ...	67	5th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Trikalore ...	49	4th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Tindivanam ...	49	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Virdachellum ...	57	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Porto-Novo ...	37	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Panrooty ...	35	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Kalikurchy ...	38	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Old Town, Cuddalore.	48	3rd	Do.
Taluq School ...	Trinomalay ...	27	do.	Bad.
Union do. ...	Manargoody ...	36	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Boovanaghiry ...	24	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Kumaratchy ...	16	do.	Elementary.
Do. do. ...	Tillavandagam.	20	2nd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Paroor	17	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Sreemposhnum.	...	...	Do.
Noor Saib's Mahomedan School.	Chedambaram.	15	2nd	Good.
Sivaprakasa do. ...	Do. ...	179	5th	Fair.
S. P. G. School ...	Old Town, Cuddalore.	44	do.	Tolerable.
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Munjacoopum ...	73	3rd	No report.
Do. do.	Tripaplore ...	35	do.	Do.

59. The Government Anglo-Vernacular School of Wallajahpett was once a flourishing school with 228 boys, and its decline is attributed to the suppression of the highest and lowest class about two years ago, to which cause must now be added the pressure of the enhanced rates of school fees. It is, however, still a good school and passed a very satisfactory examination in July. The result of the inspection of the four Taluq Schools was also generally satisfactory, although at Tripety there were still some shortcomings which were attributable to the misconduct of a former head master. The standard of the Church of Scotland's Mission School at Vellore is steadily rising, and the fifth class is now equal to the fifth class of a Zillah School. The Arconum and Gooriathum Schools, which are under native management, are both doing well, but the attendance at Gooriathum has been reduced by the establishment of results' schools in the neighbourhood. In addition to the eight schools noticed above there are 29 Middle Class Schools on the results' system, scattered over the three taluqs named in the margin.

North Arcot.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School...	Wallajahpett ...	96	4th	Good.
Taluq School. ...	Arcot	107	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Arnee	70	do.	Good.
Do. do.	Tripety	75	3rd	Fair.
Do. do.	Palmanair ...	47	do.	Do.
Churchof Scotland Misions School.	Vellore	201	5th	Very good.
Grant-in-aidA.-V.Schl	Arconum ...	67	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Gooriathum ...	36	do.	Good.

Wallajah Taluq...	14
Arcot do. ...	7
Arnee do. ...	8

60. The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Tripatore has greatly fallen off. When Mr. Caldwell inspected the school in July he found that, owing to the closing of the fifth class, many of the senior pupils had migrated to Salem and Madras, and that several had gone over to a rival school opened by an ex-pupil, who had passed the

Salem.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School...	Tripatore ...	84	3rd	Indifferent.
Taluq School ...	Oossoor... ...	75	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Darampuri ...	64	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Namkul ...	56	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Kistifagiri ...	51*	do.	Good.
London Mission Schl.	Vaniembady ...	88	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Ahtur	34	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Salem	25	do.	Do.
Municipal Town Schl.	Do.	91	do.	Do.
Do. Branch do. ...	Sivapet	48	do.	...
Union School ...	Wonalur ...	42	4th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Harur	27	do.	No report.
Grant-in-aid A.-V.Schl	Trichengode ...	43	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Rasipuram ...	35	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Suramangalum..	35	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Royacottah ...	28	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Dowlatabad ...	23	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Cavarypetam ...	20	2nd	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Palavery ...	13	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Alapully ...	8	do.	Do.

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Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Grant-in-aid School...	Namagiripett ...	24	3rd	No report.
Do. do. ...	Kumarapoliem ..	32	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Paramatti ...	14	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Venkarai ...	26	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kadatur ...	18	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Denkenicottah...	44	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Mallapady ...	34	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Palcode... ...	21	2nd	Do.
Elementary School ...	Tripatore ...	25	3rd	Good.

F.A. Examination. The lower classes had, also, been, to some extent, emptied by the establishment of new pial schools, also started by ex-pupils. There was a fourth class, but he found it necessary to reduce it to a third. Three of the Taluq Schools were found in a very satisfactory condition, when they were inspected, but that at Namkul did not rise above mediocrity. The Mission, Municipal, Union, and Anglo-Vernacular Schools under native management do not call for individual notice, but the large number coming under this last head is a somewhat remarkable feature. In none of these aided schools does the standard rise above the fourth class of a Taluq School, and in many of them it is considerably lower. Besides the schools named in this list there are six schools on the results' system.

61. There has been a very slight decrease in the attendance of the Taluq School of Srirungum; the standard is high, and the school was in a very satisfactory state when it was inspected by Mr. Caldwell. No reports have been received during the year on the eight Mission Schools named in the margin, but from Mr. Caldwell's annual report they all appear to be of a very elementary stamp, and several of them have been reduced to the lowest ebb in consequence of the enhanced rates of school fees. The two best of the seventeen Anglo-Vernacular Schools under

Trichinopoly.

Name.	Locality.	Pupils.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School ...	Srirungum ...	137	5th	Excellent.
S. P. G. Branch Schl.	Worriyar ...	39	3rd	No report.
Do. do. ...	Tennore ...	28	do.	Do.
S. P. G. Elementary School...	Trichinopoly Fort	29	do.	Do.
Do. A.-V. Schl. ...	Pallambady ...	8	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Erungalore ...	6	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Colamanicum ...	6	do.	Do.
Roman Catholic Mission School.	Viragalore ...	30	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Periaversalay ...	12	2nd	Do.
A.-V. School ...	Kulitalay ...	69	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Lalgudy ...	81	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Torriore ...	35	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Museri ...	32	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Nangaporam ...	25	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Munchinellur ...	19	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Waitalagudalur..	36	do.	No report.
Do. do. ...	Sirkarpoliam ...	24	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Pichindar Covil..	23	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Arialore ...	20	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Perembalore ...	16	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Trichenderay...	16	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kuttalay ...	15	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Trichinopoly Fort	35	2nd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Condyempetta ...	33	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Munttierasanellur	15	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Jayencondasholaporam ...	10	do.	Do.

native management are those at Kulitalay and Lalgudy, in which the standard rises to the fourth class of a Taluq School. In the majority of the others the highest class corresponds with a third class, and some schools are still more elementary. Five of these schools have been inspected and reported on during the year by Mr. Caldwell, and one by the Deputy Inspector.

62. The attendance in all the Government Schools of the Tanjore District has greatly fallen off. At Mayaveram it has been reduced from 139 to 66, and the standard has become very low. The result of the Deputy Inspector's inspection of the Anglo-Vernacular School of Mayaveram and of the five Taluq Schools seems to have been generally satisfactory, particularly at Trivellore and Trivadi, at each of which stations there is a fifth class. At Puttucottah quarrels between the head master and second master, both of whom have been since removed, and at Nagore the establishment of a rival school, have had an injurious effect on the Taluq Schools at the two stations in question. Of the aided schools nine are connected with missions and twenty-one are under native management. Mr. Caldwell inspected two of the former and

Tanjore.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School.	Mayaveram ...	66	3rd	No report.
Taluq Schools ...	Trivellore ...	131	5th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Trivady ...	116	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Puttucottah ...	47	4th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Tiruvadimaradar.	40	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Nagore... ...	38	do.	Do.
S. P. G. A.-V. School.	Poriyur ...	119	5th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Tanjore Fort ...	184	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Vellam... ...	85	do.	No report.
Do. do. ...	Amiappen ...	35	do.	Good.
Wesleyan Mission A.-V. School.	Tritrapoondy ...	53	4th	No report.
German Lutheran Mission A.-V. School.	Tanjore ...	66	3rd	Do.
Roman Catholic A.-V. School.	Do. ...	52	5th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Tranquebar ...	38	4th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Candamungalum	20	2nd	Do.
Town School ...	Combaconum ...	536	4th	Do.
Elementary do. ...	Do. ...	50	2nd	Do.
A.-V. School ...	Cavistalam ...	74	4th	Fair.
Do. do.	Pundy	59	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Karunthattangudy.	109	3rd	No report.
Do. do. ..	East Gate, Tanjore.	108	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kevalore ...	63	do	Do.
Do. do. ...	Palmanary ...	49	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Shually... ...	49	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Vedaraniem ...	48	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Samimalay ...	37	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Nachaicoyil ...	21	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Komal	16	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	South Street, Tanjore.	30	2nd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kornadu ...	30	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kottayur ...	22	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Chorakayur ...	21	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	New Street, Mayaveram.	20	1st	Do.
Do. do. ...	Melavery ...	18	2nd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Velangiman ...	17	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Thondunkorsi...	20	do.	Do.
Rajah's Chattrum Schl.	Nedamungalum.	112	5th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Orthanadu ...	66	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Rajamodam ...	42	4th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Manbusel ...	44	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Manamelkady.	31	2nd	Do.

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two of the latter, viz., the S. P. G. Schools in the Fort of Tanjore and at Amiappen, and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Cavistalam and Pundy. The most advanced was the Cavistalam School, in which the highest class corresponded with the fourth class of a Taluq School. In the other three the standard was that of a third class. Of the schools which have not been inspected, two are sufficiently important to be specially noticed. The S. P. G. School at Poriyur has been placed during the year under a highly qualified European head master, and is developing into a Higher Class School. The Combaconum Town School, from which pupils have been hitherto drafted into the third class of the Provincial College, has, since the recent abolition of this class, commenced preparing them for the fourth class. The attendance has increased, and it is in contemplation to erect a suitable building for this flourishing institution. The five Chuttrum Schools which received no aid from Government appear since their re-organization by the Collector, to be decidedly improving, and the two best seem to be on a par with Taluq Schools. Besides the schools named in this list five have received aid on the results' system.

63. There are no Government Schools of the middle class in Tinnevelly, but the district is largely supplied with aided schools supported by the two great missionary societies and the Hindu community. Mr. Marden inspected four of these schools, none of which rose above mediocrity. No detailed reports on any of the others have been forwarded, but most of them seem to have been visited by the Deputy Inspector. The most important of all, the Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School at Tinnevelly, was not inspected. As it

Tinnevelly.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Church Missionary Society A.-V. School.	Tinnevelly ...	143	5th	Not inspected.
Anglo-Vernacular do.	Strivelliputtur.	67	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Striviguntam ...	55	4th	No report.
Do. do. ...	Sankaranainarkovil.	22	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Mudivithamdal.	14	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Sathankulam ...	18	2nd	Do.
Do. Boarding.	Mengnanapuram.	30	3rd	Do.
Do. do. do. ...	Ponnevalai ...	27	do.	Do.
Do. do. do. ...	Nallur	25	do.	Do.
Do. do. do. ...	Sachiapuram ...	25	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. do. ...	Dohnavur ...	25	do.	No report.
Do. do. do. ...	Surandai ...	12	do.	Do.
Do. do. do. ...	Pannikulam ...	11	do.	Do.
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School.	Alvar Tinnevelly	36	5th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Radapuram ...	58	4th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kulesagarapatam.	34	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Shermadavy ...	14	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Tentirupatty ...	9	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Tiruvai ...	40	3rd	Do.
Subscription do. ...	Tuticorin ...	79	5th	Indifferent.
Anglo-Vernacular do.	Ambasamudram.	68	do.	No report.
Do. do. ...	Veeravanallur...	55	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Valliur... ...	21	4th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Sattur	21	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Morapanand ...	20	do.	No report.
Do. do. ...	Nangunery ...	17	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Tenkasi ...	7	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Thachanallur ...	19	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kadayam ...	12	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Vikramasayaporam.	18	2nd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Christianpetta...	17	5th	Do.

sent in two unsuccessful candidates to the Matriculation Examination, it may be regarded as aiming at a higher standard than the others, which rank with Taluq Schools at various stages of progress. Besides the schools named in this list eight schools received grants on the results' system.

64. The Taluq School of Periakolam last year contained a fifth class, but, on the introduction of the new rates of school fees, all the pupils of the fifth and fourth classes left the school. When Mr. Marden inspected the school, two boys of the fourth class had rejoined, and the pupils of the lower classes passed a fair examination, but even these classes had been much reduced by the establishment of a results' school conducted by an ex-pupil of the Taluq School. Under these circumstances, the sanction of Government has been asked for the abolition of the Taluq School. At Dindigul the attendance has increased, and there is still a small fifth class, the only rival being an unaided mission school, in which the fees have been raised. The highest class of the S. P. G. School at Ramnad was found in a very unsatisfactory state when the school was inspected by Mr. Marden. The pupils were nominally going through the Matriculation course, but the standard attained was somewhat below that of a good Taluq School. These results in a long established school with ten masters, a monthly grant of Rupees 126-8-0, and a total monthly expenditure of Rupees 359 attracted considerable attention, and the society eventually agreed to place a more competent master in charge of the fifth class. The remaining schools in this list are ranked according to the Taluq School standard. Mr. Marden's reports on most of them are not very encouraging, and he observes that several of them are still unprovided with buildings. Ten Middle Class Schools have received grants during the year on the results' system.

Madura.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School ...	Periakolam ...	36	4th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Dindigul... ...	84	5th	Good.
S. P. G. A.-V. School.	Ramnad	132	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Madura	170	4th	Tolerable.
Christian A.-V. School	Do.	86	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Sholavandan ...	52	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Pulney	25	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Melur	23	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Nelacottah ...	22	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Shevagunga ...	60	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Permagudy ...	43	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Tirumangalum ...	39	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Manamadura ...	43	do.	No report.
Do. do. ...	Toruppatur ...	18	2nd	Indifferent.

65. Mr. Marden found all the Taluq Schools of the Coimbatore District in a satisfactory condition when he inspected them. The Udumalpettah School has, however, suffered considerably from the increased rates of school fees, not only the fifth, but even the fourth class having disappeared. The aided Middle Class Schools named in the margin have no classes higher than the third or second of a Taluq School, with the exception of the London Mission School of Coimbatore, where there is a very poor fourth class. In addition to the schools named in this list there are 23 schools on the results' system. The most important of these is the Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore containing 171 boys.

Coimbatore.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School ...	Erode	76	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Polachi	74	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Suthiamungalam...	49	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Darapuram ..	53	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Cheyur	38	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Udumalpettah ...	37	do.	Do.
London Mission A.-V. School.	Coimbatore ...	94	4th	Tolerable.
Wesleyan do. do...	Caroor	31	3rd	Indifferent.
London Mission do...	Tiruppur	25	2nd	No report.
Do. do...	Pulladam... ...	25	do.	Do.
Hindu A.-V. School.	Carur	30	3rd	Good.
Do. do. ...	Karamadai ...	29	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Avanashy... ...	23	2nd	Do.
Union School ...	Kongayam ...	31	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Sulur	13	do.	Bad.

66. Omitting the Lawrence Asylum, which is noticed elsewhere, there are only three Middle Class Schools under inspection on the Neilgherries. St. Stephen's School, which was found in a languishing condition when it was visited, has been since closed. The Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Ootacamund, and the Roman Catholic School at Coonoor are both on the results' system, but though still nominally ranked as Middle Class Schools, they have passed no pupils by any higher standard than the third.

Neilgherries.

67. The standard aimed at in the Anglo-Vernacular School of Chowghaut was much too high, the Deputy Inspector having, on his own authority, introduced the "Deserted Village" into the fourth class. The result of Mr. Gopala Row's inspection was far from satisfactory, and the head master has been since dismissed for inefficiency and dishonesty. A bad system appeared to have prevailed in this as well as in

Malabar.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School.	Chowghaut ...	70	5th	Indifferent.
Taluq School ...	Badagara ...	76	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Koilandi ...	49	3rd	Good.
Union School ...	Manjiri ...	72	5th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Cherpulasheri ...	50	4th	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Beiutpudiangadi.	62	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Angadipuram ...	65	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Kollungode ...	55	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Allattur ...	50	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Kottayam ...	63	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Talipparamba ...	48	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Peringolam ...	73	do.	Fair
Do. do. ...	Tiriala	49	3rd	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Ponani	55	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Kavvai	46	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Kottayi	36	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Peruvamba ...	32	do.	Do.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Union School ...	Payyoli	55	3rd	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Manantoddy ...	35	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Punnayur ...	27	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Enamakkil ...	41	2nd	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Triprayur ...	26	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Chattamangalum.	23	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kongad	24	do.	Improving
Do. do. ...	Tanur	50	do.	New School.
Municipal School ...	Kalpatti... ...	143	3rd	Fair.
Church of England School.	Cannanore ...	52	4th	Good.
Protestant School ...	Cochin	92	do.	Fair.
German Mission School	Calicut	130	3rd	Tolerable.
Primary School ...	Do.	123	do.	Fair.

other schools in this district, of keeping boys year after year in the same class. These defects were still more conspicuous in the Taluq School of Badagara, which in former years had been favorably reported on. The Taluq School of Koilandi acquitted itself well, but the standard attained in it is not a high one. The Union and Municipal Schools in the annexed list are graded with reference to the Taluq School standard, and it will be observed that many of them occupy a very respectable position. A considerable number of them appear, however, from Mr. Gopala Row's reports to be under the charge of masters of very inferior attainments, who teach their pupils a vicious pronunciation of English and a still more defective system of construing. The four last schools named in the margin are graded with reference to the Zillah School standard, and may be regarded as very fair specimens of the middle class type. There are, also, three important Middle Class Schools which are not included in this list, because they are on the results' system. These are the Christian Brothers' School and the German Mission School at Cannanore and the Roman Catholic School at Calicut. The German Mission School was, however, the only one of the three which actually received any grant during the year, the other two not having been inspected.

South Canara.

68. The attendance in the four Taluq Schools of South Canara has been very much affected by the new rates of school fees, and either as regards numbers or standard. The Kassergode School is now the only one which can be considered as at all coming up to what a Taluq School should be. At Ullala the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School ...	Kassergode ...	40	4th	Good.
Do. do.	Ullala	15	3rd	Do.
Do. do.	Udapi	14	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Karkala	37	do.	Tolerable.
Union School ...	Kundapur ...	80	5th	Improving.
Do. do.	Buntwal ...	58	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Mudabidri ...	46	4th	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Mulki	74	do.	Declining.
Do. do.	Mangeshwara ...	36	do.	Do.
Do. do.	Gangalli ...	31	3rd	Bad.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Union School ...	Basarur	28	3rd	Very bad.
Do. do.	Mudagrama ...	11	do.	Bad.
Do. do.	Navur	13	do.	Very bad.
Roman Catholic Bishop's School.	St. Rozario Mangalore	106	4th	Good.

and mancheel bearers, who used to be bribed and coaxed into sending their children to school by a former head master. At Udapi also there is, in Mr. Gopala Row's opinion, no real demand for education. The Karkala School is said to have been affected by its temporary removal to another building, but, although it has been moved back again, the attendance is hardly half that of last year. Of the 9 Union Schools named in the margin, the Kundapur and Buntwal Schools are the only ones which are in a tolerably satisfactory state. At Mulki the head master has been devoting his time to passing the Revenue Tests, with the usual result as regards his school. Several of the other schools are under the charge of masters, who are quite unfit for their posts, and in one case an incompetent master appears to have been appointed by the late commissioners in preference to a competent man recommended by the Deputy Inspector. The only Middle Class School on the salary grants' system is the Roman Catholic Bishop's School at St. Rozario. This was favorably reported on by Mr. Gopala Row, and since his inspection, a class has been formed corresponding with the fourth class of a Zillah School. In addition to the above there are two large Roman Catholic Schools at Milagres and three small schools belonging to the German Mission at Mangalore and Udapi, all aided on the results' system.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Male Branch.

69. The amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the institution at Lovedale was effected in September. Two hundred and six boys came up in four detachments, and in addition 19 boarders and 4 days-scholars were admitted during the year, raising the number on the rolls from 137 to 344. The number of removals was 24. Of these 8 left in consequence of obtaining employment, 14 returned to their friends, and 2, who were pupil teachers, resigned their posts. The health of the boys, notwithstanding the sudden change of climate which most of them have undergone, has been remarkably good. Boys under eight years of age are kept apart from the rest, have their own play-ground, and are taught by a mistress, her daughter, and a pupil teacher. There are 57 little boys in this department at the end of the year. An attempt has been made to teach the remaining boys without increasing the staff of masters, who are three in number, but who are now assisted by six pupil teachers. Some doubts were entertained as to the efficiency of this plan, but Mr. Marden, who inspected the school in June, reports favorably on all the classes. The only change in the scheme of study which demands notice is the substitution of Hindustani for

Tamil, the former being deemed more useful for boys who may be scattered over different parts of India. Three boys have been kept daily at work in the shoe-maker's class, and are stated to have contributed about 6 per cent. to the work done, which represents an average for each boy of 15 pairs of boots made and 54 repaired. In the gardening class the labor of the boys was last year largely supplemented by paid labor, the actual cost of which considerably exceeded the estimated cost of the vegetables produced, viz., Rupees 1,227-6-0. Cooly labor has now been dispensed with, and 44 boys, some working only in the afternoon, and others on alternate days morning and evening have grown vegetables, the value of which is estimated at Rupees 1,212-10-0. In the tailoring class the master-tailor, aided by two boys working sewing machines, turned out 486 coats, trowsers, and waistcoats. Thirty-six boys working of an afternoon, and 3 boys working all day under the superintendence of the matron, turned out 1,260 shirts, pillow-cases, sheets, towels, table-cloths, and aprons. The whole of the work of the asylum was not, however, done by the boys, as two native tailors were employed in mending clothes and making up mattresses.

Female Branch.

70. Ten girls have been admitted into the asylum during the year and 11 have left. Of these, 3 have been married, 3 have obtained situations, and 5 have returned to their friends. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 68, 5 of whom were day-scholars. They passed a fair examination at Mr. Marden's inspection. Besides assisting in house-work and cooking, the girls made up 1,606 articles of clothing during the year. Their general health was very good, but the number of admissions into hospital was not quite so low as last year. The office of Lady Superintendent is at present vacant, but the committee have been empowered by Government to secure the services of a lady from England on a salary of Rupees 200 a month.

Cost of the Lawrence Asylum.

71. The statement in the margin shows the financial position of both branches of the asylum at the end of the year. Nearly the whole of the apparently large balance will be absorbed in paying for goods expected from England, in enclosing the cemetery, and in making additions to the buildings. The amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum has had, as was expected, the effect of considerably reducing the annual cost of each boy, which is now only Rupees 227. The annual cost of each girl is estimated at Rupees 254-12-7. In both cases the cost of furniture and repairs is excluded.

—	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts ...	91,826	3	4
Expenditure..	73,351	8	6
Balance...	18,474	10	10

General remarks on Middle Class Schools.

72. Middle class education has never thriven in this Presidency, and there seems reason to fear that it is now in a more than usually critical position. The reports of the Inspectors in past years, as well as in the present year, contain

numerous expressions implying that our Taluq Schools have been all along a mistake, and that the application of the salary grant system to private schools of the middle class has also been a failure. It has not, I think, been hitherto explained how, if these schools were abolished, they should be replaced, but one of the reports this year seems to hint that there is no need at all for any middle class education of a higher stamp than that afforded by schools working up to the fourth standard on the results' system. The year under review has certainly been a disastrous one to many of the Government and Aided Schools. The new rates of school fees have thinned the upper classes of the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools. The Results' Schools have emptied the lower classes. All the old Rate Schools have, in addition to these obstacles, had to struggle with the financial and other difficulties arising out of their transfer to the Local Fund Boards. It will be observed that two opposite theories prevail with reference to the position in which the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools are placed by the establishment of schools on the results' system. One view is that the ultimate triumph of the Results' Schools and the extinction of the Taluq Schools must be looked forward to as an inevitable and not undesirable consummation. The other is that, although the Results' Schools may destroy, they can never replace the Taluq Schools, and that, therefore, they should not be permitted to spring up in the vicinity of the latter. Both these views seem to me to be erroneous. The Results' Schools are essentially elementary schools, and it is only as such that they can successfully compete with Taluq Schools. They have their own sphere, and there is no reason why the work which is now done in these schools should continue to be done in the Taluq Schools. The proper course seems to be for the Taluq School to take up the pupil at the point at which the Results' School leaves him, and to carry him on to a higher standard. In this way the Results' Schools may be welcomed as allies instead of feared as rivals. Hitherto the main defects of the Taluq Schools have been, that they have been too elementary, that the masters employed in them have failed in carrying their pupils through even the limited course laid down, and that there has been an entire absence of any stimulus in the shape of a final examination at the end of that course. It will be seen from the statement in the margin that all these schools are mainly elementary schools, 72 per cent. of the boys being in the three lowest classes, that out of 55 Taluq Schools 19 are really purely elementary, and that, although these schools have been so many years in existence, there are only 9 out of the whole number in which any attempt is made to go through the entire

Highest Class.	Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Class.
Fifth ...	9	104
Fourth ...	27	409
Third ...	17	6[illegible]
Second ...	2	715
First ...	...	973
Total ...	55	2,827

course. When it is added that there are very few pupils in the fifth class of these 9 schools, and that the reports of the Inspectors are far from uniformly favorable even with regard to these few, it must be admitted that there is room for improvement. The Aided Schools are, as a general rule, inferior to even the Taluq Schools. Many of those which are still nominally ranked as Middle Class Schools have not the slightest claim to that title, and will, during the course of this year, be transferred under the new rules to the lower class. The Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools are perhaps the nearest approach to what Middle Class Schools should be. An immense impetus would be given to all these schools if the University or the Government would institute an examination, testing them in the same way as the Matriculation Examination tests the work done in the fifth and sixth classes of the Zillah Schools. If this examination comprised all the subjects now studied in the third and fourth classes of the Zillah and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and if all Middle Class Schools were required to work up to that standard, the four examinations named in the margin, which every year occupy a great deal of time and trouble, and which are at present all conducted independently of one another might, with great advantage, be abolished. Such an examination might also be utilized, as the University Examinations now are, for the purpose of awarding junior scholarships tenable in Zillah and Provincial Schools. No doubt teachers superior to those now employed in our Taluq Schools would be required to bring the schools up to the standard proposed; but, as the lower classes would be abolished and higher fees would be collected in the remaining classes, the measure might be carried out without any additional expense to Government.

1. Uncovenanted Civil Service, English Branch.
2. Teachers' Certificate Examination, Fourth Grade.
3. Hospital Apprentice, Medical Department.
4. Entrance Examination, Civil Engineering College, Second Department.

VI.—Elementary Education.

Hill Schools of Ganjam.

Class.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Fourth ...	26	49
Third ...	72	67
Second ...	92	91
First ...	511	519
Total ...	701	726

73. The number of Hill Schools in Ganjam is the same as last year, viz., 16, but the attendance has increased, and the fourth or highest class, which exists in seven schools, contains a larger proportion of boys than it did. Mr. Kershaw visited 14 of these schools, and considered that they were in a promising condition. They were, he thought, far in advance of any Regimental Schools which he had visited, and might easily be still further improved. The details given in Mr. Kershaw's report, and certain facts which I learned some months ago during a visit to Russelcondah when I had an opportunity of seeing the Assistant Agent and the Superintendent, show, beyond a doubt, that the standard of these schools is now much

lower than it was ten years ago, when the scheme of study corresponded with that of a Taluq School in every subject except English. While much has been taken away, the only addition which has been made to the course is Telugu, a language wholly unknown in the Hill Tracts, and in which, according to Mr. Kershaw's report, no progress whatever has been made, or is likely to be made. Arrangements have recently been made for discontinuing the study of Telugu and for carrying out, with the aid of Captain Smith, who has the immediate supervision of these schools, most of the recommendations made by Mr. Kershaw for their improvement.

Yenadi School at Sriharicottah.

74. The Deputy Inspector reports that he had no time during the year to visit the elementary school established by Government for the civilization of the Yenadies of Sriharicottah. The attendance has remained unaltered, there being 40 pupils on the rolls. The number of rattan and date baskets made was 478, against 203.

Working of Results' Grant System in each District.

75. The following table illustrates the working of the Results' Grant System in each district during the past year. It will be seen that the number of schools rose from 1,606 to 2,037, and of scholars from 45,299 to 54,400. All these were of the lower class, except 141, for which grants were sanctioned amounting to Rupees 23,626-14-9. Including this sum the grants sanctioned increased from Rupees 78,176-4-5 to Rupees 1,03,147-9-3. The table shows the various heads to which the grants were debited under the new system, but it may be necessary to explain that grants amounting to Rupees 74 were sanctioned from Provincial Funds for certain schools of the lower class in the Gunapur Taluq of Vizagapatam owing to the Local Funds' Act not having been applied to that tract:—

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Table of Results' Grant sanctioned in 1871-72.

Division.	Districts.	Circles.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned during the year.	Attendance in Aided Schools during the year.	Number of Schools under Inspection, but not aided during the year.	Attendance in Unaided Schools during the year.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the year. From Provincial Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	From Municipal Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	From Local Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount of Grants actually drawn during the year. From Provincial Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	From Municipal Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	From Local Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
First.	Ganjam ...	Chetterpore ...	69	795	6	120	120	8	0	851	8	0	922	12	0	120	8	0	340	8	0	828	4	0	The sums drawn during the year differ in certain cases from those sanctioned owing (1) to grants sanctioned in 1870-71 being drawn in 1871-72, and (2) to grants for the latter year remaining undrawn at its close.
		Chicacole ...	58	1,384	18	439	683	8	0	797	0	0	1,874	12	0	569	8	0	797	0	0	1,640	12	0	
	Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam..	67	1,962	18	273	74	0	0	2,152	8	0	944	12	0	74	0	0	2,152	8	0	944	12	0	
		Narsapatam ...	23	604	20	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	8	0	
	Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	70	1,504	...	...	...	...	...	112	8	0	3,587	4	0	...	...	...	112	8	0	2,997	12	0	
		Rajahmundry..	20	610	...	...	...	...	...	225	0	0	930	8	0	...	...	...	225	0	0	930	8	0	
	Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	17	455	2	36	595	8	0	54	8	0	500	8	0	754	0	0	54	8	0	500	8	0	
		Guntoor ...	38	1,003	9	195	688	12	0	276	0	0	1,326	4	0	988	0	0	276	0	0	1,326	4	0	
Second.	Bellary ...	Bellary ...	68	1,600	44	822	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,774	12	0	103	8	0	...	...	...	1,384	4	0	
		Penaconda ...	1	90	2	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	0	0	
		Ghooty ...	10	211	10	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	8	0	
	Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	87	1,765	96	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,843	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,801	0	0	
		Cumbum ...	...	...	7	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	77	1,643	125	1,842	...	...	...	135	4	0	1,448	12	0	...	...	...	135	4	0	927	12	0	
		Madanapalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nellore ...	Nellore ...	115	2,392	85	1,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,889	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,889	13	1	
		Ongole ...	33	771	19	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,148	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,148	1	2	
Third.	Madras ...	Madras ...	34	1,852	...	...	776	0	0	3,313	4	0	...	...	...	776	0	0	3,079	0	0	...	...	...	
	Chingleput...	Sydapet ...	52	1,458	89	1,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,815	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	*781	12	0	
		Chingleput ...	43	1,304	32	892	...	...	...	1,097	8	0	1,167	0	0	...	...	...	231	0	0	377	0	0	
	South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	76	1,068	90	923	326	12	0	148	8	0	2,380	12	0	326	12	0	148	8	0	2,380	12	0	
		Virdachelum..	33	899	47	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655	4	0	
Fourth.	North Arcot. ...	Chittoor ...	74	2,044	13	305	2,327	4	0	...	...	...	2,981	4	0	2,327	4	0	...	...	...	2,981	4	0	
		Vellore ...	114	3,227	5	117	1,803	8	0	591	8	0	3,644	8	0	1,803	8	0	591	8	0	3,644	8	0	
	Salem ...	Salem ...	94	2,371	58	773	1,150	4	0	213	8	0	3,032	12	0	894	8	0	213	8	0	2,588	12	0	
		Ossoor ...	1	10	3	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	8	0	
	Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly...	49	1,223	34	795	100	12	0	322	0	0	1,672	0	0	100	12	0	322	0	0	1,672	0	0	
	Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	35	1,178	162	3,782	1,276	12	0	512	4	0	1,178	4	0	1,276	12	0	512	4	0	1,178	4	0	
		Negapatam ...	16	557	66	1,070	297	8	0	16	0	0	675	0	0	297	8	0	16	0	0	675	0	0	
Fifth.	Coimbatore...	Northern ...	125	2,858	77	1,360	2,520	3	0	706	1	6	2,728	14	8	2,520	3	0	706	1	6	2,728	14	8	
		Southern ...	162	3,183	104	1,708	821	2	7	...	...	...	4,657	14	11	821	2	7	...	...	...	4,657	14	11	
	Neilgherries..	Neilgherries...	4	218	...	...	140	8	0	...	...	...	104	8	0	140	8	0	...	...	...	104	8	0	
	Madura ...	Madura ...	80	2,457	55	1,423	996	8	0	683	10	0	2,646	13	0	857	8	0	683	10	0	2,730	5	0	
		Dindigul ...	47	1,306	88	1,711	551	0	0	...	...	...	1,436	1	0	576	8	0	...	...	...	1,595	4	0	
	Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly ...	58	2,140	...	...	3,955	3	8	405	13	3	2,292	9	0	3,955	3	8	405	13	3	2,292	9	0	
		Shermadevi ...	13	474	...	...	1,255	5	6	...	...	...	506	6	11	1,255	5	6	...	...	...	506	6	11	
Sixth.	Malabar ...	Calicut ...	50	2,089	9	440	1,126	4	0	705	0	0	2,159	8	0	1,126	4	0	705	0	0	1,520	8	0	
		Tellicherry ...	78	4,303	18	1,133	466	8	0	1,081	8	0	4,815	0	0	1,224	8	0	108	8	0	1,267	8	0	
	South Canara ...	South Canara ...	46	1,382	15	464	1,647	4	0	296	4	0	1,620	12	0	1,040	12	0	296	4	0	1,620	12	0	
		Total ...	3,037	*54,490	1,496	26,458	23,700	14	9	14,197	0	9	65,249	9	9	23,930	6	9	12,112	6	9	56,165	2	9	

* This does not include the attendance of 29 schools which received grants during the year, but were closed before its expiration.

76. The preceding table may be summarized thus for the several Educational Divisions.

Summary of Results' Grants in each Division.

Divisions.	Number of Schols for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.			Average Grant per School.		
			RS.	A.	F.	RS.	A.	F.
First Division	362	8,317	17,168	8	0	47	6	1
Second do.	391	8,472	16,639	2	3	27	3	4
Third do.	238	6,591	13,180	12	0	55	6	1
Fifth do.	383	10,610	21,832	8	0	57	0	1
Sixth do.	489	12,636	26,408	11	0	54	0	1
	174	7,774	13,918	0	0	79	15	9

Every division, except the sixth, shows an advance on last year in every one of the particulars exhibited in the above table. Two years ago the Sixth Division had a larger attendance than any other, and absorbed more than one-third of the grant sanctioned for the whole Presidency. It is still remarkable for its high average grant, although this is considerably lower than it was two years ago, but in every other respect it has declined. Mr. Garthwaite's report contains no explanation of the cause of this falling off; but it may be remarked that in February last it was discovered that the Inspecting School-master of Palghaut had been systematically levying a contribution of 20 per cent. on the result grants given to the schools under his inspection during the last two years. Unfortunately the individual absconded before measures were taken to prosecute him, but it is obvious that Results' Schools cannot be expected to flourish in districts in which these malpractices prevail and, as another case of exactly the same kind has just been brought to light in North Arcot, there seems reason to fear that this species of corruption may be more prevalent than has hitherto been suspected. It is also necessary to remark in connection with the subject of results' grants in the Sixth Division that considerable difficulties have arisen with regard to the payment of certain grants, owing to the want of Municipal funds, and that in one case it became necessary to postpone the examination of certain schools for grants until money was available. These difficulties and delays have been very prejudicial to the schools, and some of the teachers are reported by the Deputy Inspector of Malabar as having reverted to their old system.

77. A statement will be found as usual in the Appendix showing for each district and for each division the number of pupils who passed for each of the four standards under the results' system. The following is a summary of the figures for the whole Presidency :—

Number of pupils who passed under each standard.

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernaculars.					English or Extra Language.			
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	Number of Girls presented for Examination.
I.	1,872	16,267	11,577	12,313	10,989	...	...	...	...	...	1,073
II.	1,421	9,772	6,929	8,038	6,756	...	...	...	...	...	682
III.	741	4,591	3,617	3,738	2,675	1,538	1,842	1,028	1,275	1	280
IV.	282	1,994	1,302	1,626	636	808	864	709	732	448	134

This table shows that the number of schools which passed pupils under the fourth or highest standard rose from 164 to 282, and that the number of pupils presented under this standard was 1,994, against 1,227 last year. It is also satisfactory to note that the number of pupils who passed this year under this standard in Reading and Writing exceeded the number who presented themselves last year. The fact of the number of girls presented for this standard having increased from 13 to 134 is also worthy of note. The per-centage of pupils passed to those presented in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic is as follows :—

Standard.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
I.	71·1	75·1	67·5
II.	70·9	82·2	69·1
III.	65·7	81·4	58·2
IV.	65·2	81·5	32

As compared with the corresponding figures last year these per-centages show a general falling off in the fourth standard, and prove that the pupils who came up this year were not, as a body, so well prepared as in the previous year, although, as above remarked, the absolute number who passed was greater than before. As regards the three lower standards the per-centages show an improvement in Reading and a falling off in Writing, while in Arithmetic the result is almost identical with that of last year. Reading is still considerably below Writing, but the higher averages seem to indicate that the pial schoolmasters are beginning to try and make their pupils understand what they read. Arithmetic is a subject which they cannot at present be expected to teach very successfully. In the case of beginners a certain amount of proficiency in mechanically working little sums ensures a high per-centage, but, as the pupils advance in this subject, something more than this is demanded, and it is, of course, when they reach the fourth standard that the failure of the empirical system of teaching this subject becomes most conspicuous. In accordance with the order of Government a table is appended showing the number of pupils who passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in all three subjects conjointly.

Statement showing the Number of Pupils in Results' Grant Schools passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic conjointly.

Divisions.	Presented for Examination	Passed in		
		Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
First Division	5,664	198	945	2,630
Second do.	4,541	566	1,364	1,933
Third do.	4,108	65	344	2,058
Fouth do.	6,934	474	1,006	3,606
Fifth do.	7,230	988	2,125	4,508
Sixth do.	4,147	71	484	2,250
Total ...	32,624	2,302	6,268	16,985

General remarks on the Results' Grants System.

78. It has been objected to the results' grants system that its tendency is to encourage the establishment of new schools in towns in which they are not needed, rather than in villages in which they would be most useful. It cannot be denied that the history of the last two or three years in this Presidency affords a good many illustrations of this tendency. The ephemeral character of many of these schools is also no doubt an objectionable feature. In the case of municipalities it would be very desirable if the schools could be brought, as is being now done, at Nellore and Salem, under local supervision. There are also obvious risks of fraud in connection with the examinations, on which the grants depend. The case to which I have alluded in Malabar was detected in consequence of the Inspecting Schoolmaster having been discovered cheating while assisting the Deputy Inspector in the examination of a school. His object was, of course, to secure a high grant for the school with a view to obtaining a larger sum as his share. Such revelations cast great suspicions on the mode in which the Sixth Division has hitherto obtained such high average grants. In the reports of past years complaints have been made of the insufficiency of the staff of Inspecting Schoolmasters to supervise and improve these schools.

It has been shown elsewhere that a considerable addition has been made this year to the number of this class of officers. Recent complaints seem to show that considerable delays sometimes take place in the examinations on which the grants depend. Such delays are productive of great inconvenience and are much to be deprecated. As remarked elsewhere, the revision of the rules relating to these grants is now under consideration.

Introduction of Acts III. and IV. of 1871.

79. The most important event in the educational history of the year under review has been the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act and the Local Funds Act, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th March 1871, and were brought into force, the former from the 1st

May, and the latter from the 1st April. The views entertained by Government as to the measures to be taken under these Acts for the promotion of popular education were promulgated on the 28th April, and on the 30th June the Local Fund Rules and the Municipal Rules were published. It rests with the Board of Revenue to furnish a general report on the working of these measures, but their general scope, so far as it affects this department, may be briefly adverted to.

Union Schools.

80. Although these Acts do not define the description of education to which Local and Municipal Funds are applicable, it has been distinctly intimated by Government that they are to be mainly appropriated to the maintenance and improvement of elementary education. The exceptions allowed are Higher Class and Middle Class Schools hitherto maintained under the Madras Education Act, 1863, institutions for medical and technical training and certain cases not defined, in which Government may see fit on the representation of the parties concerned, to sanction a different course. The cost of certain classes of elementary schools and of all schools hitherto known as Rate Schools is paid in municipalities from municipal funds, and in rural tracts from the proceeds of a house-tax, of which the maximum range is from 4 annas to Rupees 5 per annum. This tax is levied within an area delimitated for educational purposes under the designation of Union, and consisting of one or more villages, so situated that the school is not more than two miles and a half distant from the houses of any of the rate payers. Under the exceptional provisions above referred to the 2 Higher Class and 60 Middle Class Rate Schools of last year have all become Union Schools. Seventeen other middle class also appear in the list of Union Schools. Some of these have been hitherto known as Subscription Schools, and others as Rate Schools of the lower class, while a few are new schools. It was, however, intended, as already mentioned, that Union Schools should be mainly elementary schools, replacing not only all the Rate Schools of the lower class which were 47 in number, but also all elementary schools aided on the salary grant system. It was also provided that new schools of the same elementary character might be established as Union Schools at the request of the inhabitants, and that any results' grant school, which had passed 30 per cent. of its pupils, for two years consecutively and which the Local Fund Board might wish to take over and make permanent, might be constituted a Union School. The result is that there are now 185 Union Schools of the lower class. Thus there were altogether at the end of the year 263 Union Schools, with an attendance of 8,067 scholars. A detailed list of these schools will be found in the Appendix with particulars of attendance, receipts, and expenditure. In the case of certain new schools it has been found impossible to obtain financial returns, but the statements received show an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 75,484-10-8, while the receipts from Government amounted to Rupees 18,227-8-11,

and from local sources to Rupees 43,767-0-2. It may be remarked that the only Union Schools to which aid is now given from Provincial Funds are schools of the higher and middle class. The following table is a summary of the particulars given in the Appendix. It will be observed that the First Division has by far the largest number of schools and scholars, and that most of these schools are what Union Schools are mainly intended to be, viz., elementary schools. The Sixth Division, which stands next, shows by far the highest expenditure, but the greater portion of this represents higher class and middle class education. In the three Tamil Divisions there are scarcely any Union Schools and only one elementary one. In the Second Division all the Union Schools are of the middle class:—

Divisions.	No. of Schools.			Number of Pupils.	Total Expenditure.		
	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.		RS.	A.	P.
First Division ...	...	7	159	3,956	14,283	13	3
Second do.	...	24	...	875	14,714	10	4
Third do.	1	6	...	421	9,496	6	2
Fourth do.	...	5	1	286	2,977	4	10
Fifth do.	...	2	...	49	813	15	9
Sixth do.	1	32	25	2,480	33,198	8	4

Aid to Result Schools from Local Funds.

81. Schools of the lower class on the results' system are aided from general local funds and not from the house-tax. The extent of aid which has been received by schools of this class from Municipal and Local Funds has been shown in another part of this report. As Middle Class Schools are now aided from Provincial Funds and Lower Class Schools from Municipal and Local Funds, it became a matter of great importance to lay down some precise line of demarcation between these two classes of schools. The subject was discussed, as already mentioned, at the conference held in January, and the majority of the Inspectors were of opinion that the standard of Lower Class Schools should not rise above the third standard of the scheme for results' grants, omitting English. Mr. Powell considered, however, that it was very undesirable that every elementary school, reading up to the third standard, should be able to get itself transferred to the Middle Class by the mere introduction of a little English, and Government concurred with him in thinking that the third results' standard, inclusive and not exclusive of English, should be laid down as the limit of instruction for a Lower Class School. It has also been ruled that the accidental passing of two or three boys for the fourth standard will not entitle a school to be transferred from the lower to the middle class, and that in cases of a doubtful nature, the

of the Director of Public Instruction shall be binding upon the nd Boards.

in other charges incurred in connection with elementary *pectors of* education have also been transferred from Provincial to Municipal and Local Funds. These from the land cess and from municipal rates. Under ne two-thirds of the salaries, office and travelling f the Deputy Inspectors. There have been hitherto 19 pectors, but sanction has been accorded for the entertain- additional officers of this class from the commencement of nt official year. Each district will generally have two spectors, or one for each circle. Bellary being divided into cles is allowed three Deputy Inspectors, and Trichinopoly, ntains one circle, is to have no additional Deputy Inspector. ellore and South Canara also contain only one circle, but they have been each allowed a second Deputy Inspector. No separate provision has been made for municipalities, and it seems very doubtful whether the arrangement, under which a single Deputy Inspector is to have charge of the town of Madras as well as of the Sydapet Circle, will be found to work well. On this point it may be sufficient to refer to the interesting statistics of indigenous schools given in Mr. Fortey's report. They conclusively show that there is ample work for a Deputy Inspector in Madras alone. It seems also very doubtful whether the system, under which a portion of the salaries not only of the new Deputy Inspectors, but also of the Deputy Inspectors already in the service of Government, is to be paid out of Local and Municipal funds, will be found to answer. Already difficult questions have arisen as to the position of the whole of the Deputy Inspectors as regards leave, acting allowances, transfers, and promotions. The general status of this valuable class of officers has been undoubtedly lowered, for not only have they ceased in some measure to be Government servants, but their average salaries have been greatly diminished. Hitherto a Deputy Inspector has had before him the prospect of rising from Rupees 100 to Rupees 300. The maximum salary of all the new Deputy Inspectors is now fixed at Rupees 100.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

83. All charges connected with Inspecting Schoolmasters have been transferred entirely from Provincial to Local and Municipal Funds. Forty-four additional officers of this class have been sanctioned during the year, raising the total number from 31 to 75. This provides two Inspecting Schoolmasters for each circle. As already mentioned only 13 additional Inspecting Schoolmasters were actually appointed during the year. The salaries of the Inspecting Schoolmasters have hitherto ranged from Rupees 20 to Rupees 35, and the latter amount has been fixed as the maximum salary for officers of this class. They receive in

addition a travelling allowance of 8 annas a day and a co allowance of a rupee and a half a month.

Transfer of cost of Normal Schools to Local and Municipal Funds.

84. It was originally intended that one-fourth of the cos Government Normal Schools should b Local and Municipal Funds, but as Schools of Madras, Vellore, and supply few or no teachers to elementary schools, it has b inequitable to throw any portion of the cost of these sch and Municipal funds. The Normal Class of Russelcond teachers for the Hill Schools of Ganjam, which are all G Schools, and has, therefore, been also exempted on simil The only Normal Schools with regard to which the Govern be relieved of a portion of its expenditure are, therefore, th Schools of Vizagapatam, Cannanore, Mangalore, and the Nor of Nursapur. As regards Vizagapatam, the original proposa not been fully carried out, the contribution having been reduced fr one-fourth to one-eighth in consideration of the small benefit which elementary education derives from this school. It is the intention of Government that a training school shall be established in each district to provide masters for elementary schools, and it has been suggested that in certain cases the existing Normal Schools may be adapted to that purpose. The general question is still under the consideration of Government, but no measures in connection with it have been sanctioned during the year under review.

Local Fund Boards.

85. It is asserted in a paper laid before Parliament on the 29th July 1870 that this Presidency has not kept pace with the other provinces in the extension of primary education, and one of the causes to which this shortcoming is ascribed is the absence of that hearty and cordial co-operation between the District and Educational authorities; which distinguishes the reports from the Punjaub, Oude, and the Central Provinces. The recent establishment of Local Fund Boards, presided over by the Collector and composed of the principal official and non-official inhabitants of the district, will assuredly wipe away this reproach. There is already abundant evidence of the interest which educational questions are awakening in every part of the Presidency, and it is quite clear that the Local Fund Boards do not intend to allow their duties to become a sinecure. In some instances no doubt the action of these boards is to be regretted. The position which some of them have taken up on the question of caste, and the resolution of the Nellore Board to abolish all school fees, on which Mr. Boyle has some excellent remarks, may be cited as cases of this description. There is also reason to fear that in some instances the Deputy Inspectors are rather apt to neglect their other duties for the purpose of attending Local Fund Board meetings. Mr. Kershaw remarks that every Deputy Inspector in his division, even when he is at the extremity of his

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-ict and has only just reached it, immediately hastens back if he vies notice of a board meeting. On the whole, however, there can no doubt that these boards are exercising a most beneficial ience, and that the establishment of them is an epoch in the history his Presidency.

VII.—Female Education.

Girls' Schools entered the Returns.

86. It will be seen from the statement in the margin that the number of girls' schools has increased from 136 to 163, and of girls in these schools from 7,180 to 8,267. This increase is entirely under the head of elementary education. Adding the number of girls in mixed schools, those attending boys' schools, and the pupils in the Government Female Normal School and Sarah Tucker's Training Institution, the total number of girls is 11,503, giving an increase of 1,318 over last year. The following statement shows the large extent to which female education is in the hands of missionary and religious bodies:—

Schools.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Higher Class..	1	122	1	116
Middle do. ...	90	5,402	84	5,364
Do. Lower do. ..	45	1,656	78	2,787
	136	7,180	163	8,267
Mixed Middle Class.	25	381	23	395
Do. Lower do...	264	1,767	273	2,056
Boys', Lower do...	...	792	...	684
Normal	2	65	2	101
	427	10,185	461	11,503

Schools.	Missionary Schools and Religious Charities.				Other Schools.				Grand Total.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	
Mixed Schools, Middle Class ...	15		329	344	20	...	20	40	384
Do. Lower do. ...	153	1	1,362	1,516	497	...	43	540	2,056
Female Schools, Higher do. ..	...	...	116	116	...	...	...	...	116
Do. Middle do. ...	1,741	...	2,716	4,457	500	...	407	907	5,364
Do. Lower do. ...	1,253	6	705	1,964	712	5	106	823	2,787
	3,162	7	5,228	8,397	1,729	5	576	2,310	10,707
	...	...	89	89	...	...	...	...	89
Sarah Tucker's Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684
Girls in Boys' Village Schools ...									
Government Mixed Schools, Middle Class	...		...	...	...	...	11	11	11
	3,162	7	5317	8,486	1,729	5	587	2,321	11,491

The statement in the margin shows the relative position of district with regard to female ed tion, so far as that position ca ascertained from the returns. languages studied by the pupils, the classes of the community to wh they belong, have been already noti under the head of general statist It is to be regretted that there are statistics available distinguishing t number of Brahmins, Kshetri Vysia, Sudra, and Pariah girls und instruction. A few years ago would have been considered hop to look for any results amon Kshetriyas, whose notions rega the seclusion of women are so e gerated that it is contrary to etiquet for a man to enter his wife's apart ments by day. Mr. Kershaw's report on the Maharajah's Boarding School at Vizianagrum shows, however, that a considerable number of Kshetriya girls are making fair progress under the tuition of four Sisters of the Convent of St. Joseph, aided by a Brahmin master. Mr. Boyle refers in his report to a subject on which statistics would be very desirable. It is well known that, among other reasons, Hindus have a prejudice against female education, because according to their own usages, it is chiefly confined to courtesans. Women of this class sometimes become authors, and a few of them have attained to some eminence in compositions of a certain class. Whenever a girls' school is started, children of the dancing girl class are always among the first to seek admission, and it would, I think, be worth while to know how far this element exists in our girls' schools, and more especially in boys' schools attended by girls. With regard to the important question of the progress made in these schools, I find it difficult to form any distinct idea of its amount or its quality from the materials at my disposal. The notices of individual schools are very scanty. Even so important an institution as the Doveton Protestant Girls' School, the only female school of the higher class in this Presidency, is passed over, and does not appear to have been inspected. There are returns showing that certain classes exist in certain schools, but such returns are of little value, unless each class represents some recognized standard. If the managers of these schools could be induced to adopt a uniform classification, corresponding in schools of the lower class with the results' standard, and in schools of the middle class, with the standards of the Teachers'

Districts.	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput ...	4,257
Tinnevelly	2,624
Malabar	1,068
Tanjore	632
North Arcot	410
South Canara	366
Madura	348
Vizagapatam	347
Nellore	272
Coimbatore	250
Salem	244
South Arcot	194
Trichinopoly	164
Bellary	164
Godavery	67
Cuddapah	54
Ganjam	28
Kistna	14
Kurnool	4

Europeans.
East Indians.
Native Christians.
Hindus.
Mahomedans.
Parsees.

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Certificate Examination, a more accurate idea might be formed of the state of these schools. At present the results of the Teachers' Certificate Examination may, I think, be accepted as about as fair a test of the work done in the most advanced of these schools as can be found. The following list contains the names of all the schools which succeeded in passing either teachers, pupil teachers, or pupils, at the last Certificate Examination, and it will be observed that with four exceptions, the whole of them are Madras schools. From the published list of names I infer that about half the successful candidates were Europeans and East Indians, and that the rest were Natives.

Schools.	Teachers and Pupil Teachers			Pupils.		
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.
Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution	...	...	...	...	...	14
Military Female Orphan Asylum	1	...	9	...	1	...
Free Church Mission Female Boarding School	1	1	...	...	...	5
Emmanuel Church Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	...	...	1	5
Davidson Street Girls' School, Black Town.	...	1	...	...	...	4
Free Church Mission Girls' Day School ...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Girls' Boarding School, Royapettah ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Union School, Madras	1	...	...	...	...	2
Convent School, Cannanore	...	1	2	...	...	...
Free Church Mission Training Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Army School, Mount	...	...	1	...	...	2
Christ Church School, Madras	1	...	...	...	...	2
Christianagram Mission School	...	...	...	...	...	2
Government Female Normal School ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary Protestant Orphan Asylum ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mission Girls' School, St. Thomé	...	...	1	...	...	...
Free Church Mission Balica Patasala ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Caste Girls' School, New Town	...	...	1	...	...	...
Girls' Central School, Black Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private study	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	5	4	17	...	3	49

Girls' Schools not entered in the Returns.

87. There are a number of girls' schools which do not furnish returns to this department and which seek no aid, although in some instances the schools may be said to be under inspection. Mr. Kershaw for instance shows in his report that there are 1,016 girls attending 16 girls' schools in his division; but his returns give a total of only 456. The four girls' schools maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum at Madras had, when they were inspected by the Deputy Inspector, 332 pupils on the

Central School ...	... 105
Chintadrepettah School	... 90
Egmore School ...	... 79
Mylapore do. ...	... 58
Total ...	332

rolls, and of these 272 were examined. His report is favorable, and shows that these schools are all good Vernacular schools of the elementary class. Miss Bain examined the needle-work, and made some remarks, which have led to considerable improvement, as shown by a more recent inspection.

VIII.—Normal Schools and Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

88. The Madras Normal School has been very unsuccessful this year. Of 11 Normal Students who appeared at the F.A. Examination, only 4 passed. At the Matriculation Examination only 1 candidate appeared and he failed. These results contrast very unfavorably with those of the four previous years, in which the average number of Normal Students who passed was 9 for the F.A. Examination and 10 for the Matriculation Examination. It may, however, be remarked that there was no Normal Matriculation Class this year, and that the young man who failed was one who had failed last year, and who had been permitted to remain in the institution and read in the fifth class of the Practising School. Mr. Moss attributes the failure of the F.A. Class to the fact of a B.A. Class having been kept up until September, which rendered it difficult for two teachers to manage three classes, and also to the fact that when he received charge of the school, the work of the year was greatly in arrears. At Mr. Fortey's inspection, which took place in March, he found many of the pupils of the senior F.A. Class very deficient in Trigonometry, and considered that careful teaching and hard work would be required to enable them to pass next December. As this is a subject in which several failures occurred in the University Examination, it is clear that it is one to which sufficient attention has not been paid. Mr. Fortey did not examine the Normal Students in Method, but he was gratified with the manner in which two criticism lessons, which he attended, were conducted. During the year 10 passed students obtained situations, varying in value from Rupees 20 to Rupees 50. This is double the number who succeeded in obtaining such appointments last year, many vacancies having been caused by the increase of the inspecting agency this year. Mr. Fortey's report on the Practising School is on the whole favorable. Five pupils from it appeared at the Matriculation Examination, but only one passed.

Madras Normal School.

Masters	12
Normal Students ...	29
Practising School ..	252

89. The Normal School of Vizagapatam was visited by Mr. Kershaw in August; but, as all the classes were preparing for the ensuing University and Teachers' Certificate Examinations, he did not examine them. The statement in the margin shows the strength of each class and the number who passed compared

Normal School of Vizagapatam.

Masters	5
Normal Students ..	35
Practising School.	45

with the number who passed last year. The institution has fully maintained its position, but it has been decided that there shall be no regular First Arts Class in future. Greater results may, therefore, be expected in the Matriculation and Fourth Grade Class, although even in these classes the supply has hitherto been quite equal to the demand. Mr. Kershaw was not highly impressed with the teaching power of the passed candidates, and the result of his examination of the Practising School, which is organized on the plan of a Taluq School, was on the whole unsatisfactory. Five passed students obtained situations during the year on salaries ranging from Rupees 20 to Rupees 40.

Class.	On the Rolls.	Passed in 1871-72.	Passed in 1870-71.
First Arts ...	3	1	1
Matriculation ...	16	7	5
Fourth Grade ...	11	7	9
Fifth do. ...	8	5	1

90. The Normal School of Mangalore has been remarkably successful this year both in the University and Teachers' Certificate Examinations, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Normal School of Mangalore.

Masters	3
Normal Students.	32
Practising School.	106

Class.	On the Rolls.	Examined.	Passed.
Matriculation	10	9	9
Fourth Grade	7	6	6
Fifth do.	6	2	2

One of the 9 students who matriculated was placed in the first class. Considering that last year only 2 students succeeded in matriculating, the advance made must be regarded as highly creditable to the new head master, A. Ganapati Aiyar, a passed student of the Madras Normal School, who had previously distinguished himself as a teacher at Combaconum. The institution was visited in December by Mr. Gopala Row, who heard each of the students give a lesson, and was satisfied with the result. The practising classes were found in fair order by Mr. Gopala Row. Five passed Normal Students obtained appointments during the year on salaries ranging from Rupees 8 to Rupees 30.

91. Last year the Normal School of Cannanore sent in 16 candidates to the Matriculation Examination and passed 6, 3 of whom were Normal Students. This year the Matriculation Class, which originally contained 15 pupils, gradually dwindled down to 3. These 3 pupils passed, 2 of them being Normal Students and the other a pupil from the Practising School. At the Teachers' Certificate Examination 13 candidates appeared for certificates of the fourth grade. Of these 11 passed for the fourth grade and 1 for the fifth grade. Eight students went up for

Normal School of Cannanore.

Masters	7
Normal Students ...	20
Practising School ...	75

certificates for the fifth grade, and of these 6 passed. These results are nearly identical with those of last year. The school was inspected in March by Mr. Garthwaite, whose report on the Normal Students and on the Practising School is far from favorable. The Normal Branch of this school having been recently removed to Calicut, and the head master transferred to a new school, styled the Brennen Zillah School of Tellicherry, it is unnecessary now to go into the history of the decline of this once flourishing institution. Nine passed students obtained situations during the year on salaries ranging from Rupees 12 to Rupees 25. Fourteen students, of whom 2 had passed for the third grade, 8 for the fourth grade, and 4 for the fifth grade, remained unprovided for at the end of the year, although they had been struck off the rolls of the Normal School. Some of them have since obtained appointments, and others will be provided for as opportunities occur, but the facts stated seem to indicate some want of care in adjusting the supply of Normal Students to the demand.

Normal School of Vellore.

Masters 6
Normal Students. 17
Practising School. 174

92. The Normal School of Vellore was not inspected during the year. At the Teachers' Certificate Examination 13 candidates from this school were examined for the fourth grade and 3 for the fifth grade. Six passed for the former and 10 for the latter. Twelve passed students obtained appointments during the year, ranging in value from Rupees 7 to Rupees 20.

Normal School of Trichinopoly.

Masters 5
Normal Students... 29
Practising School. 182

93. The Normal School of Trichinopoly sent up 12 candidates for certificates of the fourth grade. Eight passed for the fourth and 4 for the fifth grade. Mr. Fortey visited the school in December, but, as the Normal Students had already all passed, the inspection was limited to a criticism lesson and a *vivâ voce* examination in Fowler's Discipline and Instruction, both of which were satisfactory. The result of Mr. Fortey's examination of the large Practising School attached to this institution was tolerably good. On the whole the state of the Normal School of Trichinopoly is creditable to Mr. Winfred. Seven passed students obtained, during the year, situations ranging in value from Rupees 8 to Rupees 20.

Normal Class of Nursapur.

94. The Normal Class of Nursapur sent up 13 candidates to the Teachers' Certificate Examination, and they all passed, 2 for the fourth and 11 for the fifth grade. Six of them obtained appointments in Union Schools and one in the Primary School of Cocanada on salaries ranging from Rupees 7 to Rupees 10. Six left the school and were still unprovided for at the end of the year. Mr. Kershaw visited Nursapur in October, at which time there were 9 students reading for the fourth grade and 5 for the fifth. As the classes had just been recently reformed, Mr. Kershaw tested them in only a few subjects. The result was generally satisfactory, but he was not favorably impressed with three criticism lessons which were given before him.

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Normal Class of Russelcondah.

95. The Normal Class of Russelcondah is intended to supply teachers for the Hill Schools. The 8 students of which it is composed were all examined in January for fifth grade certificates, and all but one passed. It is to be regretted that one of the main objects which should always be held in view in recruiting this class has been entirely lost sight of, the present students being young men from the plains and not ex-pupils of the Hill Schools.

General Remarks on Government Normal Schools.

96. The table in the margin shows the total number of Normal Students who passed during the year, the number who obtained appointments, and the number on the rolls at the end of the year. It is a question whether most of these schools might not now be restricted to training young men as teachers instead of giving them their general education. Such an arrangement would admit of a much larger number of teachers being turned out annually than is possible at present, and it would entirely put an end to a system under which these schools are resorted to by impostors who have not the slightest intention of becoming schoolmasters, and who merely wish to obtain a general education without paying for it. A scheme for re-organizing the Madras Normal School on this footing was announced last year, and is now under the consideration of Government. Its success will greatly depend upon the prospects held out to students entering the institution. At present a trained master is, as regards salary and chance of promotion, in precisely the same position as one who has not been trained. If the training of a Normal School is worth any thing at all, its value ought, I think, to be more distinctly recognized. The simplest and most effectual recognition would be to appoint none but trained teachers to situations in Government schools, and to withhold Teachers' certificates from untrained men, who would consequently receive lower grants, if the managers of aided schools chose to employ them in preference to trained men.

School.	First Arts.	Matriculation.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Appointments.	Normal Students on 31st March.
Madras	4	...	...	...	10	29
Vizagapatam ...	1	7	7	5	5	35
Mangalore	...	9	6	2	5	32
Cannanore	...	2	11	7	9	20
Vellore	...	...	6	10	13	17
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	8	4	7	29
Nursapur	...	...	2	11	7	13
Russelcondah ...	...	...	...	7	...	8
Total ...	5	18	40	46	55	183

Government Female Normal School.

97. The Government Female Normal School was nominally opened, under Miss Bain, on the 5th December 1870, with an attendance of 8 pupils; but, as about three

months elapsed before properly qualified assistant teachers could be found, the school had hardly been in working order for more than nine or ten months, when the first annual examination was held last Christmas by V. Kistnama Charloo and P. Vijiarunga Moodeliar. The school contained at that time 9 Telugu and 3 Tamil students, all Sudras, the youngest being 11 and the eldest 30, while the average age was 21. The Telugu pupils had gone through the Second Book of Lessons, 100 verses of Vemana, Sashiah's Grammar as far as nouns and verbs, the Simple and Compound Rules of Arithmetic, the chapter on India in the Brief Sketches of Asia, and the Geography of India and the Madras Presidency, with the addition of a little English, Object Lessons on the Five Senses and the Animals of India, and Needle-work. The Tamil pupils were going through a similar course; but, having been only recently admitted, they had made less progress, and had not commenced English. The examiners considered that the general discipline and arrangements of the school were satisfactory, and that, considering the small amount of knowledge which the pupils possessed on their first admission, the school had made a fair beginning. One of the more recently admitted Normal Students appeared to them very unpromising, and she was in consequence removed from the school. Some deficiencies in Arithmetic seemed attributable to the limited time allotted to this study, viz., two hours a week, a defect which has been since corrected. Six of the more advanced pupils gave lessons before the examiners to classes of Telugu and Tamil girls brought from the Egmore School of the Maharajah of Vizianagrum; but, as they had had but little practice, the result was not very successful. Miss Bain was very anxious that a Practising School should be established in connection with the Normal School, but the examiners thought that, considering the small number of Normal Students and the progress made, such a measure was premature. Arrangements have, however, been made, under which the pupils of the Maharajah's Egmore School attend four times a week instead of twice, and criticism lessons have been added to the course. At the recommendation of the examiners the junior assistant mistress was dismissed as incompetent, and the school is now carried on by Miss Bain, assisted by Miss Rajahgopaul, who has this year obtained a schoolmistress' certificate of the first grade, and a pundit. None of the Normal Students hitherto admitted have been required to sign an agreement, but it is now becoming apparent that this condition cannot be safely dispensed with. On the whole the progress of this interesting experiment may be regarded as creditable to Miss Bain and as affording more hope of future success than was perhaps at one time anticipated.

Private Normal Schools.

98. The statement in the margin shows the principal points connected with the working of the Private Normal Schools during the year. The English Institution of the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah contains 44 boarders,

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Institution.	Locality.	Pupils.	Masters. Matriculation. Examined	Masters. Matriculation. Passed.	Masters. Fourth Grade. Examined	Masters. Fourth Grade. Passed.	Masters. Fifth Grade. Examined	Masters. Fifth Grade. Passed.
Church Mission English Institution with Normal Department.	Palamcottah...	163	10	4	10	3	19	22
S. P. G. Seminary.	Sawyerpuram	85	8	2	24	4	29	25
C. M. Preparandi.	Palamcottah.	50	...	...	...	...	11	11
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training.	Dindigul ...	30	...	...	...	...	11	10
Church Mission Training.	Masulipatam.	...	...	...	3	...	12	12
		328	18	6	37	7	82	80

Institution.	Locality.	Mistresses. Pupils.	Mistresses. First Grade. Examined	Mistresses. First Grade. Passed.	Mistresses. Second Grade. Examined	Mistresses. Second Grade. Passed.	Mistresses. Third Grade. Examined	Mistresses. Third Grade. Passed.
Sarah Tucker's Training.	Palamcottah...	89	...	...	...	...	20	14

of whom 20 receive stipends from Government as Normal Students, while the remaining 119 boys are day scholars, who pay fees as in an ordinary school. No students passed from this institution last year, as it had been only recently reorganized; but the results this year are, on the whole, very satisfactory. At Sawyerpuram more has been attempted this year than last year, but the students cannot be said to have been very successful in the two higher examinations. The Palamcottah Preparandi Institution, which last year passed 7 candidates for the fourth grade and 18 for the fifth, has this year only sent in 11 candidates for the fifth grade, all of whom, however, passed. The Training Institution of the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Dindigul must be considered as having made an advance, 10 masters having passed for the fifth grade instead of 2, but even this seems a very poor result for an institution under an English Principal. All these schools were inspected by Mr. Marden towards the end of the official year, and his reports on them are generally favorable. The Training Institution at Masulipatam contained, when Mr. Kershaw visited it, 15 Normal Students and a Practising School of 14 boys. The Normal Department was then on the eve of collapsing, as the students, who had just been undergoing their certificate examination, were to go out as schoolmasters, and there were no fresh men to take their places. It has since been closed, and Mr. Thornton has been transferred to the Church Mission School of Masulipatam. It may be remarked that this Training School and the Practising School attached to it have always been

institutions for Pariahs, and the demand for Pariah schoolmasters in connection with the mission does not seem to be sufficient to admit of the institution being kept up. Sarah Tucker's Training Institution, which is on the results' system, was very successful this year in the Certificate Examination, 14 out of 20 candidates for certificates of the fifth grade having passed. On the whole the general result of the work of these schools this year shows a considerable advance on last year in every grade, except the fourth.

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
Masters—		
Matriculation	3	6
Fourth Grade	9	7
Fifth do.	43	80
Mistresses, Third Grade ...	...	14

99. The usual annual examination for Teachers' Certificates was held at 28 stations in August 1871, in addition to which there was a separate examination of Ooriya candidates at Russelcondah in January. The result as regards each district will be found in the following table.* The insignificant position still occupied in this list by the four districts which constitute the Second Division is very remarkable. On the whole, however, there is a decided advance on last year, particularly in the case of the female candidates. The statement in the margin shows the rapid growth of this examination during the last five years. In 1870 it became necessary to place a check on the almost unmanageable dimensions which it was assuming by imposing an entrance fee of Rupees 5 on all candidates who were neither teachers nor Normal Students, but it will be observed that even with this restriction the numbers are far higher than they were a few years ago. The time seems to have come for considering whether some arrangements might not be made for altering the highly centralized system, under which these examinations are now conducted by the Inspector of the Presidency Division and other examiners, who have really no leisure for the heavy duties thus imposed upon them. A very great step was taken some years ago when the University Examinations were accepted in lieu of the Certificate Examinations for the higher grades, the candidates being simply required to do a paper on method and to give a lesson before the Inspector. It appears to me that the fourth and fifth grade examinations might be similarly superseded, the former by the general examination which I have elsewhere suggested for Middle Class Schools, and the latter by the Vernacular Examination prescribed for the Uncovenanted Civil Service. The only departmental examination for male candidates would in that case be in method and teaching power, and this might well be distributed among all the Inspectors and their Deputies, the officers of each division doing their own work. The examination for schoolmistresses' certificates must of course be entirely departmental, but there seems no reason why the valuation of the papers should not be similarly entrusted to the Inspectors and their Deputies.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

—	Registered.		Passed.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Masters.				
Fourth Grade ...	314	365	93	104
Fifth do. ...	480	559	265	359
Method	18	16	11	8
Mistresses.				
First Grade ...	18	8	4	5
Second do. ...	26	18	8	7
Third do. ...	97	92	29	66

Years.	Masters.		Mistresses.	
	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.
1867-68... ...	581	210	26	9
1868-69... ...	691	262	38	16
1869-70... ...	1,231	524	75	38
1870-71... ...	812	374	141	41
1871-72... ...	940	471	118	78

* See table No. XX., Appendix A.

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IX.—Other Schools.

100. The School of Arts consists of an Artistic, an Industrial, and a Photographic Department. Dr. Hunter reports that there has been a greater demand than usual for work from all three departments. The Hindus are beginning to apply the ornaments from their own pagodas to building and house decoration, and designs have been supplied of carved Hindu pillars, vases, fountains, flower pots, bowls, &c. Two silver racing cups have been modelled, chased in silver, and partly gilt for His Excellency the Governor. Two consignments of large Italian paintings have been lent to artists employed by the Maharajah of Travancore and the First Prince of Travancore, and very fair copies have been made of the paintings thus lent. A marble bust has been executed of the Maharajah of Jeypore, and others are in progress of the Maharajah of Vizianagrum and various European gentlemen. Busts have also been modelled of three students of the Presidency and Combaconum Colleges with a view to their being eventually sculptured in stone for the Combaconum College. In the modelling class copies have been made of two figures of Kuniga Komarah at the gateway of the Vellore pagoda, which are considered by the Superintendent as remarkable specimens of Hindu art. Copies of these figures and of 200 pieces of native scroll ornament have been supplied to the School of Design, Kensington, and to the Museum of Industrial Art, Edinburgh. In the photographic department the most important work done has been a series of photographs of the Hill Tribes of the Neilgherries, and a complete series of photographs of all the antiquities and inscriptions at Mahavellipooram, and of the old Budhist Dragon's cave, Rock Temple, and inscriptions at Saluran Kuppum.

School of Arts.

101. The schools of 10 Native Infantry Regiments and one Cavalry Regiment were inspected during the year, and copies of the reports on them were as usual for-

Native Regimental Schools.

warded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Most of the reports are as favorable as can be expected, considering the well known difficulties under which these schools labor. The only very bad schools were those of the 31st Native Infantry. The best were those of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, in which a very fair amount of proficiency had been attained in English. It may be remarked that a plan for the improvement of these schools was submitted to Government so far back as 1860, but nothing has been yet done with reference to this question.

X.—Books.

Number of Works registered under Act XXV. of 1867.

102. From a report furnished by the Registrar of Books it appears that in 1871-72 there were 366 works (inclusive of 93 educational publications) registered in the Madras Presidency, and that the copy-right of 82 of these was secured. In the previous year 508 works were registered. The diminished number of registrations in 1871-72 is the result of a notification published by the Government of India towards the end of the year, exempting from registration all re-prints of books without notes or alterations, and of certain publications of an ephemeral kind, which had been previously registered. It may be noted, however, that literary journals, magazines, reviews, and similar publications of an instructive character, issued from the press at stated intervals, which were before held to be exempt from registration, were at the same time brought under the class of works falling within the term "Book" and registered accordingly.

Classification of Works.

103. The following statement shows the classification of the works registered in 1871-72 compared with that of the previous year :—

—	1871-72.	1870-71.
Books	182	324
Pamphlets	170	170
Miscellaneous	14	14
Total ...	366	508

They may also be sub-divided as follows :—

—	1871-72.	1870-71.
Original Works	120	98
Translations	37	48
Republications with or without notes	209	362
Total ...	366	508

48. 48

Localities at which published.

104. The localities at which the registered works were published, as well as the number published at each, are shown below :—

Stations.	English Books.	Vernacular Books including all Works partly in Vernacular.	Total for 1871-72.
Madras	54	260	314
Cochin	...	2	2
Calicut	...	10	10
Mangalore	2	13	15
Vizagapatam	...	4	4
Tinnevelly	...	1	1
Palamcottah	...	6	6
Tranquebar	...	12	12
Ramnad	1	...	1
Ootacamund	...	1	1
Total ...	57	309	366

A comparison of the above with the statement given in last year's report will show a small increase of publications at Tranquebar and Calicut, and a marked falling off at the other stations. The presses at Kurnool and Madura, which sent up a few books in 1870-71, are not to be found in the catalogue of 1871-72.

Languages in which published.

105. The subjoined table shows the distributions according to language of the publications of 1871-72 compared with the statement of the year previous :—

Languages.	Number of Works.		Languages.	Number of Works.	
	1871-72.	1870-71.		1871-72.	1870-71.
English	57	70	Tamil	157	177
Do. and Tamil ...	6	11	Do. and English ...	2	...
Do. and Telugu ...	2	4	Do. and Telugu ...	4	4
Do. and Malayalum	...	1	Telugu	58	115
Sanskrit	20	29	Malayalum	17	26
Do. and Tamil ...	1	1	Do. and English.	4	...
Do. and Telugu ...	28	34	Canarese	5	22
Do. and Canarese.	1	6	Persian and Arabic ...	...	1
Do. and Malayalum	...	2	Persian	1	...
			Hindustani	3	4
			Hindustani and English	...	1

Subjects.

106. The subjects of the works are shown in the following statement:—

Subjects.	Number of Works.		Subjects.	Number of Works.	
	English.	Vernacular.		English.	Vernacular.
Biography ...	2	5	Poetry	3	49
Drama	...	8	Politics	...	1
Fiction ...	...	9	Philosophy	...	3
History ...	2	1	Religion	3	132
Language ...	11	56	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	6	...
Law	2	7	Science (Natural and other.)	...	8
Medicine ...	1	8	Voyages and Travels ...	...	1
Miscellaneous ...	27	21			

From this it appears that nearly 37 per cent. of the publications of the past year are of a religious character. Of these it is reported that 75 are Hindu, 37 Christian, 2 Mahomedan, and one Brahmist. With the exception of some rare passages in a few of the dramatic compositions and tales in Vernacular verse, the registered publications of the year are said to be free from immoral and objectionable matter.

Printing Presses.

107. The number of printing presses in the Presidency in 1871-72 was 52; of these 15 were conducted under European and 37 under Native management. The largest number of registered publications has as usual been issued from the Christian Knowledge Society's Press; but, as its numerous reprints of small tracts will be eliminated hereafter from registration, it is doubted whether it will continue to hold the foremost place with respect to such issues hereafter. Next to this press stand two Telugu and Sanskrit Presses in one of the suburbs of Madras. As to the quality of printing and binding, there is stated to be on the whole a tendency to progress. Some of the native presses, with the aid of local lithographers, are trying to issue new editions of some of their religious works with pictorial illustrations.

Formation of a Vernacular Literature.

108. The rapid extension of elementary education in this Presidency renders the question of the formation and growth of a sound Vernacular literature one of increasing importance. Another year has passed away without any original work of permanent literary or scientific value having appeared, and it is to be regretted that little has been done in the humbler form of translations, imitations, and adaptations of standard English works. The Tamil Translator employed under the supervision of the Professor of Vernacular Literature has completed translations of "Woman's Work, or how she can help the Sick" and "Our Eastern Empire, or Stories from the History of British India," but neither of these translations has yet been published. The Madras School Book and Vernacular

Literature Society, which receives a grant of Rupees 2,000 a year, has brought out a Life of Lord Clive, founded on Macaulay's Essay, a Life of Columbus, based on Washington Irving's Work, and a translation of Macbeth from Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. Its literary series previously consisted of the Life of George Stevenson, Undine, Hamlet, and the Merchant of Venice from Lamb's Tales, Moral Tales, Steam and the Steam Engine, Lord Napier's Lecture on Architecture, and two or three other pamphlets. The society sold 1,361 of these little books during the year; but, as most of them are priced at one and two annas, the proceeds amounted to only Rupees 188-15-0. The Tamil magazine published by the society at 2 annas a month, under the title of Janavinodini, cost Rupees 1,331 and realized Rupees 287-11-0. This result, though not apparently very encouraging, is an advance on last year. Efforts have been made to render the magazine more attractive, and, as the number of subscribers is rapidly increasing, the report of next year will probably be more favorable. Mr. Kistnama Chariar notices the Vivekka Vilakkam by a native schoolmaster and the Brumha Samaja Natakam as recent original compositions, indicative of the influence of European thought. The former is a series of miscellaneous essays on female education, infant marriages, selling girls in marriage, demonology, cholera, and Meriah sacrifices. The latter is a drama, on the old Hindu model, advocating the views of the Brahmo Samaj and attacking both Hinduism and Christianity. Under the head of compilations he notices a compendium of English Medical Science by an Honorary Native Surgeon, a Medical Dictionary, and a description of Solar and Lunar Eclipses based on the European system of astronomy, and published with reference to the total eclipse of the sun in December by Mr. Rughoonadha Charry. All the books hitherto mentioned are in Tamil, but to these must be added Mr. Y. Vencataramiah's Principles of the English Constitution, which is considered a work of such merit that it has been named by the Syndicate as one of the text-books for the Matriculation Examination in Telugu.

Financial Change in the Book Department.

109. In the Appendix will be found a report from the Curator of Government Books giving a detailed account of the working of the Book Department during 1871-72. At the beginning of the year an important and successful change was made in its financial management. Instead of an annual grant for the provision of books and for contingent expenses, a permanent advance of Rupees 25,000 was placed at the disposal of the Central Curator, and no items in connection with the depôt were included in the Provincial Budget, except the salaries of the Curators and the cost of the establishment of the Central Depôt.

Colporteurs.

110. During the year the number of colporteurs was raised from 22 to 27 to enable the department to meet, as far as possible, the increased demand for elementary

school books, consequent on the spread of education under the operation of the Local Fund's Act in the rural parts of the Presidency, but the system of colportage in connection with the department having proved unsuccessful in a financial point of view and difficult to control, it was decided by Government to abolish it from the 1st April 1872, and to transfer the work of distribution to Local Fund Boards, who will in future obtain elementary books from the depôts at a discount of five per cent. on prepayment, and make their own arrangements for supplying the schools. An annual saving of Rupees 5,500 is anticipated under this new arrangement.

Works printed.

111. In the year under review 93,350 copies of works* were printed for the depôt at an actual cost of Rupees 7,776-5-9, while in the previous year 182,100 copies were struck off at a cost of Rupees 23,026-3-4. The decrease is, among other reasons, attributed to little having been done towards the publication of Malayalum books during the absence in England of Mr. Garthwaite, who has worked most assiduously in bringing out books for his division, to the absence of an active demand for Hindustani works, to the right of re-printing some large editions of works having been given up to the original publishers or to the authors, and to a temporary check on educational operations in the rural districts caused by the imperfect working of the rules under the Local Funds Act.

*Twelve in Number, viz.,
One English.
Four Tamil.
Three Telugu.
Three Canarese.
One Malayalum.

Profit on works printed.

112. The selling or depôt price of the 93,350 copies printed during the year having been fixed at Rupees 11,700, a profit of Rupees 3,923-10-3 (*i.e.*, the difference between the cost and the selling price) or something over 50 per cent. accrued to the department. This is a considerable advance on the percentage of profit of the preceding year, and is due, in a great measure, to a marked reduction in the cost of printing paper under the system adopted of purchasing this article from the Stationery Depôt instead of leaving the printers to supply their own paper. Profitable as the present mode of obtaining paper is reported to be, the Central Curator is strongly in favor of procuring it from England direct as a still more advantageous arrangement, and the question is now under the consideration of Government.

Purchases.

113. The total number of books and maps purchased in 1871-72 was 60,098, and their value was fixed at Rupees 34,180-13-6; in 1870-71 the number bought was 48,457, and their value was Rupees 32,187-0-6. The profits charged on the re-sale of the books purchased in 1871-72 was Rupees 9,059-9-3, against Rupees 7,181-9-1 in the preceding year. The system of procuring books from England through the intervention of the India Office, adverted to in the report for 1870-71 and brought into force in 1871-72,

50 50

is reported to be not so advantageous as the old plan of importing them through London agents direct.

Sales.

114. While in 1870-71 the number of books sold was 176,175, at a value of Rupees 54,914-9-8, in the year under review, as many as 184,615 works were disposed of for Rupees 49,529-4-9 only. This shows a falling off in the value of the sales, while the number of books sold, chiefly cheap elementary works, has increased. The Central Curator anticipates that, hereafter, "a satisfactory increase in the receipts from sales will result from the recent material addition to the number and efficiency of the primary schools in the country, and the continued extension of primary education." The following statement shows the number and value of the books and maps sold, as compared with last year :—

Languages.	1871-72.				1870-71.			
	Number of Copies.	Value.			Number of Copies.	Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
English	42,955	25,590	11	3	43,235	26,498	7	3
Tamil	84,292	12,144	8	0	73,250	12,979	4	2
Telugu	45,828	8,391	0	6	40,862	8,188	8	6
Malayalum	4,212	1,360	8	6	6,310	1,803	9	6
Canarese	5,319	1,652	7	6	10,984	5,149	11	6
Hindustani	214	72	1	6	533	128	6	9
Persian	3	1	8	0	20	6	9	0
Sanskrit...	48	94	4	0	13	55	0	0
Uriya	1,744	220	3	6	968	97	4	11
Miscellaneous	...	2	0	0	...	7	12	1
Total ...	184,615	49,529	4	9	176,175	54,914	9	8

Preparation of Maps.

115. Considerable progress was made during the year in the production of vernacular maps of collectorates, and it is anticipated that, with the exception of Vizagapatam and Ganjam, maps for all the districts will shortly be completed. Arrangements were made through Mr. Fowler, when in England, for the preparation, by Mr. James Wyld, of complete maps of Europe and Asia with Tamil names, and the execution of similar maps in Canarese and Malayalum has been left to the Bâsle Mission Press and their agents in Germany.

Net Cost of Book Department.

116. Excluding the permanent advance of Rupees 25,000, the net cost of the department to Government during the past year was Rupees 5,426-2-4, against Rupees 13,920 during the preceding year, and it is expected that the State will soon be relieved of all charges in connection with the book agency, except the advance of capital for keeping up the necessary stock of books.

The management of the Book Department has been as usual highly creditable to Mr. V. Kristnama Charry.

XI.—Finance.

School Fees.

117. The revised scale of fees referred to in last year's report came into force on the 1st September. Any measure which has a tendency to render schools self-supporting must be regarded as important. Some of the effects of these enhanced rates in different localities have been noticed in various portions of this report, and will be found alluded to in the Appendix. A decrease in the attendance was, of course, to be expected in many, if not most, schools. The pressure of the higher rates has evidently been felt even in such institutions as the Government Colleges, and it is possible that the step may have been somewhat premature one with regard to certain backward districts and such institutions as Taluq Schools. That on the whole it was a desirable and necessary measure seems generally admitted. The actual amount of school fees and fines collected during the last two years in Government and private colleges and schools is shown in the margin.

—	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Government Institutions	76,869	3	3	92,457	13	7
Private Institutions ...	2,51,568	8	8	2,90,563	11	7
Total ...	3,27,437	11	11	3,83,021	9	2

Abolition of School Fee Fund.

118. Under the new system the School Fee Fund has ceased to exist as a separate local fund in the accounts, and the balance standing at its credit at the beginning of the year was transferred to the credit of Provincial Services. All masters who have been hitherto paid from fees are now paid by Government, and all fees are remitted to the treasury. As, however, orders on this subject were not issued until July, the amount collected in the early months of the year was not remitted in full to the treasury.

Salary Grants, &c.

119. Two important changes with regard to salary grants took place during the year. The restriction on the issue of new grants, which had been in force since the 17th September 1869, was removed on the 1st August, and the payment of salary grants to schools of the lower class was transferred from Provincial to Local Funds. A complete list of salary grants will be found in the Appendix. The following summary shows the distribution of grants in each division :—

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1870-71.			Salary Grants drawn in 1871-72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First	34,450	13	3	22,038	4	7	...	...	...	5,412	8	8
Second ...	13,183	0	5	11,530	12	1	...	...	...	1,652	4	4
Third	97,253	7	3	1,00,046	9	11	2,793	2	8	...	...	...
Fourth ...	46,246	13	11	45,030	0	7	...	...	...	1,216	13	4
Fifth	30,484	9	2	27,144	0	2	...	...	...	12,340	9	0
Sixth	16,969	1	1	10,938	12	0	...	...	...	6,030	5	1
Total ...	2,47,587	13	1	2,23,728	7	4	2,793	2	8	26,652	8	5

The disproportionate share of the salary grant expenditure absorbed by the Third Division, mainly for schools in and close to Madras, has been often noticed, and new grants are not ordinarily given now in Madras to any but female and pauper schools. It has been remarked elsewhere that in one of the Madras schools the Government grant and the fees not only paid the entire expenses of the school, but left the trustees a considerable surplus. This and other similar facts seem to indicate that at the Presidency the time has come for reducing the proportion of aid given by the State from one-half to one-third. This would obviate the hardship of refusing new grants to schools which cannot perhaps be improved without some aid. It has been already mentioned that the revision of the Salary Grant-in-aid Rules is now under consideration.

Building Grants.

120. The subjoined statement shows the expenditure of the year on building grants. Under the new system of financial control, in all cases of grants of Rupees 1,000 and upwards, the plans and estimates are first examined and checked by the Superintending Engineer, and are then submitted to Government in the Public Works Department, where they undergo a further scrutiny, and on the completion of the work it is examined by an officer of the Public Works Department, on whose certificate the grant is disbursed. Certain recent cases show that these checks were very much needed :—

Statement showing the Expenditure of Public Money during the year 1871-72 *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	5,811	4	11	d. Repairs to Government buildings ...	475	0	0
b. Minor works up to Rupees 1,000	908	2	11	e. Minor Government buildings	...	...	...
c. Larger works above Rupees 1,000	25,824	1	4	f. Minor grants-in-aid (Rupees 1,000 and under)	2,389	2	9
Supervision	6,182	0	0	g. Larger grants-in-aid (above Rupees 1,000.)	17,344	0	0
Total from Public Works Budget	38,225	9	2	* Total from Educational Budget ...	20,208	2	9

	RS.
* Gospel Society's School, Poreyur	2,000
Free Church Mission Central Institution	7,500
Christian Brothers' School, Calicut	2,309
Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudi	2,750
Roman Catholic School, Tanjore	1,350
German Mission Girls' School, Calicut	1,535
Total ...	17,344

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

Years.	Payments.
	RS.
1863-64 ...	54,342
1864-65 ...	89,802
1865-66 ...	1,16,876
1866-67 ..	1,21,271
1867-68 ...	1,54,985
1868-69 ...	2,41,549
1869-70 ...	3,07,881
1870-71 ...	3,55,394
1871-72 ...	2,50,333

121. The growth of the Grant-in-aid System is shown in the statement given in the margin. It includes all grants, except grants for school buildings.

Expenditure on Colleges and Schools.

122. The following statements show the expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds on Government and Private Colleges and Schools :—

I.—*Government Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1871-72 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1871-72.	Total Expenditure. From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Colleges { General Education..	5	241	211	72,820	15	8	3,767	1	11
Colleges { Special Education..	2	11	11	*7,487	0	0	...	...	...
Schools ... { Higher Class...	14	3,197	2,912	1,20,947	2	0	7,712	1	0
Schools ... { Middle do. ...	66	3,969	3,305	53,662	8	10	2,588	12	2
Schools ... { Lower do. ...	17	745	470	5,013	9	1	150	3	6
Mixed Schools ... { Higher do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools ... { Middle do. ...	1	25	22	564	0	0	...	...	...
Mixed Schools ... { Lower do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' Schools { Higher do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' Schools { Middle do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' Schools { Lower do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools	9	1,036	909	†67,285	5	6	3,954	1	3
Other Schools for Special Education	4	467	458	‡1,04,130	4	5	6,436	7	8
Total ...	118	9,691	8,278	4,31,910	13	6	24,588	11	6
Add the amount drawn by the Taluq School, Gudur, closed during the year				305	6	4			
Total ...				4,32,216	2	10	24,588	11	6

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 1,260-8-0.
† Do. do. do. do. 429-0-0.
‡ Do. do. do. do. 13,034-0-3.

II.—*Private Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1871-72 (monthly average.)	Average Daily Attendance during 1871-72.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government.			Expenditure from all Sources other than Grants-in-aid by Government.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Colleges { General Education.	6	121	105	7,922	1	1	21,020	8	0
Colleges { Special Education..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boys' Schools { Higher Class..	38	8,462	7,528	1,12,112	8	7	1,79,785	12	11
Boys' Schools { Middle do....	418	20,722	16,881	1,49,381	1	6	2,14,311	2	11
Boys' Schools { Lower do....	3,356	71,696	62,948	1,327	13	4	2,48,555	9	1
Mixed Schools. { Higher do....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools. { Middle do....	22	1,203	974	5,407	2	5	13,210	5	10
Mixed Schools. { Lower do....	273	10,643	8,440	...	...	...	11,378	7	6
Girls' Schools { Higher do....	1	142	98	1,247	0	0	7,247	9	8
Girls' Schools { Middle do....	84	5,144	4,144	18,645	12	7	58,486	11	1
Girls' Schools { Lower do....	78	2,720	2,193	...	...	...	15,078	14	11
Normal Schools	7	726	672	*12,268	12	1	28,401	15	7
Other Schools for Special Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,283	121,579	103,983	3,08,312	3	7	7,92,476	1	6
Add the amount of Grants-in-aid drawn by Schools closed during the year				3,918	14	10			
				3,12,231	2	5			
Deduct amounts drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and other charitable institutions				59,978	15	8			
				2,52,252	2	9			
Deduct amounts advanced by Government to certain Union Schools to be refunded after the cess is collected.				1,918	12	8			
Total ...				2,50,333	6	1	7,92,476	1	6

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,674-8-0.

Average Monthly Cost of each Pupil.

123. The following statement shows the average monthly cost of each pupil in the form adopted in the Government Order, No. 196, of the 14th July 1871 :—

—		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		...	36,702	6	1	14,304	6	1	22,398	0	0	36,702	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Education.																							
Colleges ...	Government*	1,522	1,63,443	2	9	1,24,432	6	3	33,712	6	11	1,33,221	11	3	7	4	8	6	13	0	1	13	6
	Private* ...	1,927	1,03,965	7	6	33,015	10	8	25,598	0	0	95,541	15	4	4	2	1	1	6	11	1	1	8
Higher Class Schools ...	Government.	1,916	95,375	8	11	69,335	11	5	25,894	12	6	72,025	9	4	3	2	1	3	0	3	1	2	0
	Private ...	6,798	2,32,593	9	4	88,265	13	0	71,383	1	4	2,33,792	8	11	2	13	10	1	1	5	0	14	6
Middle Class Schools ...	Government.	3,994	77,373	1	9	54,226	8	10	23,017	4	2	56,815	5	0	1	2	11	1	2	1	0	7	8
	Private ...	27,069	4,60,009	14	4	1,73,434	0	6	82,794	13	1	4,59,442	4	4	1	6	7	0	8	6	0	4	1
Lower Class Schools ...	Government.	745	5,163	12	7	5,013	9	1	...	...	...	5,163	12	7	0	2	3	0	9	0	...	...	...
	Private ...	85,059	2,55,173	14	4	1,327	13	4	1,07,235	13	9	2,71,340	12	10	0	4	3	...	...	...	0	1	8
Normal Schools ...	Government.	1,036	76,613	9	7	67,285	5	6	6,686	8	0	71,219	6	9	5	11	8	5	6	7	0	8	7
	Private ...	726	41,825	9	11	12,268	12	1	3,543	12	5	40,670	11	8	4	10	8	1	6	6	0	6	6
Special Education ...	Government Institutions.	478	1,20,517	12	8	1,11,617	4	5	3,146	14	0	1,18,053	12	1	20	9	4	19	5	8	0	8	9
Total ...		131,270	16,68,757	13	9	7,54,527	7	2	4,05,411	6	2	15,93,990	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Inclusive of the School Departments of the several colleges.

Summary of Expenditure.

124. The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of the year :—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1871-72. From Imperial Funds. RS.	A.	P.	From Local Funds.* RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	40,875	9	0	...	...	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges ...	90,677	8	6	...	...	...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads ...	7,30,110	5	2	83,022	7	5
Total ...	8,61,663	6	8	83,022	7	5

* This phrase is used in its old acceptation, and includes fees, interest on endowments, building fund, &c., and not contributions from Local Fund Boards.

Details of Expenditure. 125. The details of the above expenditure are given below under their appropriate heads:—

		1870-71.						1871-72.					
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
From Imperial Revenue.	Charges in connection with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction...				37,184	10	11				40,875	9	0
	Charges in connection with Inspecting Agency				1,34,742	3	7				90,077	8	6
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.												
	Colleges ... General	63,389	11	5				66,608	15	8			
	Colleges ... Professional	6,234	1	8				6,227	0	0			
	Schools ... General	1,49,026	10	5				1,86,492	0	0			
	Schools ... Professional	1,56,475	10	1				1,57,961	9	9			
					3,75,126	1	7				4,11,290	5	8
	GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.												
	Colleges ... General	7,949	5	3				6,692	0	0			
	Colleges ... Professional	1,260	0	0				1,260	0	0			
	Schools ... General	...	...	...				...	...	...			
	Schools ... Special	14,392	3	8				13,454	0	2			
					23,601	8	11				21,406	0	2
	GRANTS-IN-AID FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.												
	Salary and other grants	2,47,654	4	1				2,23,728	7	4			
	Results' grants...	85,761	5	1				23,930	6	9			
	Scholarships	1,969	1	2				2,674	8	0			
					3,35,394	10	4				2,50,333	6	1
	Grant to the Madras School Book Society				2,000	0	0				2,000	0	0
	Preparation and purchase of school books				55,213	3	10				...	...	...
	Book Depôts				22,488	11	9				8,378	5	2
	University of Madras...				32,414	5	10				36,702	6	1
From Educational Building Fund.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.												
	New works, inclusive of supervision	55,122	14	1				32,914	4	3			
	Repairs, inclusive of supervision	1,936	5	10				5,786	4	11			
					57,059	3	11				38,700	9	2
	Building Grants to Private Schools...				29,097	6	10				19,733	2	9
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by School Fees				50,166	9	5				15,570	11	0
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by Endowments, Subscription, and other sources				13,732	10	2				9,018	0	6
	DEDUCT—				11,68,221	7	1				6,44,685	14	1
	University Fees, &c., paid to the credit of Government	20,986	0	0				22,398	0	0			
	School fees do. do.	9,235	4	3				* 92,317	8	9			
	Proceeds of Sale of Books do. do.	54,914	9	8				...	...	...			
					85,135	13	11				1,14,715	8	9
	Total ...				10,83,085	9	2				8,29,970	5	4
	Contributions due from Local Boards for Inspecting Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,720	0	0
	Contributions due from Local Boards for Normal Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,494	0	0

* Includes the amount of fees actually collected during the year and a balance from previous years' receipts, minus the charges borne by school fees.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. M. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Colonel,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

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APPENDIX A.

No. I.

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, dated 6th April 1872, No. 55.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward my report on the progress of the Presidency College for the official year 1871-72.

College Staff.

2. The College staff has been almost unchanged throughout the year. The only circumstances I have to notice in connection with this head are the appointment of M. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., to act as Professor of Sanskrit, pending the arrival from Europe of a permanent Professor, and the absence of D. Seshiengar, Professor of Vernacular Literature, on sick leave from January 17th to the present time.

Numerical strength of the College.

3. In my last report I had to state, for the first time, that there had been a falling off in the number of students attending the Senior Department, and I am sorry to say that this decrease in strength has continued and to a larger extent. The numbers for the last three years are 143, 135, and 116. The principal decrease is in the senior class, in which we have now 22 students against 34 of last year; therefore, it is quite possible that the College will increase in strength next year, as the class then leaving it will be comparatively small; but that there should be any decrease whatever in numerical strength is an unsatisfactory feature, and its cause demands investigation.

Causes of decrease in strength.

4. In September last the new scale of school fees came into force, but as the classes reading for the F.A. Examination were not affected at all, and the B.A. classes only to the extent of 1 rupee per mensem, I cannot believe that this charge has had much to do with the falling off. It may have operated in the case of two or three students, but certainly nothing more. I believe that the lengthening of the University course has had rather more effect. Certainly it had last year, when a number of youths, who at first joined the F.A. class, left it on the ground that they were unable from their circumstances to continue their studies. But I cannot consider that this is after all the chief operating cause, and my opinion is strengthened by the fact that at the Free Church Mission Institution, the F.A. classes are stronger now than they ever were before the change.

5. In my opinion the causes of the falling off are the following: the inconvenience of the site of the College, the difference with regard to school fee between this College and the Free Church Institution, and the unsatisfactory condition of our Junior Department. The first of these causes is very frequently assigned as a reason for leaving the College. Within the last few days I have had three cases, and no doubt there is considerable truth in the plea. Boys,

who have previous to Matriculation attended one of the numerous schools in Town, naturally prefer the same locality if they continue their studies, and find it difficult and expensive to go so far as Chepauk. As an illustration of this, I may state that out of 12 Matriculated Students from Pacheappah's High School, eight have gone to the Free Church Mission, and only four have joined the College. One of those eight also would have obtained a studentship of the value of 8 rupees a month had he joined the College, but even that, it seems, has failed to attract him. I cannot attribute this to any loss of prestige as regards success at the higher University Examinations, for never, as I shall presently have to show, has the College stood higher in these competitions, and therefore I believe I may assume that the real cause lies in the point at present under discussion, or in the difference of school fee. Passing to this second point, we have had some cases in which boys have asked my permission to leave the College and to join the Free Church Mission on this ground alone, but they have not been numerous, and fewer, I think, this year than last. Still though not many who have already joined the College and become used to attending it have left on this account, I believe that when a Madras Matriculated Student is making up his mind which institution to join for his College course, the difference of fee does operate to a very considerable extent. I speak of Madras Students, because in the case of Mofussil Students the fee forms a comparatively small part of the total cost of education and living, and with them, therefore, the difference I should think hardly operates at all. To show how very little the College is recruited from Madras itself, it is sufficient to observe that out of 44 students forming our lowest College class, only 12 come from the numerous schools of the Presidency Town, and of these two are Mahomedans admitted at half the usual school fee by special order of the Director of Public Instruction.

6. I have reserved to the last what appears to me the most serious cause of all. As years pass on, the results of the Matriculation Examination become less and less satisfactory, not so much perhaps as far as regards the number of candidates passed, but with respect to the more important consideration, their quality. This year only one obtained a place in the first class, and he was very low. Our students therefore have won no Matriculation Scholarships, and no Scholarship-holders have joined us from other schools, as has always been the case in former years. I need hardly remark how seriously this will affect the success of the College in the higher examinations in the years to come. In a former report I noticed this gradual deterioration, and I have no doubt that it is mainly due to our only having two classes in this department, which quite prevents us from taking in boys when they are young and training them up carefully. The Matriculation class is filled for the most part with young men who are much older than I should like to see them, and many of them too have failed in a previous Matriculation Examination. Not one third of the present Matriculation class were promoted from the lower class on the last December Examination; the remainders are, for the most part, either our own failures or those from other places. This is not the material to give us success in the Matriculation list, or to supply the College with promising candidates for the higher examinations. The young boys of Madras are naturally attracted to the best school in the place, and once there are not very likely to leave it to join our preparatory Matriculation class.

But if we had lower classes, as in former years, we should I think get a fair share of the most promising young scholars of Madras, and having them under tuition for three or four years on an average, we should be likely to regain the position which we have lost in the last two years. I think it is clear that we must still look to the Junior Department for the greater number of our future senior students. In the present class 24 out of 44 are our own boys, only eight having joined from the Mofussil Schools. It is highly desirable therefore to place the Junior Department on a more efficient footing, or otherwise we are likely to have an expensive staff of Professors in the College with very few students for them to teach. The present number of Professors, with the addition perhaps of another Assistant Professor, would be sufficient for the instruction of a much larger number of students than we now have, and the average cost of their education would be greatly diminished.

Proposed Remedy.

7. The only remedy for the present very unsatisfactory state of things is, I venture to submit, the development of the Junior Department into the proportions of a High School, containing at least four classes. I should like to see it placed under a European Head Master, or under one of the most highly distinguished of our own Graduates. I should, of course, prefer a well qualified European for this post, as it has often struck me that our boys are at a disadvantage, as compared with those of most of the Aided Schools of the Presidency, in being so exclusively taught by Native Masters. While in the other schools European teaching is freely employed, all our boys get is the hour or two that I am able to spare from my duties in the Senior Department. The School Department might be accommodated in the College building, or elsewhere if thought better, but in any case the connection between the two departments should be of the closest nature, and the pupils of the High School on Matriculation should be promoted as a matter of course to the lowest class of the College. It would be well too that the Professors of the College should conduct the School Examinations, and so strengthen the tie between the two branches of the College. A similar arrangement exists in Bombay, and apparently with the most satisfactory results. As a temporary measure, and in consequence of the great falling off in numbers in the lower of our present two classes, I think it might be advantageous to fuse into *one* the two weak divisions of this class, and establish a new class below it under the Junior Master. Such a class would I believe be easily filled, and it would give us an additional year for the preparation of some of our Matriculation Candidates.

Success in University Examinations.

8. I have now the pleasanter duty of recording the success that has attended the College in the late F.A. and B.A. Examinations. Several students having left the F.A. class towards the end of the year, the class was reduced to 18; and of these, no less than 16 passed. Three of those who left also passed, giving a total of 19, out of whom 10 were in the first class, the list being headed by three of our students, L. C. Williams, G. Sivasankara Pandiah, and M. D. Gopalachari. In the B.A. Degree Examination we were equally, if not more, successful. Out of a class of 30 students, 23 passed, of whom no less than 16 were in the second class, and as in the lower examination at the head of the list were found three students of the College, P. Ratnavelu Chetti, A. Subba Rau, and A. J. Coelho.

9. As this report is already long, and as the marks obtained by the students appear in an Appendix, I shall notice very briefly our own College Examination held in December last. The results of the examination do not present any unusual features, no great failure being observable any where, while the averages are highly respectable, except perhaps in the Arithmetic of the lowest class. I must not however omit to thank the gentlemen who were kind enough to take the great trouble of setting the papers and looking over and marking the answers. The College is on this account deeply indebted to the Rev. Messrs. Miller, Stevenson, Cooper, and DuBois, to Messrs. Pennington, Grahame, Birdsall Jones, Porter, Harvey, Thom, Barrow, Bradshaw, Waters, Campbell, S. Seshayya, R. Seshayya, V. Sundrarama Aiyar, P. Krishnasami Chettiar, and C. Sundra Rau.

Results of College Examination.

10. The examination of the Junior Department was as usual conducted by the Professors and Masters, and from the answers of the boys in the Matriculation class, I hoped for greater success in the University than actually attended us. The unprecedented failure in Tamil could not of course be anticipated; 26 out of 52 sent up for the examination passed, but all but one were in the second class. Each division contributed 13 to this number, but it is due to Ramachandra Aiyar to state that of the 13 boys who failed in Tamil alone, for which he is no way responsible, 11 were from his division. On the other hand the boy who was placed in the first class came from Jagga Rau's division.

Junior Department.

The lowest class did tolerably well, but the numbers were small, and I was not, therefore, able to promote many in January. At present there are only 48 in the two divisions, against 77 of last year. In the Matriculation class we now number 71: in 1871 there were 82 at the same period.

11. The gentlemen who kindly conducted the Vernacular Examination in December, Messrs. Parthasaradhi Aiyengar and Rajagopala Pillai in Tamil and Sitharama Charlu in Telugu, report favorably on the whole; but I observe that the marks obtained are in some instances unsatisfactory, and in some cases I am unable to recommend the award of the usual prize. This department will, I fear, suffer considerably from the lengthened absence of the Professor.

Vernacular Department.

12. I have the honor to recommend the following assignment of Pachaippah's Studentships.

Pachaippah's Studentships.

THIRD CLASS.

C. M. Narasimha Chari. | P. Vedanta Chari.

SECOND CLASS.

C. Vijaragava Chari. | P. Theyagarayan.
C. Mariyappa Mudali

FIRST CLASS.

M. Subramaniya Aiyar.

13. I have good reason to be satisfied with the conduct and progress of the Government Scholars. All the Government Scholars who were candidates for the B.A. Degree passed, and most of them with great credit. The Elphinstone Scholar also obtained a good place in the second class, and his Scholarship

Government and other Scholars.

which lapses I propose to assign according to the rules recently sanctioned to G. Narasimha Rau, who stood seventh in the first class at the late F.A. Examination, and holds no other Scholarship. The Cullen Scholar has been promoted in due course to the highest class. I regret to say that the Conolly Scholar was obliged from family circumstances to leave College in August, and this probably led to his failure in the B.A. Examination. A new Conolly Scholar, R. S. Sheppard, has joined the College this year. Two scholars sent up by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagrum have also lately joined the lowest class, while the one sent last year has been promoted to the senior First Arts class.

14. I have already incidentally noticed the rise in the school fees which took effect from the 1st September last. I have only to add here that the rate now charged for the Preparatory Matriculation class (Rupees 2-8-0) is so high, in comparison with that paid in similar classes in other schools at the Presidency, that, though comparatively few boys left at the close of last year, the change was sensibly felt at the beginning of this; the class as before stated being reduced to 48, against 77 of last year.

Effect of change in school fees.

15. I omit the usual return of books taken by the students from the College Library, because no fair comparison can be instituted between this year and the last. The Library has been twice closed, once for the arrangement of the books in the new cases, and more recently and for a much longer period, to enable the Librarian to prepare an accurate and alphabetical catalogue which is now all but ready for the Press. I am happy to state however that the books have been freely taken out during the year, and that the students being now able to read the books in the Library itself during their leisure hours, they have largely availed themselves of the privilege.

College Library.

16. I have the honor to forward as Appendices to this report a tabular statement of the marks obtained by the students at the December Examination, a list of those whom I consider entitled to prizes and certificates, statements showing the various districts from which our pupils come, the schools to which the students of the first class belonged previously to joining it, and another giving the fluctuation of the classes in the Senior Department during the year under review.

Appendices to Report.

17. 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.

APPENDIX A.

No. II.

From W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A., Principal, Provincial College, Combaconum, to E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Combaconum, 18th April 1872, No. 57.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report of the progress of this College during the past year.

2. The new scale of establishment came into effect in January last, and at that date S. Sashiah, who was previously acting for Mr. Gopala Row, was appointed Third Assistant in the Senior Department. There being at present only three classes in the College Department, which is one short of the full complement, the existing staff of a Principal and two Assistants is sufficient, and no substitute has been appointed in the place of Mr. Gopala Row. In the Junior Department, consequent on the appointment of S. Sashiah to the Senior Department, R. Sreenivasa Aiyengar, R. Regoonatha Charri, and R. Sivaraman were respectively confirmed in the divisions of the sixth, fifth and fourth classes, in which they had previously been acting. Subsequently in the end of February, S. A. Saminathan, Master of one of the divisions of the sixth or Matriculation class, resigned his post, and has been succeeded by N. Regoonatha Charri, and the vacancy thus caused has been filled by A. G. Subbaramanian, who took his B.A. degree in the present year. I have further to add that the three divisions of the third class were abolished from the opening of the school after the Christmas vacation, thus involving the dismissal of three masters from the establishment. I am happy to observe that they have all since found employment—two in educational work, and one in the Revenue Department.

3. The number of classes in the Senior Department is the same as last year. There being at present no class preparing for the B.A. Examination in 1873 as in the preceding year, there was no preparatory B.A. class. The numbers are 93 against 112 at the same date last year. These are distributed as follows:—

Preparatory B.A. class	21
F.A. class	47
Preparatory F.A. class	25

The following table shows the districts from which they come and the numbers from each.

Tanjore.	South Arcot.	North Arcot.	Trichinopoly	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Coimbatore.
72	14	1	1	3	1	1

In the Junior Department the numbers are 296 against 405 last year, but as the number of classes is diminished by three, to make the comparison fair, the latter number must be diminished by 124, the number of boys at this date last year in the classes abolished. This gives 296 at present against 284 last year.

4. It appears from these figures that the increase of the fees has had no effect in diminishing the strength of the Junior Department. There is, however, a falling off of 19 in the Senior Department, but it is chiefly in the preparatory F.A. class, and the diminution there is probably chiefly due to the smaller numbers that passed the recent Matriculation Examination in this and the neighbouring districts. But though the numbers do not appear much affected at the beginning of the year, I observed last year that they were very much affected at the end. Two or three months before the close of the year, as soon as the principal subjects were finished, a great many students of the Matriculation and higher classes left College without waiting for the revision of the subjects. As this practice did not prevail to any sensible extent before, I think it is due mainly to the increase of the fees, coupled with the fact that there is no entrance fee for the Senior Department. The extent to which it prevailed will be seen from the fact that the numbers in the Matriculation classes fell from 72 in September to 24 in December, and that the entire amount of fees collected fell from Rupees 978 in September to Rupees 684 in December. It is right to observe that the falling off was most conspicuous in the Matriculation classes.

5. The B.A. class contained 24 students, all of whom appeared for the examination. Of these 15 passed, eight in the second class and seven in the third. This result is far from satisfactory, and shows a lower average of good students than any previous B.A. class. The F.A. class was a large one, and kept up its numbers well till nearly the close of the year. Thirty-nine students from this College appeared for the examination, of whom 26 were successful, nine in the first class. Two other students who left College in the middle of the second year of the course were also successful. Of the 71 candidates from this College that went in to the Matriculation Examination, 29 were successful, of whom 12 were in the first class. As this shows a conspicuous falling off in comparison with recent years, a few words of explanation are necessary. The two Matriculation classes were, in my opinion, quite equal as far as regards the English subjects to any of their predecessors, and in this I am confirmed by the list of failures in the Gazette. Of these 71 students, only two failed in English, one in History and Geography, and not one in Mathematics. There were, however, 39 failures in Tamil. This seems to show a neglect of Tamil, but as a similar failure took place at all the stations which are centres of a Tamil population, I have reason to conclude that it was mainly due to a violent alteration of the standard by the Tamil Examiners rather than to any exceptional neglect on the part of the candidates.

6. In the annual examination I was assisted by several gentlemen, not connected with the College, to whom I take this opportunity of returning my best thanks. The B.A. class was examined by Messrs. Thompson, Evans, Gopala Row, D. Sashaiengar, M. Jaga Row, Sreenivasa Ragavan, and A. L. Vencataramiah. The answering in Natural Philosophy was the least satisfactory. The other subjects were fair. Nearly half the class had left College before the examination. N. Vaidinathan, A. G. Subbramanian, and K. Ramanujam

were the first three in this examination, as they were among the students of this College in the University list, and all three answered very satisfactorily. N. Vaithianathan being the first in both examinations is entitled to the Beauchamp and Muppanar Medals. The preparatory F.A. class was examined by Messrs. Barrow, Margoschiz, Soundranayagam Pillai, S. Ramu, Sreenivasa Aiyar, and Kallianasundaram. The average performance of the class was poor, both in English and Mathematics.

7. The examination of the Junior Department was conducted by myself and the Assistant Masters, and was confined to the classes below Matriculation. The average marks were, on the whole, satisfactory, and with the exception of one division of the third class, a very large proportion of every class was found fit for promotion.

8. My recommendations with respect to filling up the vacant Muppanar and Bird Scholarships have already been sent in a separate communication.

9. I have great pleasure in acknowledging that I have received the most cordial support from all the Assistant Masters of the Institution.

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APPENDIX A.

No. III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,

SESSION 1870-71.

1. The Madras Medical College Session 1870-71 closes with the present meeting.

2. The following changes have taken place in the staff of the College since last report :—

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Thomas, Professor of Pathology, proceeded on sick leave on 26th July 1870, and Assistant Surgeon Brockman, who had previously officiated as Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology, resumed his connexion with the College by being appointed to officiate for Mr. Thomas. The chair became vacant by Mr. Thomas' resignation on the 25th October 1870, and Mr. Brockman was then appointed Professor of Pathology.

Dr. George Smith proceeded to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, on the 15th September 1870, and Mr. Chipperfield was directed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine. Mr. Furnell was appointed, at the same time, to act as Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology.

Mr. Day returned to India in December last, but has not resumed charge of his College appointment, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India. Dr. Baillie, therefore, continues to act as Professor of Materia Medica.

Dr. Ogg vacated his appointment on December 25th by not returning to India on the expiration of his furlough, and Dr. H. King, who had acted as Professor of Chemistry during Dr. Ogg's absence, was confirmed in the appointment.

Dr. Paul, Professor of Surgery, resumed his duties on the 4th May 1871, relieving Mr. R. W. Cockerill, who had officiated in the appointment since 4th May 1869.

The Professorships of Botany, Hygiene, and Comparative Anatomy have not been filled up, but courses of lectures on these subjects were delivered during the Session by Drs. Bidie, King, and Keess, respectively.

3. In obedience to 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 times each class met, the number of lectures and of examinations, and the proportion of examinations to lectures.

Session.	Subject of each Course.	Number of Meetings.	Number of Lectures.	Number of Examinations.	Proportion of Examinations to Total Number of Meetings.
Winter..	Medicine	118	81	37	$3\frac{1}{8}$
	Surgery	118	80	38	$3\frac{1}{4}$
	Ophthalmology ...	45	30	15	3
	Midwifery	95	63	32	3
	Chemistry	118	76	42	$2\frac{4}{7}$
	Anatomy	114	74	40	$2\frac{3}{7}$
	Physiology	91	58	33	$2\frac{3}{8}$
	Materia Medica ...	118	51	67	$1\frac{3}{4}$
	Botany	44	27	17	$2\frac{2}{3}$
	Pathology	68	45	23	3
Summer.	Medical Jurisprudence	63	40	23	$2\frac{3}{4}$
	Hygiene	41	27	14	3
	Comparative Anatomy	44	29	15	3
	Diseases of Women and Children ...	39	26	13	3
	Minor Surgery ...	47	30	17	3

4. *Extracts from Annual Reports.*—The Professor of Chemistry remarks:—"A few lectures at the beginning of the course were devoted to the general properties of matter and to Heat. I think that Light and Sound, Electricity and Galvanism, so far as these subjects are connected with Medicine, should receive some attention, and I propose to include these in my next course, if no objection be made." Dr. King's proposal meets with my cordial acquiescence, as a knowledge of the subjects he mentions is essential to students of the healing art.

Dr. King further remarks:—"Mr. Macdonald's ill-health alone prevented the occurrence of what I have several times vainly protested against—the absorption of nearly all the prizes by two or three Senior Department Students, leaving one prize for 25 or even more pupils of the Second Department." The experience of the last Session to a certain extent warrants Dr. King's protest, as 11 prizes fall to seven out of 11 Senior Department Students, whilst 13 prizes only fall to nine out of 57 Second Department Students. But any interference with existing College arrangements would be most injudicious at the present time, and, as remarked by Dr. Smith in the last Annual Report, considerable hesitation must be felt in making any change which would bring to an end the healthy rivalry of the Senior and Second Departments.

The Acting Professor of Surgery remarks:—"It will be observed that, although the Surgery class met 118 times, only 80 lectures had been delivered, the rest of the time having been occupied by examinations. As most of the Senior Department Students go to England to take a degree, they complain that a course of 80 lectures is insufficient qualification for any British University open to them, 100 being the minimum received. If Government wishes to meet the views of these students, the difficulty may be got over by transferring 20 lectures from the Summer to the Winter Session, and, as

the two courses are really on one subject, the Government proportion of two lectures to one examination may still be kept up." The Faculty of Medicine of the Madras University has recently proposed to the Senate that the courses of Anatomy, Materia Medica, Surgery, and Medicine shall comprise 100 instead of 80 lectures each, and this without specifying any particular number of examinations which the Faculty recognize as means of imparting instruction, and as fairly coming within the meaning of "course of lectures." The conversational course incumbent on the Professors of the College certainly partakes as much of the character of lecture as of examination, and, although as a class arrangement the meetings devoted to this object are reckoned as examinations, yet they may legitimately be considered as augmenting the number of lectures, and no hesitation need be felt in certifying that the course has comprised 100 lectures. How far the Government may desire that the instruction given in this College should be a stepping stone to British Degrees is a matter which it does not come within my province to consider on this occasion.

The Professor of Physiology observes:—"I was obliged to change my Prosector during the Session. He afforded me no assistance, and labored, I found, under the idea he was not expected to. This is a great mistake, no one requiring the assistance of a Prosector more than the Lecturer on Physiology, except perhaps the Lecturer on Anatomy. The student set apart for that office ought, in my opinion, to be excused some lectures, that he might afford the assistance expected of him, as is the case in the London Schools." Prosectorships in the Madras Medical College are slight rewards of merit generally granted to the most meritorious student in the class. The duties which have hitherto been required of a Prosector are to call the class roll, to select and hang up diagrams, and to learn from the Professor the subject of the next lecture, and what preparations will be required. The latter information is communicated to the Assistant who prepares such specimens as the Professor may need. To excuse Prosectors from lectures upon the other subjects which they are studying would be to place them at a disadvantage with their classmates, who would be gaining instruction, of which the Prosectors could not avail themselves. Every endeavour shall be made to obtain for the Professor of Physiology all the assistance he may require.

A.—Senior Department.

5. *Constitution of the Departments.*—At the commencement of the Session the Senior Department consisted of two Government Scholars and one Private Student in their fourth year, of one Government and one Lane Scholar and three Private Students in their third year, of one Government Scholar in his second year, of one Government Scholar and one Private Student in their first year—total five Government and one Lane Scholar and five Private Students. Of the Senior Department Students, Messrs. O'Hara and Lechler passed successfully the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University in July 1870, and Mr. Lechler immediately afterwards proceeded to England. Messrs. Pedroza, B.A., and Macdonald will go up for the same examination this month. Messrs. Mahoney, Gray, Martin, and John passed with credit the first examination for M.B. and C.M. in July 1870. Mr. Mahoney also proceeded to England soon afterwards. Mr. Gray resigned his Scholarship on the 5th May last, and he too has gone to Great Britain to prosecute his studies there.

Mr. Martin, having held his Scholarship for five years, vacates it at the close of this Session. This gentleman has appeared before the Final Examination Committee in view of obtaining a certificate of qualification for employment in the Straits Settlements. Messrs. Nailer, Barren, Warder, Lancaster, and Wilkins will present themselves this month for the first M.B. and C.M. Examination.

As regards the Senior Department Students, the results of the class examinations held at the end of both Winter and Summer Sessions are upon the whole quite satisfactory. Mr. Pedroza, B.A., and Mr. Macdonald both suffered from ill-health during a great part of the Winter Session, and the last-named gentleman was absent from many class-meetings, so that his progress has not been such as was expected. Mr. O'Hara, an industrious and painstaking student, has made steady progress, obtaining high marks in all the subjects he studied, and he will this day receive three prizes. Messrs. Nailer, Warder, Barren, Lancaster, and Wilkins, also industrious, well-informed, and careful students, have made satisfactory progress. Mr. Lancaster has obtained a prize for Surgery, and, if he had not suffered from ill-health, his class position would probably have been higher than it is. Mr. Warder also obtains a prize for Clinical Surgery. Mr. Gray distinguished himself in all his classes, and not only so, but his careful attention to his clinical duties rendered him quite as conspicuous for his acquaintance with the practical as with the theoretical branches of Medical Science. Mr. Martin, with abilities but little inferior to those of Mr. Gray, has also done well, and I much regret that he has announced the impossibility of spending another year in study, so as to proceed to the degree of M.B. and C.M. Mr. M. John, a Travancore Student, has done very creditably in most of the subjects he has studied. Where he has failed, it appears to me to be on account of constitutional deficiency of energy limiting his powers of application.

B.—Second Department.

At the commencement of the Session, the Second Department consisted of 11 first-class students in their third year of study, 22 second-class students in their second year of study, and 25 third-class students in their first year of study. The latter class included three students studying for employment as Apothecaries in the Straits Settlements.

First Class, Second Department.—The 11 students constituting the senior class have been passed as Assistant Apothecaries by the Final Examination Committee. They have, one and all, received a good practical training, and I believe they will prove useful Medical Subordinates.

Second Class, Second Department.—The class examinations held at the close of the Session by Committees of Professors give the following results:—

In Anatomy the per-centage of good marks is			85
Physiology	do.	do.	60
Surgery	do.	do.	31
Medicine	do.	do.	70
Minor Surgery	do.	do.	68
Practical Pharmacy	do.	do.	100

Except in Surgery these marks are creditable to the class. Out of the 22 students composing this class, there are a few, who, by previous education

and natural ability, stand much ahead of their follows, whilst some are somewhat deficient in application and intelligence, though careful and attentive in the performance of their clinical work. The conduct of the class has, upon the whole, been good.

Third Class, Second Department.—The annual examinations of this class give the following results:—

In Anatomy the per-centage of good marks is			80
Chemistry	do.	do.	60
Materia Medica	do.	do.	70
Practical Chemistry	do.	do.	62
Practical Pharmacy	do.	do.	91

This is a considerable improvement, compared with the corresponding class of last year, so far as Chemistry, Anatomy, and Materia Medica are concerned. Taken as a whole the class is a good one, though a few of the lads are deficient in application. Their conduct has been very good.

Three Straits Settlements Students were attached to this class, but their pre-collegiate training, obtained at Singapore, extended over only 12 months. Of these, Dickson was found incapable of application on account of confirmed ill-health, and his return to his friends was recommended and sanctioned. Leicester has done fairly, but Angus is reported deficient in two, and specially deficient in one, out of five subjects. This result will prevent his receiving any increase of stipend during the next year, and I must recommend his being remanded, instead of passing on to the second class.

Attached to the Second Department were three Hospital Assistants studying for the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. One of these, Abboy, passed his first examination for this grade by the Final Examination Committee. Cunnoosawmy Pillay failed to satisfy this Committee as to his acquirements on his presenting himself for his final examination, whilst P. Moonoosawmy passed with credit. Cunnoosawmy's failure may partly be attributed to the fact that his duties as College Assistant prevented him to a considerable extent from availing himself of the clinical training so essential to success.

C.—Junior Department.

On the 1st October the Junior Department consisted of 16 first-class students and two Vizianagrum Students in their second year of study, and 20 second-class students in their first year of study, inclusive of four Vizianagrum Students.

First Class, Junior Department.— Of the first-class students, one died soon after the commencement of the Session, the remaining 15 appeared before the Final Examination Committee and passed as Hospital Assistants. The two students supported by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagrum also appeared before the Committee, and they will receive certificates of qualification as Hospital Assistants. I am glad to be able to speak well of these two lads,* for, although at the final examination, Tripati Rajoo failed to give satisfactory replies in Medicine, yet the class results show that, in every branch of their studies, both of these lads have made very respectable progress, gaining many places in their classes. This batch of students has been educated altogether under the new curriculum sanctioned by Government on the 29th March 1865,

* Streenavasa Row. Tripati Rajoo.

whereby Midwifery was added to their studies. The class which passes into the service this day is but an average one. Their conduct has been good.

Second Class, Junior Department.—This class consisted of 16 second-class students, and four supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum. One of the Government Students deserted.

The following are the results of the annual examinations of the class :—

In Anatomy the per-centage of marks is	...	...	... 73
Physiology	do.	do.	 94
Materia Medica	do.	do.	 68
Practical Pharmacy	do.	do.	 89
Minor Surgery	do.	do.	 57

Except as regards Minor Surgery, these results are very favorable, compared with those of the corresponding class last year. Notwithstanding this, the class is but an indifferent one, and three of the Government Students have been recommended for discharge on the ground of incompetency. The four remanded Vizianagrum Students have progressed satisfactorily. The conduct of all has been good.

The senior class, besides attending the Professor's lectures and examinations, met for instruction in Medicine, under Mr. Karney, 120 times, including 52 examinations; in Surgery, under Mr. Hamilton, 123 times, including 59 examinations. The same Assistant instructed them in Minor Surgery, the number of meetings being 21.

The junior class met for instruction in Physiology, under Mr. Wilkins, 43 times, including 15 examinations; in Anatomy, under Mr. Karney, 94 times, including 45 examinations; in Minor Surgery, under the same tutor, 20 times; and in Materia Medica, under Mr. Cunnoosawmy Pillay, 119 times, including 36 examinations. The class also met under the last-named tutor twice a week during the Summer Session for instruction in Practical Pharmacy.

The following students of the Junior Department, having been pronounced incompetent, are recommended for removal from the Service :—

Second Class.

Anantha Pillay, No. 976.	M. V. Vadagheri Pundarum, No. 987.
A. Abraham, No. 981.	

GENERAL.

6. *Medals.*—Neither the Johnstone Gold Medal, nor the Government Gold Medal, has been awarded this year, as it did not appear to the College Council that any of the students, completing their studies and eligible for these honors, have exhibited any distinguished merit.

7. *Library.*—1,507 volumes, including 1,410 presented by the Madras Medical Book Society, have been added to the General Library during the year. It now contains 4,465 volumes.

Upon departure for England, Inspector-General W. Mackenzie, C.B., C.S.I., enriched the Student's Library by a gift of 45 volumes.

8. *Museum.*—During the year a fine collection of snakes was presented to the Museum by Assistant Surgeon E. Nicholson, F.C.S. Forty-eight morbid and physiological specimens have also been added to the College Museum.

9. *Assistants.*—The College Assistants during the Session have zealously and carefully performed their varied and oft-times arduous duties.

The entire charge of the Museum having proved to entail too much extra work upon Mr. Wilkins, who, as Senior Assistant, holds a very responsible position, and has very varied duties to perform, the pathological preparations have been placed under Mr. Karney's care, Mr. Wilkins retaining charge of the physiological specimens.

It was mentioned in last report that Mr. Harvey having been nominated an Analyst of Potable Waters, his services would soon be temporarily lost to the College. Mr. Harvey commenced the duties of his new appointment in March last, but kindly consented to continue his services as Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry until the end of the present Session. Mr. Harvey now leaves the College, at all events for some time, having most deservedly gained the respect of all those who have been connected with the Institution. Mr. Hamilton will act for Mr. Harvey as Assistant in the Chemical Department, and a former meritorious student of the College has been nominated to succeed Mr. Hamilton.

The Clerk, Librarian, and Draughtsman have given satisfaction. The duties of the Clerk have been very considerably added to during the past year, in consequence of the re-organization of the Subordinate Department entailing the preparation of a greatly increased number of returns. He has performed his duties with efficiency and zeal.

10. *Sickness.*—On the first day of the Session B. Lutchmiah, the most promising student of the Junior Department, was taken ill, and he died of pneumonia on the 4th of November 1870. With this exception, and the occurrence of one case of small-pox, one of measles, one of inflammation of the liver, and one of pleurisy, there has been no serious illness among the students.

HISTORICAL.

11. The principal events connected more or less directly with this College, which have occurred during the past year, are—

(*a*) *Assistants.*—The *War Office Gazette* of the 6th December 1870* announced the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeons R. Wilkins and R. Harvey to the local and honorary rank of Assistant Surgeon in India.

(*b*) *Former Pupil.*—Mr. Dhanakoti Rajoo, M.B. & C.M., a former pupil of this College, having conformed to the regulations of the University, was granted the degree of M.D. at the Convocation held in March last.

(*c*) *Text-books.*—By G. O., No. 152, dated 3rd June 1871, certain changes in the text-books of the College were sanctioned. By these changes the students gain the advantage of far more modern and less expensive books.

(*d*) *Library of the Medical Book Society.*—By G. O., No. 241, dated 29th July 1870, the Government accepted the munificent gift of the entire Library of the Madras Medical Book Society, which the Committee of Management offered as an addition to that of the Medical College. This liberal gift was supplemented by the sum of Rupees 1,500, the interest on which is to be devoted to the care and preservation of the Library.

* *Fort St. George Gazette*, 10th January 1871, G. O. No. 8 of 1871.

(e) *Portrait.*—I have much pleasure in pointing to Mr. Sant's portrait of James Shaw, Esq., F.R.C.S., the first Principal of this College. At the request of the Committee appointed to carry out the wishes of the Subscribers to the Shaw Testimonial, the Government willingly accorded permission for this portrait to adorn the walls of the Institution, in which Mr. Shaw took so lively an interest; to the service of which he devoted so large a share of his time, talents, and energy; and to which he was so long attached, first as teacher, then as President of the Council, and subsequently as Principal.

12. In conclusion, I have to tender my cordial thanks to my brother Professors and to the several Assistants of the College for the efficient and zealous manner in which they have devoted themselves to the instruction of the students and to the advancement of the best interests of the College during the past academic year.

(Signed) W. N. CHIPPERFIELD,
Acting Principal.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
1st July 1871.

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APPENDIX A.

No. IV.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

THE Session of 1871-72, which terminates this day, commenced on the 3rd of August last. On that date there were 113 students distributed as follows:—

First Department	3
Second Department, first class	25
Second Department, second class	43
Special Survey class	24
Special Drawing class...	18

Of the above students, two left the First Department during the year, viz., Mr. Butler, who withdrew, and Mr. Arbuthnot, who, at the examination in December last, qualified as Assistant Engineer, and is now employed in the Public Works Department under the Punjab Government. In January one, in February one, and in March five students joined the First Department; of these, two withdrew in April, and one was removed in May for absence without leave. Of the Second Department, 10 Military and 33 Civil Students joined the College at the commencement of the Session. Of the Military Students, three rejoined their regiments at their own request, two were dismissed for misconduct, one was remanded for cheating during the final examination, and one was removed at the recommendation of the Garrison Surgeon, to enable him to return to England with his regiment.

Of the Civil Students, four were struck off the rolls for absence without leave, six for not paying fees, and five for want of capacity.

In the Special Department three were removed for absence without leave, and five for incapacity; one withdrew in consequence of having obtained employment.

Accordingly, our numbers are at present as follows:—

First Department	6
Second Department, first class	19
Second Department, second class	29
Special Survey class	21
Special Drawing class...	13
Total ...	88

I have to thank the following gentlemen, who were good enough to conduct Mr. Arbuthnot's examination:—

George Duncan, Esq.	Major H. L. Prendergast, R.E.
Captain J. N. Hunter, R.E.	W. S. Harrington, Esq., C.E.
J. Moss, Esq., B.A.	R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C.E.
Captain C. J. Smith, R.E.	

The following changes in the educational staff have taken place during the Session :—

Mr. Gibby, having obtained an appointment as Assistant Engineer, resigned the post of Second Assistant Master on the 1st of October. He was succeeded by the Third Assistant Master, Mr. Schoury; and Mr. Milne, the Master of the Special Survey class, was promoted to Mr. Schoury's place. Mr. Cames, of the Public Works Department, and former student of the College, succeeded Mr. Milne on the 1st November. Mr. McAliese, the Master of the Special Drawing class, was compelled by ill-health to take leave to England on the 30th of April. The charge of this class is divided between Mr. Milne and Mr. Cames until the arrival of Mr. Hyde, who has been appointed to act for Mr. McAliese.

First Department.

The number of students in the First Department, though still lower than desirable, shows a marked improvement on last Session. This increase is due to the favorable reply accorded by Lord Napier, at our last Anniversary, to the strong appeal made by Mr. Powell on their behalf, and the hopes held out to them by His Lordship, that the more distinguished of their number would obtain employment under the Government. These expectations, confirmed by the subsequent appointment of a student who had taken the degree of B.C.E. to the post of Assistant Engineer in the Madras Department Public Works, offered a further inducement for candidates to present themselves. The late Order of Government guaranteeing one appointment every year will, in all probability, raise our number to the full strength. No Military Officers have joined the College this Session.

I am happy to be able to report that the results of the examination in Mathematics were exceedingly satisfactory, and that, considering that most of the students have been only a few months in the College, they have made good progress in the technical portions of their studies.

Second Department, First Class.

This class has labored under the very serious disadvantages of losing the instruction of Mr. Bradshaw for a period of nine months when that gentleman was on furlough to England, during which time no properly qualified Mathematical Teacher could be procured. Notwithstanding this, however, they have acquitted themselves very fairly, gaining an average of 43 per cent. marks in Mathematics. The principal failure was in Trigonometry and Statics; while, however, the lower subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid—have been fairly mastered by them, the average marks in the latter three subjects being 52 per cent.

In Civil Engineering, the average mark is not perhaps very satisfactory, being only 44 per cent. In this range of subjects, the principal failure was in Hydraulics, where only an average of 23 per cent. was gained; but the Examiner, Captain Oakes, reports that, on the whole, he considers the results satisfactory, especially taking into consideration that the time allowed for the paper, 4½ hours, was rather short, and that, had it been longer, some of the more successful students would, without doubt, have obtained higher marks.

With reference to other subjects, I would remark that, with regard to the Native Students, they labor under the disadvantage of having to write long descriptions of Engineering processes in a foreign language, and to this it is

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probably owing that the Examiners have to report that the answers to the questions are often irrelevant. Captain Smith reports that, if the examination had been a *vivâ voce* one, the results would have been much better.

Surveying and Drawing.

The results of the examination in these two important branches of an Overseer's education are very satisfactory.

The reports of the Examiners are in both cases favorable, and the average marks gained are 60 and 61 per cent. respectively.

Language.

I regret to have to report that the results of the examination in Language is not satisfactory in the case of the Military Students. In justice to them, however, I must state that the failure is at least as much due to the faulty system of instruction as to their own want of application. In the first place, the time allowed for study, only six hours a week, is insufficient. The College Manuals written by the College Munshis, who are ignorant of anything like a systematic method of instruction, are feeble productions of the most uninviting character; moreover, the Munshis in their class-rooms have certainly not the power of compelling the attention of their students; and, lastly, the relative value given in Language at the annual examination has never offered sufficient inducement to persevering study.

I propose then in future to give to Language as high a place as is now given to Mathematics, and to appoint as much time for its study as is now given to that subject; and, moreover, to insist upon a competent colloquial knowledge being acquired by every Military Student before he is allowed to receive his certificate of qualification.

To carry out this measure, it will be necessary hereafter to classify the Military Students separately, since it would be manifestly unfair to permit the Native Students any longer to compete with them, when a knowledge of the Vernacular will command so high a value at the examinations.

Lectures upon Bricks, Tiles, and Cements.

The students of the first class, Second Department, have attended a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Hunter upon bricks, tiles, and cements; and I am happy to say that Dr. Hunter speaks in very high terms of the intelligent interest evinced by the students. The lecturer offered a prize of Rupees 50 to the student who took the best notes upon the lectures. This he has awarded to Serjeant Lord. The high average mark of 78 per cent. gained by the class at the examination shows the amount of attention they must have given to the subject.

Photographic Class.

This class, consisting of five students under Mr. Milne, considering the short time devoted to the subject, has progressed satisfactorily.

Gunner Edwards has produced some exceedingly good pictures, and the other students are all capable of producing as good as are required for the ordinary purpose of the Public Works Department.

The most distinguished student of the first class is Nadamoony Moodelliar, educated at the S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School in Vepery, who has very considerably distanced all competitors, gaining prizes in every subject, except Language, viz., second prize for Mathematics, first prize for Engineering, first prize for Surveying and Levelling, first prize for Estimating, the prize for monthly examination and the Royal Engineers' prize.

The other students, who have distinguished themselves in various subjects, are C. Krishniah, first prize in Mathematics; J. W. Jackson, second prize in Engineering, and prize in Tamil; J. Tims, prize for Telugu; Serjeant Lord, prize for Dr. Hunter's lectures at the School of Arts; C. Hawke, second prize in Surveying; and Gunner Edwards, second prize for Drawing and Estimating.

To the first 14 of the students have been granted certificates as Taluq Overseers. To the remaining five are awarded certificates as Sub-Overseers eligible for employment in that grade in the Bengal Public Works Department.

I hope, however, that a little further study in the subjects in which they have failed will render them qualified for the higher class certificate.

It may be remarked that, since a large portion of the class now gain Taluq Overseers' certificates and the remainder may shortly be expected to do so, these are awarded as a matter of course; but this is not the case, inasmuch as a considerable number of students have been removed for misconduct or incapacity, and only those retained whose character and qualifications rendered them likely to become satisfactory servants of the Government.

My thanks are due to the following gentlemen for conducting the examination of the second class:—

Captain Moberly, M.S.C.	Lieutenant Christie, R.E.
Rev. H. DuBois.	Captain Oakes, R.E.
G. Duncan, Esq.	Dr. Hunter.
Major Prendergast, R.E.	S. Lee, Esq.
G. Thom, Esq., M.D.	R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C.E.
Captain C. J. Smith, R.E.	W. Joyes, Esq.

Second Department, Second Class.

The students of this class have acquitted themselves very creditably at the last examination. Color Serjeant Stewart, of the 21st Regiment, who leads the class with upwards of 200 marks above all other students, is deserving of special mention. In Mathematics, he gained very nearly full marks, and closely approached the maximum in technical studies. If he had not unfortunately been led to under-estimate the value of Vernacular knowledge, he would have obtained equal success in Language; for, with the small amount of time he has devoted to the subject, he has obtained over half marks.

Serjeant Stewart gains the first prize in Mathematics, first prize in Drawing, and first prize in Surveying.

The other students deserving of mention are, Abdul Lateef, second prize in Surveying, and second prize in Drawing; Narasima Chari, second prize in Mathematics; W. N. Joyce, prize in Telugu; and J. Pereira (Walker's Scholar), prize in Tamil.

Scholarship Examination.

The Government, in their Order of the 14th of this month, have reduced the numbers of European Military Scholarships from 30 to 10, and have established 10 Scholarships of Rupees 7-8-0 per mensem for the Madras Sappers and 10 open Scholarships of the same amount. The competitive examination for these Scholarships will be held at the end of July next.

30th May 1872.

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APPENDIX A.

No. V.

From W. R. Kershaw, Esq., B.A., Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, to E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Waltair, 14th May 1872, No. 439.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you the Annual Report on education in the 1st Division of the Madras Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1872.

2. There are in this division 720 schools as specified in Table I., with an aggregate of 20,246 pupils.

Table I.

Kind of Schools.		Number.	Pupils.	Total.
Government Institutions.	Provincial	1	193	1,947
	Zillah	1	159	
	Normal Institutions	3	56	
	Anglo-Vernacular	4	237	
	Taluq	11	414	
	Hill Schools	16	726	
	Army Schools	3	162	
Private and Local Fund Board Institutions.	Grant-in-aid	65*	3,401	18,299
	Samasthanam	10	369	
	Union Schools	166	3,956	
	Results Schools	424	9,557	
	Girls' Schools	16	1,016	
	Total ...	720	20,246	

Note.—The difference between these totals and the numbers given elsewhere is due to the fact that three Army Schools and nine Unaided Girls' Schools are included in this table.

3. For convenience of comparison with the preceding year, I give the subjoined Table II., adopting the form given in the last Annual Report.

Table II.

Districts.	On 31st March 1871.			On 31st March 1872.		
	Government Schools.	Other Schools.	Pupils.	Government Schools.	Other Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam...	23	57	2,786	23	159	4,089
Vizagapatam	8	88	3,096	8	147	4,478
Godavery	4	155	4,713	4	280	7,799
Kistna	2	82	2,646	1	86	*2,966
Total ...	37	382	13,241	36	672	19,327

* Includes eight Local Fund Salary Grant Schools.

4. Assuming then that the proportion of children of a school-going age to the whole population is about $\frac{1}{25}$th, which seems to have been Mr. Bowers' assumption last year, we have for the whole division about $\frac{1}{14}$th; and for each district in order $\frac{1}{8}$th, $\frac{1}{21}$th, $\frac{1}{19}$th, $\frac{1}{24}$th attending some school under inspection.

NOTE.—In making the calculation for Ganjam, the 726 pupils of the Hill Schools were excluded, as the accepted population of Ganjam does not include the population of the Maliahs.

5. The increase upon the previous year is due entirely to the number of indigenous schools that have come under inspection on the Results' System, and the number of Local Board Schools that have been opened during the year under review.

6. The Government Taluq School at Gudur, in the Kistna District, has been closed during the year. It had long been in a languishing state. In the last Annual Report it is said to be "in its normal weak condition." I think a school of that class should never have been opened at Gudur, within four miles of Masulipatam, which abounds in good schools of all grades. A good Pial School under the Results' System is all that Gudur requires. But the closing of a Taluq School is not, in my opinion, an evil, nor is it necessarily a sign of any retrogression in education. I think, before very long, the taluq grade of school will disappear altogether. One or two may rise to a higher grade, and the others will collapse, not being able to compete with the improved Pial Schools and with the Local Fund Boards' Schools. Thus Government will be relieved from the necessity of supporting so expensive an agency for elementary education as Taluq Schools. The low rate of fee, the superior energy and zeal in the master, called forth by the principle of payment by results, and the rapid rise in the standard of Pial Schools, have made them already formidable rivals to most Taluq Schools, and soon the latter will be found nowhere in the race.

7. The Grant-in-aid School at Calingapatam, in the Ganjam District, has been temporarily closed during the year. The Branch Samasthanam School at Srungavarapukote and the Grant-in-aid School at Pandranghy, in the Vizagapatam District, have been closed during the year; also the Grant-in-aid Schools at Durva, Draksharama, and Kadali, in the Godavery District, have come to an untimely end. Others of the same unstable nature are, I fear, likely to collapse in the course of the current year.

The Ganjam District

8. Taking the Districts of the Northern Circars in the usual order, Ganjam comes first, though in educational advancement it stands last in the division, if not last in the whole Presidency. The causes of this backwardness are many, and more or less difficult to remove. I have already expressed my views on the subject in a special letter, so that it will not be necessary for me to say more in this place. I will merely add that I am convinced educational progress in this district will, for some time to come, be very slow, and that the work of teachers and other educational officers in Ganjam will be of a very up-hill character; and it will not be fair to compare the results produced by teachers in Ganjam with those produced elsewhere in the Presidency, no more than it would be fair to compare the speed of a horse up a steep and rugged incline with that of another running on a smooth and level race-course.

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9. I have no doubt though that progress is being made, in spite of every obstacle, and that this progress, at present very very slow, will become more apparent year by year.

10. The schools in this district, classified on the old system for the two years last past, are given below in Table III.

TABLE III.

Years.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Special.	Total.
1870-71... ...	1	14	65	1	81
1871-72	1	19	161	1	182

TABLE IV.

Higher Class Schools in the Ganjam District.

—	Strength of the several Classes.						No. on Rolls.	No. on Rolls.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount of School Fees.	Expenditure.
	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	1871-72.	1870-71.			1871-72.	1871-72.
Zillah School, Berhampore...	11	17	41	50	40	...	159	150	9	...	RS. 1,955	RS. 5,789

11. The Zillah School at Berhampore is the only institution in this District which ranks in the higher class, and in which boys are supposed to be taken through the whole Matriculation course. This school, however, again stands in that small minority of Higher Class Schools that has not produced a single matriculate. Four pupils were to have presented themselves this year for examination, but unfortunately through some oversight their applications were sent in to the Registrar too late; they were consequently rejected. On the occasion of my examining the school in November last, I was much pleased with its general condition. The highest class passed a creditable examination, and, on that account, I regretted all the more that none of the pupils had appeared at the University Examination. The head master has recently returned from England, and we may fairly hope that this school will soon take its proper place among the other institutions in the Presidency of the same rank, for both he and the assistant masters seem diligent and painstaking, and my own impression is that the school is improving. As I have already said, the teachers in Ganjam labor under great disadvantages in comparison with teachers in most other parts of the Presidency, and a little progress here ought, at present, to go a great way. I hope it will be found practicable ere long to relieve the boys of this school from the burden of learning two vernaculars. At present there are two or three Oriya boys scattered among the senior classes, but in the second or lowest class there is a sufficient number to allow of their forming a separate division, and they are placed under an Oriya teacher. I should be very glad to see the Oriya element increase, so as to allow of an

Oriya division in each class; but I think before that can be expected some indulgence will have to be granted to the Oriyas in the shape of a special remission of the higher rate of fee—an indulgence which it has been deemed necessary to allow to Mahomedans. There are 159 boys on the rolls against 150 at the close of the preceding year. The amount of fees collected during the year is Rupees 1,955 against Rupees 1,409 of the year before.

12. The Middle Class Schools, with the strength of their classes and other particulars, are enumerated in the subjoined statement.

TABLE V.

	Locality.	Name of Institution.	Strength of the several Classes.					No. on Rolls.	No. on Rolls.			Fees.	Expenditure.
			5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	1871-72.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871-72.	1871-72.
Private & Munpl. Govt. Instn.	Chicacole ...	Anglo-Ver. ...	...	11	35	23	...	69	105	...	36	773	1,619
	Russelcondah ...	Taluq Sch. ...	...	10	10	12	11	43	56	...	13	163	695
	Tekkali ...	Do. ...	...	10	...	9	10	29	46	...	17	152	637
	Itchapur ...	Do. ...	...	3	6	7	5	21	32	...	11	98	585
	Purushotmapur.	Do. ...	...	6	4	...	16	26	40	...	14	89	561
	Srikurmam ...	Samasthanam.	...	5	4	6	10	25	18	7	...	54	534
	Chetterpur ...	Onslow Instn.	17	20	15	20	12	84	96	...	12	452	2,257
	Parla Kimedy...	Zemindary Sch.	...	10	8	14	21	53	68	...	15	209	1,959
	Chikati	Do. ...	...	...	4	9	10	23	32	...	9	77	854
	Mandasa ...	Do. ...	...	7	8	7	7	29	40	...	11	119	1,033
	Somepeta ...	Subscription .	...	...	...	4	8	12	19	...	7	33	409
	Jalmur	Do. ...	...	...	10	4	1	15	15	...	...	51	189
	Berhampur ...	Town School .	...	...	...	14	15	29	62	...	33	234	612
Results.	Gopalpur ...	Telugu Pial do.	...	...	...	...	...						
	Chicacole ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	796
	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Nagarikatakam .	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Chetterpur ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Total ...	17	82	164	129	126	659	629	7	178	...	...

13. Of these 19 schools I have examined 13. The most important are the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Chicacole, the Onslow Institution at Chetterpur, and the Zemindary School at Parla Kimedy. The boys in the first named of these institutions passed a creditable examination. The numbers on the rolls have declined very considerably during the year. This is attributed to the increase of the school fee and the existence in the town of Chicacole of several very good Pial Schools educating up to the fourth standard.

14. In the Kimedy School the results at examination were fair on the whole. In English the boys did well, but in Arithmetic they failed. There is room for considerable improvement in other particulars. The numbers on the rolls have fallen from 62 to 46 in the year.

15. In the Onslow Institution the highest class goes over a part of the Matriculation course. I do not see, with more energy on the part of the head master and his assistants, why the whole Matriculation course should not be taken up by the highest class, and boys sent up for examination. It will be long, no doubt, ere this institution will be able to compete successfully in the Matriculation Examination, but still it is an object that should be kept steadily in view by the trustees and the masters. I was not at all satisfied with the condition of the fifth class. Their Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, and Paraphrasing were specially unsatisfactory. In fact, throughout the school the Arithmetic was bad. The head master, I think, needs to display more energy in supervision, and more care and judgment in directing his subordinates in their teaching. There is a falling off too in the numbers here, from 96 to 84.

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16. Of the four Taluq Schools, those at Russelcondah and Purushotmapur passed a fair examination. There are many shortcomings, however, in both, particularly in the latter. The Purushotmapur School is provided with very bad accommodation. Mr. Bowers, in speaking of this school-house, says, "the school is held in one of the most inconvenient Native houses I ever was in." In the Russelcondah School I found the lowest class consisting of Mahomedans, and these little fellows were trying to master the Telugu and Ooriya alphabets. The study of Telugu will be of little or no use to these boys, very little Telugu being spoken or understood so far north. If their time were devoted entirely to Ooriya, a language having a strong affinity to their own, their progress would be more rapid, and the education afforded them would be a greater boon.

17. The results of the examination at Tekkali and Itchapur were unsatisfactory. At Tekkali too, there is no proper accommodation for the school; although a site has been offered gratis, and a sum of money was some time ago collected by the inhabitants and lodged in the Treasury towards a new building.

18. All these Taluq Schools are more or less in a struggling condition, and I fear will not have a very prolonged existence.

19. The Srikarmam Samasthanam School is in the same drooping condition, and the examination results were unsatisfactory.

20. The Somepeta School is on the point of closing its career, unless the Chetterpur Local Fund Board will agree to take it in hand. The school at the time of my examination was held in a dirty hovel, while within 20 yards was a brick-built commodious school-house half completed. It had been in this condition some time, and was falling into ruins for want of funds to roof it.

21. Of the two Zemindary Schools of Mandasa and Chikati, the former passed a very fair examination. The Rajah has built a school-house, and takes great interest in the well-being of his school. Three of his own sons, smart, intelligent looking boys, attend. The raising of the fee has affected the attendance very much, to the great regret of the patron, who says all his people are very poor.

22. Of the Chikati School, I have nothing satisfactory to say; the attendance was bad, and the results of the examination were bad. There were 20 pupils on the rolls, of whom only 11 presented themselves at my inspection; among the absentees were the Rajah's seven children, who formed the lowest class. Mr. Bowers, in speaking of one of these Ganjam Schools, calls it "an educational rush light set in a very dark place." But this school is not even a rush light, and the place in which it is set is rightly named "Chikati" or darkness.

23. The Berhampur Town School passed an unsatisfactory examination. The masters seemed void of energy and zeal. The subscribers had withdrawn

their support, and the school would have been closed ere this if the Municipal Commissioners had not agreed to make good the original amount of subscriptions.

24. The school at Jalmur I did not examine. This is in an unsatisfactory condition, according to the Deputy Inspector's report, very much in the condition of the Somepeta School.

25. Of the six Result Schools, I examined two, and the others were examined by the Deputy Inspector. Three of these are situated in the town of Chicacole. The several sums granted to these schools are Rupees 230, 215, 172½, 129, 120½, and 109½. These sums are a tolerable index of the character of the schools; and by comparing these amounts with the five highest grants of last year in Ganjam, we get a certain measure of the improvement in this class of schools for the year. The five largest grants in 1870-71 were Rupees 205, 87, 86½, 83, and 76. The school which got Rupees 230 last year got Rupees 205 the year before. The total amount of Results' Grants for the past year is Rupees 4,339-8-0, against Rupees 1,976-4-0 of the preceding year.

26. There are 161 primary or lower class schools, viz., 16 Hill Schools and 145 Results' Schools. The subjoined table shows the comparative numbers in the several classes of the Hill Schools for the last two years.

TABLE VI.

Showing the Strength of the several Classes in the Hill Schools at the end of last year, as compared with that of the previous year.

Class.	1870-71.	1871-72.
4th	26	49
3rd	72	67
2nd	92	91
1st	511	519
Total ...	701	726

27. From this table it will be seen that there has been a very slight advance in the whole number on the rolls, but a very considerable advance in the numbers attending the highest class; both of which are satisfactory indications as far as they go. I examined 14 of these Hill Schools, and found them in a better condition than I had ventured to anticipate. Of course, the standard of instruction is not high, but considering all things, I think there is a promise of better things to be realized in time—it may be slowly, but surely. A very high appreciation of mental culture cannot be expected among a people only one degree removed from barbarism, but that it is beginning to be appreciated, may, I think, be inferred from the fact that Patros and Bissohis now supplicate that schools may be established within their mootahs and villages; and when a school is once opened, the Patro of the mootah considers himself degraded in the eyes of his peers if, for any cause, the school is abolished. Besides, the hill youths are more willing than they were, to go down to Russelcondah for professional instruction in the Normal class, and I think this ought to be encouraged. The compulsory study of Telugu as well as Ooriya prevails in these Hill Schools, no less than in the schools in the plains. And

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if, as I contend, the practice is objectionable in the latter, it is more so in the former, for Telugu is neither spoken nor understood above the ghauts. The masters are not Telugu men, and their knowledge of the language is so limited that they cannot teach it efficiently. If these boys were taught Ooriya alone, the results would be more satisfactory. The pupils in 12 or 13 of the schools are mostly Ooriya boys with a sprinkling of Khonds and Pariahs. In the remaining schools Khonds predominate; they all speak Ooriya however. Telugu has less affinity to Ooriya than English has, and it is quite as difficult for these boys to learn as English would be.

28. There are many points in the conduct of these schools, in which I think there is room for improvement, on all of which I dwelt in my special report.

29. The highest grant gained by a Lower Results' School is Rupees 190, and the whole amount expended in the year on Lower School Results' Grants is Rupees 3,601-8-0.

30. The only special institution in this district is the "Normal class" attached to the Taluq School at Russelcondah. The eight students of this class were examined for fifth grade certificates in January last, and seven passed, which is very creditable. Messrs. Dasarathy Patnayak and Lakshmana Dolibera will be the claimants of the two Macdonald bangles for the year 1871-72. With respect to this Normal class, I think it is too limited in its operations and in its standard. I would recommend its being converted into a Normal *School* and totally dissevered from the Taluq School, having its own head master. It should also have a fourth grade class as well as a fifth. If such an institution could be started, and the cost divided among the two Ganjam Circles and Government, each bearing a third of the expense, the burden would fall very lightly on the two Local Fund Boards of the district, and would involve no additional expense to Government, and all parties would have a better supply of masters for their schools than they can possibly have now.

Minor Wards.

31. I examined two minors under the Court of Wards, viz., of Jalantra and Parla Kimedy in this district. The former I found studying under a private tutor at Chetterpur. He is a boy of about 12 years of age; he can read a little English, Telugu, and Ooriya, and writes Telugu and Ooriya Dictation very fairly. His knowledge of Geography and Arithmetic is very slight. His tutor complained of his frequent absence, and I certainly do not think he is making the progress he ought to do. The latter attends the Parla Kimedy School, and is in the lowest class. He is about nine years old, and can spell his way through a few easy English sentences, and can read Telugu and Ooriya pretty fluently. He writes Telugu and Ooriya Dictation very well, and that is about the extent of his acquirements.

32. I was glad to find in this poverty-stricken district so many school-houses, which might be described as very good or very fair. There are others again that are utterly unfit for school purposes, and two of these are Government school-houses. The falling in of the Chicacole School-house, so soon after its completion, has driven that school too into an inconvenient building for the present; but it is well that the consequences are no worse, for the crash came during school hours with just sufficient warning to enable all the pupils to get outside before the roof fell.

33. In reviewing the foregoing remarks, it will be observed that this district has only one institution ranked among the higher class institutions, that not a single individual passed the Matriculation Examination from that institution, that with the exception of the Zillah School, every other school in the district has suffered considerably by the raising of the school fee, and that there is but one Girls' School throughout the district, and that has but 10 pupils. Thus we get certain standards by which to gauge the educational growth of Ganjam. The accompanying table will show that, by whichever standard measured, Ganjam makes a poor figure beside the other districts in the division, and when compared in these points with the districts of the whole Presidency, I doubt not that it will stand at the bottom of the list.

TABLE VII.

District.	No. of Higher Class Institutions.	No. of University Examinees passed.	No. of Girls' Schools.	No. of Pupils that have left Institutions affected by new Scale of Fees.	Net Decrease supposed to be due to raising the Fee.
Ganjam ...	1	...	1	179	162
Vizagapatam ...	3	5	7	168	62
Godavery ...	4	13	5	257	54
Kistna ...	2	19	3	277	246

34. From the evidence of the sixth column in the above table, I think it is clear that, though other parts of the Presidency may have been ripe for the experiment of raising the school fee, Ganjam was not, and I think it is also clear that there is a necessity for considerable relaxation of the new scale in favor of Ganjam for some time to come. In my opinion Ganjam is a dozen years behind most other districts of the Presidency.

The Vizagapatam District.

35. The number of schools of the several classes at the close of last year, as compared with that of the previous year, is here exhibited.

TABLE VIII.

Year.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Special.	Total.
1870-71	3	22	66	1	92
1871-72	3	23	128	1	155

Thus, as might be expected, we find all the classes stationary, except the lower class, which is nearly double of what it was. I have included in the middle class two institutions, which seem to have had no place assigned them in former years, viz., the "Protestant Orphanage" and the "Practising School" attached to the Normal Institution. Two schools of this class have been closed during the year. Four of these Institutions (those specified as higher and special) sent up students for the University Examinations with more or less success. Three have, however, in this respect taken a much better position than in 1869-70; the other I am sorry to say failed altogether as in the preceding year.

36. The three higher class schools, with their strength for the two years last past, are here tabulated for convenience of comparison.

TABLE IX.

Locality.	Name of Institution.	Strength of several Classes. 6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	No. on Rolls in 1871-72.	No. on Rolls in 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected.	Total Expenditure.
												RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam ...	L. M. School.	18	25	39	21	42	20	165	168	...	3	1,493	3,935
Do. ...	Hindu do.	...	8	23	54	38	45	168	96	72	...	742	5,015
Vizianagrum ...	High do.	...	17	49	24	28	...	118	109	9	...	574	5,678
	Total ...	18	50	111	99	108	65	451	373	81	3	...	...

The numbers are satisfactory, showing a total increase of 78, when we bear in mind how considerably the fee has been raised in private schools during the year.

37. The London Mission School I examined in July last, and found it in a tolerably satisfactory condition. The per-centage of absentees was far too high. The attention of the Manager was called to the matter, but little improvement has since taken place. There were 15 boys in the Matriculation class; of these, five went up for examination and two passed. In the preceding year out of four candidates from this school only one passed. The amount of fees realized during the past year was Rupees 1,493, against Rupees 953 of the year previous. Thus the fees met more than one-third of the entire cost of the school during the past year.

38. The Hindu School is managed by a Committee of Native gentlemen. I examined it in July last, and found it in a very unsatisfactory state. There were but 86 boys on the rolls, and there was an absence of life throughout the school, which I attributed to the lack of energy displayed by the head master. He has since been removed and the second master promoted to his place; and judging from the numbers on the rolls at the end of the year, as compared with those in July, the change has been decidedly for the better. There were five boys in the Matriculation class; of these one went up for examination but failed. The amount of fees realized during the year is Rupees 742 against Rupees 466 of the previous year; this is about one-seventh of the entire expenditure of the past year. I trust this school is now in a fair way for taking a better position among schools of its class than it has heretofore done.

39. The High School, supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, I also examined in July last. The results were only moderately satisfactory. There were 16 boys in the Matriculation class; of these eight went up for examination and three passed, a great improvement upon the preceding year, when eight went up and none passed.

40. The Middle Class Institutions are seven Government Schools, six Grant-in-aid Schools, seven Branch Samasthanam Schools, one Union School, and one Charity School. The accompanying tabular statement shows the names, &c., of these schools, the classes and the numbers of pupils in each, the total number on the rolls at the end of the past year and of the previous year, the amount of fees collected, and the entire cost of the institution during the

year. The figures in column 12 are supposed to represent the effect of raising the school fee.

TABLE X.

Middle Class Schools in the Vizagapatam District.

—	Locality.	Name of Institution.	Strength of several Classes. 5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	No. on Rolls in 1871-72.	No. on Rolls in 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected.	Total Expenditure.
												RS.	RS.
Government Institutions.	Bimlipatam ...	Anglo Ver. ...	...	3	15	16	11	39	59	..	20	450	1,097
	Vizagapatam ...	Practising ...	10	16	10	9	...	45	100	...	55	551	579
	Kassimkottah ...	Taluq School.	...	8	11	9	4	32	39	...	7	204	714
	Ankapalli ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	16	18	58	49	...	11	203	738
	Chodavaram ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	15	20	45	43	2	...	219	461
	Palkondah ...	Do. ...	...	20	14	...	...	34	40	..	6	258	511
	Gunupur ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	8	3	23	25	...	2	81	529
Private Institutions.	Bobbili	Grant-in-aid ...	...	6	12	12	8	38	50	...	12	151	1,380
	Kottam	Do. ...	...	...	7	10	10	27	33	...	6	79	427
	Rayavaram ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	11	16	27	26	1	...	92	356
	Meranghy ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	...	14	20	10	10	...	46	293
	Rajum	Do. ...	...	7	13	8	2	30	39	...	9	167	766
	Salur	Do. ...	...	...	...	7	3	10	13	...	3	12	[illegible]
	Jami	Br. Samasthanam ...	...	...	7	8	10	25	27	...	2	55	459
	Konada	Do. ...	...	...	10	12	11	33	41	.	8	100	474
	Chipurupalli ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	10	10	28	31	...	3	80	473
	Veddadi	Do. ...	...	...	5	6	8	19	23	...	6	62	515
	Thallavalsa ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	11	9	26	27	...	1	40	450
	Gajapatinagram ..	Do. ...	...	...	5	8	8	21	29	...	8	97	536
	Lakkavarapukota	Do. ...	...	...	...	6	10	16	13	3	...	4	199
C. F. Ed.	Parvatipur ...	Union School.	...	...	9	9	22	40	33	7	...	25	260
Charity.	Vizagapatam ...	Prot. Orphanage	...	...	15	10	13	38	42	...	4	Not known.	
		Total ...	10	60	185	189	210	654	794	23	163	...	...

41. The first on the list ranks as an Anglo-Vernacular School; it should have a fifth class, and take a much better position than it does. At the time of my examination there were 61 boys on the rolls, and at the end of the year the number had dwindled to 39. The results of my examination were very indifferent, and the attendance was very bad. It might be supposed that a school of this character would flourish in a large thriving town like Bimlipatam, for there are no rival schools to draw away the boys by offering an equally good education at a cheaper rate. But the population consists chiefly of Banyans, a class that has hitherto shown very little inclination for any education beyond what a Pial School furnishes.

42. The second on the list which takes the position of an Anglo-Vernacular School is spoken of when I come to discuss the Normal School to which it is attached. Of the other Government Schools I examined four. Kassimkota and Chodavaram did creditably, Ankapalli pretty fairly, and Palkonda ill. The Deputy Inspector reports favorably of Gunupur. Gunupur and Ankapalli are still unprovided with a proper school-house. Of the five Grant-in-aid Schools I examined three—Bobbili, Rajam, and Kottam. The first passed but a poor examination, and the others did fairly, but there is considerable room for improvement in all of them. The Deputy Inspector reports pretty favorably

70 . 70

of Rayavaram and Meranghy. One school of this class, the one at Pandranghy, has been closed during the year. Of the seven Branch Samasthanam Schools I examined six. The results at examination were, as a rule, indifferent, in some cases bad. One of this class of schools was closed during the year—the Srungavarapukota School; and I hear that another has been closed since the commencement of this year—the Lukkavarapukota School; this was pre-eminently the worst of all these branch schools. The master was negligent, the boys had paid no fee for months, the subscribers for a still longer period had paid no subscriptions, and the managers took no interest whatever in their school. At the time of inspection in March last, there were eight boys present out of a nominal roll of 20, and the master informed me that that was a large attendance. The Konada School is perhaps the most satisfactory of the whole, but it made no great figure in the examination. These schools are supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum.

43. The Union School at Parvatipur passed a creditable examination. The head master is a zealous and painstaking teacher. A good school-house is much wanted; the inhabitants, I understand, have already subscribed Rupees 450 for the purpose, and the Local Fund Board are about to supply what is so much needed.

44. In addition to the above schools, the Vizagapatam Protestant Orphanage ought to take rank as a Middle Class Institution, but the results hitherto produced scarce justify such rank being assigned to it. This is an eleemosynary institution for providing board, lodging, clothing, and education for destitute European and East Indian children, boys and girls. The Government Grant during the year has been Rupees 2,590, and the number of children now on the establishment is 31, besides seven day scholars who pay a small fee. I examined this school in July last, and, I am sorry to say, formed but a low opinion of the efficiency of the teaching and the standard of the attainments of the children. The Committee, however, regard my view as an erroneous one and think the institution is making a satisfactory return for the money it absorbs from public and private sources. I will merely mention one out of many facts which might be advanced in justification of my own opinion. Two of the senior girls, about 17 years of age, appeared as candidates for the lowest grade of school-mistresses' certificate at the last examination, and both failed. Now when we remember the very limited amount of information required to pass that test, and when we regard the age of these girls or young women, I think I am justified in stating that the standard of education is too low and the teaching inefficient. I shall be glad to see this institution take a better position in future years than it has hitherto done. I think it may easily be made to do so by vigilant supervision on the part of the Committee and more zeal and energy on the part of the teachers.

45. There are 126 Primary Schools, all, with one exception, Result Grant Schools. The exception is the Primary School attached to the High School at Vizianagrum. It contains 58 pupils learning the elements of English and Telugu, preparatory to their admission into the High School. They were all progressing statisfactorily when I examined them.

46. The other schools of this class are too numerous to discuss in detail. The increase in numbers is satisfactory. The amount expended in grants to these schools is Rupees 4,121-12-6.

47. With an additional Deputy Inspector for this district and two additional Inspecting Schoolmasters, we may naturally expect a considerable advance in the current year in this class of schools upon the past year. The accompanying table taken from the Deputy Inspector's report shows that the greatest proportional increase during the past year in the number of Results' Schools has been in those educating up to the third and fourth standards.

TABLE XI.

Year.	Number of Schools having			
	4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.
1870-71... ...	6	6	31	25
1871-72... ..	14	25	40	49

The Table No. XII. shows the number of Results' Schools examined and the total amount of rupees dispensed in grants during the two years last past. Both tables show a satisfactory advance of the latter year over the former.

TABLE XII.

Year.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Number of Schools examined...	59	90
Amount of Grants	RS. A. P. 2,020 4 0	RS. A. P. 4,121 12 0

48. The Normal School of Vizagapatam comes under the head of Special Institutions. It consists of two parts, the Normal Classes of stipendiary students, who are being trained for schoolmasters, and a Practising School, the vile *corpus* on which the tyros of the Normal classes try their 'prentice hand. All the Normal classes have been up for examination during the year, some for the fourth and fifth Grade Teachers' Certificate Examinations, and others for the F.A. and Matriculation Examinations of the Madras University. Five students passed the fifth grade, seven the fourth, seven the Matriculation, and one the F.A. Examinations during the year, in all, 20, which may be considered satisfactory so far, though in the University Examinations none of the students took a very high place. They were as a rule low down. I was present once when the acting head master took the senior students in a "Criticism lesson," and I have since examined many of the passed candidates in "teaching power," and I am not so well satisfied with the way in which they acquitted themselves in their professional, as in their literary performances. For "trained" men, I did not think their manner of teaching a class at all good. It was average, and that is all I can say. It is just possible that their professional instruction may be made to occupy a subordinate position, as it does not tell in the examination lists as the purely literary attainments of

the pupils do. The training of each master in this institution costs Government on an average nearly Rupees 270 per annum. My impression is, that it is a high price for the article produced. The number of students now in the institution is 10 in the Matriculation, 10 in the fourth grade, and 13 in the fifth grade classes. The Practising School, which ranks as a Middle Class Institution, passed a very poor examination; there were 45 pupils at the end of the year, against 100 in the previous year.

49. Of Government Wards, I examined one in this district—the Salur Zemindar. He was then a pupil in the Hindu School of Vizagapatam; a boy of 12 years of age. He was in the lowest class, could read a little English fairly and give the meaning in Telugu. His Telugu Dictation was bad. He could also do simple Multiplication. I saw this boy again six months later in an institution recently started at Vizianagrum by the Maharajah expressly for young Zemindars and their relations. There are only two boys in the school, of which this minor of Salur is one. I found that during the six months he had gone back, for in February 1872 the schoolmaster was teaching him simple addition, and in July 1871 he had worked a multiplication sum correctly on the black board for me. The explanation was that he had a bad memory, which I cannot credit. I fear the experiment of this Zemindary Institution is a failure, and I consider the principle of such special institutions an unsound one.

50. With respect to female education in this district, there are seven Girls' Schools as given below:—

		Pupils.
1. The Maharajah's Boarding School at Vizianagrum ...		165
2. Do. Day School. at do.	...	72
3. Do. do. at Bimlipatam	...	45
4. Do. do. at Ankapalli	...	50
5. Mrs. Narsinga Rau's do. at Vizagapatam	...	195
6. Do. Married Women's do. do.	...	15
7. London Mission School do.	...	46

giving a total of 588 pupils. Of these institutions I have examined the first four, which are entirely supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum. The first consists chiefly of Kshatriya girls, with a few Brahmins. The former are boarded, lodged, clothed, and educated by the Maharajah; the latter, as is the case in the other three schools, receive a monthly "clothing" fee. In the Boarding School the girls are taught by four "sisters" of the Convent of St. Joseph, and by one Brahmin Master. The teaching staff is far too weak in my opinion for so large a number of children. There are difficulties, however, in the way of increasing it; the lady Superintendent objecting, I understand, to the admission of more than *one* Telugu Master. I must confess I cannot see the force of the objection, and I am sorry it should be held as insuperable by the lady herself. The senior girls could read a little English fairly, read and write Telugu very creditably, work a compound multiplication sum, and point out places very readily on a map of Asia. They are taught plain and fancy needle-work and pencil-drawing. The lower classes did pretty fairly, but I feel convinced the progress would be more marked if the teaching staff were strengthened. In the lowest class there were 74 children, all taught by one "sister" a class of that size would find employment for three teachers. In

the Day School at Vizianagrum there are 72 girls on the rolls, chiefly Sudras; these are taught by three masters. No English and no needle-work are taught in these Day Schools. The girls of the highest class could read and write Telugu very creditably, and could work sums in the simple rules. The girls at Ankapalli did not do so well, and the girls at Bimlipatam did very badly. The masters in the two latter schools seemed to have neglected their duty, especially the Bimlipatam man. In the Mission School there is an East Indian Mistress to teach needle-work, and masters for other subjects; in the other two schools all the teaching is, I believe, in the hands of "sisters" of the Convent at Vizagapatam.

51. In reviewing what has been said with reference to Vizagapatam, and applying the same criteria as in the case of Ganjam, we shall find the former occupying a much better position educationally than the latter.

52. With respect to school-houses the remarks made on the Ganjam District apply equally well to this. Most of the buildings provided for Government and Grant-in-aid Schools are either very good or very fair. Some few are bad, and ought to be replaced by better, especially in those cases in which money has been collected by the inhabitants for the purpose.

The Godavery District.

53. The subjoined table shows the numbers of the different classes of schools in the Godavery District on the 31st March last, as compared with those of the previous year.

TABLE XIII.

Year.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Special.	Total.
1870-71 ...	4	33	122	1	160
1871-72 ...	4	31	248	1	284

54. The four Higher Class Institutions that prepare boys for Matriculation are the Government Provincial School at Rajahmundry, the Church Mission School at Elur, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Cocanada, and the Central School at Narsapur. The several particulars of these schools are given in the accompanying tabular statement for convenience of comparison.

TABLE XIV.

Higher Class Schools.

Locality.	Name of Institution.	Strength of several Classes.						No. on Rolls in 1871-72.	No. on Rolls in 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected.	Total Expenditure.
		6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.						
												RS.	RS.
Rajahmundry ...	Provincial Schl.	16	18	66	93	...	...	193	198	...	5	2,987	6,798
Elur	Ch. M. School...	8	7	40	13	27	37	117	156	...	39	609	6,471
Cocanada... ...	Hindu	22	26	52	65	32	...	197	169	28	...	2,267	5,000
Narsapur... ...	Central... ...	8	16	47	87	20	...	128	143	...	15	1,354	3,287
	Total ...	49	67	205	208	79	27	635	660	28	59	...	...

55. The Provincial School at Rajahmundry has been now about a year without a head master. It seems strange that in these days an important school like this should be allowed to remain so long without a duly qualified head. The acting head master or second master in charge, Mr. Cappuswami Shastri, deserves great credit for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the school during the past year, but a second master in charge cannot be as efficient as a duly qualified head master. This school was tolerably successful in the late Matriculation Examination; four pupils out of seven passed, and, besides these, two others who had left the institution a short time previous to the examination; so, including these, we get six successful out of nine. In the previous year four out of ten passed. The F.A. class which had been formed at the beginning of the year collapsed in a very short time for want of a head master, and I very much fear that this year will also pass away without a First Arts class being formed. I examined the school in September last, and was tolerably well satisfied with the results. The Arithmetic throughout the school was bad. The Paraphrasing too of the highest class was unsatisfactory. The amount of fees collected during the year is Rupees 2,987, and the total cost of the institution has been Rupees 6,789; thus the school has paid nearly one-half of its expenses. It would not have appeared in so favorable a light in that particular had the head master's salary for the whole year been included in the total expenditure.

56. The Elur Church Mission School I also examined in September last, and found it progressing satisfactorily under the Rev. Mr. Arden, a Graduate of Cambridge. The results of the late Matriculation Examination were very creditable as far as this school was concerned; nine youths went up for examination and six passed. In the previous year there was only one successful out of seven. This school is the one that has been most affected by the raising of the fee. In former years the fee in this school was almost nominal, and the rise, though some relaxation has been made in its favor, was severely felt. Again, though Elur is a wealthy commercial town, the well-to-do merchants are not those who patronize the school. The pupils consist chiefly of poor Brahmins and poorer Mahomedans.

57. The Hindu School at Cocanada is entirely under Hindu management, and is one of the most satisfactory institutions in this division. It is fortunate in having a liberal patron in the person of the Rajah of Pittapur, and a zealous and judicious manager in the Deputy Collector of Cocanada, Mr. K. Jagannadham. Its revenue is large, and is constantly increasing; the fee charged in this school is even higher than that fixed by the recent Government order, and yet the numbers on the rolls are so large as to necessitate either new buildings, or a limit to the number of admissions. The numbers in the High School are 197 against 169 of the previous year, and in the Primary Branch there are 141 more, making a total of 338. The amount raised from fees in the High School is Rupees 2,267, and the expenditure of the same part of the institution is approximately Rupees 5,000; so that it already pays half its expenses. This institution, then, is both financially and numerically in a very flourishing condition. I examined the school in October last, and the results were generally creditable. Ten candidates from this school appeared at the Matriculation Examination and five passed—a very respectable proportion. In the preceding year eight appeared, and only one passed.

58. The Central School at Narsapur is another good school under Hindu management, and is a credit to all concerned. It has surplus funds, a good school-house, a large attendance, an experienced and painstaking head master, and an excellent manager, Deputy Collector Mr. Dharma Rau Nayudu. I examined the school in October, and the results were fairly creditable to boys and masters. Six boys went up this year to the Matriculation Examination, and two passed. In the previous year seven went up, and all failed.

59. The Middle Class Schools in this district are very numerous; in the accompanying Table XV. I give the several particulars respecting them.

TABLE XV.

Middle Class Schools.

—	Locality.	Name of Institution.	Strength of several Classes. 5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	No. on Rolls in 1871-72.	No. on Rolls in 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected.	Total Expenditure.
												RS.	RS.
Govt.	Viravasiram ...	Taluq School ...	11	11	11	13	21	67	76	...	9	435	861
	Amalapur ...	Do. ...	...	15	24	17	...	56	61	...	5	374	669
Private.	Jaggempeta ...	Zemindary ...	...	3	12	8	14	37	37	...	...	35	908
	Peddapur ...	Grant-in-aid ...	...	...	11	21	14	46	36	10	...	201	649
	Kirlampudi ...	Zemindary ...	...	...	...	10	...	20	29	...	9	92	487
	Dowlaishwaram...	Grant-in-aid ...	...	10	9	9	15	43	42	1	...	250	818
	Rajahmundry ...	Town School...	...	...	23	26	22	71	71	...	...	580	986
	Innespeta ...	Grant-in-aid ...	...	...	11	10	37	58	40	18	...	133	532
	Raghudevupur ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	10	10	25	24	1	...	59	531
	Polavaram ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	7	11	24	46	...	22	...	136
	Tallapudi ...	Do. ...	...	6	6	8	11	31	60	...	29	104	429
	Dommeru ...	Do. ...	...	...	13	6	9	28	27	1	...	...	70
	Tanuku	Do. ...	...	...	13	17	16	46	...	46	...	...	95
	Khandavalli ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	10	27	45	70	...	25	50	362
	Penugonda ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	10	16	32	60	...	28	65	316
	Yelamanchili ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	5	15	20	25	...	5	...	116
	Karugorumilli ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	5	9	21	30	...	9	30	143
	Akavidu	Do. ...	...	6	4	4	9	23	23	...	...	113	366
	Vella	Do. ...	...	8	5	3	15	31	42	...	11	105	451
	Ramachendrapur.	Do. ...	...	6	3	14	11	39	33	6	...	143	290
	Pamarru... ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	6	13	22	23	...	1	178	430
	Bhattupalika ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	5	6	20	33	...	13	139	360
	Gattinadori ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	5	6	12	14	...	2	156	275
	Ryali	Do. ...	...	...	...	15	10	25	31	...	6	81	374
	Kottapeta ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	10	39	56	22	34	...	115	242
	Coringa	Do. ...	17	7	8	8		40	32	8	...	149	365
Union Schools.	Pittapur	Zemindary Sch.	9	15	12	24		60	71	...	11	249	2,196
	Achanta	Union School...	...	7	17	36		60	37	23	...	...	341
	Palkole	Do. ...	...	10	10	35		55	24	31	...	...	526
	Undi	Do. ...	...	...	10	25		35	29	6	...	...	245
		Total ...	11	91	241	311	484	1,148	1,148	185	185	...	...

60. Out of the entire number of 30 I examined 23. The remainder were examined by the Deputy Inspector.

61. The two Taluq Schools of Viravasiram and Amalapur are the most satisfactory schools of that class that there are in the division, especially the Viravasiram School. In this institution there are 67 pupils, of whom 11 form a fifth class, so it is even superior to most of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the division. It is well conducted and passed a highly creditable examination. The people here take a greater interest in their school than

they do in most places. A very excellent school-house is now approaching completion, built entirely by local subscriptions. It will, in the course of the current year, I expect, be handed over to Government without having cost them a farthing. The Tahsildar of Bimavaram, Mr. Mahomed Rahimadin, has been most indefatigable in raising funds, collecting materials, and superintending the execution of the work. I have already recommended that this institution should be raised to the rank of an Anglo-Vernacular School, and the most appropriate time for conferring this distinction upon it will be on the occasion of the formal transfer of the building to Government by Mr. Mahomed Rahimadin, on behalf of the inhabitants of Viravasiram and the neighbourhood.

62. The Amalapur School is not quite so flourishing as the one at Viravasiram, but still it maintains a very respectable position. A very decent building has just been purchased for a school-house, and though not so commodious and suitable for school purposes as the new building at Viravasiram, it will answer very well for the present. I hope ere long to see this school too rise to the Anglo-Vernacular School rank, which I think it bids fair to do. The results of my examination were very fair.

63. The six schools at Jaggempeta, Ramachendrapur, Akavid, Dowlaishweram, Coringa, and Pittapur, all passed fairly creditable examinations, the Jaggempeta School being least satisfactory. The two first institutions want better school accommodation. Of the eight schools enumerated in the margin all passed more or less creditable examinations, except Raghudevupur, Penugonda, and Peddapur. The school at Raghudevupur, besides passing a bad examination, is remarkable for its disreputable school-house and furniture; the school at Yellamanchili has no building of any kind.

Peddapur.
Rajahmundry.
Innespeta.
Raghudevupuram.
Tanuku.
Khandavalli.
Penugonda.
Yellamanchili.

64. Of the remaining Middle Class Grant-in-aid Schools, the Deputy Inspector reports as follows:—"The Kottapeta School is gradually rising under its present Managers. The other Grant-in-aid Schools of the middle class are in a more or less satisfactory state."

65. Of the three Middle Class Union Schools, I examined those at Palkole and Undi; both did creditably. Of the Union School at Achanta, the Deputy Inspector reports satisfactorily.

66. There are in this district 248 Primary or Lower Class Schools with an aggregate of 5,876 pupils. Of these I examined the Union Schools at Bhimavaram, Vissakoder, and Mogultur. The first was in a drooping state, and had no school-house and no furniture. The second passed a creditable examination, and the third an unsatisfactory one; the school was held in a dark hovel. The amount distributed during the year in Results' Grants is Rupees 4,267-12-0, the highest grant being Rupees 314.

67. The only special institution in this district is the Normal class supported by Government, and attached to the Central School at Narsapur. In this class 14 fifth grade students are being trained. In the last Teachers' Certificate Examination, two students passed for the fourth grade, and 11 for the fifth. The Local Fund Boards of this district have proposed to provide 30 additional Normal Scholarships in this institution, in order to supply teachers for their own schools in the district. My own opinion is in favor of a separate Training Institution for the district supported conjointly by the two circles.

68. There are four Girls' Schools in this district, as here particularized:

			Pupils.
Rajahmundry,	supported by	Maharajah of Vizianagrum ..	174
Cocanada	do.	Rajah of Pittapur	88
Elur	do.	Rev. Mr. Arden	34
Elur	do.	Church Mission Society ...	27

In all 323 pupils. The two first I examined thoroughly; the third cursorily, as it had but recently been established; and the fourth received a grant of Rupees 134-12-0 on the Results' System.

69. In the Rajahmundry School the girls of the highest class could read and write Telugu very well, could work sums in simple addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and knew pretty fairly the Geography of Asia. The lower classes did pretty fairly in their more elementary subjects. There are two East Indian Mistresses who teach needle-work, and six masters who take the general work of the school.

70. In the Cocanada School the highest class could do simple multiplication, read and write Telugu creditably, and knew something of the maps of Asia and India. An East Indian Mistress takes the needle-work, and there are three masters. The Rajah of Pittapur has given a site for a new school-house, and subscriptions are being raised for the building. This school has taken one step in advance of all those supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum; a good attendance is kept up without paying for it. No clothing fee or other money inducement is offered, which is so far satisfactory; the next step to be taken is to charge a small fee.

71. In reviewing the several statements made with respect to this district, it will be seen that it is generally in a satisfactory condition, and it stands in marked contrast, on many points, to the other districts of the division. Many of its Higher and Middle Class Schools, particularly, exhibit a degree of vitality and vigor which we look in vain for in similar institutions in the other districts. It is much to be regretted though that the Provincial School is not provided with a head master, and a chance given it of taking its proper rank by the formation of a Collegiate Department. Elementary education, too, is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.

72. Many of the minor "Rate" Schools have hitherto been ill-supplied with school-buildings and apparatus, but now that they have become "Union" Schools, there is a hope that the Local Fund Boards will effect a reformation.

The Kistna District.

73. The accompanying Table XVI. shows the numbers of the different classes of schools in this district on the 31st March last, as compared with those at the end of the previous year.

TABLE XVI.

Year.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Special.	Total.
1870-71	2	15	67	1	85
1871-72	2	20	65	...	87

74.

From this it appears that the Kistna District stands alone in showing a decrease in the number of Lower Class Schools. In fact, this district displays an almost entire stagnation during the past year. There is very little difference in the number of pupils and number of schools between the year just closed and the preceding one. It is to be hoped that the Local Fund Boards will do something more for elementary education in the current year than they have done in the past; and that the increased staff of Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters will show better results of their year's labors amongst the Lower Class Schools.

74. The two Higher Class Schools are the Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School and the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, both situated in Masulipatam. The accompanying Table XVII. gives the several particulars of these two institutions.

TABLE XVII.

Locality.	Name of Institution.	Strength of the several Classes. 8th.	7th.	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	No. on Rolls in 1871-72.	No. on Rolls in 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected.	Total Expenditure.
														RS.	RS.
Masulipatam.	Ch. M. School.	6	11	12	33	13	63	41	51	230	266	...	36	1,705	14,853
	Hindu do.	...	...	10	26	20	26	27	34	143	183	...	40	1,123	4,015
	Total ...	6	11	22	59	33	89	68	85	373	449	...	76	...	...

75. I examined the Church Mission School in August last, and was very well satisfied with the results, which reflect great credit on the Rev. Mr. Tanner and his coadjutors. This is the only institution in the Northern Circars which can boast of a Collegiate Department; and to the late F.A. Examination it sent up seven candidates, of whom three passed, taking very respectable positions. Sixteen pupils were sent up from this school too for the Matriculation Examination, and 10 passed, three being well placed in the first class. The Matriculation results are very creditable, and are a great advance upon previous years. The school-house, furniture, &c., are all of a first-class character.

76. The Hindu School I also examined in August last. This institution is entirely under Hindu management, and its interests are well looked after by the President of the Committee, Mr. K. Rama Rau, Deputy Collector. This school I found in excellent order, and the results of my examination were highly creditable to the masters employed, especially to the head master, T. Srinivasa Chari, who seems most devoted to his school. From this school eight students were sent up to the Matriculation Examination, and six passed. This is a high ratio, and is very satisfactory indeed. The Macdonald Gold Medal this year falls to Mr. P. Srinivasa Rau, an Assistant Master in this school. As both the above-mentioned institutions have had a share in his education, they must share the kudos between them.

Table XVIII.

Middle Class Schools.

—	Locality.	Name of Institution.	Strength of the several Classes. 5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	No. on Rolls in 1871-72.	No. on Rolls in 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected.	Total Expenditure.
												rs.	rs.
Govt.	Guntur	A.-V. School...	...	12	27	35	10	84	106	...	22	752	1,523
Private Institutions.	Masulipatam ...	Ch. M. Branch School ...	...	...	...	...	55	55	65	...	10	231	1,238
	Do. ...	Venkataswami Nayudu's ...	...	29	32	33	34	128	158	...	30	718	1,270
	Gudivada ...	Grant-in-aid ...	...	...	6	14	7	27	30	...	3	Not known.	
	Kaikalur ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	9	24	38	54	...	16	133	427
	Vallur	Zemindary ...	...	...	...	6	34	40	55	...	15	119	900
	Repalli	Grant-in-aid ...	...	...	...	8	9	17	26	...	9	98	452
	Mangalagiri ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	7	4	11	22	...	11	25	259
	Purushotapatam	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	9	17	18	...	1	42	270
	Masulipatam ...	Ch. M. Training School ...	17	20	37	27	43	144	153	...	9	79	5,226
	Bezwadah ...	Ch. M. School.	...	4	...	5	32	41	107	...	66	321	2,170
L.F. Bd.	Avungudda ...	Union do. ...	...	12	14	18	12	51	55	...	5	35	466
	Chinna Ganjam.	Do. ...	...	...	4	10	17	31	...	31	...	31	186
	Nizampatam ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	8	5	20	24	...	4	35	269
Results' Schools.	Bhattiprolu ...	Pial School.											
	Lanipeta ...	Do. ...											
	Nandur	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	616	2,362
	Chebrolu ...	Do. ...											
	Nandigara ...	Do. ...											
	Bezwadah ...	Do. ...											
		Total ...	17	77	136	179	295	935	873	31	201	...	...

77. Of the 20 Middle Class Schools here exhibited, I examined five. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Guntur is the only Government Institution in the district, and, although styled Anglo-Vernacular, it is inferior to one, if not to both of the Taluq Schools in the Godavery District. The results of my examination were fairly satisfactory, except in the highest class, and I certainly was not satisfied with its condition. The present school-house is not a very suitable building, so that I was pleased to see that the Madras Government had at last sanctioned the erection of a new school-house. The numbers in this school have fallen from 106 to 84. The institution, I see, has paid half its expenses during the past year.

78. The Church Mission Branch School is really a Primary School serving as a feeder to the Anglo-Vernacular School.

79. I examined Venkataswami Nayudu's School in August, at which time there were 161 pupils on the rolls, which I observe have shrunk to 128 at the close of the year. Mr. Venkataswami Nayudu, a merchant of Masulipatam, is sole patron and manager of this school. He employs seven teachers, some of whom receive a grant-in-aid from Government. The results of my examination were not satisfactory. There were several points in which I considered the conduct and management defective, and, as the manager promised to act on the suggestions I made, I hope to find it in a more satisfactory condition on my next visit. The school-house was an unsatisfactory building; but I

understood Mr. Venkataswami Nayudu to say, that he purposed building a new school-house and endowing it with a permanent income.

80. The Practising School of the Church Mission Vernacular Training School passed a creditable examination; the pupils in this school are almost all, if not altogether, Pariahs, and for this class of children, who are generally credited with being below par in intelligence, they gave me satisfaction, and I am inclined to think the dulness they are charged with is a libel.

81. The Church Mission School at Bezwadah did not pass a satisfactory examination. I fancy its efficiency is considerably affected by the religious element necessarily belonging to it as a Mission School. Every now and again there is a "conversion," or a rumour of one, and half the boys leave. The difference between the numbers at the end of March last and the year before is 66, which the Rev. Mr. Harrison explains as due not to the raising of the fee, but to one of these occasional religious ferments. The officials of the Public Works Department at Bezwadah have opened a school on the Results' System there within the last twelve months, and, judging from the grant, Rupees 349½, obtained by it in February last, I think there is little doubt that Mr. Harrison's malcontent pupils had found an asylum there and helped to swell the grant.

82. Of the remaining seven Grant-in-aid Schools and two Union Schools, the Deputy Inspector reports as follows:—

"The Vallur Zemindary School has been visited twice by me during the year, and my report on the second occasion was more favorable than on the first. The Geography was a weak subject. In other subjects the results produced in March last were almost all characterized as 'good' or 'very good.' Of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of Gudivada, Kaikalur, Repalli, Mangalagiri, and Purushotapatam, the first named is wanting in everything necessary for the well-being of a school; still the boys are progressing favorably. At Kaikalur the school has always produced very good results at my examination. The Repalli School is merely a repetition of the one at Gudivada; at examination they failed in Arithmetic, but gave satisfaction in other subjects. The pecuniary embarrassments of the Mangalagiri School are increasing. The Purushotapatam School is chiefly composed of Mussulmans, and has only 19 pupils on the rolls. Both these did fairly at inspection.

"The Nizampatam School has been converted into a Union School, but continues to draw a grant from Provincial Funds; at my examination the Arithmetic was poor; in the other subjects the boys displayed a good knowledge of what had been read. Of the two Union Schools I visited the one at Chinna Ganjam twice during the year, and on both occasions the boys acquitted themselves fairly in my examination; the only defect noticed being in Arithmetic. The school at Avingada possesses, in addition to a good staff of teachers, good numerical strength. Of the efficiency of the school I have no doubt, since the results of my examinations are generally marked 'good.' Arithmetic requires improvement."

83. The remaining schools of the middle class are six Results' Schools, and the best index of their character and efficiency will be seen in the grants they gained, which are respectively as follow:—Rupees 349½, 259½, 215½, 213¾, 125½, and 120½, making a total to the six schools of Rupees 1,284¼, which is a large proportion of the whole grants for the year. The total amount of grants to Results' Schools being Rupees 3,441-8-0, against Rupees 1,786-12-0 of the preceding year.

84. Of the Lower Class Schools there are 60, all Result Schools, of which, however, only 49 received grants. The total amount distributed in grants to Lower Class Schools during the year is Rupees 2,157-4-0.

85. The only special institution in this district was the "Church Mission Training Institution," but during the past year the training element has been placed under temporary suspension. My own impression is that it was founded on too narrow a base to be permanent.

86. The Girls' Schools in this district are enumerated below:—

			Girls.
Church Mission Girls' School,	Masulipatam,	Balarampeta ...	41
Do.	do.	Butiahpeta ...	39
Do.	do.	Bezwada ...	6
		Total ...	86

The last-named school is suffering from a religious panic at present, and its numbers have fallen from 25 to 6. All three schools are placed under the Results' System, but two have not yet received any grant.

87. During the year I examined the schools of the 2nd, 31st, and 33rd Regiments. Considering the limited provision made for Army Schools and the several disadvantages under which they lie, I consider that the schools of the 2nd and 33rd Regiments passed a fair examination in the elementary subjects the pupils had studied, whilst the schools of the 31st Regiment passed a very bad examination.

Army Schools.

88. In taking a general retrospect of the four districts, it will be seen that the Godavery stands decidedly first in the number and excellence of its schools and in the spread of elementary education. The Kistna stands first in the quality of the education given, as indicated by its Collegiate Branch of the Church Mission School, and by the number of passed University examinees, which exceeds the out-turn of all the Higher Class Schools in the other three districts together; and the Vizagapatam in the number of its Girls' Schools. That the Kistna is the only district in the division in which there has not been a considerable increase in the Lower Class Schools and in the extension of primary education. And that the Ganjam and Kistna have suffered excessively from the raising of the fee. It is difficult to decide what proportion of the total decrease in the Kistna District is to be attributed to the increased fee, for the managers of the three schools, which have apparently suffered most, having lost no fewer than 142 pupils amongst them, declare that their institutions have not been affected by the increased rate of fee. One manager enters into an explanation to show that his loss of 66 pupils is attributable to the fear of "conversion." The others give no explanation. I am inclined myself to estimate the effect at one-half the numbers given in Table VII., and to say that 143 represents the net decrease due to the raising of the fee.

89. My general impression with regard to this matter of the fee is, that in Higher Class Schools the experiment has been a decided success, and that the failure in the Lower Class Schools is more apparent than real. The boys that have left Government and Aided Schools of the middle class, which have been compelled to adopt the increased scale, have not left school altogether; they have merely migrated to "Results' Schools," in which they could get as good an education at a cheaper rate; and in so doing they have followed the sound principle of buying in the cheapest market.

90. As Government raises the fee from time to time a more manly and independent principle will be developed; the Higher Class and the best of the Middle Class Schools will gradually become self-supporting; and the weakest of the Middle Class Government and Aided Schools will have to give way to rivals of a healthier and more vigorous stock, the improved "Pial Schools" under the "Results' System." Thus, Government will gradually withdraw from its support of institutions that are growing strong enough to stand alone, and will be able to bestow their aid on a system calculated to produce far better results than the old system; for I am convinced that, while the "Grant-in-aid System" has a tendency to check and deaden, the "Results' System" quickens and stimulates the zeal and diligence, and raises the character and moral tone of the master, who feels that he gets his money, because he has earned it, a luxury which I fear very few of the masters of the Lower Government and Grant-in-aid Schools can enjoy.

91. With regard to the subordinate inspecting staff of this division, the Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters, whilst expressing in general terms my satisfaction with their work during the nine months of the past year that I had charge of the division, there are individual cases in which I hope to see more zeal and greater judgment displayed during the current year, as the want of these elements has, from time to time, called for remark and remonstrance.

92. Before closing this report there is one particular which I should wish to bring again before your notice, as it appears to me an important one, though it may not generally be regarded as such. You will have observed in my special reports on the several schools that I have examined, how frequently I have had to condemn the hand-writing. As a rule the hand-writing in the schools of this division is disgraceful. Few of the masters can write a decent hand themselves; when the boys write their copies in school they seldom or never have any supervision; but the general practice in this division is for the boys to write their copies *at home*; the pens I have seen are a marvellous assortment of unworkmanlike tools; no master ever mends a pen; he thinks it is muchi's work: the boys are provided with no copy-slips, and the masters are unable to supply the defect; for, as a rule, their writing is almost worse than their pupils; and the copy-books are of every degree of unfitness; the best are made of thin French paper, but as a rule they are made out of old gazettes, newspapers, obsolete official forms, and printed books, the writing of course being cross-wise of the print. I was amused on one occasion to find to what an extent the "Bible Society" had been indented on for copy-books. On asking a class to show me their copy-books, each child brought up a neatly bound book, which turned out to be the Telugu version of "Luke's Gospel." I asked the master where his pupils got their copy-books from; he said, "they buy them of the 'colporteur' for 4 pies, being the cheapest things they can get."

93. I would, therefore, suggest that penmanship should be systematically taught in all Normal Schools, and that the students should be taught to make and mend their pens (hand-writing might have marks assigned to it in the teachers' certificate examinations), and that the "Book Department" should supply *cheap* copy-books, which the boys in all Government and Aided Schools should be *compelled* to purchase, no boy being allowed to write on *printed*

paper. I see there are two firms in London, "Messrs. Collins" and "Messrs. Cassell," who have published a series of "*penny* copy-books," made of *good machine-ruled paper with copy heads engraved at the top of every page.* The series consists of 18 books of twelve pages each in one case, and 12 books of twenty-two pages in the other. I think the Collins' series of 12 books the best for this country. A very large supply of the *first* 10 books of this series (a larger proportion of the earlier numbers of the series) should be got out by the "Book Department" (the 11th and 12th are "ladies' hand"); and with the discount, which is generally large on school stationery, and the addition of 2 pies per book, each boy in the country might be supplied with a good copy-book at 10 *pies* each. Even suppose one anna should be charged, I do not think any one would object to pay the money for a good book. I feel certain they might be sold at one anna each at a profit to the "Book Department."

APPENDIX A.

No. VI.

From J. A. BOYLE, Esq., Acting Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, to Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated, 17th May 1872, No. 431.

SIR,

Submits Report.—I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the state and prospects of education in the second division of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1871-72.

2. The past year has seen considerable change effected in the position of educational officers and the management of their work. Hitherto the educational department was practically isolated; a *terra incognita* to all but its own inhabitants. Now the department is only a branch of a complete organization, one limb of a compact body. Thus, with the one exception of the control of Government Schools properly so called, all educational undertakings and the control of existing foundations are vested no longer in educational officers only. They are now open to the criticism, and dependent more or less on the support of all the members of the Local Fund Boards. How this will affect the future of education I need not try to anticipate. I only allude to the fact here as a preface to this report; because it appears to me that the annual reports of educational officers should recognize this change in conditions, that the Inspector should not only render a statistical statement of the work actually done during the past twelve months, but should also avail himself of this opportunity of putting before Local Fund Boards questions that occur to him as requiring future treatment, together with any points in the past management of schools, &c., which call for remark. An annual report will thus become not only an account of the past, but in some degree a programme for the future.

3. *Classification of work.*—The work of an Inspector naturally divides itself under two heads; the first of which includes his share in the direct supervision of the management of English teaching schools; while the second includes the part he plays in controlling and stimulating the action of his subordinates who are more directly engaged in the supervision of elementary education. Of these two departments of work, the first remains so far under the same conditions as before that it will be possible to follow the plan of previous reports in dealing with schools of the Higher and Middle Classes. Perhaps the most intelligible arrangement of the various classes of schools is that adopted in the numerical return, which classifies them, first in respect to the source of their support; and secondly, with regard to the standard of their education. Schools are thus either Government, or Private, or Local Fund Schools, and belong either to the Higher, or Middle, or Lower Standard. The Government School is paid for out of the Provincial Grant; the Private School is supported by private subscriptions supplemented by a grant of

public money; and the Local Fund's School expenses are defrayed from Local Funds, supplemented also by salary grants from Provincial Funds. Government Schools are either of the Higher or Middle Classes; Local Fund Schools are of the Middle and Lower Classes only; while Private Schools belong to each of the three standards, some being Higher Class Schools assisted by salary grants from Provincial Funds, others being Middle Class Schools supported in the same way, others of the Lower Class receiving no assistance either from Provincial or Local Funds, but depending entirely on the incomes of their teachers. To this last class belong all the Village Schools, which draw no grants of public money; while those Village Schools which do receive grants receive them out of the collections of Local Funds, and are, therefore, classified as Local Fund Schools. This classification covers all the educational field, and I will follow it in this report, taking each class of schools in order. It may, however, be well, before commencing the detailed account of each individual school, to touch upon those more general topics which require notice in this report.

4. *School fees.*—On the 1st of September 1871 an increased rate of fees was exacted in all Government Schools, and eventually was introduced into all schools of the Higher and Middle Classes. The increase was considerable, raising the totals of fees charged in a Provincial School from Rupees 4½ to Rupees 8½; in a Zillah School, from Rupees 3 to Rupees 6¾; and in an Anglo-Vernacular School of four classes from Rupees 1½ to Rupees 4¼, or from a total of Rupees 9 to a total of Rupees 19½; and further an additional charge of 1 Rupee for admission was taken from every boy entering a school either as a new scholar or after a prolonged absence. The importance of this change can scarcely be exaggerated; and its influence on the attendance at the majority of schools has been considerable, although not perhaps so serious as some authorities predicted. I find by a comparison of the attendance in those schools which existed under both the old and the new system of fees that there is a falling off of attendance in Government Schools amounting to 16½ per cent., and in other Anglo-Vernacular Schools to 11 per cent., and though in particular cases special causes may have contributed to this result, the rise in school fees is the only constant cause of which I am sure in every instance. In his report of last year the experienced Inspector of this division indulged his prophetic instincts by looking forward to a time (20 years seemed to him a sufficient interval) when the fees paid in higher schools shall suffice to make these institutions self-supporting. If, however, a decrease in the attendance of 14 per cent. is the result of the recent enhancement in the scale of fees, the educational millennium must be postponed, or the schools may be emptied. I am very far from thinking, and, therefore, from saying that a reduction in rate of school fees is necessary. Indeed I have not the least sympathy with those who declaim most loudly against the increase; for as the higher English education is mainly a luxury used or enjoyed by those youths who look forward to official employment as their profession in life, there is not the least reason why the education which will soon bring them substantial rewards should be given to them gratis or at an absurdly low rate. It is, however, worthy of notice that the recent increase has produced a diminution in the effective demand for English education; that a smaller number of scholars are able to buy higher education at the increased price.

78 . . 78

5. *Abolishing of school fees in Nellore District by Local Fund Board.*—But the school fee question has occurred under another phase within this division during the last year. For while Government were endeavouring to raise the cost of English and Anglo-Vernacular Education, the Local Fund Board in Nellore resolved to start in their management of local education from first principles of their own, and to give education in their schools, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular alike, without any fees whatever. This determination was no doubt taken after full discussion, and on what appeared to the Board to be sufficient grounds; but, as it appears to me to be most mischievous as a general principle, I must crave your attention to the matter. The first doubt that occurs to me is whether it is wise in a body such as a Local Fund Board, whose acquaintance with matters educational dates from their first meeting some few months ago, to indulge in sweeping changes of principle, such as that involved in a decision to give all education free of charge, without the consent of, or at least without an expression of opinion from, the best authorities on such subjects. I am not alluding to my own experience which is perhaps equal to, if not less than that of many of the members of the Local Fund Board; but I think, Sir, that not only the local educational officers, who I may say were unanimous against the proposal to abolish school fees, but you ought to have been consulted on this subject before the change was made. I apprehend that a Superintending Engineer would be startled to learn that a Local Fund Board had decided that in future all their bridges should be built with mud instead of mortar. And educational officers may equally feel surprise that education is for the future to be given away for nothing in a certain district, while in other localities people have to pay a fair price for it. I know no peculiar circumstances that place Nellore in a different position from that of the neighbouring districts. And I must beg to be allowed to point out the one great delusion that has induced the Local Fund Board in Nellore to abolish school fees. The argument which I have myself heard urged by several members of that Board, and the argument on which their resolution to abolish school fees was avowedly founded was this, that no man ought to be compelled to pay twice for one and the same thing. Now the two payments to which the Board allude are first the payment of house-tax from which the Union School is supported, and, second, the payment of fees for each scholar sent to the school. The error involved in this view arises mainly from confusion of ideas on the nature of taxation. The payment of house-tax is, of course, made by each citizen, not that his individual son may receive education, but that a common school may exist in the community for the use of all its members. In the same way each citizen pays his contribution to the expense of Law Courts, and the up-keep of Judges; but when he goes into court he has to pay court fees. Each citizen contributes to the cost of imperial roads, but if he also drives a cart over one of them he pays a toll. And so each townsman pays his share, which happens to be levied on his house, of the cost of education; but it by no means follows that he should have his son educated free in consideration of this payment. Indeed, so far from its being unjust to make tax-payers pay again for their sons' education, in the shape of school fees, *it is extremely unjust that they should not be obliged to do so.* And this in two ways. For, if no collection of school fees be made from those who actually use the school, it follows that the burden of the

support of the school falls equally on those who do and on those who do not derive benefit from its existence. Again, since the cost of a school falls ultimately upon the payers of house-tax, it is evident that the payment of fees by those who actually use the school diminishes, by the sum of the fees, the total burden that must be defrayed from the general tax. If, for instance, the up-keep of a school costs Rupees 500 yearly, while a fair rate of school fees may realize Rupees 20 monthly, the collection of this amount in school fees will diminish by nearly one-half the total demand against the town or village. I think the above propositions are sufficiently plain and convincing. Education is, I believe, no exception to the rule that things which costs nothing are counted nothing worth; and it appears to me a capricious and unwise system which gives one town a high English education for nothing, while another can either not get such an education at all, or only by paying a fair market value for it. I do not think the Nellore system a good one, and I am sure that it has not been sufficiently considered by those most competent to pronounce a verdict.

6. *Local Fund Boards.*—I now pass on to make the few remarks that appear necessary on the effect on education in this division of the new system introduced by the Local Fund Act. Inspectors are now members of many of the Boards within their division, and, while they share in the consultations of those bodies are able to obtain a certain amount of independent opinion on educational proposals. This source of information is even now valuable, and will, I think, become more so every year, as the strong prejudice dies away that novel taxation has excited against the system of which it forms a part. Native critics in these districts will always, I apprehend, err rather on the side of caution and even of retrogression than in rash progress. But even in India public opinion is beginning to be heard; and native opinion deserves full consideration in educational questions which involve the whole future of the country. Nor is this localization of authority without a salutary effect on the schools and schoolmasters. Formerly the Educational Department was in the rural districts a mere abstraction, which revealed itself only once a year at the Inspector's visit, and then disappeared again for another twelve months. Now each member of a Local Board and each district officer knows all about the local schools, and has a certain interest in their good conduct. At all events the schoolmaster knows that many of the officials are members of a body from whom he draws his pay, and is so far anxious to secure their good opinion, as he considers his prospects to depend on their approval. Again, the Inspecting agency mainly employed in the spread of elementary education has received a perceptible stimulus, not only by the strengthening of the agency in numbers, but by the recognition by the subordinate officers of the fact that not only the Inspector of Schools, but also district officials have an interest in and a knowledge of the manner in which they perfom their work. Again, in every case in which an Anglo-Vernacular School has been taken under the management of the Local Fund Board which was before under the nominal and lax control of a Committee of unofficial managers, that school has gained in the substitution of regularity for disorder, of punctual payments for insolvency, and in the authority of a respectable body for practical irresponsibility to any body. To sum up our gains as educational officers, we gain in the acquaintance with public opinion that Local Boards

supply; we gain in the improved discipline of our schoolmasters; and in the increased numbers and efficiency of our Inspecting Agents. If there is any point on which Local Fund Boards are perhaps liable to err, it is, I think, in a readiness to dispose of educational questions without sufficient reference to those who are ultimately responsible for the condition of education, and who must by the very nature of their position have fuller knowledge of such questions than those who have only to-day begun to deal with them. On the other hand I am bound to add that this in a great measure arises from the fact that the enormous area of an Inspector's Division renders it physically impossible for him to correspond with all its component parts as regularly as he would wish; while it is often difficult for local authorities to await the receipt of his views. Thus a letter from Bellary may not catch me in the jungles of Cumbum till it is ten days old, and there is, therefore, no great wonder if things are settled without reference to me. Still, it is as a rule advisable that educational matters should be managed by educational officers, and I hope Local Fund Boards will be slow to interfere with the ordinary disposal of business through the regular channels. The only serious obstacle that has arisen in the path of Local Fund Boards is the strong prejudice that exists against the imposition of the house-tax—a prejudice that has not only been expressed in the plainest words, but acted on in the most practical manner. I have noticed one direction in which this prejudice has led the Nellore Local Fund Board into what appears to me to be a mischievous compromise; and in other districts where no such sweeping measures were adopted the distaste for this form of taxation has been no less evident. Schools, founded some years back, and apparently flourishing and popular, became only objects of aversion when a house-tax was imminent, and petitions flowed in praying for their abolition; while in the case of schools of a lower grade, which it was supposed would be turned into Union Schools and supported by the house-tax, strong pressure has been in many cases put upon the private teachers by the inhabitants and authorities of the villages in which they were situated, in order that the schools might cease to exist before the tax was imposed for their support. Whether the village had or had not a school nobody greatly cared, so long as they had not the house-tax. The only effectual check to this dread, and to the agitation which springs from it, will be the universal establishment of Union Schools throughout the country. For when every Union has a school and pays the house-tax for it, nobody will be worse or better off than his neighbours. Besides experience will teach the simple villagers that this tax, which is only terrible for its novelty, is in fact a mere trifle and so light as to be hardly felt as a burden. From the calculations I have been able to make, I am led to doubt whether the average payment under the head of house-tax of each house-holder in a country town or village will exceed 10 to 12 annas a year; and I, therefore, venture to anticipate that the opposition to so light an impost will not long survive.

7. *Union Schools, their principle and practice.*—There is, however, one most important direction in which the educational system founded by the Local Fund Act appears to lack consistency; and that is in the character of the education which Union Schools are intended to supply. The principle avowed in the Act itself, and reiterated by Government from time to time, is no doubt sufficiently plain in declaring *elementary education* to be alone entitled

to support from the house-tax. And yet this principle has from the first moment of its application been subjected to so many exceptions, that the action of Government in throwing this school on Local Funds, and in refusing to support that school in the same away, has appeared to savour more of caprice than of any determinate and settled principle. Thus in one district of this Division (Nellore) 11 out of 13 of the schools of the middle class have been affiliated on the Local Funds, and are supported by the house-tax; in the Cuddapah District about half such schools have been taken, and the other half left; in the Bellary District the oldest school of all, that at Hurpanhalli, has been refused support; while other schools of precisely similar origin, though not of such respectable character, have been adopted by the Local Fund Board. If there is any consistent principle, the steady application of which has produced such varying results, I can only regret that my intellect has been unable to grasp it. And, as I know others labor under the same inability as myself, it would seem to me advisable that the principle upon which such decisions are made should be authoritatively declared. At present it looks to the uninitiated as if the answer yes or no to the application for support for an Anglo-Vernacular School from Local Funds depends more on the pathos of each appeal than on the merits of each case. The principle that the local and general taxation introduced by the Local Fund Act should be applied to the improvement of elementary education alone appears to me to be irrefutably sound; but the principle should be consistently applied, or it loses all its value. As things are now, one town has a first rate school for which it pays nothing; another has to pay the whole expenses of its school how it can, or go without one; a third has to bear a house-tax to pay for a school which only one class of its inhabitants uses or requires. Higher education apart; Zillah and Provincial Schools apart; the education that is provided in the ordinary Anglo-Vernacular School of the small towns ought, it seems to me, to be supplied equally everywhere, or left to supply itself. The fact that in 1871 a certain Anglo-Vernacular School existed in a certain town, which up to that date had been supported by a rate levied under Act VI. of 1863, is after all a mere accident, which cannot be a sufficient reason for subjecting all classes of a town to a tax for the support of that school. If the English learning class require an Anglo-Vernacular School they ought to pay for it out of their own packets, and not foist their burdens on other people's shoulders.

8. *Demand for English education, and by whom sought.*—In this connection I beg to draw your attention to the following figures, which illustrate the fact that the English education that our Higher and Middle Class Schools supply is consumed, so to speak, by only a very small fraction of the youths of the country that go to school; while of that small fraction the enormous proportion belong to one class—the Brahmins. The total number of boys of all classes attending schools of all sorts in this division is 17,096. Of this number only 2,371 attend schools in which English is regularly taught, while no less than 1,816 or about three-fourths of this number are Brahmins. Am I then wrong in stating that the Anglo-Vernacular Schools are kept open for Brahmins only; and that it is, therefore, monstrous that a small local community should be saddled with special and distasteful taxation, in order to secure the supply of a mere luxury to a small and privileged class. That it is the duty of the State to promote higher education, and thereby to

secure the existence of intellectual and educated class, none will deny. The burden is, however, a State burden, and should be laid on the general revenues; whereas the present system not only allows, but actually compels a few small communities to bear special burdens, from which the mass of the nation is free. And if it be said that the present system is a compromise and has only been adopted to meet a temporary difficulty, I venture to urge that another path is open that leads out of the difficulty. If it is necessary that a fair Anglo-Vernacular education should be supplied here and there throughout the country, and not left to the haphazard arrangements of the small class who require such an education, the true system would be to give each district a sufficient supply of Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Schools, in which Government should sell sound instruction at a fair price by means of a sufficiently high scale of fees. In the present provision of public schools supported from Provincial Funds, this division has really been most shabbily treated. Reference to the Table (No. III.) of Government Schools of the Middle Class will show you that while the First Division has 15 of such schools; and the wealthy Madras Division the same number; the Fourth Division no less than 17; and the Fifth and Sixth Divisions eight and seven respectively; this Division the largest of all in area, and no less than four times the size of the Sixth Division, which has seven schools, has been only provided with five of such institutions, and two of these are not two years old. If in the Nellore District there were good Taluq Schools at Ongole, Kavali, Devaroyapalli, and Nayudupeta; if Cuddapah had schools at Jammalamadugu, Pullampet, Royachote, and Madanapalli; if to the existing schools in Kurnool were added schools at Cumbum, Nandial, and Koilguntla; and Bellary was given schools at Harpanhalli, Hospet, and Penukondah in addition to its existing foundations—(and this would be no more than the fair share of the division)—I believe that the demand for English education would be fully supplied; and the chief difficulty in the way of education, the imposition of the house-tax would cease to be a difficulty at all. I do not mean that the house-tax would not be imposed, but that it would only have to be raised to the amount necessary to defray the cost of elementary education, which would be a mere trifle when compared with the cost of an Anglo-Vernacular School. The average cost of an Anglo-Vernacular School when supported out of the house-tax will be from Rupees 600 to Rupees 800 yearly, whereas an Elementary Union School will under no circumstances cost half that amount. Thus Anglo-Vernacular education will be paid for partly by the State, and partly by school fees, by the class who use the schools; while elementary education alone would fall on Local Funds, and the principle of the Act would suffer no infringement.

9. *English education, its use and abuse.*—If my former argument, that English instruction is a luxury for which a fair price should be paid, seems to throw difficulties in the way of those who desire to learn English, I must plead that a great many boys now pretend to acquire instruction in English, to whom it is of little or no use. I believe, Sir, that you will agree with me that, unless a youth acquires a sufficient knowledge of English to carry him through at least the lowest examinations that are prescribed as the test of qualification for the public service, he practically wastes the time and money that he has devoted to the study of English. And, therefore, that, unless an Anglo-Vernacular School is capable of carrying its pupils up to the standard

of the General Test Examination, or of preparing them for at least the fourth class of a Zillah or Provincial School, the instruction in English which its pupils receive of very little practical utility. A mere smattering of English, the ability to read a text-book lamely and unintelligibly, to write execrably, and to master sum in simple division, such attainments as these appear to me to be very little worth. And yet I can venture to affirm that the great majority of the existing Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this Division turn out the greater proportion of their pupils with no more education than this, and, as a rule, go on from year's end to year's end without producing a single decent scholar, or a single boy who has the makings in him hereafter of a decent scholar. I believe that the following figures, although they are not so complete as I could wish them to be, will fully bear out my assertion. There are in this Division 38 Anglo-Vernacular Schools other than Provincial, Zillah, and Government Schools, and from all of those I have collected returns* to show the number of pupils that during the last five years have presented themselves for examination by the Uncovenanted Civil Service Commissioner; and, secondly, of those who in the same period have passed on from these schools to a Provincial or Zillah School. I find that out of the whole number of 38 schools only 12 have sent up any pupils at all for the General Test Examination; while the total number of candidates from these 12 schools amounts to 80, of whom only 29 were successful. The remaining 26 schools did not furnish a single candidate during the five years, or during that portion of it for which they have been in existence. During the same period these 38 schools have sent on to Provincial and Zillah Schools 134 scholars. But 15 schools did not send a single scholar; and thus the average out-turn of each school for five years was about six scholars. Thus, if we add the General Test Scholars to the Provincial and Zillah School Scholars, it appears that the average yearly out-turn of a Mofussil Anglo-Vernacular school is 8½ scholars trained to a decent standard of English education. But, in fact, the results are much poorer than these figures indicate; for, as I have said, quite two-thirds of all the schools fail to pass any candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, and more than one-third fail to send any scholars to a school of a higher class, while no less than one-third fail to prepare any scholars for either of the above tests; and, in fact, produce no decent scholars at all. Now the average number of scholars at any one time attending each of the schools of which I am now speaking is 32, a very fair amount of material. The results vary in different districts; and the worst schools of all occur in Nellore, the most advanced of all the districts of this Division in educational progress. Looking at these facts and figures, I cannot but think that, instead of covering the country with indifferent Anglo-Vernacular Schools, turning out a mere handful of respectably educated scholars, we should do much more good by concentrating our efforts to teach English, and endeavouring to raise the standard of English education in a smaller number of schools. There are at least ten boys who absolutely waste their time and money over a wretched English education for every boy that leaves school with what I call the makings of a decent scholar in him.

10. *Elementary education.*—I now pass on to the elementary education of this Division as supplied by its indigenous Village Schools. And in this branch

* Form A, attached.

of our work, by no means the least important branch, there has this year been a certain amount of steady progress, although I do not conceal from myself the fact that more might have been done with steadier and more persistent effort. There is, it appears to me, considerable misapprehension in the minds of the subordinate officers of the Educational Department on the subject of the obstacles that retard elementary education. This district is supposed to be "backward," and that district to be "forward;" the people in one locality are called "rude and uncivilized" and are abused for not "deserving education," while their neighbours hardby are supposed to be refined and enlightened. I confess I look upon all these excuses, for they are nothing more or less with extreme suspicion; for I find that when they are put to the test of facts they break down utterly. For if a district in which there are few schools is a "backward" district, and its people a "rude" people, those districts ought surely to incur the charge of backwardness which are most inaccessible, least wealthy, and in material progress least advanced. But if this test is applied to this Division, the facts do not accord with the theory. The educationally backward district is not the materially backward district. Of all the four districts which form this Division, Cuddapah is probably the wealthiest and the most civilized. It has a railway which has developed considerable commercial enterprise; it is intersected by more and better roads than any other district, and is becoming every day more prosperous and wealthy; and further in educational matters it has enjoyed advantages that have been denied to Kurnool and to a great portion of the Bellary District. Yet its progress in elementary education is decidedly less rapid and less satisfactory than that of any other district. Indeed, the secluded and unopened district of Kurnool has in only three years supplied to two educational officers a larger number of Village Schools than three such agents have developed in five years in the Cuddapah District. Look at Nellore, an out-of-the-way district with few roads, little trade, and probably a less productive soil, except the delta, than that of either of the other districts. Nellore has been steadily worked by diligent agents for nearly seven years, and has consequently twice as many schools as the Cuddapah District. In fact, the "backward district" theory will not stand examination. Kurnool, after about half the expenditure of time and money that has been given to Cuddapah, has advanced at least as far, while Nellore has run away from Cuddapah altogether with no unreasonable start in the race. Taking the circumstances of each district into account, the willingness or the reverse of its inhabitants to receive elementary education is as nearly as possible equal; and if progress is not made, or only slowly made, I believe the sole cause to be the want of conscientious work on the part of the local officers. Recognizing this fact we need never despair of covering the ground before us, however extensive it now seems, and however slow our progress has hitherto been.

11. *Elementary education, quality of.*—The increased number of Village Schools brought under the supervision of this department is, as far as it goes, a gratifying sign of progress. I wish I could believe the education of the ordinary Pial School to be sound and sufficient. But even in those schools, which obtain fair grants of money on examination, I doubt whether the education which the pupils receive is of as much practical use to them as it ought to be. The education which the parents desire their boys to receive

is so scanty that the pial schoolmaster has probably little difficulty in bringing his pupils up to that standard. But judged by sounder tests the amount of knowledge which a boy carries away from a Village School is extremely small. Again, I doubt whether in the very improvements which our Results' System introduces we are serving the best interests of elementary education by providing our pupils with the most usefnl kind of knowledge. For instance, I agree with the Deputy Inspector of Nellore in his proposal to encourage native methods of elementary Arithmetic, rather than to insist on the adoption of English rules. After all a country lad wants his Arithmetic to teach him how to conduct the simple calculations that occur to him in the business of common life; and the best method of calculation for him to follow is the "vulgar" method that his neighbours know and use. In the same way I doubt whether it is wise for us (*pace* Dr. Murdoch) to require our reading to be done out of those nice little books compiled and arranged on highly philosophic principles, which put English thoughts into stiff and jerky vernacular sentences. These books seem to me to be so intolerably dull, and their contents to be so extremely unlike what a Hindu would think or say, that they must appear to a young Hindu almost like a foreign language. The ass is covered with a lion's skin, but he is an ass after all, and his bray betrays him. We don't teach our own children to read out of these "highly improving" books. The first thing we learned to read was the plain narrative and the noble poetry of the Bible, relieved by tales and fables more or less nonsensical, but fitted to the childish fancy and not above a child's mind. And both subjects show their fitness by the hold they have over the adult's memory; we never forget our nursery rhymes, nor the Bible stories that we read years ago. But it requires a vivid imagination to conceive a young Hindu putting by in his memory the stupid staff he reads in the First and Second Readers. He learns it by heart to pass an examination, and then dismisses is from his mind for ever. I do not think it needs to be so, and if we cannot make decent "Eurasian" literature, as we might call the hybrid product that Dr. Murdoch patronises, it would be wiser to use the real article, and teach Hindus the language and literature of their country, purified from all that revolts against decency. A move in the right direction was made at the recent Inspectors' congress when vernacular poetry was accepted as a subject for the Standards' Examination; but I think we might go further and recognize vernacular literature as the true instrument of vernacular education. Passing to the actual results of the year, which is in many ways the starting point of a new period in the development of elementary education, I find that the returns of Village Schools which received grants show an increase of 58 schools, or about 14 per cent. All the districts show about equal progress, except Bellary, which has only 79 Aided Schools this year against 81 last year. This stagnation is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to excessive demands on his time caused by the process of organization under the Local Fund Act. That educational officers had more work to do last year than they generally have is no doubt true; but I believe that the Deputy Inspector would have made the same amount of progress as the inspecting officers in other districts made if he had applied more industry to his work. The number of schools under inspection which received no grants was 385 against 343 in last year; but this increase of 42 additional schools really represents more work than it appears to do, because a great

many schools which are under inspection in one year cease altogether to exist in the next year, so that the ground is, as it were, constantly shifting under the feet of inspecting officers. In Kurnool especially, the Deputy Inspector reports that "only 38 out of 87 schools which received grants during the year are old schools which received grants last year also, and of the remaining 36 of that year 25 have been transferred to the unaided list, and 11 either withdrawn from inspection or closed altogether." In fact the village schoolmaster is a wanderer, who passes from village to village according as he finds his trade fail or flourish.

12. *Training Schools.*—If the indigenous type of village schoolmaster is ever to be replaced by an improved teacher, it must be done through the medium of training schools. And yet there are, as it seems to me, great difficulties surrounding the speedy establishment of a Training School in each district, as is contemplated by the Local Fund Act. We can probably get teachers easily enough, but where are the pupils to come from? And even if they are caught and trained, how are they to be started in Village Schools which will fulfil the requirements of a Rural School; both attract pupils, and afford sufficient livelihood for the teacher. For this undertaking I doubt whether the Results' System is suited, and whether it must not in the future be abandoned for a system of salaried schoolmasters, who by the certainty of emolument shall be raised somewhat above the dependence of the ordinary pial schoolmaster, who, to gain his daily bread, is forced to humour the fancies and obey the prejudices of the most ignorant class. The money is available for the establishment of a Training School in every district, and the Kurnool Local Fund Board with praiseworthy zeal made an early effort to found such an institution. I think, however, that it will be a mere waste of money to found a training school in every district. One central institution would probably supply the Division with all the schoolmasters for whom there can be any immediate demand.

13. *Municipal Schools.*—Several cases have arisen during the year in which difficulty has been experienced in founding new schools, or improving the existing foundations within Municipalities. At Cumbum the two or three existing Village Schools, utterly unimproved and backward, were united into a school under municipal management, which, while it aimed at elementary education in the lower classes, aimed at carrying its elder pupils to the ordinary standard of an Anglo-Vernacular School. The benches were crowded on the day of opening, and the numbers have not since fallen off. Government, however, in a recent order objected to Municipal Funds being spent in giving any but elementary education: but I hope this objection may be removed by the special circumstances of the case, and in consideration of the fact that elementary education is actually afforded in the lower classes to more boys than attended the indigenous Pial Schools before. Again, in the Nellore Municipality and in Cuddapah attempts have been made to develop the existing elementary schools into an improved class of schools, but in each case the orders of Government have discouraged the attempt, and recommend the existing schools being left to the Results' System. As I am myself responsible for the initiation of the above schemes, I beg to explain that endeavour to improve the existing schools will not involve the displacement of elementary education by a higher course of instruction. The education in these schools will still be

elementary; but it will be carried on under official supervision, and it is expected that the superior organization of these Elementary Municipal Schools will attract the pupils who are now scattered among many indifferent ill-managed schools. In Cuddapah and in Nellore these Municipal Schools would prepare boys for the Zillah and the Free Church Mission Schools in precisely the same way as the existing Town Pial Schools do now; but their preparation would be far more sound, and their subsequent progress more rapid and certain. Through Municipal Agency a great deal, as it seems to me, may be done to improve these Pial Schools in towns, nor do I see any other method of securing this improvement.

14. *Managing Committees.*—It has been provided by Section 33 of the Local Fund Act that Local Committees may be appointed to manage the affairs of Union Schools, "where their importance renders it necessary." But from the mode in which they are now being appointed for every Union School in Nellore, and for many in the Bellary District, I presume that every such school is to have its own Managing Committee. Now as we have already had experience of the way in which these Committees of Management perform the duties entrusted to them, in the case of the Managers of Rate Schools, I think it is extremely necessary that those duties should be clearly defined and the limits of their right of interference rigidly laid down, otherwise their managing will degenerate either into mischievous meddling, or will consist in allowing the schoolmaster to act precisely as he likes, while he lays the responsibility of his acts upon the managers. And in saying this I simply recapitulate my own experience of these Managing Committees, of which I will give a few illustrations. First, in the matter of patronage, in the appointment of schoolmasters, I have hardly known a simple instance of managers making an appointment which was not an abuse, and intended to provide for a useless relation of a Tahsildar or some official, rather than to give the school a good master. And this is shown by the fact that during the past year Local Fund Boards have had to get rid of the majority of these good-for-nothing masters. Last year there were no less than eight Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this Division, the head masters of which had passed no examination, but were appointed simply because they were the brothers or nephews or cousins of the most influential manager. This system can hardly occur again under Local Fund Boards, but they will inevitably happen if these Managing Committees have any thing to say to the filling up of vacancies. But I see that provision is made by Rule L, Section 2, of the Local Fund Rules, that two Members of the Managing Committee may sign bills of a Union School for the President. I hope this arrangement will never be adopted, for the authority that signs the pay bill exercises the only effective check on a schoolmaster; and if this check is handed over to the private managers it ceases to operate. I appeal again to my experience of the reckless way in which managers give leave of absence to schoolmasters, and allow them on the most frivolous excuse to leave their work. What do you think, Sir, of managers, who give leave of absence to a Sanskrit master in a large school and fill up the temporary vacancy with the school peon on Rupees 5 a month? Or what of those who allow three out of four masters to be away from their work for several weeks together? I came across an instance the other day of a Committee of Managers, of which the Deputy Inspector was a member, who

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allowed one of their number to keep Rupees 300 of the school income unaccounted for, while the master's salary remained unpaid; while at another time the same committee melted down enough rupees to have been a master's pay for one month, and turned them into a badge for their school peon. I maintain that bodies of men who play such tricks with their duty are not fit to be trusted with any responsibility, and I doubt whether School Committees will serve any good purpose whatever.

15. *Pensions to Local Funds' Masters.*—The question of pension to masters employed under Local Fund Boards is one that requires attention; at present many are deterred from entering into employment under the Local Funds as masters, in consequence of their services not being counted towards pension, and persons now employed are trying to quit for the same reason, and the sooner the Government are asked to publish the decision they have arrived at on this question the better.

16. Having completed the remarks that appear necessary on the more general topics of importance, I proceed to report the operations of the year with reference to individual schools; and if my remarks lack precision, or I speak with hesitation about the condition of particular schools, I beg you to remember that the subjects with which I have been endeavouring to deal during the past nine months were quite new to me. Longer experience would entitle as it would enable me to pronounce more positive opinions on school discipline and on educational results. I have been able to visit during my tenure of office all the English teaching schools in the division except two, so that what I do say about them will in nearly every case be more or less the result of personal observation.

17. *Higher Class Schools. Provincial School, Bellary.*—The Provincial School at Bellary is the first school in the Division, and has at least sustained its former character for success in the University Examinations. In the month of May it suffered a serious loss in Mr. Kershaw's removal, but his successor, Mr. A. D. Campbell, threw himself vigorously into his new work, and by his zeal and discretion left little to be desired either in the discipline or the scholarship of the school. The materials upon which he worked were, of course, more or less ready to his hand, but it is not a little to Mr. Campbell's credit that the number of successful candidates in the Matriculation Examination last year exceeded that of any other year. The charge of a large school requires perhaps as much unremitting exertion and unfailing prudence as any position which a man, and especially a young man, can be called upon to fill, and to say that Mr. Campbell was a good and a successful head master is to give him no slight meed of praise. The number of the Provincial Schools at the commencement of 1871 was 299, but you will observe that the introduction of the enhanced rate of school fees thinned the classes considerably, as the rolls on the 30th September only contained 256 names, and the numbers have steadily fallen ever since, so that there were only 222 scholars on the 31st March. I find from personal inquiries that this falling off of scholars has chiefly affected the lower classes of this school, one of which has only 11 boys in it. Whether the numbers will again rise I cannot predict; but, so long as the highest classes keep up their strength by recruiting directly from other schools, I do not suppose that there is much cause for regret that the lower classes are thinned. During the occasional visits which I was able to pay to

the Provincial School I examined the seventh, sixth, and fifth classes, but left the half-yearly examination of the lower classes to Mr. Campbell, who reported favorably on their progress in most subjects. The fifth class did not satisfy me with the results of their written papers, which were for the most part meagre and inaccurate, while in Mathematics there was a complete failure of the whole class in Arithmetic and rather moderate results in Euclid and Algebra. The sixth class were examined some months before the Matriculation Examination in the subjects prescribed for that test, and I have reason to think that it was of great use to them to be thus put through their facings and to have their knowledge sounded. I ventured to prophecy in September that very few members of the sixth class would pass the Matriculation. But my prophecy was pleasantly falsified by the success of 21 candidates out of 33 who presented themselves for examination, a proof that the deficiencies which I had observed in September were more or less supplied before December. I may just observe that the number of candidates who went up for the examination was far beyond that which Mr. Campbell approved; but, as there is no means of preventing these boys from running their chance at the examination, nor indeed any particular reason for wishing to do so, I think it will be well to give up the idea of comparing the number of candidates with the number of successful matriculates. Thirty boys are put together in a class at the beginning of the year, and it is inevitable that those at the bottom will be far behind those at the top of the class. Besides a master's judgment is by no means infallible, and it would be most unwise to forbid those to try their fortune in an examination whom the master did not happen to think likely to pass. The seventh class only contained seven scholars, and of the four who appeared for the F.A. Examination only one was successful. There is little doubt that their failure was mainly due to deficient mastery of the Mathematical subjects; and Mr. Hensman informs me that he did not consider the majority of the class remarkable either for ability or industry. The failure of the F.A. candidates from Bellary has been, I know, a disappointment to you for some years; but, even if their tuition were first rate, I doubt whether there will ever be a sufficient number of candidates to wait two years on the chance of a not very valuable prize, while it appears equally doubtful whether a sufficient knowledge of the prescribed subjects can be instilled by teachers of no higher attainments than a Madras B.A. when men of general culture and sound scholarship have been little successful. I do not believe that a man without a good classical education could have rendered DeQuincey's Essay on the Greek drama intelligible to Hindu pupils, and the same objection is probably applicable to many necessary subjects. The prizes provided for distribution were awarded upon the results of the December Examinations, and were distributed by myself to the successful scholars in each class.

18. *Cuddapah Zillah School.*—The past year has been an extremely successful one with this school. Its numbers have fallen off but little, having been 211 last March and 204 in March 1872; but they felt the increased fees at first, and fell in September to 176 and in December to 153. Mr. Taylor then told me that he expected to fill his school again, and the figures show that he was right. In some ways the school labored under difficulties during last year. For some months the school building was engaged in a struggle with the Department of Public Works, who vainly endeavoured to induce the walls

to remain perpendicular, and the verandahs to cease tottering. Man has at last conquered matter, and the school-house is again habitable for a time; but while the struggle lasted Mr. Taylor was obliged to take refuge in all sorts of inconvenient buildings which would hardly contain his scholars. He was also deprived of the assistance of his second master, who became quite incompetent, and it is, therefore, to Mr. Taylor alone that the considerable success which attended his work is to be attributed. The sixth class sent 10 candidates to the Matriculation, and only one failed, though the places secured by the successful candidates were not very high. When I visited this school in December I inspected every class in it, and submitted to you a full report upon its internal condition. The chief weakness lay in the incompetence of the second master, but as he has since been removed, and the teaching staff considerably strengthened, I feel sure that the success which has hitherto attended Mr. Taylor's work will be at least maintained. I have remarked on the school building and its repairs; it is, however, quite inadequate in its repaired state to the requirements of the scholars. There are always two of the lower classes squatting about the verandah, and the rest of the school are packed so close together inside the one long room that quiet is unattainable. If, Sir, you have any money to spare, it would be a wise act of charity to give the Cuddapah Zillah School a decent building.

19. *Kurnool Zillah School.*—This school appears to be gradually shaking off its old unprofitableness, and to promise in the future more than it has ever yet effected. The staff of masters are now fairly competent throughout. Mr. Elliott, the Head Master, is energetic and clever, and will, I hope, eventually raise the school to at least a respectable standard. My detailed report of the state of the school in November acquainted you with the results of my examination of the different classes, and I need only now remind you that out of the four candidates who went up for the Matriculation Examination two were successful. This result somewhat disappointed me, as I had noticed very little difference between three out of the four candidates. The recent institution of a sixth class will probably result in the better preparation of the candidates for Matriculation, and there is also a prejudice on the part of masters to have their schools fully developed with the greatest possible number of classes, and this prejudice is not unnatural, since the name and fame of a sixth class very likely attracts some promising pupils, and also it is easier to arrange pupils with greater regard to their comparative attainments. The school building here also is too small for the number of classes and scholars, and, though in good repair, might probably be enlarged, so as to provide ample accommodation.

20. *Free Church Mission School, Nellore.*—This institution, although conducted under private management, fills, in fact, the position of a Government Zillah School, and in every way reaches that standard under the excellent tuition and supervision of the Rev. J. Macmillan. Its condition during the past year shows a decided progress from the stand-point of the year before, and its success in the University Examination will tend to increase its reputation and swell its numbers. Not that it has yet wholly shaken off the ill-effects of past mismanagement, but the steady and sure improvement which is now in progress will in a few years leave little to be desired in the school. The society that supports the school appears to be anxious to act upon recom-

mendations, and has, during the last few months, replaced several of the less efficient teachers by younger and better men. The number of scholars attending the school shows a considerable increase from 226 in March 1871 to 263 in March of this year, so that the increased rate of school fees has had no deterrent effect on pupils, for even in September 1871 the numbers had risen to 246. I examined the school just after the holidays last year when it was not fully arranged, but the results of the examination were generally satisfactory, although better, it seemed to me, in the lower and middle classes than in the fourth and fifth. In fact, I was surprised to find the knowledge of the fifth class meagre and defective, though, as they had then a whole year between them and Matriculation, there is plenty of time to fill up the gaps in their knowledge. A weak point in the school seemed to me to be the crowd of little boys in the first class, some 60 infants who would have been better in a Pial School than engaged in noisily learning their alphabet and disturbing the other classes. I expect they are admitted rather in order to swell the fee receipts than with a view to the best interests of the school.

21. *London Mission School, Bellary.*—This school is the largest in the Division, but very far below the standard of efficiency attained by the schools already mentioned. Indeed, I do not suppose that its managers intend to compete with the Bellary Provincial School in the supply of higher education. For though there is a nominal Matriculation class, one successful candidate is all that the class produces every year; and the best of their scholars do not remain in the highest class, but pass on to the fifth and sixth classes of the Provincial School. The lower classes are, however, crowded, and, if it is useful to turn out a large number of boys half educated in English and the Vernacular, that end is fully attained by this school. If a higher standard is really aimed at, it will be necessary wholly to change the system of management before that aim can be reached. The time of its Head Master, Mr. Haines, is divided between teaching and preaching, and the second master, who is a Madras B.A., is scarcely up to tuition in Matriculation subjects. The numbers of the school reached the high figure of 292, and, as the rates of school fees are considerably lower in this than in the Provincial School, the decrease in the attendance of the lower classes of the latter has swelled that in the former institution. In fact, the Mission School acts largely as a feeder for her sister school, and in so doing, no doubt, does good work.

22. *Middle Class Schools, Anantapur.*—In numbers this school has greatly fallen off from last year's strength. Then it had 70 scholars; now it has only 47; and this decrease is mainly due to the rise in the cost of education, which is after all only preparatory, and requires to be completed in the Provincial School or elsewhere. The head master has lately been appointed to the post of Deputy Inspector, and has been succeeded by a hard-working Matriculated Student who has been a schoolmaster for some years. I do not anticipate any increase on these reduced numbers, and this mainly for the reason that the neighbouring towns of Ghooty and Penukondah have now got their own schools, and need not send to Anantapur for their education; while the standard of instruction is not sufficiently high to attract advanced pupils from other schools. If it continues to send well-trained scholars to the higher classes of the Provincial School, this Anantapur School will do all that can be expected of it.

23. *Adoni Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This Government School is not doing so well as it ought. It has two F.A. Scholars as first and second masters, and they are either too good or not good enough for their work, as the progress that the scholars make is almost nil; and while the numbers fall off, the out-turn of decent scholars also decreases. If the present head master does not improve this year, he had better be removed. The school has only 40 pupils now; it had 50 when the year began.

24. *Ongole Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This is a tolerably good school, but requires strengthening in its lower classes. The third master was old and inefficient, and has been changed. There is a decrease in the number of from 60 to 50 this year.

25. *Bellary Orphanages.*—The two Orphanages at Bellary are doing tolerably well. The Roman Catholic Orphanage has nearly 70 pupils who receive a fair elementary English education, and learn trades which will probably be of great use to them. The Protestant Institution has 78 scholars, of whom just half are boys and half are girls. The boys' knowledge as tested in my examination was very fair, but the girls knew very little beyond bare reading and writing. Their needle-work, however, was very good. And the industrial portion of the boy's education produces good results, which render this department of the school very remunerative.

26. *Christ Church School, Nellore.*—The Girls' School attached to the Church at Nellore is not as flourishing as it would be if it were properly looked after, instead of being left to manage itself. The education of the girls is meagre, but as far as it goes sound; and, as there is only one mistress to teach several classes, she can scarcely be blamed for not achieving impossibilities.

27. *Other Middle Class Schools.*—I have now to speak of the large number of Taluq and Anglo-Vernacular Schools which approach an equal standard of middle class education. For the sake of simplicity I will take them as they occur in each district.

28. *Nellore District.*—This district has 14 of this class of schools. The best of them are those at Nayadupeta, Venkatagiri, Kavali, and Allur, while Gudur, Rapur, Kundakur reach a fair standard. The school at Nayadupeta profited considerably by the care of the Deputy Collector, C. Kandasami Mudeliar Garu, who not only raised the Boys' School to a very fair standard of proficiency, but also founded the best school for Hindu girls that the Division contains. Venkatagiri also showed good results at my examination, and falls little below the standard of the Nayadupeta School. The schools at Kavali and Gudur are also above the Mofussil average, and turn out a fair number of boys fit for the higher classes of the Mission School in Nellore and for the General Test Examination. There is little good to be said for the schools at Gudur, Rapur, and Kundakur, except that the numbers of their scholars and the small amount of progress they have made hold out a fair promise that in the future under better management and more industrious teachers their out-turns will be better. Besides these there are a crowd of so called Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this district which are probably called Anglo-Vernacular, because the education they supply is neither English nor Telugu, but a sort of smattering of the two mixed together in equal proportion. To this class belong the schools at Kaligiri, Brahmanakraka, Kullur, China Analur, Buchireddipalem, Varegonda, and a Nellore Town School. Now as most of those

places are obscure rural villages in which there is no desire for an English education, nor any use for it when it is obtained, it is not surprising that these Anglo-Vernacular Schools under the management of Reddis and Komatis have failed to attain a decent standard of instruction. "Among the blind the one-eyed man is king," and it is only natural that a man who can stammer through a few easy sentences in a reading book, or say "good morning" to an Englishman when he sees one, should be accepted as a profound English scholar by these simple villagers. However, if these people choose to bear a house-tax, in order that they may have a school to teach their children English, which can by no possibility be of any use to the mass of them, I see no objection to their wasting their substance on this as on any other luxury. I must particularize the Nellore Town School as a particularly useless school. It is neither an Elementary School nor one of the Middle Class; it is not nearly as good as several of the Pial Schools in the town which educate up to the fourth standard; and I hope it will receive no assistance in perpetuating its profitless existence.

29. *Kurnool District.*—This district has fewer schools than any other district; but those that exist are nearly all valuable as educational agencies. The exceptions are the recently established Local Fund School at Nurnur and the Government School at Nundikotkur, which are below the average both in number of scholars and standard of results. The first is a small agricultural village, hardly able to support such an institution, and the inhabitants of which are now anxious to get rid of it, rather than bear the imposition of the house-tax. The second started under official patronage two years ago, and secured a fair amount of local support, but the numbers have since fallen off considerably and seem little disposed to rise again. Nundial has probably the best Middle Class School in the district; it is a considerable town, and sends nearly 50 scholars to its school. The arrival of a new head master from the Normal School will probably increase the efficiency of the school, which suffered from a sort of interregnum, during which the late head master enlivened his work as a teacher by his practice as a Vakil. The Taluq School at Koilguntla is in a fairly prosperous state, while those at Pattikonda and Yeldurtee are less advanced, but equally well-conducted. I have alluded elsewhere to the school which has recently been opened at Cumbum.

30. *Bellary District.*—In this district there are 11 Anglo-Vernacular Schools and one Hindustani School, of which I regret to state that I know nothing except that it instructs the sons of camel drivers in their mother tongue. The schools at Hospet, Narrayandevakerra, and Harpenhalli are the best in the district and attain a very fair standard of proficiency, though the supervision of native managers was scarcely as strict as it ought to have been. The numbers are respectively 54, 30, and 35. Tadpatri is a fairly good school, but the head master has not been working well this year, and appears to have his eyes fixed on preferment elsewhere. He is now on leave, and I hope he will not return. To an inferior grade belong the schools at Huvanhadgalli, Raidroog, Penukonda, Hindupur, Alur, Kudlighi, and Hampli. The first four of these are about as good as their neighbourhood and circumstances require, but the last three are about as unfit to be called Anglo-Vernacular Schools as any of the miserable schools in the Nellore District. Under better management they may improve, but the demand for English

education in the Bellary District appears to be very capricious, and to be unable to stand the imposition of any taxation for the support of schools.

31. *Cuddapah District.*—There are eight Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this district, of which that at Jamalamadugu is about the best; while that at Madanapalli nearly approaches the same standard, but has suffered lately from weak management and changes of masters. The Puddatur School is only beginning to recover the ground that it had lost, and it will still take steady work on the part of the masters to render it efficient. The Sidhout School is doing very fairly well, while those at Badvel, Kadri, Royachote, and Voilpaud are all feeble, and the last two the weakest of all.

32. *Army Schools.*—I examined the Regimental Schools of the 2nd Light Cavalry, the 16th and 4th Regiments of Native Infantry. As Mr. Fortey remarked last year, the masters are wretchedly paid, and the scholars are, therefore, more or less wretchedly taught. But the education given is probably sufficient for the class who receive it, and English is wisely omitted altogether. The best of the schools was that attached to the 16th Regiment, which was well looked after by Lieutenant-Colonel Claridge.

33. *Female education.*—There were 427 girls examined during the year, of whom nearly the whole came under my inspection. Of this number 261 were Hindus, and though a few were dotted about in Village Schools, the greater proportion of them were collected in the Nellore Town Schools, in Nayadupeta, and in Bellary. In Nellore this female education has been going on for some years, and as the grants received for girls are lavishly liberal, the profit of the teachers secures results which would probably not flow from the value set on education. In large towns there will probably be little difficulty in maintaining a certain show of female education, but in the rural districts the only girls that I have seen at school belonged to a class whose professional accomplishments require a certain amount of instruction in reading and writing.

34. *Village Schools.*—As I was able to examine 23 Village Schools for Results' Grants in the course of last year, I was not without opportunities of observing the quality of elementary education given. But I need only say, in reply to those who condemn our standards as too high, that the attainments of the mass of boys who appear for the first and second standards nearly always come up to, and generally exceed, the prescribed limit. And this would seem to show that the amount of knowledge required from an average school boy as the product of six or nine months' tuition is by no means unreasonable. I generally find that boys pass easily, by lengths so to speak, or else fail miserably; and that these failures are always attributed to irregularity of attendance. On one point I am bound to say that our Results' Grants are ludicrously liberal, and that is in the attendance grant to girls which requires no knowledge whatever from them. Now if a girl is old enough to come to school at all, she is old enough to learn something there, and it is simply encouraging the teachers to neglect their pupils, and the scholars to neglect their lessons, if we pay them for coming to school and doing nothing when they are there. They ought at least to know their alphabet and multiplication table at the end of six months.

35. *General results of work by Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters.*—As regards the Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters' work, the general results were fair, but suffered considerably from the insuffi-

cient agency that was expected to cover a very large area. In Nellore especially the work had increased until it was physically impossible for the Deputy Inspector to examine for grants all the Pial Schools which applied and were ready, and he was, therefore, obliged to restrict the operations of his assistants within manageable limits.

36. *Deputy Inspectors' work.*—In the few remarks I have to make about the work of my subordinates, I wish to do nothing but justice, both in praise and blame. The energy of Kotayya Setti and his conscientious discharge of his really laborious duties are worthy of all praise; and in Kurnool, I think, Subba Rau did very good work, especially towards the end of the year, and in spite of many difficulties. I have said elsewhere that the results in Bellary were not so good as they might have been, and I have given the excuses that have been urged by the Deputy Inspector. If, however, Singarayavelu Mudeliar consulted his own personal ease and comfort less, and thought more of the work which he is called upon to do, there would be more progress in his division. In Cuddapah also I look for better results in future, if Ekambram Pillai accepts the advice that you recently offered to him.

37. *Increase of Inspecting Agency.*—The four new Deputy Inspectors and the additional Inspecting Schoolmasters who have recently entered on their duties ought to, and I think will, increase largely both the area and the out-turn of our operations. And I will venture to say in conclusion that, as no work is of more vital importance to the country than the dissemination of elementary education, so our agents employed on this good work ought not to be forced to look upon the work as drudgery, but as an honorable employment. And the only way in which this conviction can be created is by increasing the rewards for long and good service as a Deputy Inspector of Schools.

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STATEMENT A.

Names of Schools.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1872.	No. sent up to the U. C. S. Examination.	Number		Total.	Per-centage.
			Passed U. C. S. Examination.	Sent to Higher Class School.		
Kumpli	18	...	...	...	...	...
Harpanhulli ...	35	4	2	12	14	40
Hospet	54	...	...	12	12	26 2/7
Narrayandevakoera...	30	...	...	10	19	33 1/3
Allur	15	...	...	...	...	...
Tadpatri	49	5	2	6	8	16 4/5
Koodlighee ...	34	...	...	...	...	...
Penukonda	22	...	...	4	4	18 2/11
Hindupoor ...	34	...	...	1	1	2 4/9
Royadroog	26	...	...	...	...	...
Ghooty	40	...	...	...	...	...
Nundial	46	5	...	2	2	4 2/23
Puttecondah ...	21	...	...	5	5	23 11/21
Yeldurty	25	...	...	4	4	16
Nurnoor	3	...	...	...	...	...
Peapully	3	...	...	1	1	2 7/9
Cumbum	54	...	...	...	...	...
Voilpad	32	3	1	2	3	9 3/8
Madanapalli ...	57	22	4	5	9	15 13/19
Kadri	40	...	...	...	...	...
Royachote	38	...	...	...	...	...
Sidhout	39	4	...	4	4	10 12/39
Jamalamadugu ...	38	8	6	5	11	28 17/19
Prodatore	36	1	1	5	6	16 2/3
Budwail	44	...	...	...	...	...
Cavally	53	14	8	19	27	50 22/27
Allur	50	6	3	5	8	16
Kaligherry	33	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmanakraka ...	24	...	...	2	2	8 1/3
Gudur	54	...	...	9	9	16 2/3
Rapur	26	...	...	...	...	...
Naidupet	64	4	2	10	12	18 3/4
Kundakur	22	4	...	4	4	18 2/11
Varigondah... ...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Kulluru	26	...	...	...	...	...
Venketghorry ...	46	...	...	5	5	10 7/23
China Analur ...	25	...	...	2	2	8
Bucharedypaliem...	22	...	...	...	...	...
	Average per-centage nearly 18.					

B.

Statement showing the Schools and Pupils in the Second Division on the 31st March 1871 and on the 31st March 1872.

Name of District.	31st March 1871.								31st March 1872.							
	Government		Anglo-Vernacular		Aided Village		Unaided Village		Government		Anglo-Vernacular		Aided Village		Unaided Village	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Bellary	4	419	17	1,090	81	1,692	61	973	4	309	17	1,015	79	1,991	56	1,131
Kurnool	3	180	4	118	74	1,559	58	803	3	164	6	205	87	1,765	103	1,366
Cuddapah	1	211	9	400	54[illegible]	[illegible]	129	1,861	1	204	9	370	77	1,609	122	1,726
Nellore	1	60	16	822	134	2,69[illegible]	105	1,611	1	40[illegible]	16	781	148	3,180	104	1,321
Total ...	9	870	46	2,430	333	7,040	343	5,248			48	2,371	391	8,455	385	5,544

In the Bellary District one Anglo-Vernacular School (Huvanhadgalle) was closed and one [illegible] opened.
In the Kurnool District two Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Peapully and Cumbum) were opened.
In the Nellore District one Anglo-Vernacular School (Free Church Mission Girls' School) was closed and one (Bucharedddypalicm) opened.

C.

Approximate Receipts and Expenditure of Schools in the Second Division for 1871-72.

—	Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	Government.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Government.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	15,974	10,860	...	...	15,974	10,860	...	...
Government Schools ...	30,784	...	9,700	...	30,784	...	8,483	...
Private Schools	9,305	...	6,962	11,092	9,305	...	6,962	11,092
Local Fund Schools ...	3,348	10,828	1,786	1,631	3,348	10,828	1,786	1,631
Village Schools (Aided) ...	...	10,288	25,655	5,131	...	10,288	25,655	5,131
Do. (Unaided) ...	...	...	14,236	3,225	...	...	14,236	3,225
Total ...	59,411	31,976	58,339	21,079	59,411	31,976	52,122	21,079

APPENDIX A.

No. VII.

From Henry Fortey, Esq., M.A., Acting Inspector of Schools, 3rd Division, to Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Macdonald, Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 31st May 1872.

Sir,

Submits Report.—I have the honor to report on the state and progress of education in the third or Presidency Division for the official year 1871-72.

2. *Changes during the year.*—Mr. Fowler had charge of the Division until the 8th of June last, Mr. Bowers from the 9th of June to the 5th July, and I held the acting appointment during the remainder of the year.

3. *Area and population of the Division.*—The subjoined table gives the area and population of the Division and of the districts composing it.

Name of District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Madras Municipality	27	397,552
Chingleput District	3,003	804,283
South Arcot District	7,600	1,261,846
Total for Division ...	10,630	2,463,681

4. From these figures it appears that the density of population in Chingleput is much greater than in South Arcot, being 268 per square mile in the former district, and 166 in the latter. This difference is probably due to the proximity of the Chingleput District to the town of Madras, which it bounds on three sides, and from which no part of it is distant more than 60 miles in a direct line.

5. *Total number of pupils.*—The total number of pupils of both sexes attending all schools under inspection was, on the 31st March last, 25,841. In this total are included the pupils in Government Schools, in Private Schools aided by Salary or Results' Grants, and in a large number of Village Schools, which, although under inspection, are as yet unaided.

6. *Pupils in uninspected schools.*—In Chingleput the Village Schools lying within an area of about one-third of the district, and in South Arcot those in about half the area of the district, have been brought under inspection, and in each case the number of pupils in such schools is about 5,000. We may, therefore, I think, assume that there are in the former district about 10,000 and in the latter about 5,000 pupils in schools not yet brought under inspection.

7. It is also known from the results of a recent inquiry into the state of primary education in Madras that there are within the municipal limits upwards of 13,000 children reading in Elementary Pial Schools, of which only a very insignificant proportion have been inspected.

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8. *Total including uninspected schools.*—The aggregate number of children attending schools in this Division will then be—

In schools under inspection (say)	26,000
In uninspected schools, Chingleput District ...	5,000
In do. South Arcot District ...	5,000
In do. Town of Madras ...	13,000
Total ...	54,000

9. *Per-centage of children who attend school.*—Of this total about 48,000 are boys and 6,000 girls. Assuming, therefore, that the male and female populations are nearly equal, and that one-seventh of each are children of an age to attend school, it appears that of the boys about 27 per cent. and of the girls about 3½ per cent. are under instruction.

10. But in these general statistics for the Division the advancement of the town of Madras and the backwardness of the districts are marked by taking them all together. My estimate for each district taken separately is as follows.

—	Boys.	Girls.
Madras Town	20,500	5,180
Chingleput	16,300	575
South Arcot	11,200	245
Total ...	48,000	6,000

11. Again using the assumptions made in paragraph 9, a little calculation gives the following results. In Madras 80 per cent. of the boys and 20 per cent. of the girls are under instruction; in Chingleput the per-centage is 28·5 for boys and one for girls; and in South Arcot it is 12·4 for boys and ·27 for girls.

12. It must be borne in mind that in paragraphs 8 to 11 the pupils in uninspected schools have been estimated and included. The number of pupils in schools under inspection is, as before stated, 25,841.

13. *Proportion of different races.*—I proceed now to an analysis of this total. The following table shows the proportion in which the different races enter into it.

—	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Boys	162	1,350	1,032	18,130	875	21,549
Girls	141	1,416	450	2,285	...	4,292
Total ...	303	2,766	1,482	20,415	875	25,841

14. From the foregoing table we learn that of the European and Eurasian pupils there are as many girls as boys, that the proportion of girls amongst the

Native Christian scholars is considerably less, amongst the Hindus less still, and that in the Mahomedan Schools there are *no* girls.

15. I am inclined to think, too, that the proportion of the Mahomedan male population under instruction is much less than that of the Hindu population, but I cannot speak with certainty, as I have been unable to procure the necessary data from the Census Office.

16. *Languages studied.*—It will also be interesting to note the languages studied and the number of pupils reading each; this information is given below. It is to be observed that these columns cannot be totalled, as many pupils, probably half the total number, study more than one language.

—	Languages studied.										
	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.
Boys... ...	10,844	11,363	2,857	1	161	595	91	20	15	311	...
Girls... ...	2,055	2,166	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total ...	12,899	13,529	3,615	1	161	595	91	20	15	311	8

17. The most striking point in the above table is, I think, the almost total neglect of the classical language of India. Of upwards of 25,000 pupils, 161 only are reading Sanskrit. This fact may perhaps suggest the expediency of introducing the study of this language in some of our Government Schools.

18. The 311 boys who learn Latin are for the most part European and Eurasian pupils in the Doveton College and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, and the eight girls who learn French are pupils in the Doveton Girls' School.

19. *Classification of pupils.*—I have as yet said nothing of the nature of the instruction imparted, or of the progress which the pupils have made; but without some information on these points any inferences drawn from the preceding tables must necessarily be vague and unsatisfactory; for some of the boys are learning the alphabet in Tamil or Telugu, while others read Shakespeare and Milton, and study the various literary and scientific subjects prescribed for the B.A. degree in the Madras University.

20. In my annual numerical return the schools are divided into those of the higher, middle, and lower class, and I might adopt this classification and give the aggregate number of pupils in schools of each class; but this would convey little real information, for the great majority of the pupils in a school of the higher class are, as a rule, less advanced than the senior pupils in a school of the middle class. The schools overlap as it were, and no distinct line can be drawn between the pupils in schools of different grades.

21. But the pupils in all except Village Schools are divided into classes, and the effect of a Government Notification in regard to school fees published in June last (a copy of which is appended* for reference) has been to bring the

* *Educational Department, Fort Saint George, June* 27, 1871.

It is hereby notified that the following scales of monthly fees for Government and Aided Colleges and Schools are to be brought into force from the 1st September next;—

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course of study in any particular class of an Aided School into tolerably close conformity with that prescribed for the corresponding class in the Notification.

Classes.	Government Schools.		Aided Schools.	
	Madras.	Mofussil.	Madras.	Mofussil.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
B.A.	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0
F.A.	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
Matriculation or 6th	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
5th and 4th	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
3rd	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
2nd	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
1st	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

2. The classification adopted in the scales is that obtaining in Government Institutions; and Educational Inspectors, whose duty it will be to see that the scales are carried out in schools receiving State aid upon the Salary Grant System, will have to compare the classes in such schools with those in Government Institutions. In making this comparison, only an approximate correspondence will in many cases be found to exist in the classes below the Matriculation standard. This difficulty may be expected to diminish as the scheme continues to be worked, as it is likely Aided Schools will gradually bring their classification into harmony with that in Government Schools.

3. From the sixth class downwards the classification corresponds to that in a fully developed Zillah School, the curriculum for which is given beneath for convenience:—

Classes.	Subjects.	Classes.	Subjects.
6th Class ...	English—Matriculation subjects. Vernacular— do.	3rd Class...	English—Third Reader. Poetry, Part I. Grammar. Tamil—Brief Sketches of Europe, Muthurni and Nalvaly. Grammar (Pope's Second). Arithmetic—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. History—of India. Geography—Manual.
5th do. ...	English—Portions of Matriculation subjects. Vernacular— do. Arithmetic—to the end of simple interest. Algebra—Elementary portions. Euclid—Books I. and II. Histories—of India and England (Morris').	2nd do. ...	English—Second Reader. Elements of Grammar. Tamil—Second Reader. Vettiverki. Grammar (Pope's First). Arithmetic—Compound Rules. History—of India. Geography—(Clift's).
4th do. ...	Geography—Manual. English—Supplement to the 4th Book. Poetry, Part I. Grammar (Sullivan's). Tamil—Third Reader. Nedinery. Grammar (Pope's Second). Arithmetic—To Practice. Algebra—Commencement. Euclid—Book I. History—of India (Morris'). Geography—Manual.	1st do. ...	English—First Reader. Tamil do. Grammar (Pope's First). Arithmetic—Simple Rules. Geography—(Asia in general).

I shall, therefore, adopt this classification, premising, however, that it is not applicable to Village Schools, of which a separate account will be given.

22. Subtracting, then, the pupils in Village Schools, we have remaining 15,213 pupils distributed amongst the classes as follows:—

District.	College Classes.	6th or Matriculation Class.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
Madras Town	114	564	853	1,466	2,480	2,740	3,797	12,023
Chingleput	...	70	162	170	295	393	589	1,679
South Arcot	...	27	80	195	292	311	606	1,511
Total ...	114	661	1,095	1,831	3,076	3,444	4,992	15,213

23. A comparison of this table with the course of study set down in the Notification will give a tolerably accurate, although rather too favorable, view of the number of pupils who have advanced to any particular stage. The pupils in the College classes are those who have passed the Matriculation Examination and are reading for the F.A. Examination or the B.A. degree. But the pupils of the Presidency College are not included, as the Inspec-

4. In an imperfectly developed Zillah School, the work of preparing boys to pass the Matriculation Examination is carried on in the fifth class; in such cases the fee to be charged in the fifth class is that laid down in the scheme for the sixth class.

5. The managers of schools are at liberty, if they think fit, to charge sums in excess of those specified; but it is not permissible for them to charge lower sums without the express sanction, previously obtained, of the Director of Public Instruction, who is authorized to lower the scales temporarily in cases where he considers them to be likely to seriously affect the progress of education.

6. It is evident that the admission of any considerable body of free scholars into an institution would defeat the arrangements now sanctioned; accordingly, the Governor in Council prescribes that not more than 5 per cent. of the whole number of pupils in any school shall be free scholars. Under the head of free scholars are not to be included students upon endowments.

7. The Governor in Council observes that the scales now approved, though placed in immediate connection with Higher Grade Schools, are to be applied to Middle Grade Schools, the classes of which correspond more or less to the lower ones in a Zillah School. No scales are laid down for classes beneath the standard of the lowest in a Zillah School; the fees for such classes may generally be fixed by the managers of the schools.

8. In addition to the ordinary first month's fee, an entrance fee according to the following scale is to be charged when a pupil joins a school; and, should a student quit a school and subsequently rejoin it, a fresh entrance fee is to be demanded. No entrance fees are prescribed for Collegiate classes, *i.e.*, classes of students who have matriculated and are studying for the First Examination in Arts or for the Bachelor of Arts Examination:—

Class.	*Entrance Fee.*
Sixth or Matriculation Class	Rs. 3
Fifth and Fourth Classes	,, 2
Other Classes	,, 1

9. The rules now laid down are not to be applied to Mahomedan students for the present.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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for has no official relations with the Principal, and receives from him no returns.

24. *Village Schools.*—In many of the Village Schools which have not been inspected the pupils are not divided into classes, and there is very little method in the mode of instruction; but in the improved schools, classes have been formed, and printed text-books introduced. I could not, however, include even these in the statement appended to para. 22, for in the [illegible] furnished to me the number of pupils in each class is not shown.

25. But these schools being aided under the system of "payment for results," a considerable amount of information regarding them may be obtained from a consideration of the number of pupils presented for examination under each standard and passed under the different heads. The standards are given below,* and the number of pupils passed under the different heads of each is set down in the following table:—

* STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

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 5 times 5. 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 25 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 12 times 12.

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 [illegible] with explanation and paraphrase. The quantity to be brought up f[illegible] about half of the Third Book.

(2.)—*Writing*, from dictation, out of the Reading [illegible]

(3.)—*Arithmetic.* Moderately easy practical questi[illegible] and Simple Proportion.

(4.)—*Grammar* generally, as in Pope's First Catechism [illegible] Tamil [illegible] with application to the Reading Book.

(5.)—*Geography* of the Madras Presidency, with a general outline of the Geography of Hindoostan. 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 connection 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 English Reading Book.

(8.)—*English Grammar.* Etymology and the Syntax of simple sentences. Application to be made to the Reading Book.

Standard.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Passed in Vernacular Subjects.					Passed in English Subjects.		
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.
Madras and Chingleput.									
4th	29	24	26	17	19	21	18	22	18
3rd	300	253	288	208	120	140	138	132	...
2nd	827	646	682	618	...	...	...	...	...
1st	1,224	954	1,074	904	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,380	1,877	2,070	1,747	139	161	156	164	18
South Arcot.									
4th	93	29	87	26	37	38	21	46	22
3rd	229	96	213	127	53	81	63	98	...
2nd	602	233	495	446	...	...	...	...	...
1st	875	326	683	613	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,799	684	1,478	1,212	90	119	84	144	22
Total for Division ...	4,179	2,561	3,548	2,959	229	280	240	298	40

26. It appears then that of about 10,000 children in schools under inspection rather more than 4,000 were examined with the results given above.

27. From another return furnished by the Deputy-Inspector I find that 2,561 passed in Vernacular reading, 2,475 in reading and writing, and 2,060 in reading, writing, and arithmetic. This must, I think, be accounted a satisfactory result, for a fair proportion of the children passed these tests for the second and third standards, and a few for the fourth.

28. *Government expenditure.*—The expenditure of Government on education in this Division during the past year was—

			RS.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	...	...	21,937
Government Schools	...	...	71,622
Grants to Private Schools ...	...	...	1,08,374
		Total ...	2,01,933

29. The following analytical table shows the expenditure by Government, and also fro[illegible]ate Schools of each class, in each part of the Division[illegible] are those which educate up to the Matriculation sta[illegible] Schools are those which educate up to the fourth stand[illegible] "payment for results," and Lower Class Schools tho[illegible] the standard last mentioned.

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Expenditure on Private Schools of all Classes in the 3rd Division for the year 1871-72.

Name of District.	Higher Class Schools.			Middle Class Schools.			Lower Class Schools.			All Three Classes.		
	From Government.	Other Sources.	Total.	From Government.	Other Sources.	Total.	From Government.	Other Sources.	Total.	From Government.	Other Sources.	Total.
Boys' Schools.												
Madras	59,238	109,032	168,270	10,200	17,081	27,281	950	5,569	6,519	70,388	131,682	202,070
Chingleput	7,518	8,056	15,574	2,756	5,588	8,344	1,841	14,108	15,949	12,115	27,752	39,867
South Arcot	3,207	3,979	7,186	2,403	3,099	5,502	4,143	9,004	13,147	9,753	16,182	25,935
Total ...	69,963	121,067	191,030	15,359	25,768	41,127	6,934	28,681	35,615	92,256	175,616	267,872
Mixed Schools.												
Madras	...	...	...	1,916	4,362	6,278	806	3,651	4,457	2,722	8,013	10,735
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	50	684	734	...	...	...	50	684	734
Total ...	...	...	...	1,966	5,046	7,012	806	3,651	4,457	2,772	8,697	11,469
Girls' Schools.												
Madras	1,247	7,247	8,494	9,203	25,961	35,164	1,956	6,627	8,583	12,406	39,835	52,241
Chingleput	...	...	...	735	1,878	2,613	...	...	...	735	1,878	2,613
South Arcot	...	...	...	205	336	541	...	...	...	205	336	541
Total ...	1,247	7,247	8,494	10,143	28,175	38,318	1,956	6,627	8,583	13,346	42,049	55,395
Boys', Mixed, and Girls' Schools ...	71,210	128,314	199,524	27,468	59,089	86,457	9,696	38,959	48,655	108,374	226,362	334,636

30. In Madras the Government paid 32 per cent. of the whole cost of schools under inspection, in Chingleput 30 per cent., and in South Arcot 37 per cent.

31. The difference in the per-centage for Chingleput and South Arcot arises in this way. In Chingleput the Deputy Inspector was unable to inspect the Village Schools, until just before the close of the year, and consequently the grants were, most of them, paid after the 31st of March last, and do not appear in the account. In South Arcot this was not the case.

32. *School fees.*—Under the head fees, fines, &c., the total is Rupees 1,07,869, or nearly the same sum as that contributed by Government. The total cost of educating pupils in schools under inspection was, therefore, defrayed in tolerably equal proportions by their parents, by the Government, and from subscriptions and endowments.

33. In the case of Govindu Naidoo's Primary School I find that the school fee collections and the sum contributed by Government when added together exceed the whole expenditure by Rupees 356-3-6. It appears then that the Trustees of Patchcappah's Charities not only incurred no expense in connection with this school during the past year, but actually found it a source of income. I believe there are a few other Private Schools in the Presidency under equally prosperous management, and I have therefore noticed this point as one worthy of consideration.

Primary Education, Madras.

34. *Mode of investigating their condition.*—The Madras Government, in their Order, dated the 29th of November 1871, No. 361, requested the Director of Public Instruction to submit a special report on the state of primary education in Madras, and, in giving effect to the order, the Director adopted the following course. A number of head masters of Talaq Schools, and other persons possessing some educational experience, were employed to obtain information, one or more of these agents was told off to each Municipal Division, and all worked under the superintendence of Mr. Vigiarangum Moodelliar, the Deputy Inspector of Schools. Each agent was supplied with a large number of blank forms, and was required to visit all the Primary Schools in the area assigned to him, and enter the information collected under the appropriate heads in these forms. The headings were necessarily very numerous, for the Government required the information specified in para. 9 of G. O., dated 28th of April 1871. After all the information procurable had been collected the papers were brought to my office. Mr. Powell requested me to write an account of these schools and incorporate it in this report. I may remark that, although the actual compilation of the report has thus devolved on me, the far more laborious task of totalling and summarizing the rough returns fell to the share of the Deputy Inspector, Mr. Vigiarungum Moodelliar, by whom it was performed with the greatest care.

35. *Number of schools and pupils.*—The total number of these Primary Schools is 577, managed by 704 masters, and attended by 13,588 children, of whom 11,796 are boys and 1,792 girls. Of the girls, 160 are Dancing girls and 51 Mahomedans.

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36. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers, and pupils in each of the eight Municipal Divisions:—

Divisions.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.
1st	76	87	1,405	256	1,661
2nd	149	191	2,563	616	3,179
3rd	85	100	2,341	137	2,478
4th	13	16	270	2	272
5th	86	110	1,669	354	2,023
6th	20	24	478	12	490
7th	91	116	2,231	312	2,543
8th	57	60	839	103	942
Total ...	577	704	11,796	1,792	13,588

37. *Population of each Municipal Division.*—Mr. Gover, the Census Officer, has kindly furnished me with a statement showing the population of each Division—

Division.	Population.
1st	65,547
2nd	75,326
3rd	50,957
4th	9,791
5th	65,491
6th	19,390
7th	69,568
8th	41,482
Total ...	397,552

38. The number of pupils is very roughly speaking in the ratio of the population of the several Divisions; but the 7th Division, with nearly 70,000 inhabitants, has only 65 pupils more than the 3rd Division with less than 51,000. In the 3rd Division moreover there are many very large schools of the higher and middle class, such as the Free Church, the Church of Scotland, the London Mission, and others, whereas in the 7th Division there are hardly any schools of this kind. This anomaly is explained by the fact that Triplicane is the most densely populated part of the 7th Division, and is mainly inhabited by Mussulmans, who have not so clear a perception of the advantages of education as the Hindus.

39. *School buildings.*—Of the school buildings 356 are pials, 186 are inner rooms, and 35 are whole houses.

40. Of these buildings, 117 have terraced roofs, 398 tiled roofs, and 62 thatched roofs.

41. 365 buildings are occupied rent free, 157 are rented, and 55 are owned by the masters.

42. *Castes of teachers.*—Of the teachers, 151 are Brahmins, 413 Sudras, 63 Mahomedans, 3 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 51 Native Christians, and 18 Pariahs. As might have been anticipated most of the teachers are Sudras, but the Brahmins also muster pretty strong. The Pariahs employed in Elementary Mission Schools are generally Converts who are included under the head "Native Christians," and therefore the 18 in the above list must be

understood to be unconnected with any Missionary Society. The three Europeans are, I believe, women employed to teach needle-work.

43. *Age of teachers.*—The following table gives information as to the age of the teachers.

—	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	From 60 to 70.	From 70 to 80.	Total.
Number of Teachers.	63	189	161	132	92	57	10	704

Teachers over 40 years of age are not perhaps likely to be much improved by contact with Inspecting Schoolmasters; and of such teachers there are nearly 300.

44. *Previous education of teachers.*—510 teachers had themselves been educated in Pial Schools only, and 194 had received instruction in schools of a higher class.

45. *How long employed as teachers.*—The average time that these persons have been employed in teaching is 11 years. It may, I think, be inferred that the profession is not taken up for short periods, in the temporary absence of any other mode of obtaining a livelihood, but that the majority enter on it deliberately as an occupation for life. And this surmise is corroborated by the assertion of the greater number of the teachers that they have never been otherwise employed.

46. *Average income of teachers.*—The average income of these masters, as derived from information supplied by themselves, is Rupees 7 per mensem. But there is reason to suspect that it is really more, for many of them, no doubt, think it their interest to understate their receipts.

47. *Castes of pupils.*—I now give the number of pupils of each caste:—

Brahmins	471
Sudras	10,073
Mahomedans	1,376
Native Christians	575
Pariahs	1,080
Europeans	5
East Indians	8
Total ...	13,588

48. I have not been able to ascertain the number of people of each caste, as the figures are not yet finally adjusted in Mr. Gover's Office; and I am, therefore, unable to say whether there is any correspondence with the numbers given in the preceding paragraph.

49. *Pariahs.*—In 26 schools Pariahs are admitted; but they are separated from the boys of other castes. In the other schools, excepting of course those attended exclusively by Pariah children, they are not admitted.

50. *Rate of school fee.*—The rate of school fee varies very much, but is less in the Missionary Schools than in any others. Every master was asked what rates prevailed in his school, and in most cases it was found that there were two or three rates. The number of instances in which each had been given was afterwards totalled, and the following is the result.

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—	Under 1 Anna.	From 1 to 2 Annas.	From 2 to 4 Annas.	From 4 to 8 Annas.	From 8 Annas to 1 Rupee.
Number of Schools in which each rate was levied	40	317	408	318	127

Of course the total of these numbers will not give the number of schools, since, as stated above, two or three rates were often found in the same school, in a few instances rates considerably higher than these were charged. In one Mahomedan School the fee was Rupees 4, in another Rupees $3\frac{1}{2}$, and in seven others Rupees 2. In one Hindu School also the fee was Rupees 4, and in three others Rupees 2.

51. As a general rule the fee collected is proportioned to the means of the parents, and is altogether independent of the nature of the instruction imparted: but in some instances, and more especially in Mission Schools, the contrary rule prevails.

52. *Languages taught.*—In regard to the languages taught the following table gives accurate information.

1 Language.						2 Languages.						3 Languages.				4 Languages.	
Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	English.	Persian.	Arabic.	Persian and Arabic.	Tamil and Telugu.	Tamil and English.	Telugu and English.	Hindustani and Arabic.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Tamil, Telugu, and English.	Telugu, English, and Sanskrit.	Hindustani, Arabic, and Persian.	Tamil, Telugu, and Sanskrit.	English, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani.	Total.
234	132	3	2	3	22	4	41	42	20	11	4	37	1	19	1	1	577

53. The number of schools in which Telugu *only* is taught is large in comparison with the Telugu population. But I am informed that many Tamil children are taught Telugu before they begin the study of their mother tongue, as it is thought that they learn Tamil with facility afterwards on account of the greater simplicity of its alphabet; whereas if Tamil is learned first, Telugu is acquired with great difficulty.

54. The number of schools in which Hindustani *only* is taught is only three. The fact is, the Mahomedans look on this language as suited only to the ordinary business of life; Persian is the language of polite society, and Arabic is esteemed on religious grounds, and no one is considered to be decently educated who has not some acquaintance with one or the other.

55. *List of books in use.*—The list of text-books in various languages used in these schools is a very long one, but it would not be fitting to omit it, for in the case of each book we have ascertained the number of schools in which it is used, and this information is of great interest. I may remark that in many, if not most cases, the "books" are manuscripts on cadjan leaves.

List of Books in use in the Primary Schools, Madras.

Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
English.	
Prose Reading.	
Primer No. I. (C. V. E. S.) ...	1
Do. „ II. do. ...	1
First Book (M. S. B. S.) ...	59
Second do. do. ...	24
Third do. do. ...	4
First do. (C. V. E. S.) ...	6
Second do. do. ...	4
Third do. do. ...	8
Fourth do. do. ...	1
Fifth do. do. ...	1
Fourth do. ...	2
Murray's Spelling Book ...	31
Mavor's do. ...	2
Guide to Spelling ...	5
Spelling Book Superseded ...	2
Dialogue ...	6
Sequel to Reader No. 1 ...	1
Bovery's do. „ 1 ...	1
Calcutta do. „ 1 ...	1
Moral Tales ...	1
Catechism ...	2
Anglo-Tamil Primer ...	1
Vocabulary No. I. ...	40
Do. „ II. ...	8
Grammar.	
[illegible] ...	4
Elements of do. ...	143
Principles of do. ...	2
Morgan's do. ...	2
Murray's Abridgment of Grammar	1
Grammatical Primer ...	7
Arithmetic.	
Bradshaw's Arithmetic ...	4
Arithmetic ...	4
Geography.	
Geographical Primer ...	5
Catechism of Geography ...	7
Cliff's do. ...	18
Outlines of do. (C. V. E. S.) ...	1
History.	
Handyside's History of India ...	1
Gunaprakasa Moodelly's do. ...	1
Garrett's History of India (Small)	1
Morris' do. ...	3

Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
Tamil.	
Prose Reading.	
Arichuvadi ...	104
Peyarchuvadi ...	16
Primer ... (C. V. E. S.) ...	1
Primer No. I. (C. V. E. S.) ...	4
Do. „ II. do. ...	2
First Book (P. I. P.) ...	74
Second do. do. ...	56
Third do. do. ...	15
First do. (C. V. E. S.) ...	23
Second do. do. ...	21
Third do. do. ...	17
Bodavachanam ...	2
Balabodam ...	4
Calviyolnekam ...	1
Cathamanjari ...	15
Panchatantram ...	13
Kapilavasagam ...	1
Rangacharitram ...	1
Nithisaravackiam ...	3
Thennalraman Stories ...	1
Pannirandu Mantri do. ...	1
Nalachacravarthi do. ...	1
Morris' Selections ...	1
Scripture ...	12
Grammar.	
Pope's Grammar No. I. ...	69
Do. „ II. ...	5
Mahalingiah's Grammar ...	8
Visagaperumal's do. ...	1
Rajagopal's do. ...	1
Nannul ...	5
Arithmetic.	
Lackam ...	89
Nejlackam ...	18
Pollackam ...	1
Siddilakam ...	2
Euchavadi ...	90
Colenso's Arithmetic ...	14
Geography.	
Madras Presidency ...	22
Manual of Geography ...	4
Geography (U. G. K. S.) ...	4
History.	
Brief Sketches of Asia ...	6

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List of Books in use in the Primary Schools, Madras.

Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
Tamil.—(Contd.)	
Poetry.	
Attichudi ...	180
Kondravendan ...	121
Vettiverkai ...	30
Vackundam ...	70
Nalvali ...	21
Nanneri ...	15
Nidinerivilackam ...	5
Minor Poets ...	97
Tivagaram ...	182
Ulganidi ...	30
Velamugattu ...	56
Nidivenba ...	21
Poetical Anthology ...	5
Vivekasintamani ...	2
Kural ...	18
Naladiyar ...	16
Pillaithamil ...	11
Tirukadugam ...	1
Kambaramayanam ...	1
Pillayar Agaval ...	1
Chintamani ...	1
Naidatham ...	15
Kristnantudu ...	38
Palamolivilackam ...	1
Tiruppugal ...	57
Kandarandadi ...	3
Sannadi Murai ...	8
Kandar Alangaram ...	1
Arichandra Puranam ...	1
Arunachella do. ...	16
Vadavur do. ...	1
Tiruvilayadal ...	1
Arappalisvara Satagam ...	40
Kumarisa do. ...	21
Narayana do. ...	20
Manavala Narayana do. ...	41
Tiruvengada Satagam ...	4
Tiruvenkadu do. ...	2
Govinda do. ...	4
Embiran do. ...	1
Tandalayar do. ...	16
Arunagiri Anthathi ...	61
Tiruvengadath do. ...	5
Kandar do. ...	3
Murugar do. ...	3
Kadavul do. ...	2
Arulath do. ...	1
Tiruvarangath do. ...	3
Padithuppath do. ...	1
Abirami do. ...	18
Tiruvengada Malai ...	19
Sonacella do. ...	4
Namachivaya do. ...	1
Tandalayar do. ...	1

Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
Soundari Malai ...	1
Kasi do. ...	1
Arunaickalambagam ...	6
Rangakkalambagam ...	37
Vengada Venba ...	3
Arunagiriar's Poems ...	1
Tayumanavar's do. ...	3
Tiruvasagam ...	3
Perinbackadal ...	3
Tavasindu ...	1
Adaikala Malai ...	1
Nadutherval Ula ...	1
Mada Ula ...	2
Nazarathkalamabagam ...	1
Alasammanai ...	1
Manavallikkadal ...	1
Nigandu ...	63
Telugu.	
Prose Reading.	
Balachitcha ...	107
Pedda Balachitcha ...	4
Atcharakutcham ...	16
First Book (P. I. P.) ...	57
Second do. do. ...	58
Third do. do. ...	9
First do. (C. V. E. S.) ...	1
Second do. do. ...	1
Sardapadamanjari ...	9
Bagavatam ...	1
Prabavala ...	2
Vikramarka Stories ...	3
Panchatantram ...	51
Nithichandrica ...	2
Barutasanitri ...	26
Grammar.	
Seshiah's Grammar ...	2
Venkiah's do. ...	20
Savundranayagam's do. ...	2
Chinniah's do. ...	2
Viyakaranam ...	14
Sutraniyakaragam ...	1
Vibactichandrica ...	28
Vibactibodini ...	44
Narayanabattiam ...	3
Arithmetic.	
Lackalu ...	9
Colenso's Arithmetic ...	7
Geography.	
Manual of Geography ...	4
Madras Presidency ...	4
Chinatambi's Geography ...	1
Geography (U. G. K. S.) ...	10

List of Books in use in the Primary Schools, Madras.

Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
TELUGU.—(*Contd.*)	
History.	
Brief Sketches of Asia	4
History of India (U. G. K. S.) ...	8
Poetry.	
Nithi Sangraham	121
Srinithi Sangraham	10
Andranama Sangraham	56
Nalacharitra	26
Rangsnada Ramayanam	1
Santchepa do.	24
Gazendra Motcham	26
Rukmani Kaliyanam	51
Sitha do.	1
Garudachelam	6
Sugrivavijayam	3
Kalingamardanam	1
Balabagavatam	2
Prahaladacharitra...	5
Bartruhari	1
Narayana Satakam	2
Sumati do.	89
Dasaradi do.	3
Soundraraja do.	1
Kalastri do.	1
Narasima do.	2
Kristna do.	1
Baskara do.	1
Sribari do.	1
Lavanya do.	1
Vemana do.	7
Mallikarjuna do.	1
Barata Sanitri	26
Adiparvam	22
Baratam	2
Saptamaskandam	60
Dasamaskandam	1
Sabaparvam	6
Uddiyogaparvam	1
Baskara Ramayanam	1
Kuchelopackiyanam	3
Gopalavilasam	2
Bilhaniyam	1
Radikasantwanam	1
SANSKRIT.	
Grammar.	
Sabdapadamanjari	17
Bashamanjari	4
Virdisangraham	1

Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
Poetry.	
Amaram	130
Balaramayanam	106
Raguvansam	2
Ramayana Sangraham	12
Nithisastram	4
HINDUSTANI.	
Prose Reading.	
Aklak-i-Hindee	1
Seerath-ul-Najath...	20
Hekayath-Lateefa	2
Chehul Sabak	3
Akwanoosafa	2
Gulistan	5
Zanajur	1
Chardurvesh	2
Surath-ul-Islam	22
Alif-bay-Bajooz	3
Bakavalee	1
Zeenathool-Abyad	1
Maiyoosath-ul-Nabwaun	1
Hidayuteen-Nisa	1
Zarooruth-ul-Emam	1
Zarooruth-ul-Mooslamun	1
Grammar.	
Taleem Nama	5
Geography.	
Geography Hindustani	1
History.	
History of Hindustan	1
Poetry.	
Akayud Nama	1
Adab-oon-Nisa	2
Masnavi Hussen	2
Char Koorsee	1
PERSIAN.	
Prose Reading.	
Hekayat Lateefa	13
Mooktasaroo'l Loogath	10
Teofatool Masadar	1
Insha Sibyan	9

List of Books in use in the Primary Schools, Madras.

Title of Books.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
PERSIAN.—(*Contd.*)	
Prose Reading.—(Contd.)	
Gulistan	15
Insha Kaleefa	4
Anwari-Sooboyli	1
Akayud Aga	1
Mifta-hoos-Salath...	1
Dustoor-oos-Sibyan	1
Hakayuth-i-dilpasund	1
Aklak-i-danish	1
Mani	...
Grammar.	
Amadun	22
Char Chamun	1
Tasreef-farsee	1

Title of Books.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
Poetry.	
Nam-i-huck	1
Pund Nasua	1
Yousoof-Zeeleeka	3
ARABIC.	
Prose Reading.	
Alhum kajooz	1
Shurhay Veckaya...	1
Do. Moolla	1
Do. Tahzeeb...	1
Kunza zooth dakayah	1
Grammar.	
Kafeeya	1
Ouzan	1
Surf-i-meer	1
Zoobatha	1
Juth Malee	1

56. It is curious to observe the great preponderance of poetry over prose in the Tamil and Telugu languages; the Prose Readers are only 41 in number, but of Poetical works there are 114. In Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic the case is exactly the reverse, the number of Prose Readers being 34, and the Poetical works 7 only. The fact is that in Tamil and Telugu schools of this class it is usual to learn Poetry by heart without the slightest attempt to understand the meaning; whereas in the Mahomedan schools I am assured on good authority that, with the exception of the Koran, the meaning of all the books read is taught. Thus it appears that the Mahomedans, who are so backward in higher and middle class education, conduct their elementary schools with much greater intelligence than the Hindus. It is lamentable to have to record that in 446 of the 577 schools visited, it was found that no attempt is made to understand and explain what is read.

57. *Writing materials.*—In 279 schools the pupils write on paper, in 166 on boards, in 296 on cadjans, in 307 on slates, and in 263 on sand. The use of paper and slates is, no doubt, an innovation, and it is satisfactory to find it so common.

58. *Incompetence of masters.*—The agents who collected the information I have given, all agree in saying that the masters are, as a rule, grossly ignorant, that they attend their schools very irregularly, and that in punishing their pupils they show very little regard for justice or mercy. One of the agents employed says that he found some masters playing at cards, and others fast asleep during school hours.

59. *Account of Mahomedan Schools.*—The work of collecting statistics of schools in Triplicane was assigned to Abdur Razzack Sahib. As information

relating to Mahomedan schools is of special value, and as this gentleman's account of them is interesting, and followed by some sensible suggestions for their improvement, I shall here give an extract from his report.

* * * * "To give you an idea of a Mussulman school in this Division, it is invariably held in a room, verandah, or hall of a house, with the exception of two, one of which is held in an out-house of the Big Mosque, and the other in a religious house, called Nuksha. The floor is matted; the little ones squat down in rows, or you find them resting on their folded knees; the latter is always the case when the boy appears before the master to take his lesson. He dare not assume any other position, this being considered the most respectful. The master takes his seat on a carpet, or on a mat of finer texture. He has a pillow behind the back to lean against. The books for his use are generally ranged by his side or in the front. When a master can afford it, he has a writing desk (an oblong-shaped box of $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ foot) before him, with a brass spittoon by his side. A rosary and a tooth brush (the root of a tree which grows wild in Arabia Felix) find a place by the other side, or are hung to a nail within reach. Fast by the master is the instrument of castigation, a strip of leather cut to a fashion. With this the boy is belabored mercilessly when he provokes the master in failing to repeat his lesson, or misconducting himself. The only occasion on which he is permitted to hold out his hand to receive punishment is when he comes late. The books used are either manuscript or lithographed. The Koran is generally manuscript, for several think it is sinful to use lithograph or print. The books are preserved in a satchel. The Koran is placed on a wooden frame carried with the satchel, for it is reckoned profane to place it even on a matted or carpeted floor. Arithmetic and Geography are totally absent from all schools, one or two excepted. This is a matter much to be regretted. The advantages of these lessons were pointed out to all the masters, and every one said that he would introduce them before long. So far as I know I have not seen any book with meanings of the text as they have in Tamil; so the meaning of Persian and Hindustani is better taught in Mussulman than in Tamil schools, though not in such a manner as could be desired. A boy is rarely taught to express the meaning of the text freely in his own words. The meaning of the Koran is not attempted at all, even in schools where the Arabic language is taught. There is comparatively little rote work in these schools.

"There are some schools which call for special remarks. First I would notice Padsha's School on the Triplicane High Road, being by far the largest indigenous Mussulman school in Madras (or rather in the Presidency as far as I know) with an attendance of 270 boys. It is held in an out-house of the Big Mosque, and would be capable of doing much good if it were properly remodelled, and a proper system of instruction introduced. Padsha Sahib, the proprietor and manager of the school, is a gentleman who persists in running in the old groove. All the masters are paid by him, and the boys are admitted gratis. The chief work consists in religious teaching, though other books are also taught. Whilst examining his school I pointed out to Padsha Sahib, who stayed with me all the time I was there, the advantages of system, discipline, and method, and the defects under which his school labors. He listened to me very attentively and admitted the defects frankly, and asked me if I would undertake to remedy them. I consented to render him help, time

97.97

permitting, and told him this was just what inspection meant. When he placed his school under inspection, I continued, he would have to pay attention to discipline, to introduce the approved system, and correct the faults that might be pointed out. While doing this his masters would receive aid. The pecuniary gain would necessarily stimulate them to greater exertion; his school boys would acquit themselves creditably, and thus he would gain credit and a good name for his charitable exertions. He seemed to be impressed by what I said, but some one appears to have poisoned his mind against inspection by covert insinuations to the effect that the Government will take away the building from him, forbid religious teaching, introduce translations of their books, and force him to teach English. When they do this, he will, say his advisers, be the cause of this sacrilege in that holy place. This I conceive to be the cause of his declining to place his school under inspection. He has, however, expressed his intention to call on me, after his intended journey to his Jagheer, in order to learn more of the particulars of the salary grant and results' system. He is a wealthy merchant, possessing great influence, and is known to spend somewhere about Rupees 12,000 on almsgiving in the month of Ramzan. To gain over one like him to our way of thinking, and induce him to appropriate a portion of his misdirected liberality to educational purposes, would prove very beneficial as affording an impetus to Mussulman education in the district. Hyder Hossain Sahib's is likely to prove a good school for the Persian language, as it is situated in the midst of several respectable Mussulman families who are anxious to teach that language to their children above anything else. Though the attendance was small at the time of my visit, I was assured by some of the parents that they would hereafter attend to the school and bring it forward in a manner that would make it deserving the aid it might receive. The master is a first rate Persian and Arabic scholar, and the people informed me that they were unaware of the fact that Government would assist Mussulman schools and promote the study of the Persian and Arabic languages. I took this opportunity to inform them that any good school is likely to receive aid in some way or the other, and more particularly a Mussulman school, since the Government of India in their recent Resolution have asked the Governments of the other Presidencies for their opinion as to the best means of promoting Mussulman education and the study of Persian and Arabic literature in the country.

"It would have been well if I had been furnished with printed papers similar to those in Tamil and Telugu, containing the standards of examination required for payment by results. This would have at once given the Mussulman teachers an idea of the test required. In the absence of such copies I was obliged to explain to every one of them that books corresponding to the tests laid down in the Tamil and Telugu papers would before long be selected and published by the Director of Public Instruction. Hindustani books corresponding to the Tamil I., II., and III. Books should, I think, be printed or lithographed and placed within their reach at a low price; an elementary work on Arithmetic, say, at a couple of annas, and maps are also required to be provided. The results' rules should, also, be printed and distributed among the people."

60. *Plan for improving these schools.*—In order that education in this town may rest on a sound basis, it is obviously a matter of the greatest importance to make these Primary Schools efficient instruments for the education of the

mass of the population. The simplest, perhaps the only, way of effecting this is to bring them under inspection, and aid them under the system of "payment for results." The Government has already sanctioned the appointment of two Inspecting Schoolmasters by the Municipality, but two are not enough for the work. There ought, in my opinion, to be four (of whom one should be a Mahomedan) working under the supervision of a Deputy Inspector specially appointed to look after primary education in Madras. Mr. Vigiarungum Moodelliar, the Deputy Inspector of Madras and Saidapet, has already much more work than he can get through, and it would be utterly impossible for him, in addition to his present duties, to examine the large number of schools which would, after a time, apply for grants. The duties of the two Deputies would be perfectly distinct, and would not clash in any way.

61. *Government and Private Schools.*—Having completed my account of the state of primary education in Madras, I shall give a somewhat more detailed account of the Government Schools and those under inspection. The list of Private Schools is a very long one; only a fraction of them have been inspected during the year, and it would be impossible to notice all the schools included even in that fraction within the limits of this report. I shall, therefore, say a few words about each of the more important schools, and, for information in regard to the rest, I must beg to refer you to the special reports forwarded to your office.

62. *Normal School, Madras.*—At the late University Examinations, the Government Normal School, Madras, was anything but successful. Of the F.A. pupils 4 out of 11 passed, and of the Matriculation candidates 1 out of 5. In explanation of these failures, the Acting Principal, Mr. Moss, states that the existence of a B.A. class, until it collapsed in September last, was a source of embarrassment, as there were up to that time only two masters in charge of three classes; and also that the boys were so much in arrears with their English subjects when he took charge in April last that he had to hurry through the work, and had no time for revision.

63. I gave the senior F.A. class two papers—one in English (Paradise Lost, Book IV., and two Cantos of the Corsair), and one in Algebra and Trigonometry. The paper on English was fairly answered, the marks gained averaging over one-third of the maximum; but in the paper on Trigonometry the pupils were not so successful, gaining on an average rather less than one-fourth marks. Some of the boys know very little of this subject, and both hard work and careful teaching will be required to enable them to pass in it next December.

64. The junior F.A. class was not examined, as all the pupils composing it had recently passed the Matriculation Examination.

65. To the fifth or highest class in the Practising School I gave one paper on Scott's Marmion, and another on Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid. Both these papers were fairly answered.

66. Below the fifth or highest class the Practising School is divided into two departments—Tamil and Telugu. The pupils passed, on the whole, a fair examination.

67. I attended two criticism lessons, and was on each occasion gratified with the manner in which they were conducted.

68. I also attended a lecture on Method given by Mr. Moss to the Normal Students. Mr. Fowler's book on that subject was the text, but the lecturer superadded many important explanations and illustrations. In this school one gentleman lectures on Method, and another has charge of the Practising School. This it seems to me is a mistake. He who expounds the principles of teaching ought, also, I think, to see that they are applied in practice.

69. Ten passed students of the school were appointed to masterships during the year, but many vacancies were caused by the promotion of Taluq Schoolmasters and others to new appointments included under the head "Inspecting Agency," so that the Normal Students had this year a better chance than usual of getting employment.

70. *Normal School, Trichinopoly.*—The Normal School at Trichinopoly was inspected in December last. The pupils composing the Normal class were not examined, as they had all passed at the Teachers' Certificate Examination held in August last, with the exception of a few who passed the year before.

71. A criticism lesson was given in my presence, but under the superintendence of the head master, by a fourth grade student. It was an English lesson to one of the junior classes of the Practising School, and the text-book was the First Reader. The teacher acquitted himself pretty well, but of course was not perfect, and at the conclusion of the lesson, the other Normal Students, at the invitation of the head master, freely criticised his mode of proceeding. This has, I believe, been proved to be a useful exercise to all concerned, and I must say that the head master, Mr. Winfred, conducted the lesson with great propriety, and that his own remarks were characterised by considerable judgment.

72. I examined the Normal class *vivâ voce*, and somewhat cursorily on Mr. Fowler's text-book on "Discipline and Instruction," and they answered to my satisfaction. The book is, however, at present incomplete, and several chapters should be added containing special instructions as to the best mode of teaching each of the more important subjects.

73. In the Practising School there were 208 pupils divided into four classes; the fourth class answered fairly in English, but not so well in Arithmetic, and their knowledge of Geography was very imperfect. The classes below the fourth do not call for special remark, but I may mention that Geography was a weak point throughout the school.

74. *Madrissa.*—The Madrissa was inspected at the beginning of September last.

75. The sixth and fifth classes were examined by means of written question papers, and the other classes *vivâ voce*.

76. The sixth class answered fairly in English and also in Arithmetic, but poorly in Euclid and Algebra.

77. The fifth class passed fairly in all subjects.

78. In both classes, however, the pupils were very weak in English composition.

79. The fourth class was fair in English, but poor in Geography, and broke down altogether in Arithmetic and Euclid.

80. The three divisions of the third class all failed in Arithmetic, and two of them were unsatisfactory in Geography.

81. One of the divisions of the second class failed in Arithmetic, and the other in Geography.

82. Finally, the two divisions of the first class were poor both in English and Geography.

83. The results of the examination in Tamil were not satisfactory, and the classification of the pupils was almost incomprehensible.

84. *Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School.*—The Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School was inspected in March last.

85. The fourth or highest class was examined by means of written question papers; the results were uniformly satisfactory, and reflect credit on the head master. The pupils gained on an average 56 per cent. of the marks assigned to English, 62 per cent. in Arithmetic, 45 per cent. in Tamil, and 72 per cent. in History.

86. In the classes below the fourth, the results were satisfactory on the whole, but there were some deficiencies. The second class was poor in Arithmetic; the first class, Division B, failed in Geography, and the first class, Division A, had been taught addition without previously learning notation.

87. At the late Matriculation Examination, one boy passed from this school, and was ranked fifteenth in the second class, being the first Mahomedan in the list; another boy also passed the same examination after only six months further study in the Madrissa.

88. *Zillah School, Cuddalore.*—The Zillah School, Cuddalore, was inspected at the close of March last.

89. To the sixth or senior class I gave two question papers—one on English and the other on Mathematics, and both were answered very fairly.

90. The fifth and lower classes also passed, on the whole, a fair examination.

91. The Deputy Inspector reports that the Tamil of the sixth and fifth classes was in many respects satisfactory, but that some of the boys spelt very badly.

92. His report on the fourth class is not so favorable; the boys failed in the explanation of words and phrases and in Grammar.

93. The other classes seem to have done tolerably well.

94. This school has not as yet been so successful as could be wished in passing pupils at the University Matriculation Examination. In December last only two boys passed, and they were both low in the list.

95. Mr. Perrett is a man of very good abilities, but I am inclined to think that he is not very popular with the people at Cuddalore. It seems to me that it would be a good plan to arrange for an exchange between him and the head master of some other Zillah School.

96. *Taluq Schools, Chingleput.*—There are five Taluq Schools in the Chingleput District, one of which was inspected by me in December, and the other four by Mr. Vigiarungum in March last, while I was touring in South Arcot.

97. The following is a list of these schools, showing the locality in which each is situated, and the number of pupils attending it:—

Locality.	No. of Pupils.
Trivellore	72
Poonamallee	74
Kunnathur	37
Stripermatur	22
Ponneri	28
Total ...	233

98. The attendance, it is observed, is very poor, except at the two first schools in the list.

99. The Trivellore School was examined by me in December last. The number on the rolls was not so great as it had been in previous years, and it seems as if the school were gradually succumbing to the superior attractions of one supported by the Free Church of Scotland, which is close to it and has a more powerful teaching staff. The head master was, however, fighting bravely, although overmatched, and the results of my examination on the whole were satisfactory. The school is divided into five classes, the highest of which was reading Selections in English Poetry, No. 2, and had got to compound proportion in Arithmetic. The Deputy Inspector's Report on the Tamil studies is most satisfactory.

100. The Poonamalee School passed, on the whole, a pretty fair examination, but English reading was a weak point, and the assistant master is stated to be a man of poor attainments.

101. In the schools at Kunnathur, Stripermatur, and Ponneri the standards reached are low and the attendance poor. The Stripermatur School is the most backward of the three; the Deputy Inspector says that it has never thriven, and recommends that it be abolished.

102. *Taluq Schools, South Arcot.*—In the South Arcot District there are nine Taluq Schools, of which the following is a list:—

Locality.	No. of Pupils.
Villapuram	66
Tindevanum	48
Punrooty	35
Old Town, Cuddalore	48
Porto Novo	37
Virdachellum	57
Kalikurchi	38
Trickalore	49
Trinomalay	27
Total ...	405

103. The Villapuram School is divided into five classes; the highest reading in English Poetical Selections, No. 1, and in Arithmetic compound proportion. The pupils generally passed a fair examination, except in Arithmetic. The school-house is a square with internal cloisters, and is ventilated by only one small window opposite the entrance.

104. The school at Tindevanum is divided into four classes. At my inspection I found it in a tolerably satisfactory condition.

105. At Punrooty the results of my examination were not unsatisfactory, but the greater number of the boys were in the lowest class; the attendance in the other classes was miserably small, being five in the second, four in the third, and four in the fourth.

106. The school at the Old Town, Cuddalore, is a very poor one; there are 29 boys in the first class, six in the second, and six in the third. The boys in the third class were reading the Second Book of Lessons and learning the compound rules in Arithmetic.

107. The Porto Novo School is progressing; it is divided into four classes. At inspection the results were satisfactory.

108. The Virdachellum School has deteriorated during the year; there has been a falling off both in the attendance and in the efficiency of the teaching.

109. The Deputy Inspector, who examined the schools at Trickalore and Kalikurchi, reports favorably on the former, but says that the head master of the latter is inefficient.

110. The worst school of all was that at Trinomalay. The attendance was poor, and the head master incompetent. He has since been transferred to an assistant mastership in another school and replaced by a better teacher.

111. These Taluq Schools are certainly not a very successful feature in the general scheme of education, and the aggregate attendance in them has diminished considerably during the past year. Both the Deputy Inspectors say that this diminution is a consequence of the increased rates of school fee paid since September last. I dare say it is, but at the same time I am inclined to think that, had the Taluq Schools been really popular, the increased rate would have been paid. I believe that the people have a liking for their own Village Schools, and that it is in improving these that the exertions of the Deputy Inspectors and the public money is most advantageously bestowed.

112. *Aided Schools.*—I turn now to the Aided Schools; it is impossible to speak of them individually on account of their great number, but I append three tables showing their relative success at the late University Examinations. In these tables I have included the Government Institutions and even the Presidency College (with which I have no official connection), in order that the Private Schools and Colleges may be compared with them.

Matriculation Examination, December 1871.

Name of Institution.	No. passed in 1st Class.	No. passed in 2nd Class.	Total.
Presidency College	1	27	28
Free Church Institution, Madras	2	21	23
Patcheappah's High School	...	16	16
Doveton Protestant College	2	6	8
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	2	6	8
Hindu Proprietary School	1	7	8
High School, Sydapet	...	6	6
St. Mary's Seminary	...	5	5
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	...	5	5
Free Church School, Conjeveram	...	4	4
Sullivan's Garden Seminary	...	4	4
Church of Scotland Institution, Madras	...	4	4
Madrissa-i-Azam	...	3	3
Wesleyan Mission School, Madras	...	2	2
Cuddalore Zillah School	...	2	2
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery	...	2	2
London Mission School, Madras	...	2	2
A. V. School, Mylapore	...	1	1
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedumbaram	...	1	1
Normal School, Trichinopoly	...	1	1
Normal School, Madras	...	1	1
Total for 3rd Division ...	8	126	134

First Examination in Arts, December 1871.

Name of Institution.	No. passed in 1st Class.	No. passed in 2nd Class.	Total.
Presidency College	10	8	18
Free Church Institution, Madras	2	6	8
Doveton College	...	3	3
Government Normal School, Madras	...	4	4
Total for 3rd Division ...	12	21	33

Bachelor of Arts Examination, February 1872.

Name of Institution.	No. passed in 2nd Class.	No. passed in 3rd Class.	Total.
Presidency College	15	9	24
Free Church Institution	2	3	5
Doveton College	2	...	2
Total for 3rd Division ...	19	12	31

113. *Free Church Mission Institution.*—Of these Private Schools, the Free Church Institution is by far the most advanced. In the Matriculation Examination it ran the Presidency College very close, and, though it is beaten with respect to the number who passed, it has two first class men, whereas the Presidency College has only one. But in the higher examinations it follows the chief Government College at a very long interval.

114. *Patcheappah's High School.*—The next school in the list, as far as the Matriculation Examination is concerned, is Patcheappah's High School, which passed 16 pupils, all, however, in the second class. This school does not educate beyond the Matriculation standard, but a few of the pupils who stand highest in the Matriculation list are transferred to the Presidency College, where they hold Scholarships founded by the trustees.

115. *The Doveton College.*—The Doveton College passed eight boys at the Matriculation Examination, of whom two were in the first class, three at the F.A. Examination, and two at the Degree Examination. The results are, taken altogether, a great improvement on former years, and the College now takes a creditable place amongst institutions of the higher class in Madras.

116. *Bishop Corrie's Grammar School and Hindu Proprietary School.*— Bishop Corrie's Grammar School and the Hindu Proprietary School both did good work, passing eight and seven pupils respectively at the Matriculation Examination.

117. *Low standard of other large schools.*—It is much to be regretted that the standard attained is so low in several of the largest schools in Madras. The Church of Scotland Institution, the Wesleyan Mission School, the S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, and the London Mission School are all very largely attended, but the number of pupils passed by them at the late Matriculation Examination is altogether insignificant. When the senior class is backward, the inference is that the teaching throughout the school is more or less inefficient, and I fear this inference must be drawn in the cases I have mentioned.

118. *Payment for Results.*—I have already given some general information in regard to the Village Schools under the system of "payment for results;" but, as the Deputy Inspector, Mr. Vigiarungum, gives in his report a more detailed and interesting account of those in Madras and Chinglepat, I shall extract it:—

"PAYMENT FOR RESULTS' SYSTEM.—On the 1st April 1871 there were connected with the department in the town of Madras and district of Chinglepat under this system 169 schools giving instruction to 4,588 pupils. On the 31st March 1871 the number of schools rose to 231 and the number of pupils to 6,990, showing an increase during the year of 62 schools and 2,402 pupils. Of these, 34 schools and 1,852 pupils belong to the town of Madras, and the remaining 197 schools and 5,138 pupils to the district of Chinglepat. All these schools, except two in Madras, appertain to the lower class, and are, therefore, aided from Local and Municipal Funds under Acts III. and IV. of 1871. The following table shows the distribution of these schools among the different taluqs of the Municipal and Local Fund Circles:—

Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	Taluq.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys.
Madras Municipality	Madras	34	1,852
Sydapet Local Fund Circle ...	Sydapet	54	1,988
	Trivellore	58	1,428
	Ponneri	9	200
Chinglepat Local Fund Circle ...	Chinglepat	14	433
	Conjeveram	35	951
	Madurantakum ...	1	48
Conjeveram Municipality	Conjeveram (Town) ...	26	790
	Total ...	231	6,990

"Of the 6,990 pupils under inspection—
6,183 are boys.
807 „ girls.

"Of the boys—
5,931 are Hindus.
118 „ Mahomedans.
115 „ Native Christians.
19 „ Others.

"Of the girls—
623 are Hindus.
150 „ Native Christians.
34 „ Others.

"Of the entire number—
1,079 learn English.
5,623 „ Tamil.
1,356 „ Telugu.

"Of the 231 schools—
218 are for boys
13 „ girls.

"It must be noted here that these 13 schools for girls belong to the town of Madras.

"Of the schools for boys—
16 belong to Mission Agencies.
4 are superintended by Committees.
211 are indigenous Pial Schools, managed by the teachers themselves.

"Of those for girls—
10 belong to Mission Agencies.
3 are managed by Committees of Native gentlemen.

"Of the 231 schools under inspection, 130 giving instruction to 4,650 boys were aided during the year, and the remaining 101 with 2,340 boys remained unaided. The following table shows the amounts paid to these schools by the different Municipal or Local Fund Boards for the year 1871-72:—

Municipality and Local Fund Boards.	No. of Schools aided.	Amount of Grant paid for Results.
		RS. A. P.
Municipality of Madras...	32	3,079 0 0
Do. of Conjeveram	20	1,048 8 0
Local Fund Board of Sydapet Circle	52	2,290 4 0
Do. of Chinglepat do.	24	1,347 0 0
Government (from Provincial Funds)	2	776 0 0
Total ...	130	8,540 12 0

"I regret to mention here that several other schools were ready for examination, and that I had no time to visit them. The following table shows the progress made by the 'Payment for Results' System' during the four years of its operation in the Madras and Chinglepat Districts:—

Years.	No. of Inspecting Schoolmasters.	No. of Schools. Under Inspection.	Aided.	No. of Pupils.	Amount of Grant paid.	Remarks.
					RS. A. P.	
1868-69 ...	1*	46	1	940	24 8 0	* Appointed on the 6th March 1868.
1869-70 ...	1	119	78	2,628	2,212 4 0	
1870-71 ...	1	163	102	4,588	5,298 4 0	† The second one appointed on the 15th August 1871.
1871-72 ...	2†	231	130	6,990	8,540 12 0	

"When the difficulties which beset the improvement of Pial Schools, the limited agency employed, and the little time which I was able to spare for this purpose, are taken into consideration, the results above detailed must be considered satisfactory.

"In more than one of my former reports I pointed out the difficulties which the educational officers had to encounter in the introduction and successful working of the 'Payment for Results' System.' During the year under report a few new features of these difficulties presented themselves. Acts III. and

IV., the Municipal and Local Fund Acts, came into force at the beginning of the official year. Unfortunately for the cause of popular education, the preparations for the Census of November last had to precede the introduction of the Local Fund Acts. The numbering of houses in towns and villages in connection with the Census began to alarm the people; and naturally it was considered the first step towards the introduction of a general house-tax. The Collector published a notice in the *District Gazette* assuring the people that the Census had no connection with any taxation, and that it was undertaken with the object of doing good to the people. Immediately after the announcement, steps were taken to form Educational Unions in several parts of the district, and arrangements made for collecting a tax on houses situated in these Unions. As a matter of course, the numbering of the houses in connection with the Census was utilized in these arrangements. This circumstance confirmed the fears of the inhabitants with reference to the object of the Census, notwithstanding the notice of the Collector above alluded to. The baneful effects of this unfortunate coincidence between the Census and the Local Fund Unions have already begun to show themselves. In one place the people actually drove the teacher out of the village. The principal inhabitants were Brahmins, and the teacher himself was one of that class. He originally came from a distance and was provided by them with a room to live in, and a pial to hold his school on. He was deprived of both, and told to leave the village. They found that his school threatened them with a house-tax, and came to the conclusion that the only way to avert the impending calamity was to drive the teacher from the village and break up the school. I need hardly mention that the village in question had qualified under Section XI. of the Local Fund Rules for formation into an Educational Union, and that the Tahsildar was directed to obtain the necessary information with that object. The village alluded to is Musarivakum, in the Conjeveram Taluq. I have had also instances during the year of parents of boys refusing to pay any school fee to the village teacher on the ground that he received his remuneration from Government in the shape of grant; and I even heard that some of the parents went further and demanded a fee for allowing the teacher to present their children for examination and benefit by them.

"I give below a list of the books sold to the boys of the Village Schools in the Chingleput District during the year through the Inspecting School-masters:—

BOOKS.

Tamil.

	No. of Copies.
First Book ...	1,050
Second Book ...	502
Arithmetical Tables ...	866
Geography of the Madras Presidency ...	66
Pope's First Grammar ...	122
Map of the Chingleput District ...	3
Total ...	2,509

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Telugu.

First Book ...	470
Second Book ...	61
Geography of the Madras Presidency ...	6
Arithmetical Tables ...	14
Total ...	551

English.

First Book ...	59
Second Book ...	10
Arithmetical Tables ...	41
Total ...	110"

119. In the South Arcot District there were under inspection at the close of the year 232 Village Schools attended by 5,106 pupils, in 48 of which, attended by 1,296 pupils, the rudiments of English were taught. During the year the number of inspected schools in this district was increased by 38, and the number of scholars by 734.

120. We have, I think, sufficient proof that this system of "payment for results" is an economical and efficient mode of improving primary education throughout the country, and I sincerely trust that its continued operation will not be found to be incompatible with the working of the Local Funds Act.

121. *Deputy Inspectors.*—In conclusion I must acknowledge my obligations to the Deputy Inspectors for their cordial co-operation. My thanks are especially due to Mr. Vigiarungum Moodelliar, on whom I was obliged to rely for information, in regard to many important points, and without whose valuable assistance I should have had the greatest difficulty in carrying on the work.

APPENDIX A.

No. VIII.

From E. C. CALDWELL, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 4th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th May 1871, No. 531.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, herewith, my report on the progress of education in the 4th Educational Division for the year ending 31st March 1872.

2. The following table shows the number and attendance of the Educational Institutions in the Division at the beginning and end of the year:—

TABLE I.

No. and Attendance of Educational Institutions, classified according to the sources from which they derive support.	On 31st March 1871.		On 31st March 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Institutions	21	2,908	21	2,336
Private Colleges and Schools (of the Higher and Middle Class) aided from Provincial Funds ...	152	8,459	152	8,161
Do. do. unaided ...	14	1,107	6	343
Local Board (including Municipal and former Rate) Schools	2	55	6	286
Schools of the Lower Class aided from Local Funds	221	5,506	336	8,793
Do. do. unaided ...	118	2,284	343	7,065
Bangalore Orphanages	2	39	2	26
Total ...	540	20,358	866	27,000

3. Table II. shows the number and attendance of the schools when classified according to their academic standing.

TABLE II.

No. and Attendance of Educational Institutions, classified according to Academic Standing.	On 31st March 1871.		On 31st March 1872.	
	No. of Schools.	Pupils.	No. of Schools.	Pupils.
Colleges	3	151	3	119
Higher Class Schools	11	2,948	11	2,854
Middle Class Boys' Schools	159	8,238	148	6,922
Lower Class do.	339	7,796	671	15,626
Girls' Schools...	26	1,192	51	1,453
Bangalore Orphanages	2	39	2	26
Total ...	540	20,358	866	27,000

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4. There has been no change in the number or standard of the Government Schools during the year. But the attendance, which stood at 2,908, at the beginning of the year, fell to 2,336 at the close, showing a decrease during the year of 572. A portion of this decrease is accounted for by the closing of the third class of the Junior Department of the Provincial College at Combaconum in December last. If an allowance be made on this account of 93, the number of the class which was closed, the attendance of the Government Schools still shows a decrease of 479, or 16·4 per cent.

TABLE III.

Government Institutions.		Attendance 31st March		
		1870.	1871.	1872.
Combaconum College—				
Senior Department ...	1	96	112	98
Junior do.	1	369	408	301
Zillah Schools	2	693	703	637
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3	362	409	246
Taluq Schools	14	1,236	1,276	1,054
Total ...	21	2,756	2,908	2,336

5. In the Senior Department of the Combaconum College, the decrease is 14, or 12·5 per cent. In the Junior Department, making allowance for the class which is closed, the decrease is not so great. In the Salem Zillah School the decrease is comparatively small, and in the Chittoor Zillah, the loss, though it amounts to 13·7 per cent., is principally from the lower classes, and appears to be due to the rivalry of several Elementary Result System Schools lately established in the town.

6. The loss in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools rises to nearly 40 per cent., and is very largely due to the suppression in these schools of the highest and the lowest classes, measures which I strongly deprecated at the time, and which appear to have been adopted with a view to keep these schools distinct from the smaller Zillah Schools in the Northern Districts on the one side, and from Taluq Schools on the other. The Wallajahpett School, once the most flourishing of the three, counted at one time an attendance of 228, but now numbers only 96. One result of the measures above alluded to has been to aggravate by comparison the pressure in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the new scales of fees, and is thus alluded to by the Deputy Inspector in a recent report.

"The highest and lowest classes in other (Taluq) Schools pay fees of one rupee and four annas respectively, while in the Wallajahpett School the rate is twice the amount, viz., two rupees and eight annas." The admission fee in the lowest class of Anglo-Vernacular Schools is also double that prescribed for admission to the first class of Taluq Schools. The decrease in the Taluq Schools is 17·3 per cent.

7. There is little room for doubt that the diminished attendance in the Government Schools is largely due, especially in the case of the Minor Schools to the enhanced rates of fees. The decline in the Taluq Schools and in the lower classes of the Zillah School at Chittoor is, in my opinion, wholly due to this cause, combined with the rivalry of Result System Schools. In the case of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, in which the loss is the greatest, other causes also, as I have already shown, come into operation. The Junior Department of the College and the corresponding classes of the Zillah Schools have been least affected by the change, and I am disposed to attribute the decrease in the Senior Department of the College more to the unduly severe and

unequal pressure of the last Matriculation Examination upon candidates from the Tamil Districts than to the higher scale of fees.

8. The fluctuations in the attendance of the Private institutions of the higher class, with their Collegiate classes during the year, are shown in Table IV. The decrease in the College class of the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore may be attributed to the same cause as in the corresponding class of the Combaconum College. In the case of St. Joseph's College, the cause of the decreased attendance must be sought elsewhere, as candidates for Matriculation from that institution take up Latin for their optional language. The number reading in the College classes of this institution last year was exceptionally high, having risen from 7 to 17 in the preceding year, and possibly the number now reading in its College classes is more in keeping with the normal status of the College. The new scale of fees appears to have affected the attendance of the Private Schools of the higher class less than in the Government Schools of like standing, as might have been expected from the circumstance of their not being so high in the former, and, as may be seen, has not prevented the attendance in these schools from showing an actual increase. The fees now charged in Private Schools are, in fact, nearly on a par with the old rates in Government Schools.

TABLE IV.

Private Institutions of the Higher Class.	1871.	1872.
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS.		
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	22	9
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	17	12
Total ...	39	21
HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.		
Tanjore District.		
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	396	456
Do. Seminary, Vediapuram	112	92
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	309	297
Wesleyan Mission School, do.	223	186
Do. Manargudy ...	135	155
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar	173	152
Total ...	1,348	1,338
Trichinopoly District.		
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly ...	328	415
Wesleyan Mission School, do.	161	163
Total ...	489	578
Grand Total ...	1,876	1,937

9. Table V. compares the numbers who passed the Matriculation Examination from schools in the Division in the last two years. For reasons not before referred to, I crison consider that a comparison of the figures showed to this table is calculated to lead to any useful results.

TABLE V.

Number who passed for Matriculation.	December 1870.	December 1871.
From Combaconum College ...	62	34
Do. 2 Zillah Schools	10	16
Do. 7 Private Institutions in Tanjore and Trichinopoly ...	50	33
Total ...	122	83

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10. Table VI. shows the fluctuations in the number and attendance of the Private Schools of the Middle Class on the Salary System for boys including Mixed Schools and the boys reading in them during the past year. It will be seen that these schools, like the Middle Class Schools of Government, have suffered considerable diminution both in number and attendance, the greater part of which has occurred since, and must be supposed to be consequent upon the introduction of the higher rates of fees. The effect of this change will, I believe, become still more apparent when many of the minor schools, which now hang in the balance, either entirely fall away, or sink to the lower class. Several such schools are even now ripe for the change, and the grants to some of them have been stopped in consequence of the inability of the managers to levy the prescribed fees. But, though the change has resulted in a heavy loss on the whole to Schools of this class, it will be shown below that in some instances the schools affected have not been closed, but only transferred to the Result System.

TABLE VI.

Private Middle Class Schools on the Salary System.	31st March 1871.		31st March 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Tanjore District.				
Mission Schools	15	1,096	9	623
Others	25	2,004	26	1,692
Total ...	40	3,100	35	2,315
Trichinopoly District.				
Mission Schools	8	221	8	153
Others	24	761	17	495
Total ...	32	982	25	648
Salem District.				
Mission Schools	3	96	3	147
Others	27	714	23	689
Total ...	30	810	26	836
North Arcot District.				
Mission Schools	1	238	1	201
Others	4	170	3	122
Total ...	5	408	4	323
Grand Total ...	107	5,300	90	4,122

11. For the Tanjore District the foregoing table shows a loss of six Mission Schools, and a gain of one under native management. Of the Mission Schools, as shown in the margin, one, the Elementary School of the German Lutheran Mission at Negapatam, has been abandoned, and five schools of the Wesleyan Mission have been transferred to the Result Sys-

Schools closed.

German Lutheran Mission School at Negapatam.
Pettah Branch School at Combaconum.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Pulagram.

Transferred to the Result System.

Wesleyan Mission Eastern Vernacular School, Manargudy.
Do. Western do. do.
Do. Elementary School, Trichinopoly.
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Manalay.
Do. do. Velagudy.

Received from the Result System.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Poondy.
Do. Kivalore.
Do. Vedaraniem.

tem. Of the schools under native management, two have been closed, and three received from the Result System. Of the above, the three schools, which have been closed, the German Lutheran Mission School at Negapatam, the Pettah Branch School at Combaconum, and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Pulagum, never acquired stability. Of the five transferred to the Result System, all belonging to the Wesleyan Mission, the Western and Eastern Vernacular Schools at Manargudy and the Elementary School at Tritrapoondy are flourishing schools of the lower class, and serve as auxiliaries to the larger schools at these stations. The schools at Velagudy and Manalay are smaller, but very useful institutions in outstanding villages in the neighbourhood of Tritrapoondy. The three schools at Poondy, Kivalore, and Vedaraniem under native management are flourishing schools of the middle class at tolerably large centres of population. Among the schools from which grants have been withdrawn, owing to the pressure of the new scale of fees, is the German Lutheran Mission School at Tanjore.

12. In the Trichinopoly District seven schools have been closed, as shown in the margin, during the year. In addition the three schools of the Gospel Society noted in the margin have forfeited their grants from the inability of the managers to levy the prescribed fees.

Schools closed.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Malayumpattu.
Do. Alathorampatty.
Do. Kathipathar.
Do. Amur.
Do. Callar.
Do. Pachur.
Do. Udiyarpolyem.

Schools forfeiting Grants.

S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Erungalore.
Do. do. Colamanikam.
Do. do. Pullambady.

13. In the Salem District the Mission Schools, three in number, show a largely increased attendance. Of 27 schools under other management at the beginning of the year, five schools, as noted in the margin, have been closed, and one, the Sevapett branch of the Salem Town School, has been taken over from the Result System. Of the five schools which have been closed, the Pennagarem School was once a thriving institution, but has sunk under the difficulties experienced by the teachers in getting their pay and Government Grants from the managers. The school at Thally had also at one time a tolerably large attendance, but gradually sunk under the indifference of the inhabitants. The schools at Papperaputty and Mattrapally and Purrum were never large or flourishing schools, and eventually gave way under the pressure of the higher fees.

Schools closed.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Pennagarem.
Do. Papperaputty.
Do. Thally.
Do. Mattrapally.
Do. Purrum.

School received from Result System.

Branch Town School, Sevapett.

14. In the North Arcot District the Salary System never had much extension. There were but five schools on the Salary System at the beginning of the year, and of those, one, as shown in the margin, was closed on the introduction of the new scale of fees.

Schools closed.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Paranjee.

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15. In Table VII. are collected data to show the fluctuation during the year in the institutions of different classes which are affected by the order of Government regarding fees. These include all the Colleges and Higher Class Schools (Government and Private) and the Middle Class Government and Private Schools for boys on the Salary System. In this table are also included the Junior Department of the College (allowance being made for the class which has been closed). It appears by this table that the attendance of the Collegiate Institutions has suffered a loss during the year of over 21 per cent. While the attendance in the higher class schools has undergone little change. The Middle Class Schools again have declined in number by 17, and in attendance by 1,584, or nearly 23 per cent. If the decrease in the attendance of the Collegiate Institutions be ascribed (as I believe it should) to the exceptional severity of the last Matriculation Examination in Tamil, it will be seen that the institutions which have been most affected by the change in the rates of school fees are the Salary System Schools of the middle class. It should, however, be observed that the decline in the number and attendance of these schools does not necessarily imply an absolute withdrawal of education, but is to some extent due (as has been already shown) to the transfer of schools to the Result System.

TABLE VII.

Institutions affected by change of Fees.	31st March 1871.		31st March 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Collegiate Classes	3	151	3	119
Government and Salary System Schools of the — Higher Class...	11	2,950	11	2,947
Government and Salary System Schools of the — Middle Class...	124	6,985	107	5,401

16. Looking back to Table II. it will be seen that the Middle Class Schools for boys of all descriptions, including Government Schools and Private Schools under both the Salary and Result Systems, have suffered a loss in number of 12, and in attendance of 1,316, or nearly 16 per cent. This may, in my opinion, be regarded as fairly representing the effect of the new scale of fees, the schools taken over from the Result System being balanced against those transferred to it. Table VIII. shows the distribution of the loss above shown between three descriptions of schools; from which it may be gathered that the largest proportional loss has fallen on the schools under the management of missions. It may, I consider, be very fairly inferred from the foregoing considerations, that the effect hitherto of the enhanced rates of fees has been to entail a loss in the attendance of the Middle Class Schools of nearly 16 per cent., and possibly to prevent a progressive increase as in former years in the attendance of the Higher Class Schools, without causing a sensible diminution in their

TABLE VIII.

Middle Class Schools.	31st March 1871.		31st March 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools...	17	1,685	17	1,300
Mission Schools	28	1,703	23	1,184
Others	114	4,850	107	4,438
Total ...	159	8,238	147	6,922

numbers. But, as I have before observed, the full effect of this measure is not yet apparent.

TABLE IX.

Private Middle Class Schools on the Result System.	31st March 1871.		31st March 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Tanjore District.				
Mission Schools	...	...	1	21
Others	6	286	4	192
Total ...	6	286	5	213
Salem District.				
Mission Schools	...	...	...	...
Others	6	255	6	313
Total ...	6	255	6	313
North Arcot District.				
Mission Schools	1	52	1	60
Others	22	694	28	935
Total ...	23	756	29	995
Grand Total ...	35	1,297	40	1,521

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Wesleyan Mission School, Velagudy.
Hindu School, Ganapathy Agraharam.

Schools transferred to Salary System.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Poondy.
Do. do. Kivalore.
Do. do. Vedaraniem.

SALEM DISTRICT.

School added.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Sankerydrug.

School transferred.

Branch Town School, Sevapett.

17. Table IX. shows the fluctuations in the number and attendance of the Private Schools of the middle class for boys on the Result System during the year. The figures in the table show for the Tanjore District a gain of one school at Velagudy by the Wesleyan Mission, and a loss of two schools under native management, accruing from the addition of one and the transfer of three to the Salary System. The changes are shown in the margin. In the Salem District one school has been added and one transferred to the Salary System. In the North Arcot District six new schools have been added to the list.

TABLE X.

Girls' Schools.	31st March 1871.		31st March 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Tanjore District.				
Mission Schools	8	371	9	408
Others	5	213	6	226
Total ...	13	584	15	634
Trichinopoly District.				
Mission Schools	4	116	5	169
Others	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	116	5	169

18. Table X. shows the fluctuation in the number and attendance of Girls' Schools (including girls reading in Mixed Schools) in the division during the year. This table shows a gain for schools under the management of missions of four in the number of schools and of 166 in the attendance, and for schools under other than mission management of one in the number of

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TABLE X.—(*Continued.*)

Girls' Schools.	31st March 1871.		31st March 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Salem District.				
Mission Schools	4	170	4	178
Others	2	57	1	62
Total ...	6	227	5	240
North Arcot District.				
Mission Schools	2	221	4	289
Others	1	44	2	121
Total ...	3	265	6	410
Grand Total ...	26	1,192	31	1,453

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Schools opened.

Wesleyan Mission Napier Caste Girls' School, Manargudy.
Hindu Girls' School, Vedaraniem.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

School opened.

German Lutheran Mission Girls' School, Trichinopoly.

SALEM DISTRICT.

School closed.

Comatty Mandapam Girls' School, Salem.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Schools opened.

Church of Scotland Mission Caste Girls' School, Sydapett.
American Mission do. do. Vellore.
Hindu Caste Girls' School, Chittoor.
Do. do. Ranipett.

TABLE XI.

Mission Schools of the Lower Class for Boys.	31st March 1871.		31st March 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Tanjore District.				
Aided Salary System ...	...	...	2	88
Do. Result System ...	9	254	21	597
Unaided do. ...	21	434	16	472
Total ...	30	688	39	1,157
Trichinopoly District.				
Aided Result System ...	10	215	11	220
Unaided do. ...	2	24	4	43
Total ...	12	239	15	263
Salem District.				
Aided Result System ...	...	...	2	56
Grand Total ...	42	927	56	1,476

schools and of 95 in the attendance, giving on the whole an increase of five in the number of schools and of 261 in the attendance, or nearly 22 per cent.

19. The principal changes among these schools are shown in the margin. In the Tanjore District two new schools have been opened—one called the Napier Girls' School, under the Wesleyan Mission at Manargudy, and another under native management at Vedaraniem. In the Trichinopoly District one new school has been brought under inspection by the German Lutheran Mission at Trichinopoly. In the Salem District one small school under native management, which at the end of the preceding year numbered six pupils, has been closed. In the North Arcot District the Church of Scotland Mission have brought a new school under inspection at Sydapett, and the American Mission have opened a new school at Vellore, and two new schools have been opened under native management at Ranipett and Chittoor.

20. Tables XI. and XII. show respectively the fluctuations in the number and attendance of mission and other schools of the lower class for boys during

TABLE XII.

Non-Mission Schools of the Lower Class for Boys.	31st March 1871.		31st March 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Tanjore District.				
Aided Result System ...	12	411	19	627
Unaided do.	3	87	212	4,559
Total ...	15	498	231	5,186
Trichinopoly District.				
Aided Result System ...	19	496	33	924
Unaided do. ...	2	59	30	752
Total ...	21	555	63	1,676
Salem District.				
Aided Result System ...	84	1,872	84	1,882
Unaided do. ...	26	373	61	839
Total ...	110	2,245	145	2,721
North Arcot District.				
Aided Result System ...	87	2,278	158	4,112
Unaided do. ...	64	1,287	18	455
Total ...	151	3,565	176	4,567
Grand Total ...	297	6,863	615	14,150

the year. Among the Mission Schools the greatest activity is seen in the Tanjore District. The Mission Schools in this district show an increase of nine in number, and 469 in attendance, or 68 per cent., while a decrease in the number of Unaided Schools points to an improvement in the standard of instruction. The whole of the Lower Class Schools connected with missions show an increase of 14 in number with an increased attendance of 549, or nearly 60 per cent. Among the most important additions in the Tanjore District are two large Elementary Schools opened by the Wesleyan Missions, as branches to their High Schools at Manargudy and Negapatam, with attendances at the close of the year of 43 and 122 respectively; and a considerable number of smaller Village Schools established by the Rev. Mr. Taylor in connection with the Gospel Society's Canandagudy Mission. In the Trichinopoly District the German Lutheran Mission, and in the Salem District the London Mission, have brought several Village Schools under inspection for the first time.

21. The Lower Class Schools not connected with missions are, with few exceptions, brought forward by the Inspecting Schoolmasters under the Result System, and have very largely increased in number and attendance during the year. The increase amounts to 318 in the number of schools and 7,287 in the attendance, or nearly 106 per cent. It should, however, be observed that a considerable portion of this increase, more particularly in the Tanjore District, is due to schools but recently brought under inspection by the new Inspecting Schoolmasters, and not as yet sufficiently improved to be put forward for grants. This may be seen from the number of Unaided Schools recorded for this district. In the districts of Trichinopoly and Salem the additional Inspecting Schoolmasters were not appointed till very late in the year; and the proportion of Unaided Schools, it may be observed, is considerably smaller. In the North Arcot District the sanctioned addition to the staff of Inspecting Schoolmasters has not yet received effect, and the number of Unaided Schools is only 18, and of this number the Deputy Inspector reports

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that he was obliged to leave 14 schools unexamined, not for want of sufficient improvement in the schools, but in consequence of the amount sanctioned for grants being exhausted. The Deputy Inspector's remarks on this subject are as follows:—"The Board of Revenue in their letters to the Madras Government, Nos. 4,874 and 4,883, dated respectively 28th and 29th November 1871, represented that only an amount of Rupees 3,920 was expended for Results' Grants during the official year 1870-71 in this district (Rupees 1,970 for the Chittoor Circle and Rupees 1,950 for the Vellore Circle), while the actual amount expended was Rupees 6,134 (Rupees 2,790-6-0 for the Chittoor Circle and Rupees 3,343-10-0 for the Vellore Circle), in consequence of which the amount sanctioned by Government was much reduced, and I was, therefore, obliged to leave, without examining, 14 schools in the Chittoor Circle for want of funds."

22. Collecting the foregoing results and adding 26 pupils, Military Orphans, under inspection in the Roman Catholic Orphanages at Bangalore, it will be seen that the schools of all classes under inspection in the Division have increased during the year from 540, with an attendance of 20,358, to 866, with an attendance of 27,000, giving an increase of 325 in the number of schools and of 6,642 in the attendance, or 32 per cent.

23. A report of the Provincial College has this year, I presume, been forwarded direct to your office. Of the remaining Collegiate Institutions in the Division, the Senior Departments of the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore and of St. Joseph's College at Negapatam have passed four and one pupils respectively at the last F.A. Examination. The classes now reading in these institutions number 12 and 9 students respectively.

Provincial College, Combaconum, Senior Department.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, do.
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, do.

24. The Government Schools of the Higher Class are two in number—the Zillah Schools at Chittoor and Salem; these institutions bring students up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination. Of 15 put forward for Matriculation from the Chittoor School, 10 passed, and two more who took Tamil as their optional language failed only in that language. Of 18 who went up for Matriculation from the Salem Zillah School, 6 passed, 6 more, of whom several passed in Tamil last year, failed this year only in Tamil, and 4 more, who probably would have passed in another year, failed in total marks. Of the whole there was but one who failed in English, and not one failed in Mathematics, which are the principal subjects of the examination. The results of the examination of the junior classes of both schools gave very creditable results. The lowest classes of the Chittoor Zillah School have been much reduced in strength by the rivalry of Elementary Schools on the Result System, so much that a question seems likely to arise as to the expediency of closing the lower classes (first and second) of the school altogether.

Zillah School, Chittoor.
6 Classes.
1 Head Master.
11 Assistant Masters.
284 Pupils.

Zillah School, Salem.
6 Classes.
1 Head Master.
11 Assistant Masters.
353 Pupils.

25. The Private Schools of the Higher Class in the Division include the Junior Departments of the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore, and of St. Joseph's College at Negapatam, of which the Senior Departments have been already noticed, and six others—four in the Tanjore District and two in the town of Trichinopoly. The number of pupils and the number passed for Matriculation in each school are shown in Table XIII. The remarks which I have already made in connection with the Salem Zillah School on the subject of the Matriculation Examination apply equally to all these schools, except St. Joseph's College at Negapatam, the students of which take up Latin as their optional language.

TABLE XIII.

—	Number of Pupils.	Passed for Matriculation Examination.		
		First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
Tanjore District.				
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, Junior Department ...	456	1	11	12
Do. Seminary, Vediapuram	92	...	2	2
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, Junior Department.	297	3	4	7
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam	186	...	2	2
Do. Manargudy ...	155	...	1	1
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar ...	152	...	...	...
Trichinopoly District.				
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly	415	1	7	8
Wesleyan Mission do. ...	163	...	2	2
Total ...	1,916	5	29	34

26. Owing to the arrears of business which accumulated in the Trichinopoly District during the illness of the late Deputy Inspector, and the arrangements necessitated upon his demise, as well as to serious indisposition in my own case, I was forced to return to Trichinopoly towards the close of the official year, without visiting, as I had intended, the schools at Tranquebar. I duly inspected all the schools noted in the above table, except that of the German Lutheran Mission at Tranquebar, and my examinations of these gave generally satisfactory results. The Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore well maintains its position as the first among the Private Schools in the Division. The results of my examination of the Junior Department of St. Joseph's College were less favorable than in former years, and indicated a relaxation in some degree of the careful attention to accuracy of detail which has for some time past characterized the teaching of the College. This is possibly a consequence of several changes among the teachers of the College. The Gospel Society's Seminary at Vediapuram and the Wesleyan Mission Schools at Negapatam and Manargudy have worked very creditably, and hold their position without much change. In Trichinopoly the Gospel Society's High School has worked very satisfactorily, and has increased considerably in strength. The Wesleyan Mission School maintains about the same strength as before, and has made very satisfactory progress.

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27. Among the schools of the Middle Class the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of Government should take the first rank. Of these schools there are three in the Division as shown in the margin. These schools have declined to so great an extent since they have been deprived of their lowest as well as their highest classes, as to render a reconstitution of them desirable. I examined the Wallajahpett School in July last, and it was again inspected towards the close of the official year by the Deputy Inspector, who, while drawing attention to its reduced strength, reports favorably on the conduct of the masters and the efficiency of their teaching. The Mayaveram School has fallen the lowest of the three, and numbers now only 66 pupils. This school was also inspected by the Deputy Inspector towards the close of the year. His report is sufficiently favorable as regards the results of his examination, but he notices the existence of private disputes among the teachers, which have also tended to reduce its strength. I inspected the Tripatore School early in the year, and being at the head-quarters of the Deputy Inspector, it has been continually under his supervision. His reports, as well as my observations, show that the masters have not been wanting in energy or ability to perform their duties, and the several classes of the school have made satisfactory progress during the year, but the strength of the school is low.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram.
3 Classes.
66 Pupils.
6 Masters.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore.
3 Classes.
84 Pupils.
5 Masters.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajahpett.
4 Classes.
98 Pupils.
8 Masters.

28. The Taluq Schools of Government are 14 in number, distributed as shown in the margin in the four districts which constitute the Division.

Tanjore District	5
Trichinopoly do.	1
Salem do.	4
North Arcot do.	4

29. Table XIV. shows the fluctuation in the attendance of the Taluq Schools in the Tanjore District during the year. All these schools have suffered considerable loss of strength since the introduction of the new scale of fees. The schools at Trivady and Trivalore continue to take the lead among the Taluq Schools of the district. They have worked satisfactorily during the year, and notwithstanding a decline in strength still maintain a good standing. The examination of the Puttucottah School by the Deputy Inspector in February last gave very fair results, but its progress has since been interrupted by violent disputes between the head and second masters. The examination of the Teruvadamurdur School gave also satisfactory results, and the Deputy Inspector entertains hopes of an early accession to its strength, a prospect in which I regret that I am unable to join. The

TABLE XIV.

Taluq Schools, Tanjore District.	No. of Pupils 31st March	
	1871.	1872.
Taluq School, Trivady	186	116
Do. Teruvadamurdur ...	50	40
Do. Trivalore	148	131
Do. Puttucottah	74	47
Do. Nagore	54	38
Total ...	512	372

Nagore School maintains a constant struggle for existence amid the contentions of rival parties in the town, and is now opposed by a private school established by the District Munsiff of Negapatam. The results of the Deputy Inspector's examination at the end of the year were sufficiently favorable, but the attendance has fallen very low.

30. The Taluq School at Srirungam is the only Government institution for general education in the district of Trichinopoly. It shows, like others, the effects of the increased rates of fees, but not to the same extent, the attendance being already restricted by the limited accommodation of the building in which it is held. It has worked very satisfactorily during the year.

TABLE XV.

Taluq School, Trichinopoly District.	No. of Pupils, 31st March	
	1871.	1872.
Taluq School, Srirungam	146	157

31. Table XVI. shows the fluctuations in the attendance of the Taluq Schools in the Salem District. They have worked generally satisfactorily during the year, but have experienced in connection with other Middle Class Schools a considerable loss in attendance since the introduction of the new scale of fees.

TABLE XVI.

Taluq Schools, Salem District.	No. of Pupils, 31st March	
	1871.	1872.
Taluq School, Namkal	67	56
Do. Dasampery	77	64
Do. Kistnagherry	80	51
Do. Oossoor	96	75
Total ...	320	246

32. Table XVII. shows the fluctuations in the attendance of the Taluq Schools in the North Arcot District. The schools in this district appear to have suffered less than others from the enhanced rates of fees. And in the case of three out of the four show an increase of strength. I examined these schools in the early part of the year and found them all in a satisfactory state, except the Arcot School, in which the misconduct of one of the teachers necessitated his removal. The schools have been inspected again towards the end of the year by the Deputy Inspector, and he reports that they have all made satisfactory progress, which is otherwise indicated in the case of the Arcot and the Tripathy Schools by their increased attendance.

TABLE XVII.

Taluq Schools, North Arcot District.	No. of Pupils, 31st March	
	1871.	1872.
Taluq School, Arcot	92	107
Do. Arnee	104	79
Do. Tripathy	57	76
Do. Palamanair	45	47
Total ...	298	309

33. The Private Schools of the Middle Class may be most conveniently ranged for consideration under two heads—

1st.—Schools on the Salary System;
2nd.— Do. on the Result System;

and according to the districts in which they are situated.

34. The Private Salary System Schools of the Middle Class for boys in the Division are 90 in number, and are distributed according to the districts in which they are situated, as shown in the margin.

Tanjore District	35
Trichinopoly do.	25
Salem do.	26
North Arcot do.	4

SALARY SYSTEM MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, TANJORE DISTRICT.

Mission Schools.

S. P. G. Fort School, Tanjore	134
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vellam	85
Do. do. Poreiyar	119
Do. do. Amiappen	35
Wesleyan Mission School, Tritrapoondy	53
German Lutheran Missign School, Tanjore	66
Roman Catholic do. do.	52
Do. do. Cundamangalum	20
Do. do. Tranquebar	38

Under Native Management.

Town School, Combaconum	536
Elementary School, do.	50
Anglo-Vernacular School, Natchiarcovil	21
Do. Velangimon	17
Do. Melcavery	18
Do. Kottayur	22
Do. Samimalay	37
Do. Cavistallum	74
Do. Thandangkory	23
Do. Karuntattangudy	109
Do. East Gate, Tanjore	108
Do. South Street, do.	30
Do. Poondy	59
Do. Palamanery	49
Do. Kornada	16
Do. Kunal	16
Do. New Street, Mayaveram	20
Do. Sheally	49
Do. Chorakayur	21
Do. Kivalore	63
Do. Vedaraniem	48

Rajah's Chuttrum Schools.

Chuttrum School, Orathanadu	66
Do. Needamungalum	112
Do. Rajamadam	42
Do. Mananelgudy	31
Do. Minbasel	44

35. Of the schools of this class in the Tanjore District, 35 in number, 9 are connected with missions, 21 are under native management, and 5 are attached to the late Rajah's Chuttrums.

36. Among the Mission Schools, the schools of the Gospel Society in the Tanjore Fort and at Vellam are connected with the Tanjore High School, and are under the management of the Principal of that institution. They are working effectively, and rise about to the standard of a Taluq School, fourth class. The school of the same society at Poreiyar is a thriving institution, and may be ranked among the most advanced of the schools of the Middle Class, and is approaching the standard of the higher class. During the past year it has been placed in charge of a highly qualified European head master, under whose management it seems likely to develop fully into a school of the higher class. The school at Amiappen fills very fairly the place of a Taluq School. The Wesleyan Mission School at Tritrapoondy, the Roman Catholic

and the Lutheran Mission Schools at Tanjore are very fairly conducted, and rise about to the standard of the fourth class of Taluq Schools. The Roman Catholic School which was very poorly accommodated has recently been moved to a handsome and suitable building erected expressly for the school at a cost of Rupees 2,500, towards which the Government have contributed a sum of Rupees 1,250. The Roman Catholic Mission Schools at Candamangalum and Tranquebar are of an elementary character, and should hereafter be ranked among the Lower Class Schools.

37. Of the schools under native management, the Town School at Combaconum calls for the first notice, not only as showing the largest attendance, but also as being the principal auxiliary to the Combaconum College. It is managed by a committee of the principal inhabitants of the place, and has considerable accumulated funds, with which it is in contemplation, when opportunity favors, to construct an appropriate building. This school worked last year up to the standard of the third class of the College, and since the third class of the College was closed in January last, it teaches up to the standard of the fourth class. The pupils from the higher classes of this school are drafted into the College at the beginning of each year.

Town School, Combaconum.

38. To the Town School are associated, in like manner, the Elementary School at Combaconum and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Cavistallum and Saminalay. The last two-mentioned schools were established by the late Chundrapragasa Muppanar, a wealthy and public-spirited Mirassidar of the district, and are maintained since his demise by his widow, who, as his successor to the property, has on all occasions evinced a desire to give effect to his liberal and enlightened projects. The management of the schools are entrusted to committees chosen from among the leading residents of Combaconum. The schools at Cavistallum and Samimalay work up respectively to the standards of the fifth and fourth classes of Taluq Schools, and the Elementary School to the standard of a third class.

Elementary School, Combaconum.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Cavistallum.
" Do. Samimalay.

39. The schools at Melcavery, Kottayur, Velangimon, and Natchiarcovil were, in like manner, intended to prepare pupils for admission to the Town School. The last two were set on foot by a late Tahsildar of Combaconum, and attained a high degree of prosperity during his administration of the taluq; but they have since fallen very low, and will, with the schools at Melcavery and Natchiarcovil, have to be relegated to the lower class. Other schools which may suitably be ranked with these in the lower class are the schools at Thandangkory, near Tanjore, at Komal, and Chorakayur, near Mayaveram, and Kornadu and New Street Schools within the Mayaveram Municipality.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Melcavery
Do. Kottayur.
Do. Velangimon.
Do. Natchiarcovil.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Thandangkorya.
Do. Komal.
Do. Kornadu.
Do. New Street, Mayaveram.
Do. Chorakayur.

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40. Three schools noted in the margin are within the Municipality of Tanjore; and, having been established by one of the teachers of the High School, are in a manner associated to that institution, and follow the course pursued in its lower classes. Being occasionally visited by the Principal of the High School, they are well managed. They work up to the standard of the third or fourth class of Taluq Schools. The remaining five schools under native management, as shown in the margin, have worked satisfactorily to pretty nearly the same standard. The schools at Poondy and Kivalore and Vedaraniem drew grants on the Result System in preceding years.

Gnanodyairlagum, Karuntattangudy.
East Gate School, Tanjore
South Street do. do.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Sheally
Do. Palamaney.
Do. Poondy.
Do. Kivalore.
Do. Vedaraniem.

41. The Rajah's Chuttrum Schools are attached, as their name imports, to chuttrums, which were established by the late Rajah of Tanjore along the line of road frequented by pilgrims journeying to and from Rameswarem, and are now supported by endowments left by the Rajah for the purpose. After a long period of neglect the schools attached to these chuttrums were re-constituted about two years ago by a former Collector of Tanjore. In these schools the pupils are provided with books and instruction gratis, and in some cases also with food. Many idlers at first flocked to these schools; some even from distant parts of the country. But regulations were made last year, which, while somewhat reducing the nominal attendance of the schools as might be expected, placed them on a more healthy footing. They are now working more satisfactorily than before. The schools at Orathanadu and Needamangalum belong to a higher class than the other three. They are well and effectively managed, and teach up to the standard of the fifth class of Taluq Schools. The other three schools are situated in a very remote part of the district. They are of a lower class and work up to a lower standard. They were visited by the Deputy Inspector in the early part of the year, and were then doing fairly, but it has since been found advisable to move the staff of one of these schools from *Velangulam* to Manamelgudy. To each school is attached a Sanscrit Department, in which, however, but little effective work is done.

Chuttrum School, Orathanadu.
Do. Needamangalum.
Do. Rajamadum.
Do. Manamelgudy.
Do. Minbusel.

42. Of the Salary System Schools of the Middle Class for boys in the Trichinopoly District, 25 in number, eight are attached to missions and the remaining 17 are under native management. The first three of these schools are within the Trichinopoly Municipality. They are under the management of the

SALARY SYSTEM SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS, TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Mission Schools.

S. P. G. Boys' School, Worriore	39
Do. do. Tennore	28
Do. Elementary School, Trichinopoly Fort	29
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Erungalore	6
Do. do. Colamanikam	6
Do. do. Pullambady	8
Roman Catholic Mission School, Periaverselay	12
Do. do. Viragalore	30

Under Native Management.

Anglo-Vernacular School,	Trichinopoly Fort.	35
Do.	Sirkarpollicm	24
Do.	Condyempett	33
Do.	Muttarasanellur	15
Do.	Trichendoray	16
Do.	Nungapuram	25
Do.	Kulitalay	60
Do.	Kuttalay	15
Do.	Musery	32
Do.	Walaiaigudalore	33
Do.	Manachanellore	19
Do.	Pitchandarcovil	23
Do.	Torriyur	35
Do.	Perumbalore	16
Do.	Lalgudy	81
Do.	Arialore	20
Do.	Jayencondasholapuram	10

Principal of the Gospel Society's High School, and work very fairly up to the standard of the second class of Taluq Schools. The schools at Ernugalore, Colamanikam and Pullambady have almost entirely succumbed to the enhanced scale of fees, and the manager, the Rev. Mr. Kohlhoff, has requested that they may henceforward be placed under the Result System. The schools of the Roman Catholic Mission at Periaverselay stands also very low, and the Viragalore School has been recently reduced to a purely Vernacular School, the manager being induced to adopt this measure in consequence of the poor results shown at the last examination of the school. Only three of the eight schools—those of the Gospel Society in Trichinopoly—gave satisfactory results at the yearly examinations. An improvement may, however, be looked for in the Viragalore School, since the course of instruction in it is confined to the Vernacular. The attendance of the remaining schools is too low to be regarded as satisfactory, and the standard of instruction in none of them warrants their being retained among Middle Class Schools.

43. Of the schools under native management, the schools at Lalgudy and Kulitalay work up to the standard of the fourth class of Taluq Schools. The Lalgudy School is working satisfactorily, but fluctuates more than it should do in its attendance. The Kulitalay School has been re-organized and placed on an improved footing during the year, and is now one of the leading schools of its class in the district.

Anglo-Vernacular School,	Lalgudy.
Do.	Kulitalay.

44. The schools noted in the margin come up to the standard of the third class of Taluq Schools. The examination of these schools gave generally favorable results, but all show a tendency to decline in strength, and only the first three maintain a fair attendance. The schools at Manachanellore and Pitchandarcovil were once flourishing institutions, but have recently much fallen away. The school at Nungapuram, never very large, is tolerably well managed, and fairly meets the wants of the village in which it is located. The schools at Arialore, Perumbalore, and Jayencondasholapuram have fallen very low, and failing improvement shortly, in keeping with the size and importance of the towns in which they are situated may very fairly be relegated to the lowest class.

Anglo-Vernacular School,	Torriyur.
Do.	Musery.
Do.	Walaiaigudalore.
Do.	Manachanellore.
Do.	Pitchandarcovil.
Do.	Nungapuram.
Do.	Perumbalore.
Do.	Arialore.
Do.	Jayencondasholapuram.

45. The schools shown in the margin fall below the standard of the third class of Taluq Schools, and may be ranked among the schools of the lower class. The first three are doing good service as elementary schools and preparatory schools for higher institutions. The other three have from the first maintained a very precarious existence, and may be expected shortly to fall into decay.

Elementary School,	Trichinopoly Fort.
Do.	Condyempett.
Anglo-Vernacular School,	Sirkarpolycm.
Do.	Mutharasanellur.
Do.	Trichendoray.
Do.	Kuttalay.

46. Of the Salary System Schools of the Middle Class for boys in the Salem District, 26 in number, three are connected with missions, two are Depôt Schools connected with the Remount Depôt at Oossoor and the Railway at Jollarpett four are under the management of the Local and Municipal Boards, and 17 are under native management. The examination of the London Mission Schools gave satisfactory results. The school at Vaniembady teaches up to the standard of a fourth class, the other two to the standard of a third class of Taluq Schools.

SALARY SYSTEM SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS, SALEM DISTRICT.

Mission Schools.		
London Mission Boys' School,	Salem ...	25
Do. do.	Ahtur ...	34
Do. do.	Vaniembady..	88
Depôt Schools (Mixed).		
Remount Depôt School,	Oossoor	26
Railway do.	Jollarpett	32
Local Board Schools.		
Municipal (Town) School,	Salem	91
Do. do.	Sevapett... ...	48
Union School,	Womalore	42
Do.	Harrur	27
Under Native Management.		
Anglo-Vernacular School,	Suramungalum ...	35
Do.	Pulavery... ...	13
Do.	Rassipuram ...	35
Do.	Namagherripett	24
Do.	Kumarapoliem ...	32
Do.	Trichengode ...	43
Do.	Paramutty ...	14
Do.	Venkaray ...	26
Do.	Kadathur ...	18
Do.	Palcode	21
Do.	Royacotta ...	28
Do.	Denkenicotta ...	44
Do.	Dowlatabad ...	23
Do.	Caveripatam ...	20
Do.	Mullapady ...	34
Do.	Allapally... ...	8
Elementary School,	Tripatore	24

47. The schools of the Remount Depôt at Oossoor and of the Railway School at Jollarpett are designed only to give instruction in English to the children of the European and East Indian employés at the respective stations. They have both worked satisfactorily during the year.

48. The former Town Schools at Salem and Sevapett have been taken over by the Municipal Commission at Salem, and the former Rate Schools at Womalore and Harrur by the Local Fund Board of the Salem Circle. The latter two schools will eventually be formed into Union Schools. They are supported by Local Funds, and are aided by grants, which are continued to them from Provincial Funds. They are working satisfactorily, and their attendance has increased since they have come under the Local Boards. Another school of the same class is the Salem Girls' School, which will be noticed elsewhere.

49. Of the schools under native management, the four noted in the margin take the first rank, approaching the standard of a fourth class of Taluq Schools.

Anglo-Vernacular School,	Rassipuram.
Do.	Trichengode.
Do.	Royacotta.
Do.	Denkenicotta.

50. The schools noted in the margin reach the standard of a third class of Taluq Schools. The schools at Paramutty, Kadathur, Palcode, and Caveripatam have fallen very low, but may be expected to improve, looking to the size and importance of the towns in which they are situated.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Kumarapolium.
Do. Venkatay.
Do. Paramutty.
Do. Nanagherripett.
Do. Palcode.
Do. Kadathur.
Do. Caveripatam.
Do. Mullapady.

51. The remaining schools noted in the margin may be ranked in the lower class. Of these the Elementary School at Tripatore and the schools at Suramungalum and Dowlatabad are working satisfactorily. The schools at Pulavery and Allapally are not in a satisfactory state.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Suramungalum.
Do. Pulavery.
Do. Dowlatabad.
Do. Allapally.
Elementary School, Tripatore.

52. Of the Salary System Schools of the Middle Class for boys in the North Arcot District, four in number, one is connected with the Church of Scotland Mission, one is a Mixed School under the management of the Chaplain at Vellore, and two are under native management.

SALARY SYSTEM SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Mission Schools.

Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore.. 201

Other Schools.

Chaplain School, Vellore Fort 56
Anglo-Vernacular School, Guriattum 36
Railway School, Arconum 67

53. The Church of Scotland Mission School approaches the standard of a Higher Class School, the highest class in it being nearly on a par with a fifth class of a Zillah School. Some changes have been made in the staff of this school during the past year with a view to raising its standard, and it aspires eventually to reach the standard of the Matriculation Examination. The Chaplain School at Vellore is designed for the instruction of the children of European mixed parentage in the station, and is, though a Mixed School, more especially intended for girls and very young boys. It was placed shortly before the beginning of the year under a certificated mistress, and has since much improved in tone and in attendance.

54. The schools at Guriattum and Arconum are doing fair work, and rise to the standard of a third class of Taluq Schools.

55. Of the Result System Schools of the Middle Class for boys in the Division, 40 in number, 5 are in the district of Tanjore, 6 in Salem, and 29 in North Arcot. There are none in the district of Trichinopoly. Of the whole number only two are connected with missions—one a school of the Wesleyan Mission at Velauguly in the Tanjore District, the other a school of the Church of Scotland Mission at Arconum in North Arcot. The progress and standing of these schools is fairly shown by the number of pupils passed for each standard and the amount of the grants awarded to the schools. These particulars are shown in separate tables for the schools of each of the Tanjore and Salem Districts and each circle of the district of North Arcot.

56. Table XVIII. gives particulars of the Result System Schools of the Middle Class in the Tanjore District.

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TABLE XVIII.

Middle Class Result System Schools, Tanjore District.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils passed for					Amount of Grant.
		4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Total.	
							RS. A. P.
Wesleyan Mission School, Velaguly ...	21	5	7	...	1	13	130 8 0
A.-V. School, North Street, Tanjore ...	112	13	15	15	15	58	386 8 0
Do. Ganapathy Agrarum ...	26	6	14	5	...	25	206 0 0
Do. Viacherry	26	8	3	1	2	14	158 0 0
Do. Puthuchuthram	28	14	2	4	5	25	152 0 0
Total ...	213	46	41	25	23	135	1,033 0 0

57. Table XIX. gives particulars of similar schools in the Salem District.

TABLE XIX.

Middle Class Result System Schools, Salem District.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils passed for					Amount of Grant.
		4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Total.	
							RS. A. P.
Perumal Muntapam School, Salem ...	150	13	10	21	28	72	185 12 0
Curumber Street do. do. ...	40	4	...	4	3	11	51 12 0
Sevapett Bazaar do. do. ...	45	...	9	6	2	17	70 0 0
A.-V. School, Velur	23	10	2	6	1	19	161 0 0
Do. Sunkeridrug	25	8	4	6	2	20	127 0 0
Do. Uttangkary	30	12	9	5	4	30	135 0 0
Total ...	313	47	34	48	40	169	730 8 0

58. Table XX. gives particulars of similar schools in the Chittoor Circle of North Arcot.

TABLE XX.

Middle Class Result System Schools, Chittoor Circle.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils passed for 4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Total.	Amount of Grant. RS.	A.	P.
Church of Scotland Mission School, Arconum	60	8	6	7	8	29	199	0	0
Annamalay Chetty School, Ranipett ...	40	9	12	...	10	31	109	0	0
Maganatha Mudely do. do. ...	58	5	...	9	7	21	86	0	0
A.-V. School, Ponnary	23	9	3	6	4	22	113	4	0
Do. Kudikal	19	4	7	7	3	21	95	0	0
Do. Kilviranum	40	13	12	9	4	38	277	0	0
Do. Attipur	32	14	15	...	9	38	249	0	0
Do. Mamundur	19	6	6	4	...	16	117	0	0
Do. Tirunalachary	17	...	2	2	5	9	29	0	0
Do. Kamarajapuram	40	10	9	9	4	32	143	8	0
Do. Thattipur	40	6	9	8	11	34	207	8	0
Do. Chittoor	55	8	13	16	18	55	208	8	0
Do. Ranigunta...	32	...	6	10	4	20	91	0	0
Do. Kalastry	40	12	13	17	3	45	342	8	0
Total ...	495	104	113	104	90	411	2,327	0	0

59. Table XXI. gives particulars of similar schools in the Vellore Circle of North Arcot.

TABLE XXI.

Middle Class Result System Schools, Vellore Circle.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils passed for 4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Total.	Amount of Grant. RS.	A.	P.
A.-V. School, Kalaru	25	8	12	2	3	25	98	0	0
Do. Arcot	46	...	8	3	9	19	49	12	0
Do. Valavanur...	33	...	10	9	6	25	118	8	0
Do. Varakur	28	...	2	3	1	6	21	0	0
Do. Naikenpolyem	36	3	2	5	11	21	50	8	0
Do. Melmannel...	16	7	3	4	13	27	84	8	0
Do. Arumbakum	20	7	2	4	3	16	73	0	0
Do. Chevur	45	6	6	4	11	27	124	8	0
Yekambara Mudely's School, Nagarum	49	...	...	2	19	21	50	0	0
Kistna Row's do. do. ...	25	...	4	8	5	17	59	0	0
Annagi Row's do. do. ...	42	...	6	10	16	32	97	0	0
A.-V. School, Sydapett	29	5	5	11	13	34	98	8	0
Do. Mullipetta	40	11	8	14	14	47	97	0	0
Do. Kilachur	29	6	7	3	7	23	97	0	0
Do. Virinjipuram	54	13	11	9	18	51	263	8	0
Total ...	507	66	86	90	149	391	1,381	12	0

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60. These schools have been classified for the most part according to the rank which was assigned to them in the preceding year; and it will been that several of them, more especially in the Vellore Circle of North Arcot, have fallen very far from their former status, and might more appropriately be placed among the Lower Class Schools.

61. Of the Lower Class Schools for boys in the Division, 666 out of the whole 671 are on the result system. There are only five on the salary system, of which it will be convenient to take account here apart from the rest.

Lower Class Schools.	
On the Salary System	5
Do. Result do.	666
Total ...	671

62. Of the five schools so to be noticed, three are attached to the Wesleyan Missions at Manargudy and Negapatam in the Tanjore District, one is a Municipal School established during the year by the Municipality of Wallajahpett, and the fifth is a school maintained from a charitable foundation for poor Mahomedans at Old Arcot.

Wesleyan Mission.	
Eastern Vernacular School, Manargudy	45
Western do. do.	43
Elementary School, Negapatam	122
Municipal Elementary School, Wallajahpett	38
Mahomedan Poor School, Old Arcot	33

63. The Eastern and Western Vernacular Schools at Manargudy are two of three schools founded by the Wesleyan Mission to supply elementary education to the people at Manargudy, and to serve as feeders to their High School at that station. They have received during the year lump grants from the Municipality at the rate of Rupees 15 monthly each: the third, the Central Vernacular School, is aided also by the Municipality on the result system. They are useful institutions of this class, and are working very satisfactorily. The Elementary School of the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam was instituted late in the year, and received no aid during the past year. It promises to be a useful institution, and a feeder to the larger school of the society at the station.

64. The Municipal School at Wallajahpett was founded by the Municipality during the last year, and is supported from Municipal Funds. It is thus a public institution, and is classed in Table I. of this report among *Local Board Schools* with the Municipal Schools at Salem and the Old Rate Schools at Womalore and Harrur, which will be eventually formed into Union Schools. But, unlike these schools, it is ranked among the Lower Class Schools, and receives no aid from Provincial Funds. Its progress is favorably reported on by the Deputy Inspector.

65. The Mahomedan Poor School at Old Arcot is supported from Trust Funds, and from its constitution is not open to much improvement. It is intended for the instruction of poor Mahomedans, but has hitherto done little good service. The pupils of the highest class can barely read and write in the Vernacular, and work imperfectly the simplest sums in addition.

66. The Lower Class Schools for boys on the result system may be most conveniently ranged for consideration under two separate heads:—

1st.—Schools connected with missions.

2nd.—Schools under native or departmental management.

67. Table XXII. gives particulars of the Lower Class Schools on the result system connected with missions, showing their distribution among the several missions, and the number and attendance of the schools of each mission which

have reived aid. As before observed the progress and standing of these schos may be very fairly judged by the number of pupils passed under the seval standards and the grants awarded to the schools; and, as a rule, where stools have not received aid, it is in consequence of their not having been sufficiently long under inspection, or of their not having made due progress. An exception in this respect should, however, be made here in the case of four very small schools of the Gospel Society's Mission at Erungalore with an attendance of 43 pupils, which were left uninspected in consequence of the illness and subsequent death of the late Deputy Inspector of the Trichinopoly District.

TABLE XXII.

Lower Class Result System Mission Schools.	Total		Aided		No. of Pupils Passed					Amount of Grant.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Total.	RS. A. P.
Tanjore District.										
S. P. G. Tanjore Mission ...	5	148	3	113	2	...	12	10	24	75 0 0
Do. Vediapuram do. ...	4	82	2	25	...	5	12	7	24	104 8 0
Do. Cananagudy do. ...	12	274	9	209	...	3	26	51	80	251 8 0
Do. Naugar do. ...	8	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
Wesleyan Mission Society, Negapatam	4	110	4	110	...	8	22	17	47	176 12 0
Wesleyan Mission Society, Manargudy	3	141	3	141	...	9	25	28	60	233 8 0
Total ...	36	948	21	598	2	25	95	113	235	841 4 0
Trichinopoly District.										
S. P. G. Erungalore Mission	8	121	4	78	...	1	28	21	50	156 12 0
German Lutheran Trichinopoly Mission	6	124	6	124	10	9	7	31	57	301 4 0
Roman Catholic Portagudy Mission	1	18	1	18	...	2	5	...	7	36 0 0
Total ...	15	263	11	220	10	12	40	52	114	494 0 0
Salem District.										
London Mission Salem Mission...	2	56	2	56	...	8	15	15	38	123 0 0
Total of 3 Districts...	53	1367	34	874	12	45	150	180	387	1,458 4 0

68. Table XXIII. compares the number of schools of the class shown in the above table, the number of pupils passed by them, and the amount of grants awarded to them in the last two years. It will be seen by this table that the number of these schools and pupils receiving aid have nearly doubled and that the grants awarded have nearly trebled

TABLE XXIII.

Lower Class Result System Mission Schools.	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Aided Schools.	Passed Pupils.	Amount of Grant.	Aided Schools.	Passed Pupils.	Amount of Grant.
			RS.			RS. A. P.
Tanjore District...	9	77	207	21	235	841 4 0
Trichinopoly do...	10	119	328	11	114	494 0 0
Salem do...	...	...	...	2	38	123 0 0
Total ...	19	196	535	34	387	1,458 0 0

during the year. The increase in the number of aided schools and pupils passed, points directly to the extension of education, while the circumstance of the amount of the grants awarded increasing in greater ratio than the number of pupils passed would seem to indicate an advance of the standard of instruction.

69. Table XXIV. gives particulars similar to those shown in the preceding tables for the Lower Class Schools for boys on the result system unconnected with missions, and compares results for the last two years.

TABLE XXIV.

Lower Class Result System Schools unconnected with Missions.	Total		Aided		Pupils passed.				Amount of Grant.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	3rd & 4th Standards.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Total.	RS. A. P.
Tanjore District.	231	5,222	19	701	97	135	159	391	1,412 4 0
Trichinopoly do...	63	1,676	33	924	37	110	290	427	1,253 8 0
Salem do...	144	2,696	84	1,884	186	322	515	1,023	3,136 12 0
North Arcot do...	175	4,513	157	4,091	330	979	1,768	3,077	7,287 12 0
Total, 1871-72 ...	613	14,107	293	7,600	650	1,546	2,732	4,918	13,090 4 0
Do. 1870-71 ...	297	6,855	202	5,049	459	1,057	2,270	3,786	8,513 12 0
Increase	316	7,252	91	2,551	191	489	462	1,132	4,576 8 0

70. These schools are principally Native Pial Schools, which are brought forward and improved by the Inspecting Schoolmasters. An analysis of the figures in the above table will show that the number and attendance of the schools thus brought under improvement have more than doubled during the year. Also that the number and attendance of the aided schools have increased by over 50 per cent., and that while the number of pupils passed by the several standards has increased by 30 per cent., the grants awarded to the schools have increased by 53 per cent., thus indicating, besides a large extension of education, an important advance in the standard attained.

71. The classification of the Girls' Schools shown in the returns has reference principally to the sources from which the grants to them have been disbursed, and calls for revision with regard to the recent order regarding the classification of schools. They may more conveniently be grouped for consideration here, as shown in the margin, according to the classes of the people for whose instruction they are intended to provide.

English Schools	2
Native Christian Schools ...	10
Hindu Girls' Schools ...	19

72. The English Schools, or those in which English is the medium of instruction, are two in number, the Convent Schools at Trichinopoly and Vellore. But besides these, which are strictly speaking Girls' Schools, there are three mixed schools, the girls reading in which may be associated with the pupils of the schools here more particularly specified. These schools present no new feature, being designed for the instruction of children of European or mixed parentage, amongst whom the benefits of female education have always been acknow-

Convent School, Trichinopoly.	37
Do. Vellore ...	85
In Mixed Schools	57

ledged. The schools are well and efficiently managed, and the instruction imparted in them is sound and systematic.

73. The Schools for Native Christian girls are, in like manner, institutions of long standing acknowledged utility. They are 10 in number, and, as might be expected are all connected with missions. They appear to have been founded at various periods to meet the wants of the Christian communities but are generally open to all classes and creeds. Of these only the schools of the German Lutheran and the Roman Catholic Missions at Tranquebar have been aided on the salary system, two of the Gospel Society's Schools at Canandagudy and Puttur have received no aid during the year, the remaining six received grants on the result system amounting to Rupees 1,071-8-0, giving an average of Rupees 178-9-0 for each school, or Rupees 71-13-0 above the average of the preceding year.

Tanjore District.

Gospel Society's Girls' School at Tanjore	53
Do. do. Canandagudy ...	11
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Negapatam ...	79
German Lutheran Mission Girls' School, Tranquebar	40
Do. do. Tanjore ...	30
Roman Catholic Mission Girls' School, Tranquebar...	50

Trichinopoly District.

Gospel Society's Girls' School, Puttur	48
Do. do. Erungalore	30
Roman Catholic Mission Girls' School, Portagudy ...	26

Salem District.

London Mission Girls' School, Salem...	40

74. The schools for caste girls are designed to supply a want which began but recently to be felt in Hindu society. Of these schools, 19 in number, 11 are established by missions, and eight by native agency. Of the whole number the Wesleyan Mission School at Negapatam, the London Mission Schools at Tripatore and Kistnagherry, the two Girls' Schools at Combaconum and the school at Karuntattangudy, six in number are aided on the salary system; the Napier Girls' School at Manargudy was but recently opened and has received no aid, the remaining 12 have received aid on the result system to the amount of Rupees 731-8-0, giving an average of Rupees 91-7-0 for each school, against Rupees 106-12-0 in the preceding year. The standard of education in all these schools is of an elementary character, and, according to the recent order on the subject, they should be ranked as Lower Class Schools.

Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School, Negapatam...	50
Do do. Manargudy...	73
Do. Napier do. do. ...	30
German Lutheran Mission Girls' School, Trichinopoly.	23
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Salem ...	70
Do. do. Tripatore ...	27
Do. do. Kistnagherry...	26
Church of Scotland Mission Caste Girls' School, Vellore	76
Church of Scotland Mission Caste Girls' School Sydapett	48
American Mission Caste Girls' School, Vellore ...	80
Tahsildar's Girls' School, Combaconum	43
Muppanar's do. do	68
Hindu Girls' School, Karuntattangudy	69
Do. Palyagrarum	30
Do. Puttucotta	33
Do. Vedaranium	7
Do. Chittoor	57
Do. Ranipett	3

75. Table XXV. shows for each district the number of pupils presented and passed under the several standards in one, two, and three subjects respectively, as called for in the order of Government on the last report of the Director of Public Instruction. I regret to have to report that the office records left by the late Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Trichinopoly District are very imperfect, and that they do not afford reliable data for the above table.

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TABLE XXV.

—	4TH STANDARD.				3RD STANDARD.				2ND STANDARD.				1ST STANDARD.			
	No. of Pupils presented.	No. Passed			No. of Pupils presented	No. Passed			No. of Pupils presented.	No. Passed			No. of Pupils presented.	No. Passed		
		In Reading alone.	In Reading and Writing.	In Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.		In Reading alone.	In Reading and Writing.	In Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.		In Reading alone.	In Reading and Writing.	In Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.		In Reading alone.	In Reading and Writing.	In Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
Tanjore District.	69	4	16	39	150	19	28	79	330	40	67	167	415	52	55	229
Salem do. ...	107	2	62	24	234	14	70	85	480	51	102	213	717	79	89	354
N. Arcot do. ...	191	10	32	130	466	29	72	287	1,174	68	152	747	2,057	106	261	1,254

76. Table XXVI. gives particulars of the Native Regimental Schools which came under my inspection in the Division and in Bangalore.

TABLE XXVI.

Regimental Schools.	No. of Pupils.						
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Total.
26th Regiment N. I., Trichinopoly.							
English School	...	5	13	10	1	6	35
Tamil do.	...	12	9	11	13	14	59
Hindustani do.	...	6	8	15	11	8	48
Total ...	...	23	30	36	25	28	142
28th Regiment N. I., Vellore.							
English School	...	...	...	11	3	4	18
Tamil do.	...	...	14	5	5	2	26
Telugu do.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hindustani do.	...	...	19	6	6	3	34
Arithmetic do.	...	...	...	21	3	12	36
Total ...	...	...	33	43	18	22	116
27th Regiment N. I., Bangalore.							
Tamil School	...	...	3	4	4	16	27
Telugu do.	...	...	5	6	7	17	35
Hindustani do.	...	...	5	3	6	34	48
Total ...	...	...	13	13	17	67	110
39th Regiment N. I., Bangalore.							
Tamil School	...	...	5	3	12	30	50
Hindustani do.	...	...	5	5	4	14	28
Total ...	...	...	10	8	16	44	78
Sappers and Miners Boys' and Girls' Schools	...	...	26	21	30	172	249

77. The working of these schools is now pretty well reduced to system, and is generally satisfactory. They fully realize any expectations which may fairly be formed of them having regard to the allowances for their support.

78. The following table gives particulars of the Minor Wards of Government in the Division :—

Names of Wards.	Age.	Estate.	Districts.
Gopalasamy	7	Alagapuram	Salem.
Peduramapa Nayanivarau	13½	Bangarupolyum ...	North Arcot.
Alagasundram	16	Ilavatady	Tanjore.
Subbaroyen	19	Do.	Do.

79. The Alagapuram minor is incorrigibly idle, and resists every effort made to get him to attend school. One of the Bangarupolyum minors attained his majority during the past year, the other continues at the Chittoor School and the head master reports favorably of his conduct and tolerably favorably of his diligence. The Ilavatady minors are studying in the Trivalore School. They are well conducted and fairly diligent, and have made creditable progress in their studies.

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APPENDIX A.

No. IX.

From T. Marden, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, to Lieut.-Col. R. M. Macdonald, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Palany Hills, 4th May 1872, No. 221.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on education in the 5th Division for the year 1871-72.

2. The following tables show the progress made in the Division as regards, (*a.*) number of schools, and (*b.*) standard, together with the number of pupils and increase or decrease in such numbers :—

(*a.*) Schools.	No. of Schools on 31st March 1871.	No. of Schools on 31st March 1872.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1871.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1872.	Increase in Schools.	Increase in Pupils.	Decrease in Schools.	Decrease in Pupils.	Remarks.
Government Schools	9	9	760	737	...	...	...	23	There are in addition 1 Middle and 8 Lower Class Schools which have been in connection with the department, but which are excluded from this table in consequence of not having furnished returns.
Private Schools receiving aid ...	647	780	20,436	23,878	133	3,442	...	...	
Do. not receiving aid	334	335	5,982	6,297	1	315	...	...	
Army Schools ...	2	2	37	32	...	...	...	5	
Total ...	992	1,126	27,215	30,944	134	3,757	...	28	
(*b.*) Higher Class Schools ...	3	3	815	850	...	35	...	...	
Middle Class Schools ...	117	124	4,779	5,148	7	369	...	...	
Lower Class Schools ...	865	992	21,145	24,436	127	3,291	...	...	
Female Schools.	2	2	76	93	...	17	...	...	
Normal do. ...	5	5	400	417	...	17	...	...	
Total ...	992	1,126	27,215	30,944	134	3,729	...	...	

3. "It will be seen from the above that there has been an increase on the whole of 134 schools and 3,729 pupils; that the numbers of Government Schools

and Higher Class Schools remain the same, and that there has been an increase in Middle Class Schools of 7, and in Lower Class Schools of 127. As regards districts, there is in the above an increase of one Middle Class School and one Lower Class School on the Neilgherries—at least this is all that has as yet come into our returns. In Coimbatore the numbers are 46 Middle Class Schools and 435 Lower Class ones, against 43 and 345 last year. In Madura we have on the whole an increase of 29 schools and 531 pupils, the numbers being now 26 Middle Class Schools and 279 Lower Class ones with 7,995 pupils, against 20 Middle Class Schools and 256 Lower Class Schools with 7,470 pupils at the close of 1870-71. In Tinnevelly we have now 51 Middle Class Schools and 278 Lower Class ones with 11,443 pupils, against 58 Middle Class Schools and 260 Lower Class Schools with 10,887 pupils last year.

4. "Of the Private Schools above mentioned 295 are receiving aid on the salary system and 485 on the results' system, against 302 and 345 last year. As a general rule the Higher Class Schools receive aid on the former plan, and the Lower Class on the latter."

5. The principal events to be recorded in the past year are the introduction of the Local Funds Act and consequent increase of the Subordinate Inspecting Agency, and the introduction into all schools supported by the State or assisted by salary grants of a uniform and a higher rate of fees than it had before been usual to charge. As, however, the new Deputy Inspectors did not begin their work until after the close of the official year, and as the educational part of the Local Funds has scarcely yet come into operation, I defer any remarks on this subject for my next report.

6. I may note, also, that for the first time in the history of the department we have had an educational conference of the Inspectors with the head of the department. This was so successful that I venture to predict it will become a regular institution.

7. I proceed to review the working of the different classes of schools in the usual order of Higher, Middle, and Lower Class Schools, arranging them therein, first, by districts, and, second, by the mode in which they receive Government aid.

8. Schools of the Higher Class.—*District of the Neilgherries.*—None.

Coimbatore District.—*Coimbatore High School.*—This school has again changed its head master, the Rev. Mr. Malpas having been succeeded by Mr. Kenny, B.A., (Madras). Under these changes the school had somewhat declined. An F.A. Class was kept up until May, but it was then decided to close it, there not being any probability of any considerable number of students remaining in it until the examination. At the time of my inspection the Matriculation Class contained 22 students. The school sent in 18, but only 4 were successful, most of the candidates failing in Tamil. The Preparatory Matriculation Class was examined in English, Tamil, History, and Mathematics. In these subjects the result was in general good; but in Mathematics the writing out was neither so full nor so neat as I could have wished. The lower classes, also, answered generally well in the different branches of their studies. At the time of my inspection the new scheme of fees had not come into operation, but I find that on 31st December last the total was 350 against 293 at my inspection in August, and 340 on the preceding 31st December. The rates

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of this school have long been above the new rates, and consequently were not affected by the Fees Order.

9. Madura District.—*Madura Zillah School.*—When I examined this school in December last the students of the Matriculation Class were absent to attend the examination at Trichinopoly. Eleven appeared and 5 of them succeeded in passing. The other classes were the fifth, fourth, and third, each containing several divisions. There was nothing in the examination calling for any special notice, but I reported to you that the school was doing well, and that I considered the results creditable to the teachers. The Acting Collector was invited to preside at the distribution of the prizes, but declined to do so on account of some other engagement. I notice this because I suppose there is hardly any Government Zillah School which has, as a general rule, received less encouragement from the local authorities than the Madura Zillah School has done. In consequence of there being no medal for Tamil given last year, two were to be awarded this year. I have, however, suggested to you whether a scholarship would not be a better mode of rewarding proficiency in Tamil than a medal. The Zemindar of Ramnad, as the representative of the foundress, approves of my suggestion, and I hope that Government will consent to the requisite alteration in the rules. I was glad to notice this year a decided improvement in the Grammar of the essays sent in, and the average marks obtained were considerably higher than those of last year. Spelling, however, still required attention, and though a person who did not know Tamil might feel some surprise at its being necessary repeatedly to lay stress on this point, even with reference to the senior pupils of a Government Zillah School, no one, who is acquainted with the style in which the District Gazettes* are issued, will wonder at it. At my inspection there were 228 on the rolls against 187 the year before, showing an increase of 41, from which it is evident that the new scale of fees had not at all affected this school.

10. In February 1871 Government resolved that the building at Madura, known as the "Tumkum," should be repaired, and made the residence of the Zillah Judge, and that the income accruing from the rent should be applied to the maintenance of scholarships in the Zillah School. Having heard nothing further about the matter, I wrote to the Collector in October last, and learnt from that officer that he had furnished Government with the information required from him. It now seems that the further prosecution of the business rests with the Superintending Engineer. I beg to point out that during all this time the school is receiving none of the proposed benefits of the endowment.

11. Tinnevelly District.—*Palamcottah English Institution with Normal Department.*—This institution sent in 10 students to the last Matriculation Examination and passed 4 of them. It contained, at the time of inspection, 163 pupils, of whom 44 were boarders, and of that number 20 received Government scholarships. The remaining 119 provide for their own support and pay fees as in an ordinary Anglo-Vernacular School. The Preparatory Matriculation Class was examined in English, Tamil, Mathematics, and History. In the language subjects the results were fair, but the Mathematics and History were poor. In the next class there was a considerable failure both in Geo-

* The errors in spelling in one single issue of the *Madura District Gazette* were lately counted and found to be no less than 472!

metry and Geography. The remaining classes answered fairly in general. The numbers on the roll of this school were 163 against 171 at my former inspection.

12. *Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This school did very fairly in the Matriculation Examination sending in 7 students and passing 5 of them. At my inspection the classes passed satisfactorily in most of their subjects, but the Preparatory Matriculation Class was only middling in the two important subjects of English and Arithmetic. The managers are enlarging the school-house, and when they have done this, I hope they will be able to find money to increase the pay of their senior masters, who are at present decidedly underpaid. The total number of boys was 210 against 234 last year, showing a small decrease, which may, I think, be attributed to the increase in the fees.

13. Schools of the Middle Class.—*District of the Neilgherries—Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—I inspected both branches of the Lawrence Asylums in June last. In the highest class of the male branch I took English, Tamil, History, Geography, and Arithmetic. The lads acquitted themselves creditably, except in Tamil, in which the results were still very poor, though showing a considerable improvement upon former years. I am glad to say, however, that Government has now sanctioned the introduction of Hindustani instead of Tamil. I believe that the boys will find this change of great advantage, as they will be better able to acquire a fair knowledge of the language during the time they can devote to its study, and they will also be much more likely to find it of service to them in after life, in consequence of its being so much more generally diffused than any of the Southern Vernaculars. The lower classes answered well in general. Four boys from this school went up for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination and 2 of them passed.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum ... Male Branch	6	3
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum ... Female do. ...	4	3
St. Stephen's School	Closed.	

14. As regards industrial education, the Telegraph Class had been broken up on account of the services of the Telegraph Instructor having been withdrawn. I learn, however, that it has since been re-opened. The Tailoring Class contained 36 boys, the Gardening Class 21 boys, and the Shoe-making Class 6 boys. For this last class fresh accommodation was urgently required.

15. In the Female Branch all the classes passed satisfactorily, the lower classes showing an improvement on the preceding year. The industrial arrangements called for no special remark, but appeared to be efficiently conducted, and some of the needle-work shown me was decidedly good.

16. On reviewing the whole, I considered that the schools were in a very creditable condition, almost the only defect to be discovered was a want of sufficient practice in pointing out places on the maps.

17. I may observe that since my last visit the strength of both branches has been considerably increased, and the last return shows 344 boys and 68 girls. At the time of my inspection the numbers were 139 boys and 60 girls.

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18. St. Stephen's School was in a somewhat languishing condition, and the attendance at the examination was unsatisfactory. This school has since been closed, though not in consequence of the "Fees Order."

19. *Schools aided on the Results' System.*

Schools.	Pupils.	Highest Standard examined.	Amount drawn.	Average Amount gained per Head.	Proportion of Maximum obtained.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Church Missionary Society's Anglo-vernacular School at Ootacamund	34	3rd.	86 8 0	2 8 8	·54
Roman Catholic School at Coonoor	65	3rd.	54 0 0	2 2 7	·62

20. Coimbatore District.—*Government Taluq Schools.*—Of these schools that at Erode passed a very good examination. On a subsequent visit the Deputy Inspector found a decrease of 16 boys, but as this had taken place in the lowest class, it was obviously not the effect of the new scale of fees which does not affect this class. A piece of waste land adjoining the school was here granted at my request by the Municipal Commissioners to secure free circulation of air and quiet for the school. I regret to say that the grant has been again cancelled on what appear to me most insufficient grounds. I have addressed you on this subject with a view to the matter being brought before Government. At Sathiamungalum the fourth class had been broken up, but has since revived. The numbers in it have, however, fallen from 10 to 2, owing to the introduction of the new scale of fees. At Cheyur I found an increase of 10 boys on the whole, but this was in the lowest class, and on the new scale coming into operation the strength diminished somewhat, but again recovered. At Pollachi I noted a decrease of 18, probably due to the operation of Results' Schools in the place. The school passed well, and the head master seemed to have exerted himself more than he did at Darapuram. The numbers in this school have remained on the whole about the same, the decrease which has taken place in the higher classes being compensated for by an increase in the lower classes. It is to be observed, however, that this increase affords no compensation as regards the *standing* of the school. The Darapuram School passed well at examination under the head master transferred by me last year from Pollachi, but the fourth class has been since broken up on account of the boys being unable or unwilling to pay the increased rates of fees. When I examined the Udumalapettah School in July there were 4 classes and 50 pupils. Subsequently a fifth class was formed and kept up for six months, but both it and the fourth class had to be broken up in consequence of the increased rates of fees. The school has

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Erode	4	4	76
Sathiamungalum ...	4	3	49
Cheyur	3	2	38
Pollachy	4	4	74
Darapuram	3	3	53
Udumalapettah ...	3	3	37

further suffered from the competition of a Results' School which educated the boys at a lower rate than the Taluq School was permitted to receive. On the whole the strength of the school fell from 54 at the close of 1870-71 to 37 at the close of the past official year. In these circumstances a reference was made to you and you have been pleased to rule that "if a new school, or a previously unaided one, applies for a grant in a locality where an existing Government or Aided School can satisfactorily meet educational wants, aid will of course be refused." I hope that this order will meet the case of the Pollachi School as well as of that at Udumalapettah, for it seems to me a great pity that the State should itself assist in destroying the work of its own hands by helping a Results' School which competes successfully with a Government School, not because the standard is higher or the teaching more effective, but simply because the charge is less in itself, and also less regularly exacted.

21. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—The first of these schools did fairly on the whole, but the answering in the highest class was poor. The strength increased during the year, but there was a falling off in the higher classes. Of the Carur Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School I reported at my inspection in June that it had now advanced to the standard of the fourth class of a Taluq School, but the highest class was broken up after my inspection, and the school also appears to have suffered considerably from the introduction of the new rates of fees, there having been a decrease of 26 boys, and a consequent reduction of the staff of teachers from 3 to 1. The Wesleyan School at Carur was again poor in its general results. The Karamadai School was doing fairly at my inspection, and the numbers had increased from 20 to 36, but I learn that there has been a slight falling off since the "Fees" Order came out. The two schools of the London Mission Society at Tiruppur and Palladam came under inspection in September last. Each contains about 25 boys with 2 teachers. The Avenashy School I found in so low a condition that I recommended to you a reduction of the grant. You, however, hesitated to take that step. The last report from the Deputy Inspector is in November, and there were then rather fewer boys on the roll than at my inspection in June. The answering, however, was fair. The Kangayam and Sulur Schools were formerly Rate Schools under the Madras

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard compared to a Taluq School.
Coimbatore London Mission A.-V.S.	4	5	94	4th
Carcor Hindu A.-V. School... ...	2	1	30	3rd
Carur Wesleyan Mission A.-V.-Schl.	4	3	31	3rd
Karamadai A.-V. School	3	1	29	3rd
Tiruppur London Mission A.-V. S...	2	2	25	2nd
Palladam do. do. ...	2	2	25	2nd
Avenashy A.-V. School	2	1	23	2nd
Union Schools.				
Kangayam	2	2	31	3rd
Sulur	3	1	18	3rd
Closed.				
Kodumudi A.-V. School	Ceased to draw grant.			
Metapolliem London Mission A.-V.S.				
Coimbatore Lutheran do. do....				

Education Act. The former passed fairly at my inspection in June, the latter has long been in a very languishing condition, and I some time ago recommended to you that it should be closed.

22. *Schools aided on the Results' System.*—The schools given below are all schools of the Middle Class, and consequently received aid from Provincial Funds. Thirty-three are here named, but 2 of them having been closed since examination the numbers on the 31st March 1872 were 31 against 27 at the close of 1870-71 :—

Schools.	Pupils.	Highest Standard examined.	Amount drawn.	Average Amount gained per Head.	Proportion of Maximum obtained.	Remarks.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
Sukravarapetta, Coimbatore.	60	4th	270 8 0	6 12 2	·67	
Telugu Brahmins' Street ...	55	do.	243 0 0	7 9 6	·98	
Ottachekkar Street	16	do.	65 6 4	3 15 0	·67	Boys.
				0 7 8	·52	Girls.
Yedayar Street	43	do.	109 8 0	3 10 2	·44	
Taluq Cutcherry Street ...	31	do.	85 8 0	5 11 2	·79	
Komatte Street	46	do.	144 0 0	5 12 2	·48	
Virasami Mudelyar's School Street.	22	do.	55 8 0	3 8 7	·38	
London Mission Compound School	42	3rd	162 3 5	5 0 0	·83	Boys.
				11 9 0	·58	Girls.
Roman Catholic	171	4th	335 0 0	6 9 1	·70	
Singanullur	48	3rd	115 0 0	4 9 7	·82	
Ottakalmuntapam	8	4th	23 8 0	2 2 2	·27	
Samakulam	19	3rd	54 0 0	2 13 6	·80	
Pothanur	28	4th	69 8 0	4 10 2	·71	
Chokampalayam	19	3rd	89 0 0	4 15 1	·76	
Kodiveli	17	4th	99 0 0	6 9 7	·63	
Perundorai	17	do.	49 8 0	3 8 7	·86	
Karungalpaliem	19	3rd	64 8 0	4 4 10	·58	
Kanjikovil	15	4th	60 11 11	4 8 9	·54	Boys.
				5 12 0	·71	Girls.
Bowany	65	do.	343 13 4	9 2 7	·83	Boys.
				9 10 8	·93	Girls.
Nerur	9	do.	33 0 0	3 0 0	·31	
Virachimungalam	25	do.	117 8 0	4 11 2	·58	
Komaralingum	24	do.	93 3 11	4 15 7	·59	Boys.
				4 4 0	·85	Girls.
Periapulanginaru	13	3rd	49 8 0	5 8 0	1·00	
Kaniyur	32	do.	70 0 0	4 1 11	·7	
Pollachi	37	do.	83 8 0	4 2 9	·72	
Kanathukidavu	15	do.	60 0 0	4 0 0	·71	
Uttukuli	29	do.	83 6 8	4 6 0	·07	Boys.
				5 9 9	·89	Girls.
Vadarkipalayam	12	do.	33 0 0	4 2 0	·71	
Anamalai	18	do.	30 0 0	3 2 0	·75	
Karavalur	25	do.	121 8 0	5 8 8	·72	
Senjeri	17	do.	46 8 0	3 9 3	·96	
Karuppacounden Street ...	*	4th	42 8 0	6 1 2	·44	* Closed since the inspection.
Oppanakara Street	*	3rd	38 8 0	3 8 0	·42	

23. I append a table showing the number of schools examined during the year with their attendance on 31st March 1872.

Taluqs.	No. of Schools examined.	Attendance.	No. of Schools under Improvement and not examined.	Attendance.	Total Schools on the 31st March 1872.	Total Attendance.	Remarks.
Coimbatore	14	608	...	...	14	608	
Do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	Abolished.
Sathiamungalam... ...	1	17	...	...	1	17	
Perundorai	3	51	...	...	3	51	
Bowany	1	65	...	...	1	65	
Palladam	2	42	...	...	2	42	
Darapuram	1	25	...	...	1	25	
Carur	1	9	...	...	1	9	
Pollachi	5	101	...	...	5	101	
Udumalapettah	3	69	...	...	3	69	

24. I annex a table for Government Schools as regards the standard attained and the numbers that passed well at my inspection.

Schools.	Highest Class	No. of Pupils present.	No. that passed well.
Erode Taluq School...	4th	3	3
Sathiamungalam do	3rd	8	8
Cheyur do.	do.	3	3
Pollachi do.	4th	3	3
Udumalapettah do.	do.	7	6
Darapuram do.	do.	3	2

25. MADURA DISTRICT.—*Government Taluq Schools.*—In my last report I was able to speak of the Pereakulam School as having the first fifth class formed in the division. At the same time I mentioned that there was no first class on account of Results' Schools having attracted all the younger boys in the place. The introduction of the Fees' Order gave an immense advantage to these schools, inasmuch as they (though aided by Government) were not brought under its operation, and were allowed to charge what fees they pleased. The fifth class broke up in August in anticipation of the Fees' Order, and the fourth was reduced to two boys, and, by the time of my inspection at the beginning of November, the school had fallen from 55 to 27. I addressed you on the subject, strongly urging that grants should be refused to the Results' Schools in the place on the grounds that they were not required, and that they would destroy (whilst they could not re-place) the Taluq School. The matter has been laid before Government, and we are awaiting their orders. This is a case in which the Fees' Order and the working of Results' Schools have signally combined to ruin the Taluq School. The former made the people withdraw their elder children from the higher classes of the Government School, and the low charge—"according to circumstances" from nothing to 4

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Pereakulam ...	4	3	36
Dindigul ...	5	4	84

annas—of the Results' Schools made them refrain from sending their younger ones. I learn that there has lately been some increase to the Taluq School, and that a fourth class has again been formed principally from boys who had passed the fourth grade in the Results' Schools. It remains to be seen whether this improvement is permanent. If it is, it will still be a question whether it is worth while to support a small "High School" at a place like Pereakulam. The Dindigul School has not suffered in the same manner as the one at Pereakulam. Indeed, from the fees of its principal rival, an unaided school kept up by the missionary of the station, having been raised, attendance at the Taluq School has improved, notwithstanding the increase of the fees. I regret much that from the abolition of the School Fee Fund, and from the budget allowance for this school having been *fixed* at a low rate, I have not been able to provide the additional expenditure now urgently called for, and I trust that, on a revision of the estimates, a wider margin will be allowed me. This remark also applies to several of the Coimbatore Taluq Schools, in which the junior teachers are receiving less than is paid elsewhere, whilst I have no power to give them more adequate remuneration. The school passed satisfactorily at my inspection.

26. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—I should class the Ramnad School as a Government Anglo-Vernacular School if I had found the teaching in its highest class tolerably sound. It was, however, so unsatisfactory that I felt it necessary to draw your special attention to the subject. You addressed the Secretary of the Society on the matter, but no definite result has yet been arrived at. The lower classes did tolerably well. A new building has been commenced here at an estimated cost of Rupees 5,000. A new school-house was certainly much required; and, as this school has the advantage of having no competitor within some 70 miles, it ought, if it lays stress on soundness rather than on mere standard, to rise to the status of a superior Anglo-Vernacular School. The Madura Anglo-Vernacular School is in about the same condition as it was last year, that is, its results are rather poor. It does not seem to have been at all affected by the Fees' Order, and the rates charged are in some cases in excess of those laid down in the Government notification. The Sholavandan School hardly did so well at inspection as I expected it would do. Money has been collected for a building, but there seems no likelihood of a school-house being erected from want of some one to undertake the work. The Sanscrit class mentioned in my last report is still

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard compared to a Taluq School.
Ramnad S. P. G. A.-V. School ...	5	8	132	5th.
Madura A.-V. School	4	10	170	4th.
Sholavandan A.-V. School... ...	5	3	52	do.
Tirumungalam do.	4	2	39	3rd.
Shevagungah do.	3	4	60	do.
Madura Christian do.	5	4	86	4th.
Palany do.	4	2	25	do.
Permagudy do.	3	2	43	3rd.
Nelacottah do.	4	1	22	4th.
Melur do.	4	1	23	do.
Tiruppathur do.	2	1	18	2nd.
Manamadura do.	3	3	43	3rd.

maintained here. The school at Tirumungalam did tolerably well. I believe that there is at last some prospect of a school-building being erected here. The school at Shevagungah did pretty fairly at my inspection, but I learn that the highest class has since been broken up, which does not look very promising. The Christian Anglo-Vernacular School at Madura I inspected last month. It always appears to me to aim rather too high for the powers of its staff, and in consequence examination results are very indifferent. At Palany, the classes answered in general fairly. The Permagudy School has suffered a little from the new fees. The answering at my examination was unsatisfactory. At Nelacottah, inspection results were on the whole pretty fair. The school has since formed a fourth class, which, with only one teacher, was hardly a desirable step. The Melur School was only middling and deficient in maps, so that the teaching of Geography was worth little or nothing. At Tiruppathur, a school-building is much required, at least if the school is to be permanent, which I somewhat doubt. A new school has been opened at Manamadura, which promises pretty well. The District Munsiff is the manager. At Tiruppavanam, grants have been applied for on behalf of a school which has been opened there, but none have yet been sanctioned. I feel some doubt as to the stability of this school.

27. The late Deputy Inspector, who had charge of the district almost all the official year, considers that the new rates of fees have not to any considerable extent affected the schools-(an exception must evidently be made for Pereakulam), but he adds that there is reason to believe that in several places the fee rules are not strictly enforced. You may remember that, in giving my opinion on the proposed introduction of an increased rate of fees, I objected to the application of the scale to minor Anglo-Vernacular Schools on this very ground, viz., that it would be impossible to say whether the fee professed to be levied was ever actually collected.

28. The present seems a suitable place to invite your attention to another point which is of some importance, and that is, that Government Schools are frequently *cheaper* as well as *better* than aided ones. This point was lately brought out in a letter in reply to your inquiry whether I considered the grants drawn by the Ramnad Anglo-Vernacular School too large in comparison with the work done in that institution. I annex a comparative table which may throw some further light on the subject, and from which it appears that, if the income from Schwartz's Fund be included, the Ramnad Anglo-Vernacular School costs Government as much as the Madura Zillah School, whilst there is no comparison in the work done. Also, that the Dindigal Taluq School, with a fifth class, is *absolutely* cheaper than most of the Grant-in-aid Schools of the district including some that have only third and second classes, and *relatively* (that is, taking into account number of pupils and results) cheaper than any of them. It will be seen that, in the case of Government Schools, I have added to the actual amounts expended one-fifth on all pensionable salaries. This is the proportion laid down by the Government of India for providing pensions for officers; but to Native States, Municipalities, &c., though there is, I believe, some question as to whether the rate has not been fixed rather high. It is true that the column "Cost to Government" in the Annual Financial Return seems to point to a different conclusion from

that shown above; but, as this entry takes no account of the amount of fees received, it is no guide in deciding whether it is cheaper to assist a private school than to maintain a Government one. The "imperfect economy" frequently existing from aiding a private school has been also noticed at Bombay. "It is natural," says Mr. Peile in his report for 1869-70, para. 126, "to fall into the idea that an English aided school is cheaper than a Government English School, but this is proved by the statistics of the past year to be a mistake." The above statements (and figures) seem to point to some modification of our plans:—

Comparative Table of Cost of Government and Aided Schools.

Names of Schools.	No. of Masters in 1871-72.	Qualifications of the Head Master, 1871-72.	Average No. of Pupils in 1871-72.	Highest Standard attained in 1871-72.	General Condition of the School.	Net Amount drawn from Government adding 1/5th of Pensionable Charges.			Net Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.		
						RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madura Zillah School.	9	1st Grade.	262	Matriculation Class.	Good.	4,811	2	4	18	5	10
Dindigul Taluq do. ...	4	Matriculation.	76	5th do.	Good.	487	9	8	6	6	7
Ramnad A.-V. do. ...	8	Old 6th Grade.	144	Do.	Rather poor.	*2,718	0	0	18	14	0
Madura do. ...	10	Matriculation.	168	4th do.	Do.	1,236	10	2	7	5	9
Madura Christian A.-V. School.	4	None.	73	Do.	Poor.	512	0	6	6	15	8
Palany A.-V. School.	2	Matriculation.	24	Do.	Middling.	196	8	0	7	13	9
Nellacotta do. ...	1	New 4th Grade.	20	Do.	Do.	120	0	0	6	0	0
Sholavandan do. ...	3	Matriculation.	52	Do.	Fair.	330	0	0	6	3	7
Melur do. ...	1	Do.	22	Do.	Middling.	180	0	0	8	2	11
Tirumungalum do. ...	2	New 4th Grade.	41	3rd do.	Fair.	248	0	3	6	0	9
Paramagudy do. ...	2	Matriculation.	44	Do.	Poor.	310	5	8	7	0	10
Tiruppathur do. ...	1	Do.	20	2nd do.	Rather poor.	145	12	0	6	7	5
Pereakulam Taluq School.	3	Do.	35	4th do.	Good.	†...	...	...	...	...	...
Shevagungah A.-V. School.	4	New 4th Grade.	78	3rd do.	Fair.	‡...	...	...	...	...	...

29. *Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System.*—The accompanying table exhibits the working of the Middle Class Results' Schools of this district, and may be considered generally satisfactory.

* Of this Rupees 1,200 is drawn from Schwartz's Fund, which is not, strictly speaking, Government money.

† Suffered much from Results' Schools.

‡ Grant for the last five months not drawn.

Schools.	Pupils.	Highest Standard examined.	Amount drawn.	Average Amount gained per Head.	Proportion of Maximum obtained.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Sodalamathu Pillay's School, Madura Town ...	48	4th.	190 0 0	3 15 4	·67
Arumugam Pillay's do. ...	21	do.	77 8 0	3 11 0	·53
Mustapha Saib's do. ...	37	do.	134 8 0	3 10 2	·51
Seshu Aiyen's do. ...	7	do.	22 0 0	3 2 3	·19
Balakrisnama's do. ...	17	do.	83 0 0	4 14 1	·55
Ramiah's School, Peraikulam ...	46	do.	249 8 0	5 6 0	·60
Batla Gundu Mission's Boarding School	39	do.	200 0 0	5 2 1	·44
Palanganathem School	6	do.	69 8 0	11 9 4	·72
Pappanooolum do.	13	do.	100 0 0	7 11 1	·59
Tiruppavanam Mission Boarding School	26	do.	181 0 0	6 15 4	·68

30. I annex a table for Government Schools as regards the standards attained and the numbers that passed well on the whole at inspection:—

Schools.	Highest Class.	No. of Pupils present.	No. that passed well.
Dindigul Taluq School...	4th.	9	6
Periakulam do.	do.	2	2

31. TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.—*Government Schools*, None.—*Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—The first of these schools was not inspected during the year. The Deputy Inspector seems to have thought it removed from his control, because it had a nominal Matriculation Class and sent in 2 boys, who *both failed!* The numbers have somewhat increased. At the Church Mission Society's School at Strivelliputtur inspection results were as usual rather poor. The school-house had been burnt down, and its place supplied by a temporary building. At

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard compared to a Taluq School.
Tinnevelly C. M. A.-V. School ...	6	6	113	5th.
Strivelliputtur do. ...	5	5	67	do.
Alwar Tinnevelly do. ...	5	3	36	do.
Tuticorin Subscription School ...	5	7	79	do.
Ambasamudram A.-V. School ...	3	3	68	do.
Viravanullur do. ...	3	3	55	do.
Shermadevi do. ...	3	1	14	4th.
Radapuram do. ...	3	3	58	do.
Vullur do. ...	4	1	21	do.
Tenkasi do. ...	3	2	7	do.
Strivigantam do. ...	4	3	55	do.
Sunkaraninarcovil do. ...	3	1	22	do.
Kulasegrapatam do. ...		2	...	do.
Taruvai do. ...	3	2	40	3rd.
Tentirupathy do. ...	3	2	9	4th.
Sathur do. ...	3	1	21	do.
Kadayam do. ...	3	1	12	3rd.
Murapanadu do. ...	3	1	20	4th.
Tachanullur do. ...	4	1	19	3rd.
Sathankulam do. ...	3	1	18	2nd.
Vikkramasingapuram do. ...	2	1	18	do.
Nanganery do. ...	3	1	17	4th.
Christianpettah do. ...	4	1	17	3rd.
Closed.				
Elavalangal A.-V. School.				
Papankulam do.				
Ottapidaram do.				
Puthiarputhur do.				

Alwar Tinnevelly (an S. P. G. School), there had been a considerable decrease in the numbers, owing, it should seem, to the new scale of fees. The Subscription School at Tuticorin passed fairly in the lower classes, but indifferently in the higher. Like the Tinnevelly Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, this school is somewhat too ambitious to show very sound work. At Ambasamudram, the numbers had risen on the appointment of a new master, and the work done by him appears to have been satisfactory. The circumstances of the Viravanullur School are almost identical with those just reported for Ambasamudram. The school at Shermadevi does not flourish as it should do, seeing that the place is the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector. The Radapuram School (supported by the Gospel Society) has made pretty fair progress on the whole, but the Deputy Inspector considered the attendance unsatisfactory. The Vulliur School seems to be rather improving, and a new building has been erected in the place of the old one which was destroyed by fire. At Tenkasi a falling off on account of increased fees is reported. The school at Strivigantam (which is supported by the Church Mission Society) has a new and substantial school-house, but is deficient in furniture. Inspection results were tolerably satisfactory. The Sunkaraninarcovil School is also supported by the Church Mission Society, but was not examined during the year. At Kulasegrapatam (which is an S. P. G. School, established amongst a population consisting chiefly of Lubbays), the school was, as it has long been, in an unsatisfactory condition, and I do not see reason to hope it will ever be much better. The same may be said of the S. P. G. Schools at Taruvai and Tentirupathy. The Sathur School was doing tolerably well at my inspection in October. The Kadayam and Murapanadu Schools are small schools calling for no particular remark, and the same may be said of the schools at Sathiankulam, Vikkramasingapuram, and Tachanullur, at which last the attendance is reported as unsatisfactory. The Nanganery School has suffered from frequent changes of teachers, and has also been affected by the new rates of fees. The Christianpettah School is held at Wattrap, a village of some local importance close by, but it does not appear to flourish.

32. *Mission Boarding Schools.*—Most of these schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector, and his reports are on the whole satisfactory. The schools call for no particular remark:—

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard compared to a Taluq School.
Sachiapuram { Boys' Boarding School	2	2	25	3rd.
Sachiapuram { Girls' do.	3	3	28	do.
Surandai Boys' Boarding School	3	1	12	do.
Nullur ... { Boys' do.	2	1	25	do.
Nullur ... { Girls' do.	2	2	22	2nd.
Suviseshapuram Girls' do.	3	3	14	do.
Menguanapuram Boys' do. ...	3	3	30	3rd.
Pannavalai do. do.	3	2	27	do.
Dohnavur do. do.	2	1	25	do.
Pannikulam do. do.	2	1	11	do.

33. *Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System.*—All the schools on this list which drew Rupees 115 and over were examined by myself during my

late tour in Tinnevelly. The Puthiamputhur Schools carried away the palm, both boys and girls answering exceedingly well:—

Schools.	Pupils.	Highest Standard examined.	Amount drawn.	Average Amount gained per Head.	Proportion of Maximum obtained.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Tuticorin Mission A.-V. School ...	87	4th.	294 8 0	5 5 8	·67
Vesianarayanam do. ...	30	3rd.	68 13 2	3 7 1	·88
Sivagnai do. ...	27	do.	48 0 0	1 12 5	·69
Strivelliputtur do. ...	...	do.	89 0 0	3 6 9	·78
Suvleeshaparam Boys' Boarding School ...	20	4th.	115 0 0	10 7 3	·65
Eliengudy ... { do. do. ...	83	do.	385 8 0	6 14 1	·79
Eliengudy ... { Girls' do. ...	107	do.	686 0 4	8 5 10	·83
Nazareth ... { Boys' do. ...	62	do.	621 8 0	8 4 7	·76
Nazareth ... { Girls' do. ...	68	do.	550 3 11	9 2 8	·54
Puthiamputhur ... { Boys' do. ...	31	do.	320 8 0	10 0 3	·88
Puthiamputhur ... { Girls' do. ...	25	do.	309 3 6	12 5 11	·68
Meenganapuram ... { do. do. ...	81	do.	812 3 6	12 11 1	·69
Meenganapuram ... { do. Day School.	79	do.	276 2 4	5 9 10	·47
Christianagaram do. do. ...	...	do.	351 6 6	11 5 4	·56
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Institution	59	do.	283 7 11	11 12 0	·60

34. Schools of the Lower Class—*District of the Neilgherries.*—Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System:—No. of schools 2, pupils 85, amount drawn Rupees 104-8-0.

35. Coimbatore District.—*Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—Two only, which are schools of old standing. All others are aided on the Results' System.

36. *Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System.*—The number of these school under inspection on the 31st March 1872 was as under:—

Those for which grants were sanctioned in 1871-72 ...	252
Do. do. certifying memoranda were furnished but grants not paid before the close of 1871-72 ...	7
Unaided Schools under improvement ...	174
Total ...	433

against 343 at the close of 1870-71.

37. The following table shows the different standards for which the above schools were examined:—

No. of Village Schools.	Under what Standard examined.	Remarks.
110	1st	
2	2nd	
1	3rd	
74	1st and 2nd	
44	1st, 2nd, and 3rd	
5	1st, 2nd, and 4th	
15	1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th	These schools have not presented pupils for the English of the 3rd and 4th standards.
1	1st and 3rd	
1	1st and 4th	
3	1st, 3rd, and 4th	
4	2nd and 3rd	
1	2nd, 3rd, and 4th	
2	2nd and 4th...	

Table showing the Number of Schools examined during the year.

Division of the District.	Taluq.	No. of Schools examined.	Attendance.	No. of Schools under Improvement and not examined.	Attendance.	Total Schools on the 31st March 1872.	Total Attendance.	Remarks.
Coimbatore Municipality.	Coimbatore ...	(a)10	460	3	88	13	548	(a) 2 of these not received grant before 1871-72.
Erode do. ...	Perundorai ...	4	90	...	...	4	90	
Northern Circle.	Coimbatore ...	(b)44	1,001	17	297	61	1,298	(b) 5 do. do. Abolished.
	Do. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sathiamungalam	28	431	15	176	43	607	
	Perundorai ...	21	295	22	438	43	733	
	Bowany ...	2	30	13	171	15	201	
Southern Circle.	Palladam ...	31	492	13	235	44	727	
	Darapuram ...	19	405	17	214	36	619	
	Carur ...	30	655	22	362	52	1,017	
	Pollachy ...	37	727	25	426	62	1,153	
	Do. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Abolished.
	Udumalaspettah	33	673	27	456	60	1,129	

38. Madura District.—*Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System.*—The following table shows the progress made in the establishment, or bringing under inspection, of Lower Class Schools in this district:—

Village Schools.	31st March 1871.	31st March 1872.
Village Schools, Aided ...	104	122
Do. Unaided..	152	154
Pupils in first	3,358	3,495
Pupils in second	2,992	3,244

The late Deputy Inspector observes that "Reading and Explanation" appears to be that in which there is chiefly room for improvement, but that it must be borne in mind that the idea of explaining reading lessons is quite new to masters of indigenous schools. In Palany and Ramnad there appears but a small number of Aided Schools, which is owing to the fact that from want of time 13 schools in the former and 23 schools in the latter were left unexamined. As the system has hitherto been in its infancy, it was thought inexpedient to fix certain periods of examination for certain taluqs, and hence a good deal of the Deputy Inspector's time has been unnecessarily consumed in travelling about the district. It is hoped that with our increased staff we shall be able to avoid these mishaps in future.

39. Tinnevelly District.—*Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—There were 269 of these schools at the close of the financial year.

40. *Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System.*—The Deputy Inspector states that these were doing very well on the whole, and he mentions one case in which a teacher who was drawing only Rupees 42 per annum had his income increased to Rupees 120 by adopting the Payment for Results' plan.

41. I append for the Results' System some tables in which Middle Class Schools are not distinguished from Lower Class ones.

42. District of the Neilgherries.—(1.) Table of the numbers that passed in reading alone, reading and writing together, and reading, writing, and arithmetic:—

No. of Schools.	Standard.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	No. passed in English Reading alone.	No. passed in English Reading and Writing together.	No. passed in Tamil Reading alone.	No. passed in Tamil Reading and Writing together.	No. passed in Tamil Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
4	I.	43	...	...	...	11	21
	II.	31	...	...	...	3	16
	III.	9	...	4	...	3	2

Coimbatore District.—(2.) Table of the numbers that passed in reading alone, reading and writing together, reading, writing, and arithmetic:—

No. of Schools.	Standard.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	No. passed in English Reading alone.	No. passed in English Reading and Writing together.	No. passed in Tamil Reading alone.	No. passed in Tamil Reading and Writing together.	No. passed in Tamil Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
329	I.	2,024	...	...	39	108	1,500
	II.	853	...	...	4	39	622
	III.	678	11	82	...	77	240*
	IV.	360	4	72	...	107	46†

(3.) Comparative Table showing the amounts drawn during the years 1870-71 and 1871-72:—

Taluqs and Municipalities.	1870-71. Grants drawn for the preceding year.	1870-71. Grants sanctioned and paid.	1871-72. Grants sanctioned and paid.	1871-72. Certifying Memoranda furnished but Grants not paid.	Source of Payment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Coimbatore ...	... ...	1,277 0 0	1,902 9 9	... ...	Imperial Funds.
Sathiamangalam.	... ...	174 8 0	99 0 0	... ...	
Perundorai ...	165 0 0	217 0 0	174 11 11	... ...	
Bowany ...	... ...	221 4 0	343 13 4	... ...	
Palladam ...	... ...	29 0 0	168 0 0	... ...	
Darapuram ...	... ...	220 8 0	117 8 0	... ...	
Carur	29 0 0	77 8 0	33 0 0	... ...	
Pollachy ...	... ...	84 4 0	289 14 8	... ...	
Udumalapettah...	... ...	39 0 0	212 11 11	... ...	
Coimbatore Municipality.	... ...	... ...	542 5 4	... ...	
				82 0 0	Coimbatore Municipal Funds.

* Of 101 schools only 29 presented for English.
† Of 46 schools only 19 presented for English.

Taluqs and Municipalities.	1870-71. Grants drawn for the preceding year.	1870-71. Grants sanctioned and paid.	1871-72. Grants sanctioned and paid.	1871-72. Certifying Memoranda furnished but Grants not paid.	Source of Payment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Erode Municipality	... ...	... ...	163 12 2	... ...	Erode Municipal Funds.
Coimbatore ...	74 1 10	1,395 7 3	1,537 2 9	107 8 0	
Sathiamangalam.	... ...	480 12 0	651 14 8	... ...	Northern Local Funds.
Perundorai ...	185 5 9	382 0 0	476 5 0	... ...	
Bowany ...	... ...	21 0 0	63 8 3	... ...	
Palladam ...	73 10 8	368 9 4	906 2 9	... ...	
Darapuram ...	... ...	384 12 0	684 7 3	... ...	
Carur	... ...	481 12 0	769 14 4	... ...	Southern Local Funds.
Pollachy ...	799 15 5	1,082 12 0	1,176 5 8	... ...	
Udumalapettah...	545 2 1	880 1 7	1,121 0 11	... ...	
Total ...	1,933 3 9	7,817 2 2	11,434 4 8	189 8 0	

Madura District.—(4.) Table of the numbers that passed in reading alone, reading and writing together, and reading, writing, and arithmetic:—

No. of Schools.	I. Standard. Tamil. Reading.	I. Standard. Tamil. Reading and Writing.	I. Standard. Tamil. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	II. Standard. Tamil. Reading.	II. Standard. Tamil. Reading and Writing.	II. Standard. Tamil. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	III. Standard. Tamil. Reading.	III. Standard. Tamil. Reading and Writing.	III. Standard. Tamil. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	III. Standard. English. Reading.	III. Standard. English. Reading and Writing.	IV. Standard. Tamil. Reading.	IV. Standard. Tamil. Reading and Writing.	IV. Standard. Tamil. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	IV. Standard. English. Reading.	IV. Standard. English. Reading and Writing.
132	744	595	555	298	278	230	101	90	78	82	79	55	47	14	69	52

(5.) Comparative Table of Results' School:—

Range.	No. of Schools in 1869,70.	No. of Schools in 1870,71.	No. of Schools in 1871,72.	No. of Pupils in 1869,70.	No. of Pupils in 1870,71.	No. of Pupils in 1871,72.	No. of Aided Schools in 1869,70.	No. of Aided Schools in 1870,71.	No. of Aided Schools in 1871,72.	Grants sanctioned in 1869,70.	Grants sanctioned in 1870,71.	Grants sanctioned in 1871,72.	Standards.	No. presented for Examination.	No. of Pupils in Tamil Reading.	Tamil Writing.	Arithmetic.	Tamil Grammar.	Geography.	English Reading.	English Writing.	English Grammar.	Amount sanctioned, but not drawn during the year.
										RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.											RS. A. P.
I. Madura	33	41	55	967	1,203	1,536	21	20	46	905 4 0	1,580 0 0	2,469 13 0	1	497	324	349	412						
													2	213	97	187	163						
													3	56	40	81	69						
													4	32	11	22	11						
Sivagangah	32	33	25	1,130	883	639	8	12	14	202 8 0	516 12 0	796 8 0	1	155	56	82	90						47 8 0
													2	74	41	66	63						
													3	41	21	41	34						
													4	26	17	26	16						
II. Dindigul	41	42	50	719	898	983	1	3	11	6 0 0	750 15 0	434 4 0	1	66	49	49	49						
													2	14	12	24	17						
													3	19	11	17	7						
													4	19	9	19	6						
Palney	26	29	31	558	553	767	4	13	8	145 12 2	453 0 0	301 12 0	1	64	41	52	52						
													2	11	11	17	17						
													3	11	11	21	17						
													4	11	11	21	17						
III. Periakulam	25	30	29	680	721	684	8	9	13	208 0 0	382 0 0	635 4 0	1	135	67	95	63						
													2	15	22	22	15						
													3	15	15	17	15						
													4	12	12	17	12						
Tinnevelly	19	32	25	338	867	594	9	12	15	138 6 8	522 12 0	625 13 0	1	223	81	109	98						249 8 0
													2	100	41	71	56						
													3	100	41	71	56						
													4	11	7	17	15						
IV. Ramnad	16	60	68	1,167	1,556	1,506	19	51	25	325 8 0	1,233 14 0	1,071 8 0	1	122	121	121	126	1	3	11	11	1	101 8 0
													2	100	99	121	95						
													3	11	6	11	11						
													4										135 0 0

The Deputy Inspector remarks upon this that it will be observed that there has also been an increase in the absolute number of schools in the proportion of aided to unaided, and likewise in the amount of grants sanctioned.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.—(6.) Table of the numbers that passed in reading alone, reading and writing together, and reading, writing, and arithmetic:—

No. of Schools.	No. passed in English Reading alone.	No. passed in English Reading and Writing together.	No. passed in Tamil Reading alone.	No. passed in Tamil Reading and Writing together.	No. passed in Tamil Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
55	25	89	28	389	703

43. *Female Schools.*—As last year there are but two of these schools, excluding the Mission Girls' Boarding Schools. The first of these schools has applied to the Madura Municipality for a grant, but has not yet obtained any. The second receives a grant from the Palamcottah Municipality. Its progress is not very favorably reported upon by the Deputy Inspector.

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Madura Hindu Girls' School...	...	2	45
Palamcottah do. ...	3	2	48

44. *Normal Schools.*—The Sawyerpuram Training Institution sent up 8 candidates to the late Matriculation Examination and passed 2 of them. At the Teachers' Certificate Examination in August 4 students passed for the fourth grade, and 17 for the fifth grade. It also appears that of the young men who have passed out of the institution during the official year, 10 have taken up masterships. At my examination the Matriculation Class contained 12 students. In the Preparatory Matriculation Class Mathematics and English were both rather poor. The next class also answered but indifferently. The Palamcottah Training Institution has been noticed above (para. 11). I may further remark concerning it that at the late Teachers' Certificate Examination 9 presented themselves for the fourth grade, and three were successful. For the fifth grade 17 passed out of 19. During the past official year 9 students left the institution to become teachers. The Vernacular Preparandi Institution was examined in March last, and passed satisfactorily. It sent in 11 students for the fifth grade and passed them all. 25 students passed out to taking up masterships during the year. A little English has been introduced here, as is also the case at the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution at Dindigul. This last-named institution was examined in

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Sawyerpuram Training Institution	5	6	85
Palamcottah English Institution	8	10	163
Palamcottah Vernacular Preparandi Institution...	3	5	50
Dindigul Training Institution	2	2	30
Sarah Tucker Female Institution, Palamcottah...	...	...	89

January. Results were generally satisfactory, except in English. The Sarah Tucker Institution is on the Payment for Results' System, but cannot be judged of by the amount gained, viz., Rupees 283-7-11 by 23 girls, as those who hold scholarships are not allowed to appear. From this institution 19 appeared for the Certificate Examination, and 14 passed; 16 have been employed as teachers.

45. *Army Schools.*—I can only repeat what I said last year regarding these schools, viz., that, except as regards furniture and books, they are in a generally satisfactory condition, and certainly quite as good as can be expected for the trifling amount expended on them.

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
22nd Regiment M. N. I.			
Hindustani School	4	1	20
Telugu do.	4	1	12

46. *Minor Wards.*—The Samatur Minor is still in the second class of the Pollachy Taluq School. He was examined with his class-mates and answered satisfactorily. The Bodinaikenur Minor had been promoted to the third class of the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School; but not being found able to keep up had been relegated to the second class again. Although he had a private tutor, I found that he knew hardly any more of the second class lessons than he knew last year of the lessons of the third class. A new tutor has now been appointed, who will, I hope, be able to make him work. The Uddappanaikenur Minor's tutor had evidently taken a good deal of pains with him; but, as the Minor is now 13, and has hardly ever been out of his own obscure village, I recommended to you that he should be placed in the same school as his relative, the Minor Ward just reported on. Of the Sirupalai *Junior* (for the Minor is said to be too dull to learn any thing), I reported to you that he appeared to run loose about Madura, which I thought about as bad a training for a boy of 12 as could be devised.

Districts.	Estates.	Names.
Coimbatore.	Samatur ...	Colundavalu Vanavaraya Cownden.
Madura ...	Bodinaikenur ...	Coomaranajyah Pandia Naick.
Do. ...	Uddappanaikenur.	Ooddappa Naik.
		Muthukrisnasawmy Naik.
Do. ...	Sirupalai ...	Ramsawmy Cownden, Junior.
Tinnevelly...	Ettiapuram ...	Kumara Ettappa Naiker.
		Venkateswara Naiker.
Do. ...	Urkaad ...	Jegaviraramasethu Row.
		Perumal Setha Row.
Do. ...	Singamputty ...	Sivasubbramania Talavur.
Do. ...	Maniachi ...	Subbramania Pandia Sokkatalavur.
		Vellaya Pandia Talavur.
Do. ...	Avudiyapuram.	Pulisivagnana Tavur.
		Ramasawmy Tavur.

47. Of the Tinnevelly Minor Wards the Ettiapuram Minors are studying at home, and answered pretty fairly on the whole, considering that they had just returned from a visit to Madras and other places. In general intelligence I thought them much improved, and that their tour had done more to open their

minds than a whole year's study in their village would have done. Still they are decidedly backward in attainments. The remaining Minors had been brought to Palamcottah and were being taught in a class by themselves in a spare room of the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School-house. They were not learning any English. In the case of the older Minors I approved of this; but, as the Singamputty and Maniachi Minors had last year made fair progress in that language, and had plenty of time before them, it seemed to me a pity that they should have discontinued it. I also suggested to you that instead of being taught separately, the Minors should take their places in the ordinary classes of the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, and that the tutor should be employed to superintend them out of school, and see that they prepare their lessons. It seemed to me that, whilst there was no doubt that the bringing these young noblemen to the Huzur station was a great improvement in allowing them to remain in their villages, still the yet freer admixture with other boys and the "finding their own level" which would result from their taking their places in the general classes was too valuable to be lost. And in this recommendation I included the Ettiapuram Minors also. As regards answering, the Urkaad Minor answered well on the whole, and his brother fairly. The Singamputty and Maniachi Minors both failed in Arithmetic. In other subjects they were generally fair. The Avudiapuram Minors did not present themselves for examination.

48. *Deputy Inspectors.*—The Deputy Inspector for the Madura District resigned his post towards the close of the year to enter the Collector's Cutcherry. In him the department has lost an upright, intelligent, and active officer.

49. I regret to observe that recent changes have tended to lower considerably the position of these valuable officers. The *maximum* pay of the new Deputy Inspectors is Rupees 100, and I believe most of them, if not all, have just begun upon Rupees 80. The three old Deputy Inspectors of this Division (who had no limit short of 350 rupees) have been drawing 175 rupees, 125 rupees, and 70 rupees respectively. The status of the Deputy Inspector has also been lowered by his being to a certain extent subordinate to the Local Fund Boards. As this question is one of considerable importance to the healthy working of the department, I trust I may be permitted to quote from a letter I lately addressed you on the subject: "I beg to be allowed to take this opportunity to mention that the recent arrangements regarding Deputy Inspectors have had the effect of lowering that office considerably in public estimation. When the appointments were first instituted at the time the Educational Department was organized, the pay of Deputy Inspectors was, if I mistake not, fixed at a rate that was intended to give those officers a standing *above* Tahsildars and Munsiffs. Since that period the pay of the above Revenue and Judicial Officers has been considerably raised, whilst the pay of the Deputy Inspectors has until lately remained about the same. Now, however, it should seem that the pay of the new men is to be Rupees 100 at the *maximum*, and the value of this again is diminished by the facts that two-thirds of it is paid from Local Funds, and that there prevails a great feeling of uncertainty as to whether this portion will carry pension. Further the respectability of the office has been greatly lowered in the eyes of the natives by the Deputy Inspector being to a considerable extent dependent on the favor

of members of Local Fund Boards. The men feel that the independence, which the best of them highly prized, no longer exists. I am quite aware that with the large number of educated young men now seeking employment, we shall always be able, even under present conditions, to fill these posts, but I submit that, if it was sound policy at the commencement of the department to place these officers on the *relative* footing on which they were then placed, it cannot be sound policy now to place them so far below it. If the fact of there being a large number of educated persons available is a ground for reducing the salaries of Deputy Inspectors, it is equally a ground for reducing the salaries of Tahsildars and Munsiffs, and yet these (on the contrary) are being raised. But if on the other hand it is unwise to reduce the pay of the officers of these departments, I cannot understand on what principle it is wise to reduce the pay of Deputy Inspectors, especially when these are officers to whom (as you yourself have observed) "a very considerable amount of responsibility" attaches.

50. I beg further to quote from the report of Mr. Peile for 1869-70 on the same subject. He says, "I must also ask attention to the long delay in the revision of the salaries of the Deputy Inspectors. I first proposed, in another capacity* in 1867, that they should be admitted to the improved rates allowed to Mamlutdars, rising from Rupees 150 to Rupees 250, by increases at the end of certain terms of approved service, and with a special grade of Rupees 300 for conspicuous merit. In the meantime, not only Mamlutdars, but Subordinate Judges and Deputy Collectors have profited largely by the revisions, which have assigned them liberal but not extravagant salaries, and the Deputy Educational Inspectorship stands almost alone as an unimproved office. Consequently it has lost much of its attraction, and, while I am able to speak most highly of the zeal and ability of many of the Deputy Inspectors, I cannot be surprised that they seek opportunities of transfer to other departments."

51. I find that on 1st January last there were on the Bombay establishment 17 Deputy Inspectors drawing upwards of 100 rupees per mensem, whilst the number on this side on the same date was, I believe, six, and that number has since been reduced. The educational area of the Bombay Presidency is considerably larger than that of Madras, if the province of Scinde be included, but the population is much less, being 18 millions against 26 millions. The number of schools is less (2,717 at the end of 1869-70 against 3,134), but this may perhaps be balanced against the larger number of pupils (167,000 against 105,500). There is also one Inspector less at Bombay than on this side. I submit, however, that there is no such difference in the work of the Deputy Inspectors in the two Presidencies as to require so great a difference in their remuneration.

* As Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Subordinate Establishments.

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APPENDIX A.

No. X.

From L. GARTHWAITE, ESQ., Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, to Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Calicut, 9th July 1872, No. 741.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on Education in the 6th Division for 1871-72.

2. After two years' absence, I rejoined the division only a few days before the close of the official year. The statistics have been collected since my arrival, but in other respects the present report has had to be drawn up almost entirely from information left in record by the late Acting Inspector Mr. Gopala Row.

3. The following was the number of schools under inspection at the end of the year:—

TABLE I.

Government Schools	13
Private Schools receiving aid	49
Do. not receiving aid	9
Village Schools receiving aid	164
Do. not receiving aid	53
Total ...	288

being two less than the number last year, but twenty-five more than the year before. This increase was in the village schools. The number of private schools has decreased* for the last two years.

—	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
* Private Schools..	76	63	58

4. The annexed comparative table shows the schools at the end of 1870-71 and 1871-72, respectively, classified according to the standard of instruction:—

TABLE II.

Name of School.	1870-71.		1871-72.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1. Colleges	2	586	2	576	...	...	...	10
2. Higher Class Schools	3	626	2	229	...	...	1	397
3. Normal Schools	2	52	2	52	...	...	...	...
4. Middle Class Schools	61	4,089	57	3,505	...	...	4	584
5. Lower do.	209	8,313	211	8,807	2	494	...	...
6. Female Schools.. Middle Class Schools.	7	515	8	607	1	92	...	...
6. Female Schools.. Village Schools	6	143	6	173	...	30	...	...
Total ...	290	14,324	288	13,949	3	616	5	991

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5. The decrease of one in the number of Higher Class Schools is owing to the closing of Brennen's School, Tellicherry. In the number of Middle Class Schools there is a decrease of three, but only as a matter of account however. Two were closed or withdrawn from inspection, but three additional were opened—one at Tavur (union) and two at Mangalore (private). The apparent decrease is owing to four* schools of the middle class having been more correctly classified under the head of elementary schools.

Explanation regarding decrease.

* 1. German Mission School, Kannani, Palghaut.
2. Do. Chowa, Chirakkal.
3. Roman Catholic Boys' School, Tellicherry.
4. Miss Godfrey's Day School, Cannanore.

6. In the elementary schools (Table III.) there have been considerable changes during the year. Both in Malabar and Canara the rumours that attended the introduction of Acts III. and IV. of the year shook the confidence of the indigenous schoolmasters in the stability of the Result Grant System, and a few indigenous schools were withdrawn from inspection on this ground. The new system caused a delay in the payment of grants, in some instances (in the Palghaut Taluq) total loss of the grant, and several schoolmasters consequently withdrew their schools from inspection. Proceedings No. 2,242, of the 9th December 1871, led to aid being withdrawn from other indigenous schools, and in Canara thirteen of the indigenous schools were absorbed into the Local Union system. Altogether there is a net loss of twenty-five indigenous schools. To counterbalance this, thirty-one union and other non-indigenous elementary schools have been opened—fourteen in Malabar and seventeen in Canara. These thirty-one are not all in place of indigenous schools, but even if they were, there would still be forty indigenous schools to be accounted for. I cannot but view with regret the fact that seventy-four schools should have been lost to the department in one year. Part of this loss, no doubt, arose from unavoidable causes (see table below), but more energy on the part of the Inspecting Schoolmasters would probably have prevented a good part of the loss. I hope during the current year to supersede several incompetent officers of this class by men of better attainments and more active habits. Before quitting this part of the report, I may bring to notice that, on the whole, the Lower Class Schools show an increase of two schools and four hundred and eighty-three pupils :—

TABLE III.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

—	Malabar.			Canara.			Total.		
	Indigenous.	Others.	Total.	Indigenous.	Others.	Total.	Indigenous.	Others.	Total.
Closed during the year	38	1	39	36	...	36	74	1	75
Opened during the year.	25	17	42	14	17	31	39	34	73

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TABLE TO PARA. 6.

Village Schools in	Withdrawn from Inspection in consequence of the Director's Proceedings No. 2,242 of the 9th December 1871.	Withdrawn from Inspection on their learning but the grant was not to be paid.	Withdrawn from Inspection in consequence of delay in payment.	Actually closed in consequence of the death, continual illness, or removal of managers.	Closed for want of support.	Closed on account of other causes.	Incorporated with Union Schools.	Total.
Malabar ...	6	6	2	15	...	5	...	34
Canara	...	2	...	12	6	7	13	40
Total ...	6	8	2	27	6	12	13	74

7. It is to be noticed in Table II. that at the Lower Class Schools the average attendance has increased. In the case of the Higher Class Schools, the decrease shown in the number of pupils has been for the most part caused by the closing of one school (Brennen's School) and the abolition of the lower classes at another (Palghaut). But at the Middle Class Schools both in Malabar and Canara there has been a real falling off in the number of pupils at nearly every school. No effort appears to have been made to check this downward tendency in the attendance (to the causes of which I shall advert below), and in face of this, the fact of the total decrease being small would seem to show that there is to some extent a real demand for middle class education.

Attendance.

8. The late Acting Inspector in his Annual Report for 1870-71 remarks severally on the state of each class of schools in the division. In general, comparing the remarks I find there with those in the particular inspection reports furnished from time to time during the year under report, there does not appear to be much difference.

9. The results of the examination of the Mangalore Provincial School appear to have been on the whole rather unfavorable, but I notice that the Director of Public Instruction speaks of the Matriculation Examination as "decidedly creditable." Calicut Provincial School I examined myself. The upper classes I did not inspect, but the results in the University Examinations showed how successfully labor had been spent on them. In the state of the school taken generally I found much to commend, but the unsatisfactory state of the lower classes noticed by the late Acting Inspector still continues. The Mangalore Normal School made decided progress, but that at Cannanore was suffered to fall into a very low state. Brennen's School I found temporarily closed. The Palghaut Central School may still be said to work poorly. Whether it can

Higher Class Schools.

fairly claim to continue to be regarded as a school of the higher grade the results of this year's Matriculation must show.

Middle Class Schools.

10. Of the Middle Class Schools, the Koilandi Taluq School seems to have improved; but the Chowghaut Anglo-Vernacular School and the Badagara School were unfavorably reported on, and generally the Acting Inspector still found himself unable to speak favorably of the Middle Class Schools in the division. The annexed Table IV. shows the results of his examination of the highest class in those Middle Class Schools which had reached the standard of a fifth class.

TABLE IV.

District.	Name of Middle Class Schools.	No. in the Highest Class on the Roll.	No. examined.	No. answered fairly in						
				English.	Malayalum	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Geography.	History.
Malabar.	Taluq School, Badagara ...	7	6	1	5	3	2	1	4	2
	A.-V. School, Chowghaut ...	18	15	9	4	3	8	3	4	5
	RateSchool, Manjeri	11	9	4	1	5	7	5	2	3
	Do. Cherpulacheri ...	17	16	4	4	6	4	1	4	4
	Do. Bettattaputiyangadi.	7	7	3	...	2	2	...	3	...
	Church Mission School, Cannanore	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Protestant School, Cochin ...	9	8	4	4	5	7	...	...	7
Canara.	None.									

11. The following Tables V. and VI. show the standard reached by the several Middle Class Schools in the division, Table V. relating to Government and Salary Grant Schools, and Table VI. to the Middle Class Schools on the result system :—

TABLE V.

Grade of Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. 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 is equal to the 5th of a Taluq School	7	75	92	102	128	77
Do. 4th do.	15	...	164	214	307	346
Do. 3rd do.	20	...	...	229	251	307
Do. 2nd do.	3	...	...	...	48	39
Total ...	45	75	256	545	734	769

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TABLE VI.

Middle Class Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils studying the Subjects prescribed for				
		4th Class of a Taluq School.	3rd Class of a Taluq School.	2nd Class of a Taluq School.	1st Class of a Taluq School	Below 1st Class.
Malabar.						
Number of schools, the highest class of which is equal to the 4th of a Taluq School.	2	49	37	58	36	35
Do. 3rd do.	8	...	155	153	228	375
South Canara.						
Number of schools, the highest class of which is equal to the 4th of a Taluq School.	4	52	43	41	89	53
Do. 3rd do.	2	...	50	61	58	40
Do. 2nd do.	1	...	...	10	11	8

The latter I shall not ground any remarks upon, as, owing to the defective classification hitherto obtaining, it includes some schools it should not and omits others it should include. Table V. is discouraging in showing so small a number (7) of fully-developed schools, and so small an average attendance (11) in the highest class of each school. Even in the third and fourth classes the proportions to the second and first are below what one would wish to see. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the present third class represents the boys who have advanced from the first class of three or four years ago when the total school attendance in the division was much less than it is now, and the fourth and fifth classes those who have advanced from the first class of from six to seven years ago, when the attendance in the division was about one-third of what it is now; the *present* numbers would have given a fifth class of about two hundred and fifty, which, allowing for those who finish their education in Higher Class Schools and those who never finish it at all, would not be so unsatisfactory a proportion. Still there is no doubt that in Middle Class Schools too few scholars get through the whole curriculum. Bad teaching is much to blame for this, but other causes may, I think, be looked for in the crude system on which these schools are organized, the old-fashioned, unimproved style of books in use, and the time devoted to the "diffusion of useless knowledge," the instruction being of a pattern long since condemned in Europe as antiquated and effete. In the same class of school in Germany and Scotland boys in seven years get a thoroughly useful education. Seven years in schools of the standard of a Government Taluq school turn boys out with a smattering of English and some Arithmetic as their only serviceable accomplishments. I agree on the whole with Mr. Gopala Row that these schools and the Middle Class Schools generally will not be brought into a thoroughly satisfactory state until the Higher Class schools turn out more soundly-instructed men from whom to select teachers. But this will be a gradual process. Meanwhile even bad teachers would

teach better if the scheme of instruction were reformed and systematized, and if books were provided that would, to some extent, supplement the deficiencies of the teachers. This last point is one of much urgency. The present books are such as too often to render teaching difficult even for a skilful teacher. Such, for instance, are English reading-books and Grammars not giving one word of vernacular explanation, thus wholly ignoring the fact that to both learners and teachers English is a difficult foreign tongue; or again unsystematized Geographies stuffed full of knowledge not half of which can ever be remembered, nor if remembered, be of any use and in general those books (the majority of those in use) that not only attempt no division into practicable daily lessons, but are also far too long to be got through in the time available for them. Short systematically arranged and systematically divided books for the pupils, with fuller works giving the teachers some supplementary knowledge of his *vivâ voce* teaching and some hints for his questions, would do a good deal to put our present bad teachers in a better road and help them to get more knowledge into their pupils in less time. My own impression is that about three-fourths of the time in our schools is wasted in teaching what is never rightly understood or never remembered, or what would be of little use even if it were understood and remembered. Hence boys take eight years to get where they might be in two or three at the most.

12. It may be worth remarking that the minor defects (see margin) in the Middle Class Schools were enumerated by me before leaving the division, and that they did, as I hoped they would, engage the Acting Inspector's attention both in the year under report and in that before, defects 1 and 3 being specially dwelt on in his reports. But the improvement he appears to have expected seems not to have been to any great extent secured, these defects forming still the subject of complaint in nearly every one of his inspection reports.

1. Inability of the students to express themselves in English.
2. Unintelligent parsing (English and Vernacular.)
3. Mispronunciation of English.
4. Inability to do problems in Arithmetic.
5. Bad teaching of Geometry.
6. Do. of History.

13. Thus generally it will be seen that in higher class education, the division is on the whole showing a tendency to struggle onwards, or is at least gaining as much ground in one place as it loses in another, but that in middle class education, whether as regards attendance or the quality of instruction given, the past official year has not been one of progress. It must, however, in fairness be remembered that the changes introduced by Acts III. and IV. of 1871 have made the year a year of revolution. The schools have been subject to various vicissitudes. The very existence of some has been in matter of doubt; the position, pay, and prospects of the teachers in all have been in danger, and the introduction of new educational measures accompanied by new taxes and the levy of much heavier fees, has created a ferment in the minds of the people, old and young. Years of revolution are never years of educational progress, and, though ultimately the great changes referred to will be beneficial, it will take time before the schools will recover the shocks they have undergone.

TABLE VII.

Elementary Schools under Result Grant System.

District.	Taluqs.	1870-71. Schools.	1870-71. Pupils.	1870-71. Grant. RS. A. P.	1871-72. Schools.	1871-72. Pupils.	1871-72. Grant. RS. A. P.
Madura.	Chirakkal	34	1,989	2,591 4 0	37	2,341	3,178 4 0
	Kottayam	21	1,196	1,140 4 0	20	1,130	1,504 8 0
	Kurumbranad	32	1,455	1,978 2 0	32	1,315	1,805 4 0
	Calicut	11	482	598 0 0	10	458	648 8 0
	Ernad	1	31	93 8 0	...	...	... ...
	Palghaut	36	1,385	1,463 8 0	28	1,091	1,481 12 0
	Walluvanad	6	188	169 8 0	6	158	234 4 0
	Ponnani	6	215	346 4 0	9	343	427 8 0
	Cochin	...	...	... ...	2	51	90 0 0
	Total ...	147	6,941	8,380 4 0	144	6,887	9,370 0 0
South Canara.	Mangalore	32	783	1,407 0 0	33	453	1,277 0 0
	Udapi	31	638	740 12 0	12	240	703 8 0
	Kasragode	5	84	126 0 0	3	56	... ...
	Total ...	68	1,505	2,273 12 0	48	749	1,980 8 0
	Grand Total ...	215	8,446	10,664 4 0	192	7,636	11,257 8 0

14. Table VII. shows the number, attendance, and grants of the result grant elementary schools (mostly indigenous) during the year. The token of solid progress noticed last year is this year still more decidedly marked. The total sum issued in grants has again increased, though the number of schools and pupils has actually decreased; the average grant per pupil of the total attendance being this year about Rupees one and a half against Rupees one and a quarter of the last year, owing partly to more pupils passing out of each school and partly to a higher standard having been reached. Table VIII. shows that a large majority of these schools, both in Malabar and South Canara, have, to say the least, touched the higher standards, while some have even overpassed the limit of purely elementary schools. Table IX. is encouraging as showing that the majority of those passed pass in all

Elementary Schools.

TABLE VIII.

No. of Schools.	Under what Standard passed.
MALABAR.	
9	1st Standard.
40	1st and 2nd Standards.
48	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Standards.
37	1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Standards.
134	
SOUTH CANARA.	
7	1st Standard.
14	1st and 2nd Standards.
16	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Standards.
1	3rd and 4th Standards.
1	1st and 3rd Standards.
9	1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Standards.
48	

TABLE IX.

NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN EACH SUBJECT.

Standard.	Malabar.			Canara.			Total.		
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
I.	7	47	864	6	49	185	13	96	1049
II.	9	49	647	24	44	92	33	93	739
III	7	126	254	13	106	92	20	232	346
IV.	1	42	94	4	21	22	5	63	116
Total.	24	264	1859	47	220	391	71	484	2250

the more important subjects of the standard. Much, however, still remains to be done before the majority of these schools can be considered to give fair elementary instruction of even the mechanical type. This is shown by Table X., which shows how few pupils pass for any thing above the second standard, and how small the proportion of passed pupils is to the total attendance. However, since my arrival the subject of elementary education in the division has been thoroughly gone into by me, and as regards Malabar I have, in communication with the President of the Local Fund Boards there, elaborated a scheme dealing comprehensively with the organization of primary instruction. Part of this scheme deals with the question of the improvement of the indigenous schools, and should the measures I propose be adopted by the Board and sanctioned by Government, I hope in time to see the indigenous schools take a more prominent place among the improved elementary educational instructions of that district.

TABLE X.

MALABAR.				
Number of Pupils passed in 1871-72.				
1st Standard.	2nd Standard.	3rd Standard.	4th Standard.	Total.
1,044	789	399	174	2,406
CANARA.				
271	153	123	8	555
Total 1,315	942	522	182	2,961

15. Before passing as usual to a detailed notice of each of the more important schools, I may fitly conclude this general part of my report by a brief sketch of educational action during the year of the Local Fund Boards of the district.

The educational action of the Local Fund Boards.

16. The Local Funds Act, or Act No. IV. of 1871, was enforced on the 1st of April 1871. In Malabar two circles were formed, those of Calicut and Tellicherry. No immediate action was taken in consequence of the pressure of work the revenue officers had in connection with the taking of the census,

and of the delay in the issue of the rules for conduct of business. The first meetings of the Calicut and Tellicherry Boards were held in June 1871 to consider the means for raising funds and to discuss the budgets. As it was then understood from the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1,062, of the 30th June, that the Government grants to the existing Rate Schools would be withdrawn from the date the schools were taken charge of by the Board, considerable reductions were made in the expenses of the schools in Palghaut Taluq. The management of the schools, established in Malabar under the repealed Education Act, was not assumed by the Boards till September last. The Board for Calicut Circle resolved to maintain all the existing schools except the one at Kalpatti (Palghaut Taluq), which was transferred to the Municipal Board for Palghaut. A Middle Class School for Tanur (Calicut Circle) was sanctioned by the Board; it was opened in February last. Twenty elementary schools were sanctioned for Palghaut Union, of which nine were opened. No house tax was collected during the year, the Boards having at first strongly opposed the levy of that tax, but arrangements were subsequently made and the tax will now be levied. The receipts under education were roughly calculated to be Rupees 40,000, and the charges under that head at Rupees 35,863. No new schools were established in the Tellicherry Circle during 1871-72. The existing Rate Schools were maintained by the Board, and the grants for elementary schools (all results' grants) were paid. Their income under the head of education was estimated at Rupees 19,065, while their charges for education were Rupees 15,890. It will be seen that the Malabar Boards did not, during the year under report, actually accomplish much for elementary education. Various measures have, however, been sanctioned, and a general scheme for the above purpose is under consideration. Details regarding these will, however, be better reserved till they are at least in process of being carried out. In South Canara the whole district was formed into one circle. The budget estimate was submitted on the 11th September 1871 and received the sanction of Government on the 2nd October, so that the history of the practical operations of the South Canara Board goes back scarcely more than a quarter of a year. During that time, however, a good deal was accomplished. Not only were the existing nine Rate Schools taken over by the Board, but 16 new unions were also formed, in each of which schools were established, 8 of them being Anglo-Vernacular. Of these 16 new schools 8 were indigenous schools that had qualified under Rule XI., and 8 were situated in places from which applications had been sent in by the people. The house tax was levied in all the unions, and from its proceeds the union schools were supported and the grants paid to non-union elementary schools. The total estimated revenue was Rupees 1,70,420, out of which Rupees 18,540 were union funds. The grant for education was Rupees 14,440. The total number of children at schools wholly or partially supported by the South Canara Local Funds Board is returned by the Deputy Inspector at 2,367.

17. Neither in Malabar nor South Canara did the Municipalities, as far as I can discover, commence any actual effort for the extension of elementary education.

Municipalities.

Government Schools of the Higher Class.

18. The *Calicut Provincial School* was not inspected by the Acting Inspector during the year under report, nor was the *Cannanore Normal School*. As on my arrival in the division on the 13th March last there remained these two schools and several important result grant schools to be reached and inspected within a fortnight, my inspection of the two former had to be necessarily of a somewhat cursory nature.

19. The teaching staff of the *Calicut Provincial School* underwent some important changes during the year. Failing health compelled Mr. McIsaac, the former head master, to seek a change,* and Mr. C. M. Barrow, a graduate of Oxford, took his place. Mr. Hensman, B.A., (Madras,) the third master, was removed to Bellary and replaced by a Mr. Rozario, inferior both in attainments and in ability to teach. Notwithstanding these changes the school has done well, a result attributable in a great measure, I should say, to the zeal and energy of the present head master. The progress noticed in your last Annual Report still continues. Eight candidates were sent up for the F.A. Examination in December last, of whom six† passed, and twenty for the Matriculation, of whom fifteen‡ passed, of whom two obtained Government scholarships, results which were pronounced by you in Proceedings of the 23rd February last to be "very creditable."

The Calicut Provincial School, Malabar (established 1857).

Standard reached ... ... F.A.											
Number of			Cost.								
			Total.					To Government.			
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.	
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
			College Department.											
11	243	12	6,065	8	7	336	15	7	5,747	8	7	291	15	1
			School Department.											
			9,285	8	0	32	3	11	8,554	0	7	11	1	0

Fees levied in						
Class VIII.	VII.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.
RS. 3	RS. 3	RS. 2½	RS. 2	RS. 2	RS. 1	RS. ¾

Head Master, C. M. Barrow, Esq., B.A., Rupees 500.

20. The following scholarships were held in the Calicut Provincial School during the official year 1871-72.

* I greatly regret to have to record that the change above spoken of came too late. Mr. McIsaac died at Coimbatore on the 12th July. He was highly respected in Calicut both personally and as a most able and conscientious teacher.

† 1 in the first class.

‡ 4 do.

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Table XI.

Name.	Scholarship.	Date of Appointment.	Stipend per mensem.	Remarks.
			RS.	
R. S. Sheppard ...	Senior Conolly.	3rd December 1870.	16	Appointed to a Senior Conolly Scholarship at the Presidency College in January last.
C. Ramunni Menon.	Senior Conolly.	28th Feb. 1872 ...	16	Appointed to a Senior Conolly Scholarship Calicut Provincial School, vacated by Ambu Nayar at the Presidency College—*vide* Proceedings, No. 265, dated 28th February 1872.
	Junior do. ...	19th May 1871 ...	9	
	Government ...	9th March 1872 ...	10	
T. K. Kannan ...	Sharpe ...	19th May 1871 ...	9	
K. Narayana Menon	Government ...	27th March 1872...	10	
P. J. Ittujerah ...	Do. ...	9th do. do...	10	
V. Krishna Menon.	Junior Conolly.	28th Feb. do...	9	Appointed to the Junior Conolly Scholarship vacated by C. Ramunni Menon.

21. The general results of my examination of the classes of the school department, stated briefly, were as follows—English, fair in the fifth class, poor in the others; Pronunciation, improving, but still far from good; translation,* well done in Section A. of the fourth class, in the other classes inferior. In Mathematics all classes did tolerably well; slovenliness in the figures of the Geometry papers was one of the faults needing correction;

* I quote my views on this point, as I think the subject one of pressing importance:—

"In translation, much of the old leaven still remains to be purged out; that from English into Malayalum was in many cases so literal that it would fail to convey a meaning to a Malayali unacquainted with English, while that from Malayalum into English was often no translation at all, but a mere loose paraphrase. In the lower classes, *viva voce* translation from English into Malayalum should be literal to ensure that the pupils really understand the force of each word, although an idiomatic rendering should also called for to make sure that the sense of the whole is not missed as it too frequently is. But in the higher classes, *written* translation from English into Malayalum should such as to convey the sense of the author to a Malayali unacquainted with English and this can in many cases only be done by re-casting the idea so as to present it in such form as it would have presented itself into the native mind. Natives should be qualified to do this, and if we are ever to have native literature enriched by useful translations of English works, the pupils of the higher classes of our schools should begin be trained to this style of translation. On the other hand, English translations of native works and native documents generally are needed mostly for Englishmen, who dare to see as faithful a transcript as possible of the original. Moreover, an educated Englishman is better able to project himself into the native mind than the educated or life-educated native into the English mind, and does not require a paraphrase of the native author like the native does of the English one. Hence looseness in translation from Vernaculars into English is a fault, something that should be discouraged. The subje of translation from English into various foreign languages and *vice versâ* is one which have myself studied for the last twenty years, and on which I have also taken pains to make myself acquainted with the views of competent authorities, so that my opinion may perhaps be held not without some weight. I put on record here in order that, if it by your approval, it may be useful in the Calicut School as correcting faults which I belie arise from the subject not having been duly considered.

there was also in general avoidance of work requiring thought rather than memory. In History, the fifth class answered an easy paper well; but in other classes, the teaching of this subject had been very lifeless. On the geographical instruction I think it well to quote my remarks. "This was the only subject in which there was a general failure. From class fifth downwards the knowledge retained of the subject was meagre and often confused, even if not altogether incorrect. As the only subject of instruction in which the pupils in our schools have an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of a branch of physical science, Geography should be made of as much importance as obviously it could be made of interest. It might be worth while to inquire whether Calicut is the only school where Geography is looked upon as little more than a mere barren catalogue of names."

22. In the report of the inspection and in a subsequent letter I pointed out that several of the classes were too large to be managed by a single teacher, and that there were other circumstances making it desirable that the teaching staff should be strengthened. Of Mr. Rozario I have already spoken. The fourth master is painstaking, but wants energy, and this defect seems to me to be common to him and several of the lower assistant masters. Some of these lower masters are to be got rid of, and those that remain should be called on, I think, to throw much more life into their teaching, a great deal of which is at present a mere dull routine, not education in any sense now accepted of that word. This again is partly the fault of the books in use and the unscientific system of instruction—evils that have descended from the date of the first establishment of Provincial Schools. For these evils it would not be fair to hold the head master or even the inspector wholly responsible: what is needed is a re-organization of the scheme and system of instruction below the Matriculation standard; and without orders from higher authority any attempt in this direction will not have sufficient weight.

23. The *Mangalore Provincial School* had a new third master appointed during the year, the former third master being made fourth master; a Sanscrit teacher also was appointed. The rest of the staff remained the same as at the close of last official year. There was no F.A. Class up to the end of 1871, but one has since been formed consisting of 18 pupils. 24 pupils of the school went up to the Matriculation Examination, of whom 19 succeeded in passing, (one in the first class), a result described in your Proceedings, No. 392, of 2nd March last, as "decidedly creditable;" no scholarships were held in this school during the year under report.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, MANGALORE, S. CANARA (established 1866).

Standard reached ... ... F.A.												
NUMBER			COST.									
			Total.					To Government.				
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		
			College Department.											
10	233	12	RS. 3,14	A. 2	P. 0	RS. 344	A. 12	P. 8	RS. 2,626	A. 2	P. 0	RS. 258	A. 9	P. 1
			School Department.											
			8,773	7	7	33	15	9	6,129	1	10	10	8	10

Fees levied in				
Class VII.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.
RS. 3	RS. 2½	RS. 2	RS. 2	RS. 1
Head Master, J. Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., Rupees 500.				

25. Arithmetic in the fifth and fourth classes were fair, in the other classes more or less a failure. In the Geometry half the fifth class answered fairly or passably, the rest poorly or discreditably. As to its Algebra, the Acting Inspector says, "this class as in former years was weakest in this subject." Both sections of the fourth class did middlingly in these subjects.

26. Geography appears to have been well got up in the Class IV.A., the other classes are spoken of as poor in this subject. In History the answering appears to have been fair on the whole. The English Pronunciation and English Reading are spoken of in unfavorable terms.

27. The Acting Inspector complains that his suggestions had been but imperfectly carried out, and that the classification continued defective.

28. The *Cannanore Normal School* was examined by me on the 26th and 28th of March. The examination was partly on paper and partly *vivâ voce*. The classes were very small (see margin). Small as the classes were there were great inequalities in

NORMAL SCHOOL, CANNANORE, MALABAR (established 1861).

Standard reached ... ... Matriculation.															
NUMBER OF					COST.										
Classes.		Pupils.			Total.					To Government.					
Normal Classes.	P. Branch Classes.	Normal Branch.	Practising Branch	Masters.	Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
3	8	*26	75	7	9,669	10	6	74	4	1	9,369	10	9	64	5	1

* Of these, 1 Matriculation, 7 Fourth Grade; 12 Fifth Grade.

Fees levied in					
Class VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.
RS. 2½	RS. 2	RS. 2	RS. 1	AS. 12	AS. 8
Head Master, J. R. Thomas, Esq., B.A., Rupees 300.					

PRACTISING BRANCH.

Classes.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I	Total.
Pupils ...	4	9	23	8	14	17	75

the attainments of the pupils composing them, but it may be stated that in general I was not able to report favorably either on the Normal Students or those in the Practising Branch. As it has been decided to break up this school, transferring the Zillah School portion to Tellicherry and the Normal Branch to Calicut, it is perhaps not necessary for me to say more. I may merely record my opinion to the effect that while making every allowance for the circumstances which have of late worked against the prosperity of this school, I consider that had strenuous effort been made in various quarters where it was to be looked for, the Cannanore Normal School, long so flourishing an institution, could scarcely have dwindled to the miserable condition in which I found it.

29. The *Mangalore Normal School* inspected on the 11th December 1871, is reported on the 8th March last. I find it difficult to glean much information from the report of the examination of this school as at the last inspection, in consequence of one class having recently undergone the certificate examination, and the remaining being about shortly to appear for the Matriculation Examination as well as having been examined in writing in all their subjects by the head master, the Acting Inspector did not think it necessary to examine further, only testing the fourth and fifth grade students in their

NORMAL SCHOOL, MANGALORE, S. CANARA (established 1869).

Standard reached .. .. Matriculation.												
Number of					Cost.							
Classes.		Pupils.			Total.			To Government.				
Normal Classes.	P. Branch Classes	Normal Branch.	Practising Branch.	Masters.	Annual.		Of educating each Pupil.		Annual.		Of educating each Pupil.	
					RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
3	3	32	106	3	4,870 10 6		57 4 10		4,793 13 2		51 4 6	
Fees levied in												
Class III.					II.				I.			
RS. 1					AS. 12				AS. 8			
Head Master, A. Ganapati Aiyar, F.A., Rupees 150.												

teaching power. The two classes of the Practising School were, however, examined (except as to English apparently) by the Deputy Inspector, and are favorably reported on. The Mangalore Normal School did well in the Matriculation Examination, sending up 9 pupils, all of whom passed, one in the first class. Besides these 6 were examined for the fourth grade certificate and 2 for the fifth grade, all of whom passed. The Acting Inspector gives a table of the results of his examination of the students as regards their teaching power, but expresses no opinion. From the table I gather that their skill in questioning and in the use of the black-board and their powers of explanation and illustration—that is their ability in most that gives to make up a good teacher—was in general rather poor. This is to be regretted. In other respects the state of the school appears to have been decidedly creditable to its head master.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MALABAR, HIGHER CLASS.

30. *Central School, Palghaut.*—This school was inspected in August last. The attendance was then 266, showing a decrease. There were five classes, all below the fifth, having two or three sections. The highest was a preparatory Matriculation Class. The head master is a trained Army Schoolmaster, who did well when in charge of the Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular School, Cochin, but had scarcely had time to show what he could do in his new appointment. As to the highest class the Acting Inspector reported the teaching of the mathematical subjects to have improved, but stated that there was a failure in English and in Malayalum. The next class was similarly reported on as regards the above subjects, but in regard to Geography as doing well, in History, however, as having failed. The lower classes did passably on the whole. Since the date of the above inspection, certain lower classes have been abolished, and the number

CENTRAL SCHOOL, CALICUT UNION, MALABAR (established 1866).

Standard reached ... ... Matriculation.												
Number of			Cost.									
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.						To Government.			
			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
6	154	6	6,781	7	6	29	11	10	2,220	0	0	9	11	9
Fees levied in														
Class VI.			V.			IV.			III.			II.		
RS. 1¼			RS. 1			RS. 1			AS. 12			AS. 8		
Head Master, Mr. T. Elseworthy, Rupees 200.														

is now reduced to 154. The teaching staff, too, was reduced, and the school appears to have been in various ways injuriously affected by changes somewhat suddenly carried out. Arrangements were to have been made for constituting the neighbouring Middle Class Schools feeders of the Central School, but these arrangements had not been efficiently carried out, so that the Central School was emptied on one side without being filled on the other. The pay of all the masters, except the head and the first assistant having, from economical considerations, been reduced, dissatisfaction arose which re-acted unfavorably on the school. On the whole I consider that the school has been hardly dealt with in the recent educational changes. Palghaut is an important educational centre; my opinion is that a Higher Class School is useful there, and that the present one should receive every encouragement.

Government Middle Class Schools, Malabar.

31. *Chowghaut Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This school was inspected about the end of September by the Acting Inspector and the Deputy Inspector. The standard of the school seems to have been pretty high. The highest class was reading the Deserted Village; Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, Todhunter's Algebra, and Pott's Euclid were the text books in Mathematics; the History of England was studied as well as that of India, and so on in other subjects. The standard in the other classes corresponded. The Acting Inspector reported in 1870-71 that he had improved the teaching staff; notwithstanding this, his report this year is not favorable on any class or in any subject. The unsatisfactory state of the school is attributed to the pupils remaining too long in one class. Lately (May) a new head master has been appointed; certain defalcations in the fee accounts having led to the dismissal of his predecessor.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Chowghaut, Malabar (established 1860).

Standard reached ... ... Fouth Class of a Zillah School.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each Ppil.
5	70	5	RS. A. P. 1,321 14 9	RS. A. P. 14 11 0	RS. A. P. 1,194 2 3	RS. A. P. 9 1 6

Fees levied in				
Class IV.	III.	II.	IA.	IB.
RS. 2	RS. 1	AS. 12	AS. 8	AS. 8

Head Master, C. Kurian, Matriculation, Rupees 40.

32. *Badagara Taluq School* was inspected by the Acting Inspector in October last. Owing to some injudicious and unauthorized interference on the part of the Deputy Inspector, the standard appears to have been pushed too high, and the school is reported on as being in a very unsatisfactory state. The Acting Inspector remarks that the teachers seem to be fairly qualified, but the results produced are far from encouraging. This is traced to the practice condemned in reference to the Chowghaut School of keeping students in the same classes for indefinite periods, which, in the Acting Inspector's opinion, blunted the interest of the pupils and made the teacher indolent. I notice that this school was reported on favorably by the Acting Inspector and Deputy Inspector in the last annual report, and by me in previous years' reports, in the very subjects reported on most unfavorably this year, so that the school must be considered to have declined in efficiency.

Taluq School, Badagara, Malabar (established 1857)

Standard reached ... ... Fifth Class of a Taluq School.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.
5	65	5	RS. A. P. 1,316 10 10	RS. A. P. 12 4 10	RS. A. P 1,185 8 10	RS. A. P. 6 11 10

Fees levied in				
Class V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.
RS. 1½	RS. 1	AS. 12	AS. 8	AS. 4

Head Master, C. Kurian, Matriculation Rupees 40.

33. *Koilandi Taluq School* was inspected in February last by the Acting Inspector and the Deputy Inspector. The school, on the whole, appears to have been in a satisfactory state, except the Malayalum of the third or highest class.

Taluq School, Koilandi, Malabar (established 1858).

Standard reached ... ... Fourth Class of a Taluq School.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.
3	49	3	RS. A. P. 766 8 6	RS. A. P. 13 11 0	RS. A. P. 706 2 0	RS. A. P. 8 8 11

Fees levied in		
Class III.	II.	I.
AS. 12	AS. 8	AS. 4

Head Master, T. Krishna Ayyan, Fourth Grade, Rupees 35.

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.

34. *Kasragode Taluq School* was inspected by the Acting Inspector and the Deputy Inspector in October last. From the report it seems to be a small but tolerably well conducted school. All classes appear to have done well, except in Geography. The head master, a former pupil of the school, passed during the year under report for the fourth grade. The Acting Inspector remarks, on the whole, "the results of the inspection show the head master to have worked well, and his knowledge of English is quite as good as that of ordinary matriculated students. I, therefore, recommend that his salary be raised from 25 to 30 rupees." This was accordingly done.

KASRAGODE TALUQ SCHOOL, SOUTH CANARA (established 1857).

Number of			Cost.								
			Total.				To Government.				
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
4	40	3	705	11	4	14	1	10	661	2	11	9	9	2

Fees levied in			
Class IV.	III.	II.	I.
RS. 1	AS. 12	AS. 8	AS. 4

Head Master, C. Ganapasi, Fourth Grade, Rupees 30.

35. *Taluq School, Ullala*, inspected by the Acting Inspector and Deputy Inspector in December last, when the numbers had dwindled to 17 boys. The Acting Inspector saw no chance of the attendance rising, and was of opinion that there were very few people at Ullala who cared or could afford to give their children a middle class education. He proposed accordingly to abolish the Taluq

TALUQ SCHOOL, ULLALA, SOUTH CANARA (established 1860).

Standard reached ... ... Third Class of a Taluq School.

Number of			Cost.								
			Total.				To Government.				
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
3	15	2	511	11	9	23	4	2	500	14	2	19	15	11

Fees levied in		
Class III.	II.	I.
AS. 12	AS. 8	AS. 4

Head Master, H. Ramappa, Fourth Grade, Rupees 25.

School and let the Local Fund Board open an elementary school instead. Though reduced in numbers, the school was reported as working well in other respects. The cost of educating each pupil is very high. This is owing to the small attendance.

36. *Udapi Taluq School*, inspected in November last by the Acting Inspector and the Deputy Inspector. The head master died about three months before, and his place was then filled by a successor who, though zealous, was not competent for the duties. These circumstances and the introduction of the new scale of fees had considerably reduced the attendance, and the Acting Inspector was of opinion that there was little real demand for education. However this may be, it is a fact that the attendance has since then been still further reduced. There are peculiar circumstances at Udapi which are likely to make the imposition of a heavy school fee almost prohibitive of attendance. Another thing is that Udapi has been peculiarly unfortunate in its masters. The cost of educating each pupil is large here also, owing to the paucity of attendance.

TALUQ SCHOOL, UDAPI, SOUTH CANARA (established 1860).

Standard reached ... Third Class of a Taluq School.

Number of			Cost.								
			Total.				To Government.				
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
3	14	2	477	9	8	19	14	4	452	15	2	16	7	10

Fees levied in		
Class III.	II.	I.
AS. 12	AS. 8	AS. 4

Head Master, K. Venkata Rao, Matriculation, Rupees 30.

37. *Karkala Taluq School.*—In the beginning of the official year the school was, on the recommendation of the Acting Inspector, removed from the Government schoolhouse (which was too small for the attendance) and was transferred to a private building more removed

TALUQ SCHOOL, KARKALA, SOUTH CANARA (established 1857).

Standard reached ... ... Third Class of a Taluq School.

Number of			Cost.								
			Total.				To Government.				
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
3	37	3	604	10	8	13	6	11	567	6	13	9	15	7

Fees levied in		
Class III.	II.	I.
AS. 12	8. 8	AS. 4
Head Master, L. Peris, Matriculation, Rupees 30.		

from the residence of the boys. Upon this there was a considerable falling off in the attendance. This was brought to the notice of the Acting Inspector at his next inspection, who, finding that the Government school-house could now accommodate the attendance thus reduced, brought the school back to its old quarters. The attendance, however, did not rise to its former numbers. The school was inspected by the Acting Inspector and Deputy Inspector in November last. The head master was reported on as appearing to have worked a little better since the previous inspection, but as still unequal to the post, and he was subsequently transferred. The results of inspection in Canarese were fair, in English passable, and in Arithmetic rather poor.

UNION MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, MALABAR.

38. I shall now proceed to notice the *non-Government* Middle Class Schools. [*N.B.*—The reference as to standard applies to the highest class of each school, and means that it is equal to such and such a class of a good Taluq School.]

MANJERI UNION SCHOOL, ERNAD TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1866).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
5	75	5	RS. A. P. 1,723 13 1	RS. A. P. 24 15 9
Head Master, G. [illegible]ghisi, Matriculation, salary Rupees [illegible]				

39. *Manjeri School.*—Handsome school-house with all needful apparatus. The standard reached by the highest class is that of the fifth class of a Government Taluq School. Attendance, increased and regular. The highest and lowest classes favorably reported on, but the others unfavorably.

CHERPALACHERI UNION SCHOOL, WALLAVANAD TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1865).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	50	4	RS. A. P. 1,114 0 2	RS. A. P. 21 0 7
Head Master, Gopala Subbayan, [illegible], salary Rupees 40.				

40. *Cherpalacheri School.*—Good, permanent school-house. Standard, fifth. This school was very unfavorably reported on by the Acting Inspector; up to the date of the Acting Inspector's report it had been for several years steadily declining in numbers and efficiency. A new head master (F.A.) and a new second master (fourth grade) have been appointed in consequence of the Acting Inspector's representations, and since then, I understand, there has been an improvement.

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BETTATTUPUDIANGADY SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1867).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	63	4	RS. A. P. 1,590 14 5	RS. A. P. 26 15 5
Head Master, V. C. Rama Menon, Matriculation salary Rupees 50.				

41. *Bettattupudiangady School.*—Good school-house (permanent) and apparatus. Standard, fifth. Attendance, decreased and irregular. School favorably reported on in English and Geography, unfavorably in Malayalum, and partially so in Arithmetic.

ANGADIPURAM UNION SCHOOL, WALLAVANAD TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1865).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	65	4	RS. A. P. 1,472 2 2	RS. A. P. 23 11 10
Head Master, P. Govindan, Matriculation, salary Rupees 40.				

42. *Angadipuram School.*—Good, permanent school-house. Standard, fourth. Attendance, increased and tolerably regular. The Acting Inspector reported a marked improvement in the efficiency of the teaching.

KOLLANGODA UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1868).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
3	55	3	RS. A. P. 1,136 2 10	RS. A. P. 17 7 8
Head Master, K. Govinda Menon, Matriculation, salary Rupees 35.				

43. *Kollangoda School.*—Permanent school-house belonging to Government. Standard, a fair fourth. The numbers had decreased owing to the highest class being broken up and the boys being drafted to the Central School at Palghaut. The school at the time of the inspection had as head master an F.A., but he has been transferred; the present head master is only a matriculate. The instruction is very favorably reported on.

ALLATTUR UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1868).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
3	50	3	RS. A. P. 1,340 13 1	RS. A. P. 21 10 0
Head Master, M. Mattu, Matriculation, salary Rupees 35.				

44. *Allattur School.*—Temporary school-house. Standard, fourth. Attendance, decreased. The Acting Inspector's report on the instruction is not altogether unfavorable, and might have been better, but that the head master was absent.

45. *Kottayam School.*—This school is held in a temporary shed; it was proposed to pull down the old school-house at Kuttuparamba and build one at Kottayam with the materials, and this is being done. Standard, fourth (there seems to be no class of the third standard). Classification, defective. Attendance, increased, owing to the amalgamation of the school with the Mappila School close at hand, which last I notice had been allowed to dwindle down to 18 boys. The report on the school is on the whole favorable as respects the lower classes.

KOTTAYAM UNION SCHOOL, KOTTAYAM TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE (established 1864).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	63	4	RS. A. P. 901 7 5	RS. A. P. 15 0 5

Head Master, C. Govinda Menon, Matriculation, salary Rupees 35.

46. *Talipparamba School.*—Building, temporary. Standard, fourth. Attendance, decreased. Teaching reported on as improved, the answering of the third class in English having been remarkable as exceedingly good. The school appeared to be greatly indebted to its efficient working to the interest taken in it by one of the sub-committee, Mr. K. Krishnan, B.L., District Munsiff.

TALIPPARAMBA UNION SCHOOL, CHERAKKAL TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
3	48	3	RS. A. P. 851 2 7	RS. A. P. 15 7 7

Head Master, Kunni Kutti, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 30.

47. *Peringolam School* is held in a shed. Attendance, decreased. Standard risen to that of a fourth class. The Acting Inspector reported that the school was working fairly as regards instruction.

PERINGOLAM UNION SCHOOL, KOTTAYAM TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE (established 1870).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	73	4	RS. A. P. 865 14 10	RS. A. P. 12 0 4

Head Master, P. Kannan, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 25.

48. *Kalpatti School* has a permanent school-house. Standard, a good third. Attendance, increased and regular. The school is reported on as considerably improved. More of order and discipline. The teachers seem to be doing their best, their attainments are, however, stated to be very low. Arithmetic appears to have been well taught.

KALPATTI MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, PALGHAUT MUNICIPALITY (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
3	143	3	RS. A. P. 1,044 5 6	RS. A. P. 8 13 7

Head Master, V. Pichchuayyan, Matriculation, salary Rupees 35.

49. *Tirttala School.*—There is a good permanent school-house and the needful apparatus. Standard, a third. Attendance fair in number but irregular. The masters are reported on as painstaking, but from what the Acting Inspector says the pupils do not appear to have profited much by the instruction, except in Malayalum.

TIRTTALA UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
2	49	2	RS. A. P. 1,010 1 4	RS. A. P. 21 0 8

Head Master, S. Kanakasabhapaty Pillai, Matriculation, salary Rupees 30.

50. *Ponnani School* is held in a hired house inconveniently situated. Steps are to be taken to erect a permanent building in a more convenient place. Standard, third. Considerable falling off in the attendance. All the masters, except the fourth, are reported on as working well. The results of the examination were on the whole satisfactory.

PONNANI UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1869.)

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
3	55	4	RS. A. P. 1,458 3 3	RS. A. P. 25 2 3

Head Master, T. Koshi, Matriculation, salary Rupees 35.

51. *Kavvai School* has a permanent school building. Standard, third. Attendance, decreased but regular. Concerning the head master the Acting Inspector reported that he had not fulfilled his expectations. The instruction reported on unfavorably.

KAVVAI UNION SCHOOL, CHERAKKAL TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE, (established 1865).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	46	4	RS. A. P. 1,062 1 7	RS. A. P. 21 10 9

Head Master, C. Krishnayyan, salary Rupees 40.

52. *Kottayi School* has a temporary building. Standard third, Attendance, decreased. The second master, who was incompetent, was removed. The instruction seems to have been painstaking, but the low attainments of the masters prevented its being good. The Acting Inspector suggested the school being removed four miles to the east of the present locality.

KOTTAYI UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
2	36	2	RS. A. P. 428 5 7	RS. A. P. 9 11 8

Head Master, O. Madhasamayyar, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 15.

PERUVAMBU UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
2	32	2	RS. A. P. 389 7 4	RS. A. P. 7 5 7

Head Master, A. Venkattaswarayyan, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 15.

53. *Peruvambu School-house* unfinished. Not provided with suitable furniture, &c. Masters ill-qualified but hardworking. The results of the Acting Inspector's examination were such as might be expected from this state of things. Attendance, decreased and irregular. The highest standard reached is a bad third.

PAYYOLI UNION SCHOOL, KURAMBRANAD TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	55	4	RS. A. P. 1,028 2 5	RS. A. P. 17 6 9

Head Master, K. Ramutti, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 25.

54. *Payyoli School.*—The school occupies a building intended to be permanent, but it is not completed yet. Apparatus, sufficient. Standard, third. Attendance, decreased and irregular. The Acting Inspector reported that he was disappointed with the work of the first and second masters, but spoke well of the third and fourth masters.

MANANTODDY UNION SCHOOL, WYNAAD TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE, (established 1868).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
3	35	1	RS. A. P. 600 0 0	RS. A. P. 17 2 3

Head Master, R. Shiva Rama Ayyan, Matriculation, salary Rupees 50.

55. *Manantoddy School* has no permanent school-house. Apparatus, insufficient. Standard, third. Attendance, decreased and irregular. Instruction badly reported on.

PUNNAYUR UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each pupil.
2	27	2	RS. A. P. 733 14 10	RS. A. P. 23 11 4

Head Master, V. Kirshnayyan, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 25.

56. *Punnayur School.*—Attendance, small and decreasing. Teachers and instruction favorably reported on. It is proposed to change this school into an elementary one, and to transfer the present Middle Class School to a place about three miles to the north-east, where a large attendance may be expected.

ENAMAKKIL UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
2	41	2	RS. A. P. 558 15 6	RS. A. P. 12 2 5

Head Master, K. Chatu Menon, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 20.

57. *Enamakkil* school-house not completed. Furniture, inappropriate. Standard, second. Attendance, steady and regular. Report on the instruction moderately favorable.

NATTIKA UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
2	26	2	RS. A. P. 562 10 11	RS. A. P. 19 6 5

Head Master, Sekharakurup, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 25.

58. *Nattika School* is held in a hired house. Standard, second. The Acting Inspector reports favorably of him, but recommends the removal of the second master. The instruction in the highest class is well spoken of, but the first class did badly. The school was located near a large population of Romo-Syrian Christians. It was expected that they would send their children in large numbers to the school, but their doing this had been prohibited by their Bishop, and the Acting Inspector thought that the school should be transferred to another place in the same amshom where there is a large Nayar population.

CHATTAMANGALUM UNION SCHOOL, CALICUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1868).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
3	23	3	RS. A. P. 574 1 0	RS. A. P. 15 4 8

Head Master (Vacant), salary Rupees 25.

59. *Chattamangalum School.*—The school-house was intended to be a permanent one, but is unfinished. Attendance, increased but irregular. Standard, second. The instruction was favorably reported on, except in English. The school is to be transferred, an elementary school being left at Chattamangalum.

KONGAD UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1870).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
2	24	2	RS. A. P. 334 2 6	RS. A. P. 11 8 4

Head Master, Sankaranarayana, salary Rupees 15.

60. *Kongad*, a new school. Fair school-house and apparatus. Small attendance. Low standard. Did badly at first, but it has since been reported by the Deputy Inspector that it is doing well.

Middle Class Union Schools, South Canara.

Kundapur Union School, Kundapur Taluq, South Canara Circle (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	80	3	RS. A. P. 570 15 2	RS. A. P. 7 8 9

Head Master, O. Venkatachelayya, Matriculation, salary Rupees 20.

61. *Kundapur.*—The school was carried on in a temporary shed, but provision for a school-house had been made in the Local Fund budget estimate for the current year. Standard, a fifth class. The attendance increased. Teaching staff very fair, but scarcely sufficient. Instruction improved, but still marked by many faults, the teachers being inexperienced.

Mudabidri Union School, Udapi Taluq, South Canara (established 1868).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	46	2	RS. A. P. 591 3 9	RS. A. P. * 12 6 0

Head Master, N. Mangisha Rao, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 24.

62. *Mudabidri.*—Standard, fourth. Attendance, decreased and irregular. The former head master not being sufficiently qualified was replaced by another, whom the Acting Inspector considered worse than his predecessor. The two highest classes are unfavorably reported on, and the two lowest favorably. The teaching staff is, however, scarcely sufficient in number to say nothing of ability.

Mulki Union School, Mangalore Taluq, South Canara (established 1866).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	74	...	RS. A. P. 1,183 8 9	RS. A. P. 15 5 11

Head Master, J. R. Tellis, old Eighth Grade, salary Rupees 40.

63. *Mulki.*—No information as to school building. Standard, fourth. Attendance, steady and regular. The head master seems to have devoted himself to passing the various "Revenue Tests" rather than those of the Educational Department, and the Acting Inspector recommended his being transferred to some lower appointment. The school was unfavorably reported on, especially in English and Arithmetic.

Bantwal Union School, Mangalore Taluq, South Canara (established 1868).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
5	58	2	RS. A. P. 1,067 13 6	RS. A. P. 20 9 10

Head Master, A. M. Tellis, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 35.

64. *Bantwal.*—Standard, third. Attendance, slightly increased. Staff of masters insufficient, only two masters for five classes. Head master diligent, but poor in attainments. The Acting Inspector considered that his pay was too high (Rupees 35), but it must be remembered that the place is feverish, and hence it is difficult to get men willing to go there. The Acting Inspector's report was not unfavorable considering the circumstances of the school.

Manjeshwara Union School, Kasragode Taluq, South Canara (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	36	2	RS. A. P. 819 3 0	RS. A. P. 23 9 8

Head Master, U. Krishnayya, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 24.

65. *Manjeshwara.*—Standard, third class. Attendance, decreased and the classes too small, which makes the cost of educating each pupil very high. The results of the inspection appear to have been somewhat favorable in Canarese, in the Arithmetic of Class III., and in the English of Class II.; in other respects unfavorable. I have no information before me as to the building and furniture.

Gangolli Union School, Kundapur Taluq, South Canara (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
3	31	2	RS. A. P. 395 0 6	RS. A. P. 10 2 1

Head Master, J. B. Lobo, Fifth Grade, salary Rupees 16.

66. *Gangolli.*—No information as to school building. Standard, a third class. Attendance, steady in number but small and irregular. The masters were of low attainments, and the instruction was poor, especially in English and Arithmetic.

Basarur Union School, Kundapur Taluq, South Canara (established 1869).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
3	28	2	RS. A. P. 376 9 6	RS. A. P. 15 1 2

Head Master, B. Shiva Row, salary Rs. 16.

67. *Basarur.*—No information as to the school building. Standard, a third class. Attendance, much reduced. Masters, unfit for their posts. The instruction is reported "to have suffered grievously."

Madugrama Union School, Mangalore Taluq, South Canara Circle, 1869.

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
3	11	1	RS. A. P. 177 3 10	RS. A. P. 6 6 4

Head Master, N. Narnappa, salary Rs. 8.

68. *Mudugrama School.*—This and the following are old Rate Schools, subsidiary to the Bantwal School, but are now of separate unions. They are only nominally Middle Class Schools, and will be in future classed as elementary schools. The head master is an unpassed man, and is reported to be irregular and unpunctual, and to have even falsified the attendance register. He will be removed. At inspection the classes did fairly in Reading, but in other respects failed. The Roman Catholic Priest of the place takes great

interest in the school, and it appears desirable that he should be made a member of the sub-committee.

NAVUR UNION SCHOOL, MANGALORE TALUQ, SOUTH CANARA CIRCLE, 1869.

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	8	1	149 5 4	8 3 3
Head Master, B. Seshagiri, salary Rs. 3.				

69. *Navur School*, also formerly a branch Rate School. The Deputy Inspector reports this school to be the worst of its kind in his Circle. The standard was low and attendance small. The head master, an unpassed man, is stated by the Deputy Inspector to be unfit for the post. His attainments in Canarese and Arithmetic very low. The results of the inspection were, as might be expected, very poor.

ELEMENTARY UNION SCHOOLS IN MALABAR.

70. *Vilayanur Union School.*—The building is incomplete. The windows small and without shutters. The attendance promised increase under a better teacher. The teacher, a fifth grade man, is reported on as untrained and inexperienced, and also neglectful of his duties. His teaching was mechanical, without explanation, and wanting in thoroughness.

2 Classes.
32 Pupils.
1 Master.
N. Karumakaran Nayar, salary Rupees 15.

71. *Kannadi Union School.*—The school has a small, neat building. Windows few and without shutters. Attendance showed increase. The master is a fifth grade man. He is said to be diligent and regular. Instruction fairly reported on.

2 Classes.
23 Pupils.
1 Master.
N. Subramaniyan, salary Rupees 15.

72. *Palattulle Union School.*—The locality not suited. The Deputy Inspector states that the attendance would be greatly increased if the school were built on the other side of the river. The building is incomplete. The windows and doors are too small to admit of light during the monsoon. The present Brahmin teacher is a fifth grade man. He is diligent and hardworking. The Deputy Inspector has recommended his being transferred to Palpolli, a Nayar teacher taking his place at Palattulle. In the examination the second class did fairly, but the first was just beginning to read, and was, therefore, not examined.

2 Classes.
16 Pupils.
1 Master.
Nilakandhayya, salary Rupees 15.

73. *Kanisseri Union School.*—The position of the school appears to be suitable. Building incomplete as to window shutters. The teacher, a fifth grade man, has had some experience in teaching. He is spoken of as very diligent and hardworking and as taking great pains to make the instruction efficient. At the inspection his pupils answered satisfactorily in all subjects.

2 Classes.
31 Pupils.
1 Master.
P. Krishna Pattar, salary Rupees 15.

74. *Kazhalmannum Union School.*—The school is situated in a favorable position. It is located in the building where the old indigenous school was held, but the building has been considerably improved and enlarged, though the improvements are not yet completed. The rooms require to be better lighted. The teacher was formerly Malayalum Munshi at the Palghaut Central School. He is said to be much liked by the people. The instruction appears to be good.

2 Classes.
25 Pupils.
1 Master.
K. Sankaran Nayar, salary Rupees 15.

75. *Kudalur Union School.*—The position of the school appears to be convenient, but the site is unhealthy during the monsoon. The building is complete, but ill-ventilated. The teacher, formerly an assistant master in the Kolangoda School, is an unpassed man, but his attainments the Deputy Inspector considers to be equal to those of a fifth grade teacher. At the inspection the second class did fairly in Malayalum, but failed in Arithmetic. The first class was able to read and to notate up to 1,000.

2 Classes.
24 Pupils.
1 Master.
S. Subramanayyan, salary Rupees 15.

76. *Chulanur Union School.*—The locality is a good one for a school. The building is incomplete and ill-ventilated. The teacher, formerly an assistant master in the Central School, Palghaut, is reported on as diligent and popular, and as taking interest in his work. At inspection both the classes did well, except in Geography.

2 Classes.
32 Pupils.
1 Master.
T. K. Siva Ramen, salary Rupees 15.

77. *Palpolli Union School.*—The school is held in the verandah of a Brahmin house. The permanent school-house is in course of preparation. It does not, however, appear to be well suited for its purpose. The teacher is an unpassed man. He was formerly the head master of Kongad School, whence he was transferred for gross neglect of duty. He is still reported on very unfavorably, and the Deputy Inspector recommends his dismissal. At inspection the pupils did tolerably well "except as regards meaning," a most important exception!

2 Classes.
19 Pupils.
1 Master.
Madhava Rao, salary Rupees 15.

78. Generally speaking, the scale of salaries in the Union Elementary Schools of Malabar appears to be pitched too high.

ELEMENTARY UNION SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CANARA.

79. *Baindur Union School.*—The establishment of an elementary Rate School was sanctioned for this village; but it was never opened, as the majority of the inhabitants applied for an Anglo-Vernacular School. The standard of the school was low, the highest class being equal to the second of a Taluq School. The attendance was fair. The teachers are both unpassed, but were reported on as zealous and energetic. The school was not examined, having been opened very recently.

3 Classes.
49 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, B. Manjanatha, salary Rs. 10.

80. *Khambadakone Union School.*—An elementary Rate School at this village was sanctioned and actually opened, but in consequence of sanction not having been received to the proposed rate it was closed. The standard here is reported to be very low and the attendance meagre. The masters are both unpassed. The present site appears to be unsuitable, and it is proposed to remove it to a better locality, if on a fair trial the present one is found unsuitable.

2 Classes.
9 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, B. Narasing Rao, salary Rupees 10.

81. *Brahmawara Union School.*—An application for an Anglo-Vernacular School was made in 1868 by the inhabitants of this village, and all the necessary steps taken; but these were not concluded till March 1871. An Anglo-Vernacular School appears to be desirable, but the income is too small for this purpose. The standard of the present elementary school rises only to that of the second class of a Taluq School. The head master holds a fifth grade certificate.

Classes.
21 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, C. Lobo, salary Rupees 10.

82. *Tonse Union School.*—This was a private school which qualified for permanent establishment under Rule XI. of the Local Funds Rule. Standard, a third class. The present teachers are unpassed, but a matriculated Normal Student has been recommended for the head mastership. The manager of the former private school (an influential landholder of the place) takes great interest in the school. At inspection the school passed a fair examination.

3 Classes.
76 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, S. Rama Krishnayya, salary Rupees 10.

83. *Malpe Union School.*—The establishment of a school at this place is owing to the private school at Umbulapadi, a neighbouring village, having qualified for permanent establishment under Rule XI.; but as the situation was not centrical the school was established at Malpe. Some of the inhabitants are, however, still dissatisfied with the situation of the school. The standard of the school was very low. The school had only an unpassed second master, but passed men for the head and second masterships have been recommended. At the inspection both the classes failed entirely in Arithmetic and were bad in Writing, but their Reading was fair.

2 Classes.
20 Pupils.
1 Master.
Second Master in charge, Ananta Tirtha, salary Rupees 6.

84. *Heriyadka Union School.*—From this place, too, application had been made for a school under the Educational Act; but the application was allowed to lie over till the introduction of the Local Funds Act. The highest class of the school is equal to the second class of a Taluq School. The teachers are both unpassed. An Anglo-Vernacular School does not appear to be likely to do well here. This school was not examined during the year.

3 Classes.
17 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, M. Ramappa, salary Rs. 8.

85. *Udiyawar Union School.*—This school was established on the application of the inhabitants for an Anglo-Vernacular School. The school is held in the verandah of a temple. Standard, a second class. Masters, both unpassed. At the inspection the school was deficient in Arithmetic and bad in Spelling, but in other respects did well.

3 Classes.
38 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, A. Seshagiri Rao, salary Rupees 10.

86. *Ariyadi Union School.*—This was a private school which qualified for permanent establishment under Rule XI. The school is held in the house of the Potel. The building is spacious and is suited for its purpose. Standard, a second class. Teachers, both unpassed. The scholars did pretty fairly in Reading and Writing, but were weak in Arithmetic and Grammar.

3 Classes.
23 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, Nagappayya, salary Rs. 8.

87. *Kaup Union School.*—This was also a private school which qualified under Rule XI. Attendance, decreasing. Standard, very low. The teachers are both unpassed. The head master is too young and the second master an old man, the former teacher of the school; but better teachers have been recommended in supersession of these. At present the instruction is wholly vernacular.

2 Classes.
22 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, Annappayya, salary Rs. 10.

88. *Padubidri Union School.*—This is another private school which qualified under Rule XI. The school was held in the portico of a temple where low-caste boys had no admission. It has since been removed to a private building. Standard, a second class. The school is fairly attended. The head master is a fifth grade man of some experience in the department, but the second master, the late teacher of the private school, was and is very unpopular. He has been warned that persistence in his present course will lead to his dismissal. The result of the examination was very favorable.

3 Classes.
63 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, Padmanabha Kamti, salary Rupees 10.

89. *Kollur Union School.*—This school was established under Rule XI. Standard, second. Attendance, increasing. The teachers are both unpassed. The school was not examined during the year.

3 Classes.
34 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, Sinappayya, salary Rs. 8.

90. *Suratkal Union School.*—This school qualified for permanent establishment under Rule XI. Standard, low. Both the masters are unpassed, but have had experience in teaching. At the inspection the highest class did well in Canarese, but badly in Arithmetic.

2 Classes.
30 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, K. Devappa, salary Rs. 10.

91. *Vitla Union School.*—An application, signed by several of the residents of this village, was sent to the Collector for a school at this place. The building is too small to accommodate conveniently the present attendance, but the locality is good. The standard is low. Both the masters are unpassed, but are reported on as competent for their work and popular with the inhabitants.

2 Classes.
48 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, Mahamad Khan, salary Rs. 10.

3 Classes.
55 Pupils.
1 Master.
F. R. Farias, salary Rupees 8.

92. *Puttur Union School.*—This school was established on the application of the inhabitants. Standard, a second class. Master, unpassed.

93. *Hosadrug Union School.*—Petitions for the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular School were sent in by the inhabitants in 1866 and 1868 and again when the Local Funds Act was introduced in the district, and a sum of Rs. 685 was subscribed for a school building. The standard of the school was low. Both the masters are unpassed men. The results of the inspection were satisfactory.

2 Classes.
51 Pupils.
2 Masters.
Head Master, K. Raghavayya, salary Rs. 8.

94. As this village borders on Malabar, part of the inhabitants speak the Malayalum language. A Malayalum teacher is, therefore, necessary for this schoo; but the local income of the union is so small that it is difficult to meet the additional charge.

Private Middle Class Schools, Malabar.

Church of England School, Cannanore (established 1868).

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Cost to Government.
3	52	3	RS. A. P. 1,120 2 0	RS. A. P. 474 0 0
Cost of educating each Pupil ...			16 15 7	7 6 2
Head Master, D. Kurean, Matriculation, salary Rupees 50.				

95. Held in a hired house. Standard, fourth class of a Zillah School. Attendance, decreased but regular. Classification, defective, time tables requiring to be re-arranged. The instruction was on the whole good, and the general state of the school did credit to the head master. More attention should be paid to translation.

Protestant Boys' School, Cochin (established 1865).

Classes ... 4 Pupils ... 92	Head Master, P. Thoman, Matriculation, Rs. 40.	
—	Total.	To Government.
Annual Cost ...	RS. A. P. 1,548 15 6	RS. A. P. 663 8 0
Do. of educating each Pupil... ...	15 14 0	6 13 1

96. School-house permanent, but stood much in need of repair. Standard, fourth class of a Zillah School. Attendance, decreased but regular. The highest class did tolerably well in English, fairly in Mathematics, and badly in Malayalum and Geography. In History it was passable. The other classes did tolerably well in English and Malayalum, and fairly in Arithmetic.

German Mission School, Calicut (established 1859).

Classes ... 4 Pupils ... 130 Masters ... 4	Head Master, C. Abraham, Matriculation, Rupees 30.	
—	Total.	To Government.
Annual Cost ...	RS. A. P. 1,342 0 5	RS. A. P. 385 12 0
Do. of educating each Pupil... ...	9 13 11	3 9 11

97. The present building is too small for the attendance to be enlarged. Standard, third class of a Zillah School. Attendance, increased and regular. The Acting Inspector complains of the slowness and languidness of this teacher, who has lately (June) been replaced by an F.A., and says that his class had none of the liveliness proper to their age. Arithmetic was well done in the second class, and badly in the others; in other respects the Acting Inspector's report is tolerably favorable.

Primary School, Calicut (established 1867).

Classes ... 4 Pupils ... 123 Masters ... 4	Head Master, I. Rozario, Matriculation, Rupees 25.	
—	Total.	To Government.
Annual Cost ...	RS. A. P. 1,193 13 8	RS. A. P. 345 11 4
Do. of educating each Pupil... ...	9 14 4	3 11 4

98. New permanent school-house. Attendance, increased. Standard, third of a Zillah School. Head master and second master both matriculates. This school was recovering its financial position, and has now liquidated its debt. The school was pretty favorably reported on by the Acting Inspector, except as regards Malayalum, in which there was a total failure.

Private Middle Class Schools, South Canara.

Roman Catholic Bishop's School at St. Rozario, Mangalore (established 1868).

Classes ... 4 Pupils ... 106 Masters ... 4	Head Master, Mr. Mercies, Matriculation, Rupees 35.	
—	Total.	To Government.
Annual Cost ...	RS. A. P. 916 6 8	RS. A. P. 340 0 0
Do. of educating each Pupil... ...	11 0 7	4 1 6

99. There is a good permanent building and suitable apparatus. The standard is a third class of a Zillah School and has recently been raised to that of a fourth. Attendance, increased and tolerably regular. The masters are reported to have worked fairly during the year, and the results of the examination were fair, especially in Arithmetic.

Result Grant Middle Class Schools.

Table XII.

Name.	Class of Taluq Schools to which the Highest Class corresponds in Standard.	Attendance.	Grant earned during the year.	Cost. Total.	Cost. Of educating each Pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Christian Brothers' School, Cannanore	5th.	167	Not examined.	1,668 3 0	9 15 8
German Mission A. V. School, Cannanore	4th.	97	407 8 0	832 8 6	9 12 9
German Mission A. V. School, Muliyil, Cannanore ...	2nd.	95	74 8 0	399 0 0	3 15 10
German Mission Orphanage, Tellicherry	3rd.	101	254 8 0	2,782 8 0	28 6 2
Roman Catholic School, Calicut	5th.	136	... ...	1,180 0 0	9 3 6
German Mission School, Palghaut	2nd.	98	146 0 0	792 4 0	8 12 9
South Canara.					
Roman Catholic Bishop's School, Milagres, Mangalore.	5th.	124	408 0 0	1,092 11 6	8 15 8
Roman Catholic Trustees' School, Milagres, Mangalore.	4th.	85	198 8 0	402 8 0	5 0 6
Anglo-Vernacular School, Urva, Mangalore	2nd.	29	69 0 0	138 0 0	5 12 10
German Mission A. V. School, Mangalore	3rd.	18	47 8 0	360 7 9	9 11 10
German Mission Middle Schl.	Do.	28	120 0 0	2,428 0 11	31 8 6

100. All the above schools, except that at Urva, are good Middle Class Schools. The Christian Brothers' School at Cannanore is an exceedingly well [illegible] ool, fully up to its standard, and in possession of a large and hand-some school-house. The German Mission Schools in South Canara are also excellent institutions of their kind. The school of the same Mission at Cannanore is another deserving favorable mention. The Roman Catholic Schools in South Canara do useful work, but the instruction is of a very mechanical sort. The school at Urva, also a Roman Catholic School, is reported to be in a languishing state, and there is some possibility of the school being taken over by the Local Fund Board.

Female Schools under the ordinary Grant-in-aid Rules.

Table XIII.

Protestant Girls' School, Cochin, Malabar.

Number of Classes.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Masters.	Cost. Total.	Cost. Educating each Pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	45	3	278 0 0	6 7 5

101. This school was not examined during the year, but the Deputy Inspector visited it in April, and reported of it rather unfavorably. It is under a master, a Mr. Williamson (salary Rupees 25), a teacher of the old stamp. The instruction is very mechanical. Standard reached, third.

Female Schools under the Results' System.

Table XIV.

Name.	Attendance On 31st March 1871.	Attendance On 31st March 1872.	Grant. For 1870-71.	Grant. For 1871-72.	Cost. Annual.	Cost. Educating each Pupil.
Middle Class.						
Malabar.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Convent School, Cannanore	152	144	410 8 0	Not examined.	2,079 0 0	14 8 7
Convent School, Calicut	120	114	462 12 0	512 0 0	1,772 0 0	15 2 4
German Mission School, Cannanore.	49	47	306 8 0	74 0 0	2,455 0 0	52 3 11
German Mission School, Calicut ...	83	80	31 4 0	613 4 0	3,160 0 0	40 8 2
South Canara.						
German Mission Boarding School, Mulki...	65	70	167 4 0	282 8 0	4,305 5 0	61 8 0
Convent School, Mangalore	...	85	... ...	144 3 0	1,396 0 0	20 8 6
Kodiyal Bail School.	...	22	... ...	93 8 0	... ...	... ...
Lower Class.						
Malabar.						
Roman Catholic School, Tellicherry.	...	40	... ...	101 0 0	... ...	... ...
Roman Catholic School, Palghaut ...	26	15	... ...	43 8 0	360 0 0	20 0 0
South Canara.						
German Mission Parochial School, Mangalore	47	57	166 4 0	Not examined.	240 0 0	5 0 0
Brahmin Girls' School, No. I.	20	23	78 0 0	55 8 0	539 8 0	23 7 3
Brahmin Girls' School, No. II.	13	26	53 4 0	28 0 0	430 5 3	26 10 11
German Mission School, Muviriat ...	...	12	... ...	29 12 0	65 12 0	4 9 2

102. It will be noticed that there are altogether (including the Cochin School) fourteen female schools in the division, showing an increase of one on last year. Two were closed and three opened. The German Mission School at Calicut earned the largest grant, and deservedly. It is a very good school; the standard is low, not rising above the fourth standard of the Result Grant Rules, but the instruction is sound. The other German Mission Girls' Schools may also be favorably mentioned. The Convent Schools go much higher in standard, and in the higher classes a fair middle class education is given, but in the lower classes the instruction is exceedingly mechanical. In South Canara there is the beginning of an effort among the more enlightened natives to afford some instruction to their female children, but it is but a beginning. The difficulty on one hand of obtaining qualified female teachers,

and the repugnance felt on the other hand to put girls under male teachers, is the main obstacle to native female education.

103. I have only to state in conclusion that the late Minor Ward, the Neleyalam Arasu, on whom it has hitherto been my duty to report, has now attained his majority. He still, however, attends the Calicut Provincial School, and although his abilities are not striking, he is, I am informed, making as much progress as can be expected.

APPENDIX A.

No. XI.

From V. KRISTNAMA CHARRIAR, Curator of Government Books, to Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 25th June 1872, No. 523.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the operations of the Book Department during the official year 1871-72.

2. At the beginning of the year an important change was made in connection with the financial management of the department by the introduction of the system of excluding from the Government Budget all items for the purchase and publication of books, and working the Book Depôts with a permanent advance by way of a loan, without interest, and the consequent separation of the depôt accounts from the Government accounts, under the Government Orders dated the 13th September and 11th October 1870, Nos. 286 and 308, respectively. Under this system, (1) the annual grant, or, more correctly speaking, the annual advance for the provision of books, has ceased to figure in the budget of the Educational Department; (2) the Central Book Depôt is allowed, instead, the use of Government capital for the purpose, to an extent not exceeding Rupees 25,000 current at any time, and all such advances are paid back into the treasury before the close of the official year from the sale-proceeds of books; (3) the fixed salaries of the several Curators and the cost of the Central Depôt establishment are the only items included in the Provincial Budget; and (4) the commission and contingent charges of the Curators, the fixed allowances of Colporteurs, and the remuneration for the annual audit of the Central Depôt accounts are debited to the profits of the department and invariably paid by cheques issued on the Bank of Madras under the countersignature of the Director of Public Instruction. Thus the practice in force, up to the past year, of crippling, to a certain extent, the year's transactions by restricting them to the limited sum budgeted for, has been given up, and the working of the department has been simplified and facilitated by its having always a sum at its disposal for the printing and purchase of the requisite books. This new system is the same as that which has been pursued with much success in Bombay, and I may safely state, from the experience of the past year, that the result of its adoption in this Presidency has been equally favorable.

3. The constitution of the department has remained unaltered during the year under report, excepting that the commencement of the operations under the Local Funds' Act has necessitated an addition to the numerical strength of the colporteur agency, on which devolves the work of bringing our stock of elementary school books within easy reach of the rural parts of the Presidency. The number of Colporteurs at the close of the year was 27, or 5 in

excess of that of the previous year. This is perhaps the best place to mention, with regard to this system of colportage by Inspecting Schoolmasters, that a discussion has been in progress for some time past as to the source from which the rapidly increasing cost of this agency should be met, and as to the expediency of developing or dispensing with this agency as an appendage of the Book Department, the existing staff of Colporteurs being quite inadequate for the requirements of the several school districts or circles created under the Local Funds' Act. But experience has clearly proved the colportage system, as hitherto worked, to be financially a failure and difficult of proper supervision by the Book Department, as set forth in my letter of the 7th March last, No. 229; and the Inspectors of Schools also have begun to express their apprehension that it would break down, owing to the hardship entailed on the Inspecting Schoolmasters (acting as Colporteurs) in forced travelling on foot every now and then on the road between the depôt stations and their respective ranges, merely for the sake of books, and, in the meantime, to the neglect of their legitimate work of inspecting schools—a hardship felt as far too great a load for the developed system of Inspecting Schoolmasters, with ranges more circumscribed and generally farther removed than even before from the depôt stations, under the Local Funds' scheme. The question having, therefore, been considered in all its bearings, and the time having arrived for the introduction of a more suitable and elastic system for the prompt supply of books required for the elementary schools in each Local Funds' Circle, a strong representation was made to Government recommending the abolition of the colportage system as connected with the Book Department and the transfer of the direct control and remuneration of the distributing officers to the Local Boards themselves, leaving it for the latter to arrange on what terms the former (their own employés) should work, and to procure supplies of elementary books from the Book Depôts on the system of prepayment, but at a discount of five per cent. off the selling prices, and this recommendation has received the approval of Government in their Order, No. 79, of the 21st March 1872. Both the rigid economy enforced of late in the expenditure of the Book Department, which cannot afford to provide for a further outlay of money for developing and maintaining this itinerant agency, and the necessity for a more efficient check on the work done, as well as the accounts kept by those employed for the distribution of books, than it is in the power of this department to exercise from a distance, justify a material change like the one sanctioned; and as the Local Boards have abundant machinery at their disposal for the work of distributing books to the elementary schools throughout their respective circles, and as they are to be allowed the advantage of a discount of five per cent. on all purchases made by way of meeting the charges incidental to such distribution, I do not view with regret the abolition of the colportage agency as a part of the Book Department, however useful and necessary it might have been under the past state of things. The connection of these Colporteurs will cease with the commencement of the new year, and the expenditure of over 5,500 Rupees, taking an average of four Colporteurs to each collectorate, will, I think, be saved to the department, while there will be no increase of expenditure whatever on account of the five per cent. discount, as this will be paid out of a like per-centage deducted from the ten per cent. commission hitherto allowed to the Curators on such sales. Henceforward our transactions will be confined to the provision of a never-failing supply of books and

end with their delivery and sale at the District Depôts in quantities adequate for the increased requirements of the rural parts of the Presidency, under the progressive advance of elementary education under the Towns' Improvement and Local Funds' Acts. I have thus alluded to this change here though it did not come into operation until after the period to which this report refers, the question having frequently engaged the attention of Educational Officers and of Government during the year.

4. I now proceed to give the usual detailed account of the transactions of the department under the same heads as those adopted in previous reports.

5. The following summary shows the state of the stock at the commencement and close of the year under review :—

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Balance of stock on the 1st April 1871—		
In the central Depôt	85,767 3 7	
In the District Depôts	61,655 6 4	1,47,422 9 11
Add—		
Profit by the enhanced prices of the books in stock of the District Depôts during the year ...	785 10 9	
Value of Books printed during the year	11,700 0 0	
Do. purchased during the year ...	34,180 13 6	46,666 8 3
		1,94,089 2 2
Deduct—		
Value of Books sold at the Central Depôt during the year	6,583 11 11	
Value of Books sold at the District Depôts ...	42,945 8 10	
Do. adjusted to Profit and Loss, being copies sent for re-printing, &c.	58 12 0	49,588 0 9
Balance on the 31st March 1872—		
In the Central Depôt	75,425 9 5	
In the District Depôts	69,075 8 0	1,44,501 1 5

By a reference to the corresponding figures given in my last Annual Report it appears that there is, on the whole, a decrease, instead of an increase, in the balance value of the stock on hand, it being less by Rupees 2,921 and odd than that with which the year opened. This decline, however slight, under the head of Stock and other items, which I anticipated in a vague sort of way, has not arisen from any undue check put on the production or supply of books, beyond the usual precautions taken to prevent an unnecessary accumulation of stock, but is attributable, so far as I am able to judge, to an adverse cause of an exceptional character, which apparently affected other educational operations during the greater part of the year under review. On the first introduction of the Local Funds' Act, which is undoubtedly the great event of 1871, and which will eventually operate favorably on the Book Department, the working of the existing elementary schools and the measures for the establishment of new ones were in some degree impeded by the want of definite rules for several months clearly specifying the relations of the Educational

Officers and School Managers with the new Local Fund Boards, the powers and responsibilities which they are severally to exercise, and the quarter to which application should be made for funds. This delay, I am told, caused much inconvenience and left the schoolmasters and managers in a state of uncertainty. The salaries of teachers employed in the Rate Schools, under the old Education Act of 1863, were withheld for months, consequent on the powers of the commissioners of such schools having ceased with the introduction of the Local Funds Act. Several masters of Results' Grant Schools of the lower class in villages, finding the payment of their grants delayed for a considerable period, reverted to their old crude system of instruction with the aid of cadjan books; and the subordinate inspecting agency of the Educational Department itself having been made, in some cases partially and in the rest entirely, dependent on the Local Fund Boards, it was unable for a time to continue and extend its operations as effectually as could be desired, pending the proper organization and commencement of the Local Funds' scheme. These adverse circumstances appear to have produced a temporary depression on schools, and therefore acted unfavorably on the demand for books till late in the year. This will be made clear by a reference to the figures in the summary at the beginning of this paragraph, from which it will be seen that the value of stock in local depôts at the close of 1870-71 was Rupees 61,655, while at the close of 1871-72 it was Rupees 69,097, thus showing an increase in value amounting to Rupees 7,442. This additional stock, of course, accumulated by a provision having been made for demands proportional to previous ones—demands which causes just mentioned reduced; but, now that the working of the Local Fund Boards has become more settled, the indents for books are rapidly increasing in number and size, and there appears to be a fair prospect of the sales at the district depôts and other operations of the Book Department being considerably enlarged during the current official year.

6. *Books printed.*—I append to this report the usual details of printing and publishing work done during the year, of which an abstract is given in the margin. As compared with the figures entered in that portion of my last annual report which had reference to this subject, these figures show an unusual decrease of about 50 per cent. in the number of books and 37 per cent. in their value. This great falling off, it will be observed, is chiefly in the case of Malayalam books, as, owing to Mr. Garthwaite's absence in England, there has been very little done in the way of compiling, revising, and printing books in that language during the period under review. Another part of the decrease may be attributed to the absence of any active demand for Hindustani books, none of which has been printed during the year; to the fact of our having given up the right of reprinting such large and fairly priced works as Morris' India in Tamil and Fowler's Method in English, and permitted the original publishers or authors of those books to bring out their own editions; to the delay in the delivery of the Anglo-Tamil Dictionary, which is still being printed at the S. P. C. K. Press; and to

No. of Works printed.	No. of Copies printed.	Actual Cost of Publication.			Value at Depôt Price.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
12	93,350	7,776	5	9	11,700	0	0

the doubt long entertained regarding the revision of some of the books, such as the First Book of Selections in English Poetry, for a new edition, when the previous edition was exhausted, to say nothing of the temporary check to the continued extension of school operations in the rural districts, and therefore to the increase of the demand for elementary books, which has already been mentioned as a marked feature of the year under report.

7. Of the twelve works delivered by the printers in the course of the year, only one is English, four Tamil, three Telugu, three Canarese, and but one Malayalum, and none of these is a new publication. On the whole, there have been passed through the press 93,340 copies, amounting in value, at depôt prices, to Rupees 11,700. Their actual cost, however, being Rupees 7,776-5-9, a profit of something over 50 per cent. has been made upon the books so far as the difference between the cost of production and selling prices is concerned. This result, which I anticipated, contrasts favorably with the 39 per cent. of the preceding year, and is due in no small degree to the marked reduction in the cost of printing paper under the new system of purchasing this article from the Stationery Depôt, instead of leaving our printers to find it themselves on their own terms. Although the Government paper is generally better in point of quality than what is procurable in the local market for a given price, and though the financial result of the present arrangement is more satisfactory than that of previous years, yet the uncertainty and difficulty of our securing, when required, paper of the description and quantity suited to the large editions of our books have caused, especially of late, needless delay and inconvenience. The supply available at the Stationery Office for other than privileged offices is, in fact, not equal to the growing demand of the Book Department; and it seems doubtful whether even the mode of indenting annually for the requisite supply through the Superintendent of Stationery, and purchasing the same on the payment of the actual value, together with a commission of 5 per cent. as required by the rules, can be absolutely depended upon. I am, therefore, inclined to suggest again the remedy frequently proposed, viz., that the department should import its own paper direct from the paper-makers, which it can do at a cost less than the present yearly net expenditure, in sufficient quantities and at convenient intervals. There may perhaps be some difficulty in the way of carrying out even this plan under the orders now in force respecting the importation of stores, but I hope that it may be overcome, as I think the advantages of the proposed system are beyond all doubt. At any rate it is one which the department may do well to keep in view, and the Local Government to forward as far as lies in its power.

8. *Vernacular Maps.*—In connection with the subject of providing inexpensive school books, I have the pleasure to report that considerable progress has been made during the year in the production of a series of vernacular maps of collectorates to meet the wants of Village Vernacular Schools receiving aid in the form of "Payment for Results;" and the department is indebted for this progress to the exertions of the lithographer Mr. A. Barren. The following list will show the maps that have been completed and those approaching completion:—

Map of Nellore, with Telugu names, delivered and issued to district depôts.

Do.	Cuddapah	do.	do.	do.
Do.	Kurnool	do.	do.	do.
Do.	Godavéry	do.	do.	do.
Do.	Kistna	do.	do.	do.
Do.	Madras and Chingleput	Tamil	do.	do.
Do.	North Arcot	do.	do.	do.
Do.	South Arcot	do.	do.	do.
Do.	Salem	do.	do.	do.
Do.	Tinnevelly	do.	do.	do.
Do.	South Canara,	Canarese	do.	do.
Do.	North Arcot,	Telugu	Nearly completed.	
Do.	Madura,	Tamil	Nearly completed.	
Do.	Trichinopoly,	do.	Nearly completed.	

In the case of the maps of Coimbatore, Tanjore, and Bellary, the preliminary lists of villages and tracings are under preparation, while the map of Malabar with Malayalum names is being executed in Germany through the agency of the Bâsle Mission in Mangalore. There seems to be almost an insuperable difficulty in the way of preparing the maps of Vizagapatam and Ganjam at present, as no reliable information can be had respecting the exact boundary lines and other topographical features of the unsurveyed tracts and Zemindary tracts, the presence of which is well known to be the distinguishing peculiarity of those two districts. With the exception, therefore, of these two maps, I feel confident that the series will be completed in the course of a few months, as there are no serious obstacles to retard their steady progress.

9. Though the maps now on sale have been drawn as neatly and as accurately as the information available and the time allowed could admit of, and though they have obtained a strong expression of approval from certain officers of the department, yet they are only to be regarded as a tentative edition, and not by any means as one free from defects. A few deficiencies, especially in the spelling of vernacular names, and certain typographical errors have already been pointed out by some of the local officers to whom copies of the maps were supplied for examination and correction. When all such corrections and suggestions are received from various quarters, the maps will be carefully revised one after another for a new and improved edition so as to ensure the necessary degree of accuracy; and it was with this view that the size of the first edition of these maps was limited to a moderate number of copies, viz., 100 of each. The maps already completed and supplied to the local depôts are nicely colored and mounted on cloth, and are sold at the rate of Rupees 1-8-0 per copy.

10. The steps taken during the year in the direction of bringing out vernacular school maps of Continents, especially of Europe and Asia, corrected up to date with reference to recent political and other changes, agreeably to the Order of Government dated the 1st July last, No. 179, must not be passed over without notice. It could not be expected that any local lithographer like Mr. Barren could readily obtain the latest and most accurate information regarding the present boundaries of France, Germany, and Italy in Europe, and of parts of Central Asia; nor was Mr. Barren, the

only qualified lithographer in Madras, in a position last year to undertake at once the preparation of such maps, he having had already in hand the work of completing the maps of collectorates urgently required for the Results' Grant Schools in the country. It was, therefore, necessary to have recourse to the publishers of maps in England for the requisite information regarding the recent political changes, and the feasibility and cost of preparing either outline or complete vernacular maps of Continents in London. I accordingly placed myself, in November last, in communication with English map publishers through Mr. J. T. Fowler, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, who was then in London. That gentleman kindly called for estimates from four of the leading map-publishing firms, and, after careful inquiry and consideration, suggested the preparation of complete maps of Europe and Asia with vernacular names (lists of some to be supplied by me) at Mr. James Wyld's establishment in London, as the best and cheapest mode of providing the vernacular maps required, and further offered to give his personal attention to the preparation of these maps, and to correct the proofs during his stay in England. On my submitting a report of these particulars to the Director of Public Instruction for his consideration, he sanctioned the employment of Mr. Wyld for the preparation of complete maps of Europe and Asia with Tamil names, these being our most urgent want, the Telugu maps of those Continents being still in stock. Accordingly, I prepared and forwarded printed lists of names of places, rivers, mountains, seas, capes, &c., arranged in parallel columns in English and Tamil characters for the guidance of the draughtsman on Mr. Wyld's establishment, together with a trial order for 500 copies of the map of each Continent. The drawing of the map of Asia was first put in hand and vigorously proceeded with when Mr. Fowler left London in April last; and in one of his first letters to my address on the subject he writes thus: "I fully expect a good, bold school-room map to be produced free from crowding, yet omitting no name or feature of importance." In his last letter from London he says: "I have seen some of the drawing, and found the style of work of the superior character I had anticipated, and Mr. Wyld assures me that the boundaries, &c., will be according to the most recent surveys." I daily expect to receive the first proof of the Tamil Map of Asia, as the original drawing appears to have been completed some weeks ago, and hope to find it almost as perfect in the Tamil character as in the series of English maps in the matter of lettering in different sizes, which I apprehend would be the most difficult part of the work to an English lithographer. My best thanks are due to Mr. Fowler for his active co-operation and useful suggestions in this matter, for all the time and trouble he so kindly devoted to the inquiries on the subject, and for the examination and correction of the lists of names to be inserted in the maps previous to delivery to Mr. Wyld.

11. With regard to the preparation of similar maps with Malayalum and Canarese names, they have been left to the Superintendent of the Bâsle Mission Press at Mangalore and their Agents in Germany. I am not prepared to say how soon these maps will be ready, but I believe that the work is in progress judging from the communications received from Mr. Stolz of Mangalore.

12. Before quitting this subject of vernacular maps, I think it well to notice one or two features in the present mode of providing them. The system adopted by the Book Department is not that of forming any large store of

maps as was the practice till 1867, but that of encouraging competent lithographers, both here and in Europe, to publish such maps as are required by engaging to take a moderate number of copies and helping them with all necessary information and suggestions, instead of bringing them out departmentally; and this system has been preferred from the increased facilities that have offered for their execution as well as from motives of economy, the Book Department being, in its present financial position, unable to advance in *one* year the large sums required for the preparation of maps in the several languages, the sale of which will extend over *several* years; nor is it considered desirable to bring out very large editions of these vernacular maps, even if it were possible to advance in a single year the sums required for the purpose. Whether the first outlay involved, or the convenience of stowage, or the execution of the maps, which is improving year by year in style, or the political changes and discoveries that may arise, or the gradual deterioration in coloring and the general appearance of the maps themselves be considered, it is very clear that small editions are to be preferred.

13. *Books purchased.*—The total number of books and maps purchased during 1871-72 consisted of 60,098 copies of the value of Rupees 34,180-13-6, against 48,457 copies of the year before, valued at about Rupees 32,187, as shown in the margin; and the result is in favor of the year under report. In the re-sale of the books, &c., purchased, the profit charged, including the discount allowed by the book-sellers, was Rupees 9,059-9-3, or 36 per cent., against 29 per cent. of the preceding year.

No. of Copies.	Prime Cost.			Value at Depot price.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
60,098	25,121	4	3	34,180	13	6

14. In my last report I alluded to a change ordered to be introduced by the Secretary of State in the mode of obtaining from the London market the supply of English books and maps required for the use of the schools in this country. This change has been effected during the year, and it consists in the supersession of the former system of importing the requisite supply through a London firm by that of indenting on the Stores Department of the India Office. The first supply thus procured from the India Office arrived during the second half of the year, the last consignments sent out by the London Agents, Messrs. Baker & Co., having been employed to meet the wants of schools during the first half as far as practicable. An abstract of these transactions is entered in the margin, showing the net cost of the supplies received, the rate of discount allowed by the London firm, free of all charges, being 20 per cent. off the published prices, and that allowed by Messrs. Allen & Co.,

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Prime cost of English books imported through Messrs. Baker and Co., during 1871-72...	5,927	3	4
Do. from India Office do. ...	3,017	11	0
Total ...	8,944	14	4
2. Value of the above at Depot prices	14,162	3	6
3. Do. at published prices ...	11,432	9	4
Difference between (1) and (2) above	5,217	5	2
Do. do. (2) and (3) do.	2,729	10	2

Book Suppliers to the India Office, being nominally 25 per cent. I say nominally because the department is called upon to pay out of it the shipping and landing charges, freight, insurance, and exchange. The value put on the aggregate of books and maps imported during the year, both with and without the intervention of the India Office, gives a total profit of Rupees 5,217-5-2, or slightly over 30 per cent. on the invoice or published prices, or 58 per cent. on the actual cost—a result more favorable than last year; and it would have been even greater had it not been for the change of system, which, as I previously looked for, has resulted in no advantage whatever. In support of this position I beg to subjoin a comparative statement showing the cost of supplies procured under the past and present systems. As yet only two shipments have been received through the India Office, and the actual cost of these, so far as the invoices and other information in my possession go, is shown in the upper lines marked A and B in the statement below, the corresponding figures in the lower lines A and B showing what the cost would have been had the same consignments been obtained as formerly through our London Agents without the intervention of the India Office.

—	Value of the Consignment.	Discount at 25 per cent.	Net.	Shipping Charges, Insurance, Cases, and a Part of Freight, &c.	Total Value.	Value in Indian Currency at an Exchange of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.	Portion of Freight payable in India.	Landing Charges and Cartage.	Total Charge.
			Supply from the India Office.						
A.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
8 Cases per *Dunkeld* round the Cape	445 9 8	111 7 5	334 2 3	11 12 2	345 14 5	3,607 8 4	Not exactly known.		3,607 8 4
B.									
6 Cases per *Winsted* via Suez Canal	269 13 10	67 8 5	202 5 5	6 1 9	208 7 2	2,174 2 9	£. s. d. 1 7 8	Rs. A. P. 3 14 0	2,191 14 1
						Rs. A. P. 13 13 4			
			Supply from Messrs. Baker & Co. of London.						
	Gross Value.	Discount of 20 per cent.	Net.			Value at par Exchange at 2s. the Rupee.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			Rs. A. P.			
A.	445 9 8	89 1 11	356 7 9	Nil.		3,563 14 0	Nil.		*3,563 12 0
B.	269 13 10	53 18 9	215 15 1	Nil.		2,157 8 8	Nil.		*2,157 8 8

* For this total charge the books and maps used to be delivered at the depôt door by Messrs. F. P. Baker & Co., the Book Department having nothing else to pay.

150 150

"It will be seen," to quote from a report which I have recently submitted on the subject, "that the new system, instead of being any saving to the Indian revenue as was anticipated by the Secretary of State in his Grace's despatch dated the 4th June 1870, No. 184, is in reality a loss to Government, and that the higher rate of discount allowed by Messrs. Allen & Co., Book Suppliers to the India Office, is purely illusory, the charges of all kinds and the loss in exchange under the new system being such as to neutralize the advantage of the higher rate of discount, to say nothing of the inconvenience caused by mistakes and delays in supplies and the difficulty of getting a complete and exact account of each shipment."

15. The purchase of local publications cost the department Rs. 16,176-5-11, and the per-centage added to their prime cost raises their value to Rupees 20,018-1-0, showing a gain to the department of Rupees 3,842-4-1, or nearly 24 per cent. on their re-sale. These local purchases include the new vernacular district maps referred to in a previous paragraph.

16. *Issues.*—The annexed is an abstract of the number and value of the books and maps issued to district depôts during the period under review. Compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year I notice an increase in the number of copies, but a decrease in the amount of their value, or, in other words, 34,831 more copies have been provided than in the year before and this at a reduced cost. This result is due probably in no small degree to the preponderance in the supply issued of elementary books of very small value. Excepting in the case of the few wrong books and maps received from the India Office and such other books as were not received in time, as well as in the case of the Tamil versions of Morris' India and Short Account of the Madras Presidency, which have been for some time past out of print and the re-publication of which rests with the Madras School Book Society, I am not aware of any complaints of short or delayed supplies from any quarter during the year.

Copies.	Value.
182,689	Rs. A. P. 49,894 11 9

17. The usual detail of the departmental sales during the year will be found appended to the report, from which the abstract in the margin has been compiled, with the corresponding items for the previous year. This indicates an actual falling off as far as the value realized is concerned, but the number of elementary books sold is larger than in the preceding year. As I have elsewhere observed, the temporary check on educational operations and other disturbing causes already alluded to, as well as the competition of local Book Depositories, appear to have told to some extent on the total amount of sale proceeds; but it may be hoped that a satisfactory increase to the receipts from sales will result from the recent material addition to the number and efficiency of Primary Schools in the country and the continued extension of primary education.

Years.	No. of Copies.	Value realized.
		Rs. A. P.
1871-72...	134,615	49,529 4 9
1870-71...	176,175	54,914 9 8

18. Looking at the amount realized at each of the local depôts, as shown in the annexed statement, it appears that, leaving aside the exceptional case of the Central Depôt, which always occupies the first place in the matter of sales, Trichinopoly stands, for the first time, considerably ahead of all the District Depôts. Next come Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, and Madura, where the sales show a marked tendency to progress. Mangalore and Palamcottah, which used to take the lead in previous years, follow a long way behind this year. After another interval appear Combaconum, Salem, and Berhampore, and then further down stand Cuddalore and Masulipatam. Then follow, after another long interval, Calicut, Bellary, Chittoor, Cannanore, and Nellore, and the remaining three districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Cochin are, as usual, nowhere.

19. In the following abstract the books and maps sold during the year are classified according to the languages in which they are printed:—

Name of the Languages.	No. of Copies.	Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.
English ...	42,955	25,590	11	3
Tamil ...	84,292	12,144	8	0
Telugu ...	45,828	8,391	0	6
Canarese ...	5,319	1,652	7	6
Malayalum ...	4,212	1,360	8	6
Persian ...	3	1	8	0
Hindustani ...	214	72	1	6
Oorya ...	1,744	220	3	6
Sanscrit ...	48	94	4	0
Stationery ...	...	2	0	0
Total ...	184,615	49,529	4	9

From the above it will be seen that the value realized for English books is 52 per cent. of the total sale proceeds of the year; that for Tamil is 24 per cent.; for Telugu, 17 per cent.; for Canarese, 3 per cent.; for Malayalum, 2¾ per cent.; while for the other languages the per-centage falls below 1. A comparison of these proportions with those given in last year's report shows a slight increase in the case of English and Telugu books; the proportion for Tamil books presents no fluctuation, while a decrease is noticeable in the case of the other languages, especially Canarese, under which head there has been a decline of as much as six per cent. This is probably due to the sudden and large falling off in the sale of the Canarese History of India to the Bombay Presidency, to which thousands of copies used to be sold in each of the previous years in a lump, often on a single day.

20. *Financial Result.*—The new system of working the Book Department with a trading capital lent by Government from their "Debt Account," instead of with a Budget provision, is sufficiently explained above in paragraph 2. The cost to Government, as therein mentioned, is confined to the bare establishment charges, including the fixed allowances of the Curators, and to the mere advance of funds to the extent of Rupees 25,000, current at any time, to enable me to keep up a sufficient stock. The financial result of the depart-

mental operations under this system will be seen by the following abstract of charges and receipts for the past year:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of Central Depôt Establishment ...	2,718	0	0
Fixed allowances of Curators ...	5,630	5	2
Commission to do. ...	9,425	8	1
Contingent charges of the Central Depôt, including cost of transit ...	1,482	10	4
Do. of District Depôts ...	1,763	14	8
Purchase of Books (English and local) ...	24,127	9	7
Printing and Binding ...	9,536	9	2
Audit charges ...	300	0	0
	54,984	9	0
Deduct— Sale-proceeds ...	49,558	6	8
Balance remaining unpaid, or net cost of the Department to the State ...	5,426	2	4

Thus the total expenditure for 1871-72 has been Rupees 54,984-9-0, and this divided into 11 parts may be distributed in the proportion of about 6¾ to the provision of books, ¾ to the distribution of the same, and 3½ to the agency for conducting and controlling the work of the department. I hoped to find the ratio of the cost of agency somewhat less than it is, and the only reason why it is not so diminished is the decrease in the cost for the provision of books owing to material contraction of the printing operations of the department, occasioned by the very slow development of the Local Funds' scheme and other adverse circumstances already mentioned. The ratio of the expenditure on account of the distribution of books and other contingencies appears to have remained almost stationary in spite of the increase in the number of Colporteurs; and this satisfactory result is attributable to the employment of a cheaper agency than the Carrying Company for the despatch of books from Madras to the most distant depôt stations in the southern parts of the Presidency.

21. The advances received during the year, or the Government capital used for the printing, purchase, and distribution of school books, amounted to Rupees 46,636-3-10, while Rupees 49,293-14-2 were re-paid into the Treasury within the year. It so happened by a mere accident that within a few hours *after* (instead of *before*) the closing of the District Treasury accounts of the official year at Nellore and Chittoor a further sum of Rupees 264-8-6 was remitted, so that the whole sum realized from the sale of school books and maps and paid into the Treasury amounted to Rupees 49,558-6-8. Deducting the advances received from the latter item there remains a surplus of Rupees 2,922-2-10, so that the amount drawn on the School Book account has been more than fully covered. This surplus goes towards the payment of the fixed allowances entered in the Budget, though it has not been so large as to enable the department to pay its own way—a result I confidently reckoned on at the date of my last report.

22. The real bearing of the entire transactions of the year may be made clear thus. The total charges amounted to Rupees 54,984-9-0 and the total receipts from sales to Rupees 49,558-6-8, so that taking both sides of the

account, the result of the year has been an increase of expenditure over income by Rupees 5,426, which represents the actual cost of the department to Government for the year under report. This actual cost would have been less had there been no contraction of sales and had a considerable fresh stock been laid in at the Central Depôt towards the wants of the present year; but, looking to the balance standing against the department at the close of the previous year (1870-71), which was about Rupees 13,920, it is satisfactory to note that, without any addition to the sale value of the stock to be set off against the net cost, a marked reduction in the latter item has been secured during the year. This rapid decrease in the net cost in a single year, combined with the large saving which it is expected will accrue to the department by the abolition of the Colporteur agency and of the District Depôt at Cochin, already sanctioned and effected, and, certainly, the prospect of a rapid development of the scheme for the extension of lower class education, heightened, as it is, by the fact that the work of the Local Fund Boards has become more settled and things are returning to their normal condition, justify the expectation, in the apparent absence of any adverse influence of an exceptional character in prospect, that my next report will give a more favorable account of the departmental operations, and show a tendency towards a speedy accumulation of profits from the sales, sufficient to afford a credit for the small balance still standing against the department, and relieve the State of all charges, excepting the advance of capital for keeping up the stock in quantities adequate for the growing wants of the country.

23. I would lastly make a remark respecting my office establishment. It has not been strong enough during the year for the proper performance of the work it has had to do, owing to the continued absence of one of the clerks from a serious disease of the eye and the frequent absence of another also from severe attacks of fever. Their places could be but imperfectly supplied, and the remaining hands could only keep down arrears by often working with the substitutes long after office hours. The Manager deserves special mention for the care and tact he has shown in the performance of his work, and I regret that the constitution of this office does not admit of my recommending him for promotion, which he fully deserves.

Books printed during the year 1871-72.

Names of Books.	Size of the Edition.	Language.	Actual Value.		
			RS.	A.	P.
Selections in English Poetry, No. II. ...	300	English ...	317	2	7
Clift's Geography	4,000	Tamil ...	359	8	7
First Book of Lessons	50,000	Do. ...	2,004	5	2
Brief Sketches of Asia, Part II.	4,000	Do. ...	313	3	0
Map of the World, colored and mounted..	26	Do. ...	33	5	0
Nalacharitra	1,000	Telugu ...	72	0	3
Second Book of Lessons	10,000	Do. ...	895	11	1
Map of the World	24	Do. ...	30	12	0
Second Book of Lessons	10,000	Malayalum ...	2,588	6	1
First do.	8,000	Canarese ...	460	0	0
Second do.	3,000	Do. ...	574	0	0
First Catechism of Grammar	3,000	Do. ...	128	0	0
		Total ...	7,776	5	9

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Books sold in the undermentioned Depôts during the year 1871-72.

	Names of Depôts.	No. of Copies.	Value.		
			RS.	A.	P.
1	Government Central Book Depôt	39,811	6,583	11	11
2	Trichinopoly	14,559	3,901	4	10
3	Coimbatore	14,142	3,216	9	0
4	Vizagapatam	8,219	3,205	8	9
5	Rajahmundry	8,320	3,123	1	6
6	Madura	9,878	3,002	4	0
7	Palamcottah	8,855	2,850	0	0
8	Mangalore	7,128	2,746	10	6
9	Salem	9,932	2,556	3	5
10	Combaconum	9,673	2,510	11	0
11	Berhampore	8,191	2,447	0	3
12	Cuddalore	9,457	2,059	3	6
13	Masulipatam	6,138	2,010	1	0
14	Calicut	3,523	1,818	3	0
15	Bellary	4,076	1,505	1	6
16	Chittoor	8,978	1,497	7	4
17	Cannanore	3,499	1,370	4	6
18	Nellore	3,743	1,022	5	6
19	Kurnool	2,971	755	8	0
20	Cuddapah	2,190	746	14	6
21	Cochin	1,332	601	2	9
	Total ...	184,615	49,529	4	9

APPENDIX A.

No. XII,

School of Arts (1871-72).

		Rs.	A.	P.
	Receipts.			
From Government.	Balance on the 31st March 1871	1,250	15	4
	Superintendent's Salary	12,000	0	0
	House-rent	3,000	0	0
	Allowance	7,200	0	0
	Scholarships	420	0	0
From other Sources.	School Fees	174	14	0
	Proceeds of work executed during the year	3,842	2	0
	Total ...	27,887	15	4
	Expenditure.			
	Superintendent's Salary	2,000	0	0
	House-rent	[illegible],000	0	0
	Pay, &c., of the Artistic Department	[illegible],144	10	0
	Do. Industrial do.	[illegible],529	2	10
	Contingencies	207	1	11
	Total ...			
	Balance against the School ...			

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APPENDIX A.

No. XIII.

Sketch of the Work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in 1871-72.

	Names.	Office.	Area of Districts in Square Miles.	Number of Schools inspected during the Year.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Days occupied in examining Schools.	Number of Days occupied in other work.	Number of Days spent on Circuit.	Number of Miles travelled during the Year.	Remarks.
First Division.	W. B. Kershaw, Esq. ...	Acting Inspector of Schools ...	40,917	112	5,423	135	113	229	1,715	Mr. Bowers availed himself of privilege leave from the 9th May and Mr. Kershaw took charge of the office on the 23rd June.
	A. Lakshmi Narasimham ...	Depy. Inspr. of Schools, Ganjam	8,313	161	1,949	116	149	265	2,356	
	G. Balarama Doss ...	Acting do.	18,344	129	3,289	151	126	225	1,480	
	G. Vadanta Chariar ...	Dy. Inspr. of Schools, Vizagapatam	6,224	169	4,352	149	135	215	2,248	
	K. Dakshinamurti Sastri ...	Do. Godavery ...	8,036	105	2,825	89	192	252	1,947	
	T. Ramabrahman Sastri ...	Do. Krishna ...	35,194	105	2,363	125	178	281	2,974	
Second Division.	H. Fortey, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools ...	8,367	134	1,892	86	202	211	1,708	
	J. A. Boyle, Esq. ...	Acting do. ...	8,463	126	1,626	100	210	174	1,719	
	M. Ekambarham Pillai ...	Dy. Inspr. of Schools, Cuddapah	11,007	147	1,933	92	232	211	3,094	
	C. Kotaiyya ...	Do. Nellore	7,358	219	1,363	101	243	309	2,618	
	M. Singaravalu Moodelliar ...	Do. Bellary ...		15	723	10	65	11	270	Proceeded on sick leave on the 10th June 1871. Mr. Bowers had charge of the Division from 11th June to 5th July 1871. No information of work done by Mr. Bowers can be obtained, he being on leave.
	A. Subba Row ...	Do. Kurnool ...								
Third Division.	J. T. Fowler, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools ...	7,653							
	H. Fortey, Esq. ...	Acting Inspector of Schools ...		53	5,825	85	217	42	228	From the 6th July only.

Sketch of the Work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in 1871-72.—(Continued.)

	Names.	Office.	Area of Districts in Square Miles.	Number of Schools inspected during the Year.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Days occupied in examining Schools.	Number of Days occupied in other work.	Number of Days spent on Circuit.	Number of Miles travelled during the Year.	Remarks.
Third Div.	P. Viziarungum Moodelliar ...	Dy. Inspr. of Schools, Madras and Chingleput	2,780	174	5,714	125	183	117	249	
Third Div.	S. Seshia	Dy. Inspr. of Schools, South Arcot	4,873	200	5,224	148	107	157	209	
Fourth Division.	E. C. Caldwell, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	21,791	105	6,869	107	202	184	3,642	
Fourth Division.	C. Sama Row	Dy. Inspr. of Schools, Tanjore ...	3,654	142	7,918	147	154	214	2,476	
Fourth Division.	B. Kistna Row, B.A.	Do. Trichinopoly	3,515	127	2,861	94	217	114	1,206	
Fourth Division.	C. Elyatambi Pillai	Do. Salem ...	7,483	132	3,127	78	205	211	3,831	
Fourth Division.	N. Murugasa Moodelliar ...	Do. North Arcot.	7,139	246	6,207	121	306	224	2,397	
Fifth Division.	T. Marden, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	23,859	66	3,011	76	216	257	2,612	
Fifth Division.	A. Cachapeswariah	Dy. Inspr. of Schools, Coimbatore	8,181	332	5,048	99	179	210	3,569	
Fifth Division.	R. Anantaramiah	Do. Madura ...	9,502	164	3,448	105	161	196	1,859	
Fifth Division.	Mr. J. Armstrong	Do. Tinnevelly..	5,178	160	3,850	112	185	184	1,478	
Sixth Division.	T. Gopala Row, Esq.	Acting Inspector of Schools ...	9,904	83	3,481	83	169	301	2,591	Mr. Garthwaite resumed charge of the office on the 14th March 1872 from on leave.
Sixth Division.	L. Garthwaite, Esq.	Inspector of Schools								
Sixth Division.	Mr. P. O. Potham	Dy. Inspr. of Schools, Malabar ...	6,002	256	5,571	201	94	216	4,000	
Sixth Division.	K. Santappa	Do. South Canara	3,902	114	2,454	100	207	147	1,035	

APPENDIX A.

No. XIV.

List of Union Schools for 1871-72.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. Government. RS.	A.	P.	Receipts. Local. RS.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	First Division.															
Vizagapatam.	Union School, Parvatipur	...	1	..	1	40	...	...	...	286	6	0	260	2	0	
Vizagapatam.	Do. Achanta...	...	1	...	1	60	166	0	0	21	10	0	341	0	0	
Vizagapatam.	Do. Palkol	...	1	...	1	55	240	0	0	40	14	0	526	10	0	
Vizagapatam.	Do. Undi	...	1	...	1	35	74	0	0	...	...	...	245	5	11	
Godavery.	Union Schools, Narsapur Taluq	...	...	32	32	702	...	...	...	520	13	10	2,993	2	5	
Godavery.	Do. Bhimavaram do.	...	...	32	32	674	...	...	...	67	3	8	4,617	6	3	
Godavery.	Do. Tanuku Taluq...	...	...	16	16	567										
Godavery.	Do. Elur Taluq	...	...	12	12	230										
Godavery.	Do. Yernagudam Taluq	...	...	9	9	201	...	...	...	2,285	9	4	2,285	9	4	
Godavery.	Do. Peddapur do.	...	...	4	4	90										
Godavery.	Do. Rajahmandry do.	...	...	9	9	226										
Godavery.	Do. Ramachundrapur	...	...	7	7	140										
Godavery.	Do. Amalapur	...	...	22	22	435										
Godavery.	Do. Coringa Division	...	...	2	2	84										
Godavery.	Do. Cocanada do.	...	...	6	6	125	...	...	...	2,095	6	0	2,095	6	0	
Godavery.	Do. Pittapur do.	...	...	7	7	139										
Godavery.	Do. Tuni do.	...	...	1	1	51										
Kistna.	Union School, Nizampeta Taluq	...	1	...	1	20	140	0	0	206	2	11	269	12	6	
Kistna.	Do. Chinna Ganjam...	...	1	...	1	31	...	...	...	531	8	5	182	12	8	
Kistna.	Do. Avanigadda	...	1	...	1	51	...	...	...	498	7	0	466	10	2	
	Total ...	...	7	159	166	3,956	620	0	0	6,554	1	2	14,283	13	3	

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No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

List of Union Schools for 1871-72.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. Government. RS.	A.	P.	Receipts. Local. RS.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	Second Division.															
Bellary.	Anglo-Vern. School, Kumply	...	1	...	1	18	66	0	0	184	12	0	220	6	10	
	Do. Harpunhully ...	...	1	...	1	35	193	6	7	336	15	7	530	6	2	
	Do. Hospett	...	1	...	1	54	240	0	0	1,832	3	0	1,781	6	10	
	Do. Narraindevakur ...	...	1	...	1	30	223	7	11	725	6	7	948	14	6	
	Do. Tadpatri	...	1	...	1	49	325	0	0	746	12	11	800	5	11	
	Do. Koodlighee ...	...	1	...	1	34	...	...	...	323	13	10	259	15	10	
	Do. Pennacondah ...	...	1	...	1	22	...	...	...	656	12	0	549	4	3	
	Do. Royadroog ...	...	1	...	1	26	...	...	...	547	5	5	529	3	8	
	Do. Ghooty	...	1	...	1	40	...	...	...	336	9	0	262	6	0	
Kurnool.	Do. Nurnoor	...	1	...	1	23	...	...	...	616	14	0	240	8	0	
	Do. Peapully	...	1	...	1	36	...	...	...	295	0	0	295	0	0	
	Do. Cumbum	...	1	...	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	School recently opened.
Cuddapah.	Do. Sidhout	...	1	...	1	39	348	0	0	1,773	5	0	1,181	4	3	
	Do. Jamalamadgu ...	...	1	...	1	38	629	11	4	713	0	0	1,342	11	4	
	Do. Prodatore ...	...	1	...	1	36	419	9	0	943	0	7	1,362	2	3	
	Do. Budwail	...	1	...	1	44	...	...	...	1,449	11	4	796	13	9	
Nellore.	Do. Cavally	...	1	...	1	53	236	8	...	575	1	0	811	9	0	
	Do. Allur	...	1	...	1	50	...	...	...	343	0	0	343	0	0	
	Do. Kaligherry ...	...	1	...	1	33	187	8	0	179	0	0	366	10	0	
	Do. Brahmanakraka...	...	1	...	1	24	82	8	0	252	2	10	334	10	10	
	Do. Gadur	...	1	...	1	54	905	9	0	...	...	...	905	0	0	
	Do. Varigondah ...	...	1	...	1	32	265	8	6	14	8	7	279	12	1	
	Do. Kalur	...	1	...	1	26	238	8	0	...	...	...	238	8	0	
	Do. Chinna Analur ...	...	1	...	1	25	180	0	0	220	15	4	334	10	10	
	Total ...	...	24	...	24	875	4,540	11	4	13,066	0	0	14,714	10	4	
	Third Division.															
South Arcot. Madras.	Sydapet High School	1	...	...	1	207	4,177	11	6	3,486	11	10	7,824	10	6	
	Do. Primary do.	...	1	...	1	101										
	Union School, Manargudy	...	1	...	1	36	150	0	0	370	6	3	480	11	4	
	Do. Tillavandagum	...	1	...	1	20	99	11	1	47	6	6	101	15	10	
	Do. Boovanagherry	...	1	...	1	24	385	4	6	92	9	0	575	6	0	
	Do. Kumaratchi	...	1	...	1	16	65	0	0	250	1	9	311	10	6	
	Do. Paroor	...	1	...	1	17	88	0	9	116	2	0	202	0	0	
	Total ...	1	6	...	7	421	4,965	11	1	4,363	5	4	9,496	6	2	
	Fourth Division.															
North Arcot.	Wallajahpett Taluq	...	...	1	1	38	...	...	...	100	7	9	...	...	...	Expenditure not ascertainable by the Inspector.
Salem.	Town School, Salem	...	1	...	1	91	272	8	0	531	9	0	804	1	0	
	Branch School, Sevapett	...	1	...	1	48	107	1	6	504	8	11	611	10	4	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Womalore...	...	1	...	1	42	198	0	0	576	13	2	644	12	8	
	Do. Harrur ...	...	1	...	1	27	116	5	4	411	11	7	496	4	4	
	Fort Girls' School, Salem	...	1	...	1	40	42	0	0	378	8	6	420	8	6	
	Total ...	...	5	1	6	286	735	14	10	2,500	10	11	2,977	4	10	
	Fifth Division.															
Coimbatore.	Union School, Kangayam	...	1	...	1	36	217	9	9	354	12	6	581	15	10	
	Do. Sulur	...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	235	6	11	231	15	11	
	Total ...	...	2	...	2	49	217	9	9	590	3	5	813	15	9	
	Sixth Division.															
Malabar.	Union School, Palghaut	1	...	...	1	154	2,220	0	0	3,188	2	6	6,781	7	6	
	Do. Alattur	...	1	...	1	50	510	0	0	86	2	0	1,340	13	1	
	Do. Kollangode	...	1	...	1	55	490	0	0	77	4	0	1,136	2	10	
	Do. Peruvamba	...	1	...	1	32	120	0	0	62	6	0	389	7	4	
	Do. Kottayi	...	1	...	1	36	120	0	0	121	8	0	428	5	7	
	Do. Kongadu	...	1	...	1	24	...	...	...	32	8	0	334	2	6	

No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

List of Union Schools for 1871-72.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. Government. RS.	A.	P.	Receipts. Local. RS.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Malabar—(*Continued.*)	Union School, Palpalli ...	...	...	1	1	19	Opened during the last quarter of the official year. Information regarding receipts, &c., not furnished.									
	Do. Palattali ...	...	...	1	1	9										
	Do. Kizhakkumpurum ...	...	...	1	1	20										
	Do. Chulanur ...	...	...	1	1	37										
	Do. Kunisheri ...	...	...	1	1	28										
	Do. Kundalur ...	...	...	1	1	21										
	Do. Kazhalmannam ...	...	...	1	1	13										
	Do. Vilayanur ...	...	...	1	1	22										
	Do. Koonadi ...	...	...	1	1	17										
	Do. Angadiparum ...	...	1	...	1	65	670	0	0	86	8	0	1,472	2	2	
	Do. Cherpalcheri ...	...	1	...	1	50	301	9	0	747	13	10	1,114	0	2	
	Do. Manjeri ...	...	1	...	1	72	238	0	0	1,446	13	1	1,723	13	1	
	Do. Bettatnpatiyangate ...	...	1	...	1	62	223	12	0	340	8	6	1,590	14	5	
	Do. Tanur ...	...	1	...	1	50	...	...	...	5	0	0	78	13	7	
	Do. Ponnani ...	...	1	...	1	55	222	8	0	199	8	6	1,458	3	3	
	Do. Punnayur ...	...	1	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	14	10	
	Do. Tuttala ...	...	1	...	1	49	80	5	4	69	0	0	1,010	1	4	
	Do. Enamakkil ...	...	1	...	1	41	86	0	0	195	9	9	658	15	6	
	Do. Triprayur ...	...	1	...	1	26	106	10	8	...	...	...	562	10	11	
	Do. Chattamangalum ...	...	1	...	1	23	...	...	...	341	7	0	574	1	0	
	Do. Payyoli ...	...	1	...	1	55	129	0	0	1,678	8	10	1,028	2	5	
	Do. Manantoddy ...	...	1	...	1	35	200	0	0	1,215	0	0	600	0	0	
	Do. Peringalum ...	...	1	...	1	73	...	...	...	865	14	10	865	14	10	
	Do. Kottayam ...	...	1	...	1	63	...	...	...	900	8	0	901	7	0	
	Do. Karrai ...	...	1	...	1	46	135	0	0	102	13	7	1,062	1	7	
	Do. Talipparumbu ...	...	1	...	1	48	92	0	0	290	2	7	831	2	7	
	Do. Kalpatti ...	...	1	...	1	143	64	8	0	979	13	6	1,044	5	6	
South Canara.	Do. Mulki ...	...	1	...	1	74	849	6	8	496	10	11	1,183	8	9	
	Do. Buntwal ...	...	1	...	1	58	81	9	5	588	5	3	1,067	13	6	
	Do. Manjeshwara ...	...	1	...	1	36	98	7	0	172	15	0	819	3	0	
	Do. Mudabidri ...	...	1	...	1	46	109	6	10	288	6	4	591	3	9	
	Do. Mudagrama ...	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	82	9	4	177	3	10	
	Do. Kundapur ...	...	1	...	1	80	...	...	...	673	11	11	570	15	2	
	Do. Basrur ...	...	1	...	1	28	...	...	...	358	13	3	376	9	6	
	Do. Gangolli ...	...	1	...	1	31	...	...	...	384	0	2	395	0	6	
	Do. Byndur ...	...	...	1	1	49	...	...	...	*7	12	0	83	4	2	* Receipts from "fees" only; no further information given.
	Do. Barkur ...	...	...	1	1	27	...	...	...	*3	8	0	88	4	10	
	Do. Hariyadaka ...	...	...	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	2	9	
	Do. Malpi ...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	4	9	
	Do. Ariyadi ...	...	...	1	1	23	...	...	...	*2	0	0	38	4	10	
	Do. Brahmawar ...	...	...	1	1	21	...	...	...	*5	3	0	88	4	10	
	Do. Hosadrug ...	...	...	1	1	51	...	...	...	*8	9	0	82	2	7	
	Do. Kap ...	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	*2	11	0	44	0	9	
	Do. Khambadakone ...	...	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	2	
	Do. Kollur ...	...	...	1	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	15	10	
	Do. Navur ...	...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	*44	5	2	149	5	4	
	Do. Paduhidri ...	...	...	1	1	63	...	...	...	*9	15	0	95	14	4	
	Do. Suratkal ...	...	...	1	1	30	...	...	...	*5	0	0	42	0	0	
	Do. Puttur ...	...	...	1	1	55	...	...	...	*6	6	0	95	5	1	
	Do. Touse ...	...	...	1	1	76	...	...	...	*22	1	0	138	4	9	
	Do. Udayawar ...	...	...	1	1	38	...	...	...	*8	15	0	145	8	0	
	Do. Vitla ...	...	...	1	1	48	...	...	...	*5	4	0	34	4	4	
	Total ...	1	32	25	58	2,480	7,147	9	11	16,209	12	1	33,198	8	4	
	Total ...	2	76	185	263	3,067	18,227	8	11	43,287	1	8	75,484	10	8	
	Add the amount of grants drawn by schools closed during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	14	6	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	2	76	185	263	3,067	18,227	8	11	43,767	0	2	75,484	10	8	

APPENDIX A.

No. XV.

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the Year* 1871-72.

Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.			Remarks
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
First Division.									
Ganjam.									
Onslow Institution, Chetterpore ...	M.	84	642	13	10				
Zemindari School, Purla Kimedy...	M.	53	612	12	11				
Town School, Berhampore ...	M.	29	207	8	0				
Zemindari School, Mandasa ...	M.	29	298	7	11				
Do. Chikati ...	M.	23	300	0	0				
Subscription School, Somepeta ...	M.	12	200	0	0				
Do. Jalamoor ...	M	15	90	0	0				
Do. Calingapatam	...	...	90	0	0	...	...	...	Closed.
						2,441	10	8	
Vizagapatam.									
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam	H.	168	1,790	0	2				
London Mission School, do. ...	H.	165	1,477	6	10				
Subscription School, Rajâm ...	M.	30	270	0	0				
Do. Rayaveram ...	M.	27	173	9	2				
Do. Marengi ...	M.	20	91	0	0				
Do. Kottam ...	M.	27	100	0	0				
Do. Bobbili ...	M.	38	579	12	8				
Do. Salur ...	M.	10	80	0	0				
						4,561	12	10	
Godavery.									
Church Mission School, Elur ...	H.	117	2,807	0	0				
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Cocanada	H.	197	2,424	13	8				
Central School, Narsapur	H.	128	1,860	0	0				
Samasthanam School, Pittapur ...	M.	60	811	8	0				
Primary School, Innespetta ...	M.	58	237	8	0				
Anglo-Ver. School, Rajhadavapuram ...	M.	25	200	7	9				
Do. Yelamanchilly	M.	20	50	0	0				
Do. Vella ...	M.	31	186	12	0				
Do. Khandavilli ...	M.	45	139	14	0				
Do. Coringa ...	M.	40	111	6	0				
Town School, Rajahmundry ...	M.	71	425	8	1				
Anglo-Ver. School, Kurlampudi ...	M.	20	198	3	10				
Subscription School, Bhattapalica.	M.	20	82	1	9				
Anglo-Ver. Schl., Beddupur ...	M.	46	321	14	5				
Do. Dowleshwaram...	M.	43	376	15	8				
Do. Duva ...	...	...	43	8	0	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Ghattmadini ...	M.	12	119	0	0				
Do. Pamarru ...	M.	29	215	4	0				
Do. Ryali ...	M.	25	127	8	0				
Do. Tanuku ...	M.	46	95	8	5				
Do. Ramachendrapur	M.	39	93	6	11				
Do. Tallipadi ...	M.	31	114	0	0				
Do. Kadali ...	...	...	26	12	0	...	...	...	Closed.
Zemindari School, Juggampetta ...	M.	37	377	10	8				
Anglo-Ver. School, Karagorumalli.	M.	21	35	0	0				

* House-rent, Servants' wages, and Contingencies.

C. Stands for Colleges.
H. do. Higher Class Schools.
M. do. Middle do.

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Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.			Remarks
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Godavery—(Concld.)									
Eate School, Achanta	M.	60	166	0	0				
Do. Palkole	M.	55	240	0	0				
Do. Undi	M.	35	74	0	0				
Anglo-Ver. School, Polaveram ...	M.	24	136	8	0				
Do. Kottapetta ...	M.	56	127	8	0				
Do. Aukuvidu ...	M.	23	150	0	0				
Subscription School, Pennugonda.	M.	32	151	4	0				
						12,526	15	2	
Kistna.									
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam	C.	230	3,829	10	5				
Do. Training Institution, do. ...	M.	144	1,968	0	0				
Do. School, Bezwada	M.	41	882	0	0				
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam	H.	143	1,552	11	3				
Zemindari School, Vallur	M.	40	420	0	0				
Mudelliar's School, Balarampetta...	M.	128	324	7	2				
Anglo-Ver. School, Repali... ...	M.	17	221	0	0				
Do. Kaikalur ...	M.	38	174	0	0				
Do. Mungalagiri ...	M.	11	126	0	0				
Do. Gudivada ...	M.	27	50	1	1				
Do. Nizampatam ...	M.	20	140	0	0				
Do. Purushotapatnâm	M.	17	110	0	0				
Mudelliar's School, Ramanapetta...	M.	55	210	0	0				
						9,507	13	11	
Second Division.									
Bellary.									
London Mission School, Bellary ..	H.	292	1,171	15	7				
Roman Catholic School, do. ...	M.	97	66	10	8				
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kumpli.	M.	18	66	0	0				
Union School, Narraindevukorry ...	M.	30	223	7	11				
Anglo-Ver. School, Hurpunhully ...	M.	35	193	6	7				
Union School, Hospett	M.	54	240	0	0				
Do. Tadpatri	M.	49	325	0	0				
Hindustani School, Sultanpore ...	...	...	72	0	0	...	...	...	Closed.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Allur ...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...	Do.
						2,418	8	9	
Kurnool.									
Anglo-Ver. School, Putticondah ..	M.	21	100	0	0				
Do. Yeldoorty ...	M.	25	80	0	0				
Do. Nundial ...	M.	46	155	6	0				
						335	6	0	
Cuddapah.									
Anglo-Ver. School, Sidhout ...	M.	39	348	0	0				
Do. Madanapalli ...	M.	57	541	11	2				
Do. Prodatore ...	M.	36	419	9	0				
Do. Royachote ...	M.	38	120	0	0				
Do. Jamalamadgu.	M.	38	629	11	4				
Do. Voilpaud ...	M.	32	80	0	0				
Do. Kadri ...	M.	40	80	10	8				
London Mission Girls' School, Cuddapah	M.	46	80	0	0				
						2,299	10	2	
Nellore.									
Anglo-Vernacular School, Nellore.	M.	18	91	1	1				
Free Church Mission School, Nellore	H.	263	3,876	0	0				
Anglo-Ver. School, Venkatagiri ...	M.	46	383	11	0				
Do. Kandakur ...	M.	22	272	13	7				
Do. Kallur ...	M.	26	46	1	4				
Do. Bramanakraka.	M.	24	82	8	0				
Do. Gudur ...	M.	54	190	8	0				

	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.			Remarks
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Nellore.—(Concld.)	Anglo-Ver. School, Varigonda ...	M.	32	32	8	9				
	Do. Rapur ...	M.	26	99	0	0				
	Do. Naidupett ...	M.	64	739	7	5				
	Do. Kavally ...	M.	53	18	8	0				
	Do. Kaligiri ...	M.	33	75	0	0				
	Do. Chinna Annalur	M.	25	90	0	0				
	Union School, Allur...	M.	50	180	0	0				
	Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	M.	23	300	0	0	6,477	3	2	
	THIRD DIVISION.									
Madras and Chingleput.	Free Church Mission Central Institution, Madras	C.	824	10,033	10	8				
	Sullivan's Gardens Seminary ...	C.	16	900	0	0				
	Doveton Protestant College ...	C.	181	8,961	15	5				
	Free Church Mission Branch School, Black Town	H.	173	1,228	0	0				
	Gospel Society's School, Vepery ...	H.	364	5,342	0	0				
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School...	H.	132	3,234	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapetta	H.	299	3,049	0	0				
	Pacheappah's High School, Madras.	H.	435	10,599	1	10				
	Hindu Proprietary School, do. ...	H.	112	2,074	5	7				
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras	H.	430	5,704	4	8				
	London Mission Institution, Madras.	H.	451	4,398	0	0				
	Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary	H.	269	1,796	14	10				
	Saint Francis Xavier's School, Saint Thomé	H.	97	1,290	0	0				
	Free Church Branch School, Conjeveram	H.	94	1,123	8	0				
	Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	H.	140	2,217	2	1				
	Union School, Saidapett	H.	207	4,177	11	6				
	Doveton Protestant Girls' School, Madras	H.	116	1,247	0	0				
	Govindu Naidu's School, Madras ...	M.	496	3,860	5	7				
	Balura Andra Dravidu English Patasala, Triplicane	M.	300	1,508	10	5				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mutialpett...	M.	134	738	0	0				
	Lutheran Mission School, Pursewalkum	M.	113	510	8	0				
	Harris' School, Triplicane	M.	122	627	0	0				
	Saint Francis Xavier's School, Parcherry	M.	104	289	0	0				
	Saint Peter's School, Royapooram.	M.	125	266	0	0				
	Roman Catholic School, Triplicane.	M.	63	120	0	0				
	Do. Palaveram	M.	63	300	0	0				
	Union Schools, John Pereira's ...	M.	121	715	0	0				
	Saint Andrew's Poor School, Chintadrepetta	M.	54	381	0	0				
	Civil Orphan Asylums, Black Town	M.	120	1,336	8	11				
	Military Female Orphan Asylum ...	M.	137	664	2	2				

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	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.			Remarks
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Madras and Chingleput.—(Continued.)	Emmanuel Church Boys' School ...	M.	34	300	0	0				
	Do. Girls' do. ...	M.	73	496	10	8				
	Christ Church Schools, Mount Road.	M.	63	672	0	0				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Nungambaukum	M.	...	90	0	0				
	Davidson's Street Boys' School ...	M.	59	747	14	4	...	...	...	Closed.
	Do. Girls' do. ...	M.	93	432	0	0				
	Saint Matthias' Poor School, New Town	M.	59	247	14	8				
	Saint George's Cathedral School, Royapetta	M.	39	600	0	0				
	Srinivasa Pillai's Vernacular Female School, Madras	M.	162	827	7	10				
	Saint Mary's Orphanage	M.	90	200	0	0				
	Do. Roman Catholic Pay School	M.	13	200	0	0				
	Saint Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Parcherry	M.	116	253	0	0				
	Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Girls' School, Royapooram	M.	53	116	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Palaveram...	M.	52	114	0	0				
	Lutheran Mission Girls' School, Pursewalkum	M.	54	67	5	4				
	Saint Matthias' Girls' Poor School, New Town...	M.	81	346	14	0				
	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Vepery	M.	110	333	0	0				
	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Black Town	M.	226	902	2	8				
	Free Church Branch School, Chingleput...	M.	223	797	10	8				
	Free Church Branch School, Trivellore	M.	80	744	12	0				
	Free Church Branch Girls' School, Trivellore	M.	72	111	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission School, Saint Thomas' Mount	M.	99	989	4	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Saint Thomas' Mount	M.	80	203	4	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Saidapets	M.	49	168	0	0				
	Saint George's Cathedral Girls' School, Royapetta	M.	59	120	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Convent School, Madras	M.	90	200	0	0				
	Church of England Day School, Royapooram	M.	62	171	10	6				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Nungambaukum... ...	M.	48	210	0	0				
	Parcherry Poor Schools	M.	112	645	3	4				
	Saint Matthias' Poor School, Pudupetta	M.	79	175	0	0				
	Saint Matthias' Poor School, Pursewalkum	M.	55	200	0	0				
	Free Church Mission Girls' Boarding School, Madras	M.	70	737	8	9				

	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.			Remarks
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Madras & Chingleput.—(*Concld.*)	Free Church Mission Girls' Day School	M.	190	1,223	0	0				
	Free Church Mission Bulica Patasala	M.	190	663	0	0				
	Free Church Mission Girls' School, Black Town	M.	80	96	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School.	M.	67	696	0	0				
	Do. Tiruvitisivarampetta.	M.	86	402	0	0				
	Bulica Patasala, Triplicane ...	M.	83	293	4	0				
	Free Church Girls' School, Conjeveram	M.	47	64	0	0				
							94,549	11	8	
South Arcot.	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.	H.	160	1,344	13	6				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Munjucooppum.	M.	73	406	6	6				
	Do. Trippaplore ...	M.	35	126	0	0				
	Pacheappah's Branch School, Chillambarum	H.	158	1,862	10	2				
	Pensioner's School, Cuddalore ...	M.	18	384	0	0				
	Gospel Society's School, Old Town, Cuddalore	M.	44	270	0	0				
	Noor Sahib's School, Chidambarum	M.	15	60	0	0				
	German Mission Orphan School, Semmandalam	M.	30	50	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Girls' School, Cuddalore	M.	28	205	0	0				
	Union School, Manargudy... ...	M.	36	150	0	0				
	Do. Tillavadagam ...	M.	20	99	11	1				
	Do. Boovanagherry ...	M.	24	385	5	6				
	Do. Kumaratachi ...	M.	16	65	0	0				
	Do. Mucasa Paroor ...	M.	17	88	0	0				
							5,496	14	3	
	Fourth Division.									
North Arcot.	Fort Schools, Vellore	M.	...	162	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Arconum ...	M.	67	388	0	0				
	Do. Guriattum ...	M.	36	344	10	6				
	Church of Scotland's School, Vellore	M.	281	588	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Parangy ...	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	...	Closed.
	Convent School, Vellore	M.	85	300	0	0				
							1,830	10	6	
Salem.	Anglo-Ver. School, Palcode ...	M.	21	155	6	1				
	Do. Dowlatabad ...	M.	23	53	10	0				
	Do. Aulapalli ...	M.	8	41	4	0				
	Do. Royecotta ...	M.	28	304	8	0				
	Do. Pulavery ...	M.	13	78	0	0				
	Do. Denkencotta ...	M.	44	132	0	0				
	Hindu Infant School, Tripatore ...	M.	25	72	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Paramutty ...	M.	14	82	8	0				
	Do. Venkarai ...	M.	26	162	0	0				
	Do. Kudathur ...	M.	18	117	0	0				
	Do. Puramangalum	M.	35	157	0	0				
	Do. Rusipuram ...	M.	35	347	3	10				
	Do. Caveripatnam.	M.	20	254	6	5				
	Do. Mullapady ...	M.	34	63	0	0				
	Do. Namagerripett.	M.	24	54	0	0				
	Do. Comarapalliem	M.	32	186	0	0				
	Union Do. Womalore ...	M.	42	198	0	0				

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	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.			Remarks
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Salem.—(*Continued.*)	Anglo-Ver. School, Trichengode ...	M.	43	220	0	0				
	Union do. Harur ...	M.	27	116	5	4				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Penagaram ...	...	...	72	3	8	...	...	...	Closed.
	London Mission Boys' Sch., Salem.	M.	25	154	10	8				
	Do. Attur ...	M.	34	189	0	0				
	Do. Vaniembady...	M.	88	359	0	0				
	London Mission Girls' School, Trippatore	M.	27	39	0	0				
	Railway School, Jollarpett... ...	M.	...	120	0	0				
	Remount Depôt School, Oossoor ...	M.	...	294	0	0				
	Shevapet Branch Town Sch., Salem.	M.	48	107	1	6				
	Town School, Salem	M.	91	272	8	0				
	London Mission Girls' School, Kistnagherry	M.	26	50	0	0				
	Caste Girls' School, Salem... ...	M.	...	42	0	0				
							4,493	11	6	
Trichinopoly.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Trichinopoly	H.	163	1,940	7	8				
	Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly	H.	415	4,834	12	9				
	Gospel Society's Branch School, Warriore	M.	39	60	0	0				
	Do. do. Tennore...	M.	28	72	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Church Compound School, Trichinopoly	M.	29	60	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Erungalore	M.	6	129	0	0				
	Do. Pullambady...	M.	8	84	0	0				
	Do. Colamanikum.	M	6	84	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Trichinopoly Fort.	M.	35	273	14	1				
	Do. Condyempetta ...	M.	33	222	0	0				
	Do. Trichendorai ...	M.	16	89	8	0				
	Do. Nunguparum ...	M.	25	180	0	0				
	Do. Museri	M.	32	220	0	0				
	Do. Kattalai	M.	15	99	5	8				
	Do. Sarkurpallium ...	M.	24	120	0	0				
	Do. Muttrasenallore ...	M.	15	120	0	0				
	Do. Kallatalai ...	M.	60	284	13	7				
	Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Veragalore	M.	30	48	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Periarverselay	M.	12	84	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Manachenellore	M.	19	120	0	0				
	Do. Toriyore ...	M.	35	229	0	0				
	Do. Pitchandercovil	M.	23	180	0	0				
	Do. Lalgudy ...	M.	81	450	12	8				
	Do. Perambalore ...	M.	16	120	0	0				
	Do. Arialore ...	M.	20	120	0	0				
	Do. Vattiligadalore.	M.	36	138	0	0				
	Do. Alathadium-patty.	...	...	30	0	0	...	...	...	Closed.
	Do. Jayenconda-chalapuram.	M.	10	50	0	0				
	Do. Wodiarpalium.	...	...	87	8	0	...	...	...	Do.
	Saint Joseph's Convent School, Trichinopoly	M.	37	600	0	0				
							11,122	2	5	

	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.			Remarks
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Tanjore.	Vediarpuram Seminary	H.	92	2,366	0	0				
	Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	C.	465	6,790	6	2				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Vellum	M.	85	836	13	5				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Poriar	M.	119	1,510	8	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Amiappen	M.	35	270	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Fort School, Tanjore	M.	134	980	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam	H.	186	1,735	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tritrapundy ...	M.	53	392	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Manargudy ...	H.	155	1,560	8	0				
	Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam.	C.	309	3,000	0	0				
	Town School, Combaconum ...	M.	536	2,575	15	8				
	Elementary School, Combaconum.	M.	50	314	12	4				
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, Tranquebar	M.	38	60	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, Tanjore...	M.	52	120	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, Cundamangalam	M.	20	60	0	0				
	German Mission School, Tanjore ...	M.	66	100	0	0				
	Do. Tranquebar.	H.	152	872	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Samimalai ...	M.	37	380	4	5				
	Do. Natcharcovil ...	M.	21	118	14	6				
	Do. Melcavery ...	M.	18	82	15	11				
	Do. Kottayur ...	M.	22	117	0	0				
	Do, Kapistallam ...	M.	74	622	4	6				
	Do. Velangiman ...	M.	17	104	0	0				
	Do. Chorakuyar ...	M.	21	96	0	0				
	Do. Sheally ...	M	49	315	0	0				
	Do. Komal ...	M.	16	17	8	0				
	Do. East Gate, Tanjore ...	M.	108	287	3	4				
	Do. South Street, Tanjore ...	M.	30	58	0	0				
	Do. Vedaraniem ...	M.	48	91	0	0				
	Do. New Street, Mayaveram.	M.	20	60	0	0				
	Do. Pulmanary ...	M.	40	143	0	0				
	Do. Koranadu ...	M.	30	90	0	0				
	Do. Keevalore ...	M.	68	88	0	0				
	Do. Poondy ...	M.	59	256	0	0				
	Do. Thandankurai.	M.	20	120	0	0				
	Do. Kurunthatangudy ...	M.	109	376	4	11				
	Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School, Negapatam	M.	50	81	0	0				
	Mupanar's Girls' School, Combaconum	M.	68	164	0	0				
	German Mission Girls' School, Tranquebar	M.	46	144	0	0				

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	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.			Remarks
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Tanjore.—(Cont'd.)	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Tranquebar	M.	50	144	0	0				
	Tahsildar's Girls' School, Combaconum	M.	43	133	0	0	27,583	8	2	
Coimbatore.	FIFTH DIVISION.	M.	80	344	6	0				
	Hindu Anglo-Ver. School, Caroor...	H.	356	4,472	10	0				
	High School, Coimbatore	M.	23	120	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Avenashy ...	M.	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	Closed.
	Do. Kodimudy ...	...	...							
	Wesleyan Mission Boys' School, Caroor	M.	31	240	0	0				
	Union School, Kongyam	M.	36	217	9	9				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Palladam ...	M.	25	120	0	0				
	Do. Tirapoor ...	M.	25	135	0	0				
	German Mission Sch., Coimbatore.	...	...	10	0	0	...	...	...	Do.
	Anglo-Ver. School, Karamaday ...	M.	29	120	0	0				
	London Mission Sch., Coimbatore.	M.	94	388	0	0				
	Do. Metapallium.	...	...	13	5	4	...	...	...	Do.
	St. Stephen's School, Ootacamund.	...	...	360	0	0	...	...	...	Do.
							6,569	15	1	
Madura.	Hindu Anglo-Ver. Sch., Madura ...	M.	170	1,236	10	2				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Nelakotta ...	M.	22	120	0	0				
	Do. Palani ...	M.	25	196	8	0				
	Do. Permagudy ...	M.	43	310	5	8				
	Do. Tirupatoor ...	M.	18	145	12	0				
	Do. Melur ...	M.	23	180	0	0				
	Do. Manamadura ...	M.	43	66	0	8				
	Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura	M.	86	512	0	6				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Tirumangalam.	M.	39	248	0	3				
	Do. Solavandam ...	M.	52	330	0	0				
	Do. Shivagunga ...	M.	60	270	0	0				
	Gospel Society's School, Ramnad...	M.	132	1,518	0	0				
	Christian Ver. Education Society's Training Institution, Dindigul ...	M.	...	2,167	5	2	7,300	10	5	
Tinnevelly.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly	H.	204	1,844	0	11				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Strivelliputtur	M.	67	324	0	0				
	Subscription School, Tuticorin ...	M.	79	848	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Shermadevy ..	M.	14	180	0	0				
	Do. Ambasamudrum	M.	68	305	9	3				
	Do. Tenkasi ...	M.	7	176	9	9				
	Do. Kodayam ...	M.	12	79	12	0				
	Do. Nangunary ...	M.	17	160	0	0				
	Do. Veeravanullur.	M.	55	244	15	9				
	Do. Vickrumasingapuram ...	M.	18	120	0	0				
	Do. Vullioor ...	M.	21	180	0	0				
	Do. Murupanad ...	M.	20	135	0	0				
	Do. Thachanulloor...	M.	19	120	0	0				
	Do. Sattoor ...	M.	21	80	0	0				
	Do. Christianpetta...	M.	17	84	0	0	...	...	...	Closed.
	Do. Elevelengul ...	...	...	80	0	0	...	...	...	Do.
	Do. Papangulam ...	...	...	60	0	0				

	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.			Remarks
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Tinnevelly.—(Continued.)	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly	M.	143	936	0	0				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Sankaranainarcovil ...	M.	22	150	0	0				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Srivigundam	M.	55	180	0	0				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Santhankulam	M.	18	65	0	0				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Mudivithanandal ...	M.	14	30	0	0				
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Nallur	M.	25	54	0	0				
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Surandei	M.	12	72	0	0				
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Pannivellei	M.	27	108	0	0				
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Mengnanapuram ...	M.	30	207	8	0				
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Dohnavur	M.	25	56	0	0				
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Sachiapuram	M.	25	60	0	0				
	Church Mission Girls' School, Nallur	M.	22	59	12	0				
	Church Mission Girls' School, Suviseshapuram	M.	14	45	12	0				
	Church Mission Girls' School, Sachiapuram	M.	23	42	0	0				
	Church Mission English Institution with Normal Department ...	H.	163	2,551	4	0				
	Church Mission Fort School, Palamcottah	M.	100	204	0	0				
	Church Mission Vernacular Preparandi Institution	M.	50	396	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Alvar Tinnevelly ...	M.	36	210	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Tentiruputhy	M.	9	144	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Kolasagarapatam ...	M.	34	162	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Teruvai	M.	40	228	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Radhapuram	M.	58	273	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Training Institution, Sawyerpuram	M.	132	3,024	3	0				
							13,273	6	8	
	Sixth Division.									
Malabar.	Church of England School, Cannanore	M.	52	474	0	0				
	Brennen's School, Tellicherry ...	...	[illegible]	1,361	0	0	...	...	...	Closed.
	German Mission School, Calicut ...	M.	120	483	0	0				
	Primary School, Calicut	M.	128	345	1	4				
	Protestant Boys' School, Cochin ...	M.	92	663	8	0				
	Do. Girls' do ...	M.	45	121	0	0				
	Union School, Palghaut	H.	154	2,320	0	0				
	Do. Alattur	M.	50	510	0	0				

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	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.			Remarks
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Malabar.—(Concld.)	Union School, Kollangode... ...	M.	55	490	0	0				
	Do. Peruvambu ...	M.	32	120	0	0				
	Do. Kottayi	M	36	120	0	0				
	Do. Angadipuram ...	M.	65	670	0	0				
	Do. Cherpalacherry ...	M.	50	300	0	0				
	Do. Munjeri	M.	72	238	0	0				
	Do. Betatpudiangudy ...	M.	62	223	12	0				
	Do. Ponanni	M.	55	222	8	0				
	Do. Trittala	M.	49	80	5	4				
	Do. Enamakil	M.	41	86	0	0				
	Do. Tripayur	M.	26	166	10	8				
	Do. Payyoli	M.	55	129	0	0				
	Do. Manantoddy ...	M.	35	200	0	0				
	Do. Taliparamba ...	M.	48	92	0	0				
	Do. Kavoi	M.	46	1[illegible]5	0	0				
	Do. Kalapatti	M.	143	64	0	8				
							9,459	14	0	
S. Canara.	Saint Rozario's Bishop's School, Mangalore...	M.	106	*340	0	1				
	Union School, Mulki	M.	74	*849	6	8				
	Do. Mudubidri	M.	46	109	6	10				
	Do. Munjeshwara ...	M.	36	98	7	0				
	Do. Buntwal	M.	58	81	9	5				
							1,478	14	0	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,728	7	4	
	Scholarship grants	...	...	...	...	...	2,674	8	0	
	Grants to Middle Class Schools on the Results' System	...	...	...	...	...	23,930	6	9	
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,333	6	1	

APPENDIX A.

No. XVI.

Statement of Salary and Results' Grants paid during the year 1871-72.

Class of Institution.	Salary Grants.			Results' Grants.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges*	7,922	1	1	...	...	...
Higher Class Schools	1,13,359	8	7	...	...	...
Middle Class Schools	91,624	12	3	23,646	14	10
Lower Class Schools	...	...	...	‡ 1,327	13	4
Normal Schools	† 12,368	12	1	283	7	11
Total ...	2,25,075	2	0	25,258	4	1

* Exclusive of the School Departments.

† Inclusive of a Scholarship Grant of Rupees 720 on behalf of the Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, Palamcottah.

‡ Includes grants drawn for the preceding year and grants to Middle Class Schools the grade of which has since been altered.

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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 1871-72.

District or Division.	Standard.	No. of Schools that passed Pupils.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Remarks.
Ganjam—[127 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	121	*a* 1,167	764	851	742	...	...	...	...	...	*a* 26 Girls.
	II.	47	392	225	294	294	...	...	...	...	...	
	III.	26	212	143	190	148	130	158	74	62	...	
	IV.	6	43	34	41	21	21	26	27	27	25	
Vizagapatam—[90 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	89	*b* 938	506	553	480	...	...	...	...	...	*b* 37 Girls.
	II.	64	*c* 431	302	330	282	...	...	...	...	...	*c* 5 do.
	III.	35	*d* 207	115	155	108	81	95	44	46	...	*d* 4 do.
	IV.	14	73	45	63	24	34	23	23	25	22	
Godavery—[90 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	75	*e* 461	242	305	232	...	...	...	...	...	*e* 27 Girls.
	II.	72	*f* 490	309	401	322	...	...	...	...	...	*f* 8 do.
	III.	58	341	217	306	218	121	129	94	65	...	
	IV.	23	129	99	125	39	52	60	41	42	22	
Kistna—[55 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	43	*g* 318	279	268	263	...	...	...	...	...	*g* 7 Girls.
	II.	35	*h* 258	230	255	175	...	...	...	...	...	*h* 4 do.
	III.	17	*i* 132	109	127	76	66	53	90	77	...	*i* 4 do.
	IV.	9	72	65	71	51	59	45	71	72	66	
Bellary—[79 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	69	*j* 340	301	297	191	...	...	...	...	...	*j* 13 Girls.
	II.	66	*k* 332	315	301	170	...	...	...	...	...	*k* 3 do.
	III.	24	*l* 75	72	73	30	5	...	9	6	1	*l* 6 do.
	IV.	1	*m* 4	4	4	...	4	...	4	2	...	*m* 4 do.
Kurnool—[87 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	74	*n* 429	322	367	216	...	...	...	...	...	*n* 9 Girls.
	II.	45	*o* 206	169	156	78	...	...	...	...	...	*o* 1 do.
	III.	24	117	94	82	70	25	7	7	7	...	
	IV.	3	13	9	7	4	5	2	1	1	...	
Cuddapah—[77 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	68	686	411	370	195	...	...	...	...	...	
	II.	37	333	222	197	139	...	...	...	...	...	
	III.	1	6	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	
	IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nellore—[143 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	131	*p* 774	553	594	443	...	...	...	...	...	*p* 55 Girls.
	II.	124	*q* 622	331	525	354	...	...	...	...	...	*q* 34 do.
	III.	71	*r* 362	181	265	133	6	18	11	15	...	*r* 16 do.
	IV.	38	242	121	152	20	15	11	50	37	5	

District or Division.	Standard.	No. of Schools that passed Pupils.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Remarks.
Madras— [34 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	34	a 363	296	325	275	...	...	...	...	...	a 75 Girls.
	II.	29	b 268	232	227	213	...	...	...	...	...	b 10 do.
	III.	13	c 104	82	96	72	64	62	64	71	...	c 6 do.
	IV.	2	23	17	19	13	15	17	14	15	13	
Chingleput— [95 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	90	d 874	647	646	616	...	...	...	...	...	d 77 Girls.
	II.	73	e 534	419	464	408	...	...	...	...	...	e 8 do.
	III.	34	196	172	187	141	49	79	72	75	...	
	IV.	1	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	7	5	
South Arcot— [109 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	99	f 847	429	673	620	...	...	...	...	...	f 34 Girls.
	II.	77	g 585	231	484	440	...	...	...	...	...	g 10 do.
	III.	33	h 222	99	207	129	56	80	62	97	...	h 4 do.
	IV.	14	86	33	73	26	38	39	25	39	21	
North Arcot— [188 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	174	i 1,940	1,453	1,461	1,374	...	...	...	...	...	i 38 Girls.
	II.	138	j 1,090	874	845	813	...	...	...	...	...	j 16 do.
	III.	64	k 489	331	349	320	139	249	83	79	...	k 2 do.
	IV.	26	216	167	161	130	100	121	62	68	33	
Salem— [93 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	89	l 724	551	485	410	...	...	...	...	...	l 52 Girls.
	II.	73	m 477	377	338	246	...	...	...	...	...	m 40 do.
	III.	41	n 261	174	182	95	60	93	35	31	...	n 12 do.
	IV.	22	o 100	77	87	18	33	40	19	17	7	o 6 do.
Trichinopoly— [49 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	46	p 422	337	342	285	...	...	...	...	...	p 21 Girls.
	II.	24	q 173	138	122	133	...	...	...	...	...	q 9 do.
	III.	11	r 59	52	30	42	42	47	24	28	...	r 11 do.
	IV.	5	19	17	18	11	17	11	14	12	6	
Tanjore— [51 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	49	s 417	333	343	305	...	...	...	...	...	s 44 Girls.
	II.	44	t 327	275	260	220	...	...	...	...	...	t 26 do.
	III.	23	u 152	130	126	106	63	74	102	100	...	u 8 do.
	IV.	7	v 68	51	57	45	34	34	48	46	27	v 2 do.
Coimbatore— [287 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	270	w 1,961	1,728	1,691	1,747	...	...	...	...	...	w 56 Girls.
	II.	174	x 822	673	802	782	...	...	...	...	...	x 38 do.
	III.	98	489	327	454	335	155	193	83	106	...	
	IV.	43	232	147	226	55	69	119	80	95	59	
Neilgherries— [4 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	4	y 45	23	36	31	...	...	...	...	...	y 2 Girls.
	II.	4	z 29	17	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	z 3 do.
	III.	4	a 10	7	9	5	3	...	4	6	...	a 3 do.
	IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura— [127 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	111	b 1,155	710	766	965	...	...	...	...	...	b 65 Girls.
	II.	85	c 630	291	567	495	...	...	...	...	...	c 35 do.
	III.	36	d 190	86	177	152	43	56	82	115	...	d 4 do.
	V.	14	112	49	92	13	14	42	66	55	28	
Tinnevelly— [71 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	71	e 575	509	590	464	...	...	...	...	...	e 154 Girls.
	II.	61	f 545	405	624	359	...	...	...	...	...	f 194 do.
	III.	35	g 239	188	237	160	117	92	76	95	...	g 102 do.
	IV.	14	h 199	179	185	82	150	128	107	102	77	h 107 do.

District or Division.	Standard.	No. of Schools that passed Pupils.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. No. of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Remarks.
Malabar— [128 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	125	a 1,494	952	1,055	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	a 207 Girls.
	II.	117	b 1,012	724	776	715	...	...	...	...	...	b 185 do.
	III.	77	c 577	358	382	278	233	266	71	91	...	c 92 do.
	IV.	30	d 261	124	165	104	107	108	30	32	18	d 15 do.
South Canara— [46 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	40	e 337	221	295	227	...	...	...	...	...	e 74 Girls.
	II.	32	f 210	170	145	124	...	...	...	...	...	f 52 do.
	III.	19	g 151	77	111	55	59	91	41	103	...	g 10 do.
	IV.	8	105	57	73	27	37	34	24	38	14	

APPENDIX A.

Abstract of foregoing Table arranged according to Standards.

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Girls.	Remarks.
I. ...	328	2,884	1,791	1,977	1,717	...	...	...	...	...	97	1st Division.
	342	2,229	1,597	1,628	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	77	2nd do.
	223	2,084	1,372	1,644	1,511	...	...	...	...	...	186	3rd do.
	358	3,503	2,674	2,631	2,874	...	...	...	...	...	155	4th do.
	456	3,736	2,970	3,083	3,115	...	...	...	...	...	277	5th do.
	165	1,831	1,173	1,350	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	281	6th do.
Total ...	1,872	16,267	11,577	12,313	10,989	...	...	...	...	...	1,073	
II. ...	218	1,571	1,066	1,280	1,078	...	...	...	...	...	17	1st Division.
	272	1,493	1,037	1,179	735	...	...	...	...	...	38	2nd do.
	179	1,387	882	1,175	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	28	3rd do.
	279	2,067	1,664	1,565	1,412	...	...	...	...	...	93	4th do.
	324	2,032	1,586	1,918	1,636	...	...	...	...	...	269	5th do.
	149	1,222	894	921	839	...	...	...	...	...	237	6th do.
Total ...	1,421	9,772	6,929	8,038	6,756	...	...	...	...	...	682	
III. ...	136	892	584	778	550	418	435	302	250	...	4	1st Division.
	120	560	350	423	235	37	25	27	28	1	22	2nd do.
	80	522	353	490	342	169	221	198	243	...	10	3rd do.
	139	961	687	687	563	304	463	144	238	...	33	4th do.
	170	928	698	867	652	318	341	245	322	...	109	5th do.
	96	728	435	493	333	292	357	112	194	...	102	6th do.
Total ...	741	4,591	3,017	3,738	2,075	1,538	1,842	1,028	1,275	1	280	
IV. ...	52	317	243	300	135	166	154	162	166	135	...	1st Division.
	42	259	134	163	23	24	13	55	40	5	4	2nd do.
	17	115	57	99	43	57	60	43	61	39	...	3rd do.
	60	403	312	323	204	184	206	143	143	73	8	4th do.
	73	534	375	503	100	233	289	252	252	164	107	5th do.
	38	366	181	238	131	144	142	54	70	32	15	6th do.
Total ...	282	1,994	1,302	1,626	636	808	864	709	732	448	134	

APPENDIX A.

Abstract arranged according to Divisions.

Divisions.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Remarks.
First Division. [562 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	328	a 2,884	1,791	1,977	1,717	...	...	...	...	...	a 97 Girls.
	II.	218	b 1,571	1,066	1,280	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	b 17 do.
	III.	136	c 892	584	778	550	418	450	302	250	...	c 4 do.
	IV.	52	317	243	300	135	166	154	162	166	135	
Second Division. [391 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	342	d 3,229	1,597	1,638	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	d 77 Girls.
	II.	272	e 1,493	1,037	1,179	735	...	...	...	...	...	e 88 do.
	III.	120	f 560	350	423	235	37	25	27	28	1	f 23 do.
	IV.	42	g 259	134	168	23	24	13	55	40	5	g 4 do.
Third Division. [238 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	293	h 2,084	1,372	1,643	1,511	...	...	...	...	...	h 183 Girls.
	II.	179	i 1,387	882	1,175	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	i 28 do.
	III.	80	j 522	353	490	342	169	231	198	243	...	j 10 do.
	IV.	17	115	57	59	43	57	60	43	61	39	
Fourth Division. [383 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	358	k 3,503	2,674	2,681	2,374	...	...	...	...	...	k 155 Girls.
	II.	279	l 2,067	[illegible]	1,565	1,412	...	...	...	...	...	l 93 do.
	III.	189	m 961	[illegible]	687	563	304	463	144	238	...	m 33 do.
	IV.	60	n 403	312	323	204	134	206	143	143	73	n 8 do.
Fifth Division. [489 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	456	o 3,736	2,970	3,083	3,115	...	...	...	...	...	o 277 Girls.
	II.	324	p 2,032	1,386	1,918	1,636	...	...	...	...	...	p 269 do.
	III.	170	q 928	608	867	652	318	341	245	322	...	q 109 do.
	IV.	73	r 534	375	503	100	233	289	252	252	164	r 107 do.
Sixth Division. [174 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	165	s 1,931	1,173	1,350	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	s 281 Girls.
	II.	149	t 1,222	894	921	889	...	...	...	...	...	t 237 do.
	III.	96	u 728	435	493	333	292	357	112	194	...	u 102 do.
	IV.	38	v 366	181	238	131	144	142	54	70	32	v 15 do.

Abstract for the whole Presidency.

—	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Remarks.
Total for the Madras Presidency. [* 2,037 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	1,872	a 16,267	11,577	12,813	10,989	...	...	...	...	...	a 1,073 Girls.
	II.	1,421	b 9,772	6,929	8,038	6,756	...	...	...	...	...	b 628 do.
	III.	741	c 4,591	3,017	3,738	2,675	1,538	1,842	1,028	1,275	1	c 280 do.
	IV.	282	d 1,994	1,302	1,626	636	808	864	709	732	448	d 184 do.

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard.

Beside the above, several female pupils passed in fair and creditable needle-work.

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APPENDIX A.

No. XVIII.

Abstract Statement of Money drawn in Scholarships during 1871-72.

Name of Institution at which held.	Amount of Scholarship from Imperial Funds.									Remarks.
	Drawn in Government Institutions.			Drawn in Private Institutions.			Total.			
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
First Division.										
Normal School, Vizagapatam...	2,056	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. Narasapur ...	866	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. Russelcondah..	375	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
							3,093	5	9	
Third Division.										
Government Normal School, Madras	4,495	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Madrasa-i-Azam	52	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	General.
Presidency College	2,540	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Medical College	1,260	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
School of Industrial Arts ...	420	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
							8,767	4	11	
Doveton Protestant College ...	...	...	...	240	0	0	...	...	...	General.
							240	0	0	
Fourth Division.										
Provincial College, Combaconum	3,440	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	General.
Normal School, Vellore ...	1,163	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. Trichinopoly...	1,081	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
							5,685	14	1	
High School, Tanjore	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	General.
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	Do.
							240	0	0	
Fifth Division.										
Training Institution, Dindigul.	...	...	...	312	0	0	...	...	...	Special.
Palamcottah English Institution	...	...	...	821	4	0	...	...	...	Do.
Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Preparandi Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	821	4	0	...	...	...	Do.
Sarah Tucker's Training Institution for Girls, Palamcottah.	...	...	...	720	0	0	...	...	...	Do.
							2,674	8	0	
Sixth Division.										
Normal School, Cannanore ...	1,752	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. Mangalore ...	1,447	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Provincial School, Calicut ...	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	General.
							3,379	7	8	
General Scholarships, Rs. 6,692-0-0 / Special Scholarships, Rs. 17,388-8-2 } Total.	22,357	10	4	3,154	8	0	24,080	8	2	

APPENDIX A.

No. XIX.

Standards of Examination.

(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 connection 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 English Reading Book.

(8.)—*English Grammar.* Etymology and the Syntax of simple sentences. Application to be made to the Reading Book.

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APPENDIX A.

Teachers' Certificate Examination, 1871.

No. XX.

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	13	31	...	44	4	16	...	20
Vizagapatam	30	19	...	49	13	22	...	35
Godavery	30	59	...	89	6	40	...	46
Kistna	5	15	2	22	1	14	1	16
Bellary	3	6	...	9	3	1	...	4
Karnool	2	5	...	7	...	1	...	1
Cuddapah	7	4	...	11	1	4	...	5
Nellore	8	22	...	30	...	6	...	6
Madras	15	59	8	82	5	31	2	38
South Arcot	19	31	...	50	3	15	...	18
North Arcot	18	9	...	27	6	15	...	21
Salem	7	26	...	33	...	10	...	10
Tanjore	22	59	1	82	4	34	1	39
Trichinopoly	42	17	...	59	10	17	...	27
Coimbatore	15	16	...	31	3	8	...	11
Madura	13	31	...	44	2	25	...	27
Tinnevelly	49	102	...	151	10	81	...	91
Malabar	43	40	3	86	16	14	2	32
South Canara	24	8	2	34	17	5	2	24
Total ...	365	559	16	940	104	359	8	471

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.
Vizagapatam	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Bellary	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	1
Madras	7	17	60	84	5	5	48	58
Tinnevelly	...	...	26	26	...	...	16	16
Malabar	...	1	3	4	...	1	2	3
Coimbatore	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	18	92	118	5	7	66	78

APPENDIX B.

ABLE I.

APPENDIX B.—INSTITUTIONS

Government Colleges and

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.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Latin.	
Presidency College. College Branch ...	Madras ...	14th April 1841 ...	98	4	13	116	94	110	116	62	32	7	2	6	4	3	5 and 4 Rs. ...
Presidency College. School Department ...	Madras ...	14th April 1841 ...	111	...	8	119	123	124	119	65	26	6	4	17	...	1	3 and 2½ Rs. ...
Provincial School. College Branch ...	Combaconum ...	—— January 1864 ...	98	...	...	98	85	97	98	97	...	...	...	1	...	...	3 and 4 Rs. ...
Provincial School. School Department ...	Combaconum ...	19th October 1854 ...	299	...	2	301	31	351	301	271	...	...	...	30	...	...	2 and 2½ Rs. ...
Provincial School. College Branch ...	Bellary ...	———— 1865 ...	11	...	1	12	7	7	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3 Rupees ...
Provincial School. School Department ...	Bellary ...	29th January 1855 ...	195	4	11	210	23	261	210	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	1, 2, and 2½ Rs. ...
Provincial School. College Branch ...	Calicut ...	—— January 1864 ...	19	...	2	21	6	18	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	2 and 3 Rs. ...
Provincial School. School Department ...	Calicut ...	1st November 1854 ...	262	4	56	322	37	288	322	...	...	322	...	...	...	...	1 and ¼ Rs. ...
Provincial School. College Branch ...	Mangalore ...	—— January 1869 ...	16	...	2	18	9	9	18	...	...	...	18	7	...	...	1, 2, 2½, and 3 Rs. ...
Provincial School. School Department ...	Mangalore ...	20th Sept. 1866 ...	125	2	88	215	27	257	215	...	...	...	215	25	...	...	
		Total ...	1,235	14	183	1,432	1,47	1,522	1,432	495	280	356	239	86	4	4	

TABLE II.

INSTITUTIONS FOR

Government Schools

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the 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.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Persian.	
Provincial School	Rajahmundry ...	16th January 1854 ...	196	6	...	193	178	188	193	...	193	...	...	...	18	...	...	1 to 2½ Rs. ...
Zillah do.	Berhampore ...	4th September 1856 ...	137	2	19	159	158	143	159	...	159	...	...	131	...	...	...	12 As. to 2½ Rs. ...
Do. do.	Kurnool ...	1st April 1860 ...	115	5	1	121	114	123	121	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2½ Rs. ...
Do. do.	Cuddapah ...	23rd April 1858 ...	186	6	12	204	162	183	204	...	204	...	...	...	...	221	51	8 As. to 2½ Rs. ...
Madrasa-i-Azam	Madras ...	—— May 1859 ...	...	221	...	221	225	226	221	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 Rs. ...
Zillah School	Cuddalore ...	1st July 1858 ...	174	7	6	187	178	190	187	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 As. to 2½ Rs. ...
Do.	Chittoor ...	14th February 1859 ...	272	6	6	284	235	257	284	100	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2½ Rs. ...
Do.	Salem ...	14th April 1857 ...	302	17	34	353	304	346	353	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
Do.	Madura ...	——— 1856 ...	280	8	...	290	245	262	290	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 2½ Rs. ...
		Total ...	1,685	272	81	2,012	1,776	1,916	2,012	1,151	861	...	...	131	18	221	51	

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III.

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When Established.	Number on Roll. Hindus.	
	First Division.				
Ganjam District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Chicacole	1st November 1856	68	1857
	Taluq School...	Russelcondah	17th March 1857	32	1861
	Do.	Purushotmapur	3rd September 1867	26	1857
	Do.	Itthapore...	26th do. 1857	19	1863
	Do.	Tekkali	22nd November 1859	29	1857
Vizagapatam District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Bimlipatam	29th August 1857	30	1860
	Taluq School...	Paicondah	21st July 1857	31	1863
	Do.	Gunapur	18th August 1867	22	1858
	Do.	Ankapalli	17th December 1856	37	1858
	Do.	Kassimcottah	16th September 1867	32	1858
	Do.	Chodaveram	19th August 1861	45	1861
Godavery. Dist.	Taluq School...	Viravasaram	1st April 1855	68	1857
	Do.	Amalapur...	8th do. 1870	56	1857
					1856
					1857
					1856
			1870	76	
Kistna Dist.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Guntoor			1857
	Second Division.				
Bellary Dist.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Anantapur	1st July 1859	47	
	Do. do.	Adoni	12th May 1859	37	
					1859
			1870	16	1859
		Nundikotkur	10th May 1870	25	1859
Kurnool Dist.	Taluq School...	Koilguntla	22nd April		1860
	Do.				1860
					1861
			10th February 1869	47	
Nellore Dist.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Ongole			1857
	Third Division.				
Chingleput District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Mylapore	1st January 1864	...	
	Taluq School...	Trivellore...	6th April 1867	65	
	Do.	Stripermatur	30th October 1857	20	
	Do.	Kunnatur...	13th September 1858	35	
	Do.	Poonamallee	17th January 1869	73	1860
	Do.	Ponneri	6th do. 1858	28	1857
					1858
		Old Town, Cuddalore ...	4th October 1856	45	
		Porto Novo	25th do. 1856	70	1857
South Arcot District.	Taluq School...	Kalikurchy	1st December 1869	37	1860
	Do.	Viridachellum	16th October 1856	54	1860
	Do.	Punrutty	1st do. 1856	38	1857
	Do.	Villapuram	16th September 1867	68	
	Do.	Trichalore	1st May 1863	17	
	Do.	Trinomalay	18th December 1857	26	
	Do.	Tindevanum	10th September 1859	45	
	Do.				

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FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Collegiate Institutions.

Receipts. From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment			Local Funds			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Charges. Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Remarks.
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.	
47,990	12	11	1,430	8	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	5,491	0	0	280	12	0	55,223	0	11	48,378	10	11	2,[illegible]	4	8	50,592	14	10	4,630	2	1	...	...	...	45[illegible]	14	11	394	3	0	
15,955	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,375	8	0	...	...	...	19,331	7	3	16,885	13	3	[illegible]	4	7	16,576	5	2	2,755	2	1	...	...	...	13[illegible]	9	11	106	7	1	
15,456	8	2	150	0	0	...	...	...	70	0	0	2,757	0	0	...	...	...	18,433	8	2	15,414	8	2	26[illegible]	0	0	15,676	8	2	2,757	0	0	...	...	...	16[illegible]	9	9	130	14	9	
9,439	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,696	8	0	58	8	0	16,194	4	1	8,819	4	9	[illegible]	15	4	9,430	4	1	6,755	0	0	...	...	...	2[illegible]	14	3	7	13	0	
1,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	1,150	0	0	1,150	0	0	...	...	...	1,150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16[illegible]	4	9	142	13	5	Approximating charges. The exact charges cannot be given, as separate masters are not employed for the College Department.
11,533	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,503	6	2	281	2	1	16,317	9	1	16,165	0	7	[illegible]	0	3	12,599	9	10	3,718	8	3	...	...	...	4[illegible]	4	4	29	15	1	
5,747	8	7	318	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	8	0	...	...	...	6,558	0	7	6,032	15	9	4[illegible]	8	10	4,065	8	7	492	8	0	...	...	...	33[illegible]	15	7	291	15	1	
8,554	0	7	126	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,973	1	9	15	0	0	14,668	2	4	9,088	2	10	[illegible]	8	2	9,386	8	0	5,382	10	4	...	...	...	3[illegible]	3	11	11	0	2	
2,626	2	0	477	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	0	0	...	...	...	3,402	2	0	3,053	4	6	4[illegible]	14	0	3,103	2	0	299	0	0	...	...	...	34[illegible]	12	8	258	9	1	
6,129	1	10	2,040	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,974	7	0	21	7	6	12,165	0	4	8,581	5	7	[illegible]	2	0	8,733	7	7	3,431	8	9	...	...	...	3[illegible]	1	6	10	7	11	
1,24,432	6	3	4,541	8	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	33,712	6	11	656	13	7	1,63,443	2	9	1,28,351	1	10	4,27[illegible]	9	5	1,33,221	11	3	30,221	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Higher Class.

Receipts. From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment			Local Funds			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Charges. Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
6,491	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,987	0	0	...	...	...	9,478	7	2	6,569	2	5	[illegible]	4	8	6,798	7	2	2,680	0	0	...	...	...	3[illegible]	2	7	20	4	4	
5,646	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,955	0	0	...	...	...	7,601	4	4	5,568	1	4	[illegible]	6	6	5,789	7	4	1,811	13	0	...	...	...	4[illegible]	7	9	26	13	0	
5,281	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	0	0	...	...	...	6,513	14	0	5,879	15	9	[illegible]	0	0	5,469	15	0	1,043	15	0	...	...	...	4[illegible]	7	6	34	7	3	
8,459	1	8	*80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,288	12	0	5	0	0	10,832	13	8	8,849	1	1	[illegible]	0	0	8,946	1	1	1,892	12	7	...	...	...	4[illegible]	6	3	36	4	5	* Interest for two years on Smith's Prizes Endowment.
12,629	1	2	52	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,705	11	0	8	1	0	14,389	13	2	12,629	1	2	[illegible]	0	0	12,734	1	2	1,655	12	0	...	...	...	5[illegible]	5	6	48	8	11	
6,459	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,978	8	0	...	...	...	9,437	8	0	7,115	2	6	...	...	...	7,115	2	6	2,322	5	6	...	...	...	3[illegible]	7	2	21	12	4	
8,805	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,748	12	0	...	...	...	12,554	7	7	8,743	6	1	[illegible]	5	6	8,805	11	7	3,748	12	0	...	...	...	3[illegible]	4	3	19	10	10	
8,384	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,526	1	6	5	0	0	13,915	10	8	8,315	10	6	[illegible]	14	8	8,384	9	2	4,531	1	6	...	...	...	2[illegible]	3	9	11	2	5	
7,178	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,473	0	0	...	...	...	11,651	10	4	7,920	2	4	[illegible]	0	0	7,938	2	4	3,663	8	0	...	...	...	3[illegible]	7	1	13	6	8	
69,335	11	5	132	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,894	12	6	13	1	0	95,375	8	11	71,011	10	5	1,01[illegible]	14	11	72,025	9	4	23,349	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTION

Government School

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.
	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	
2	3	69	77	89	69	...	69	...	...	...	...	As. 12 to Rs. 2 ...
11	...	43	40	47	32	...	48	...	...	32	...	As. 4, 6, & 8 ...
2	...	26	29	32	20	...	20	...	...	10	...	Do.
	...	21	23	27	16	...	21	...	...	...	...	Do.
	...	29	36	43	19	...	29	...	...	10	...	Do.
	...	39	43	52	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 2 ...
1	2	34	30	35	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1 ...
	...	33	21	23	20	...	23	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
	...	38	40	44	20	...	38	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1 ...
	...	32	35	38	28	...	32	...	...	...	...	Do.
	...	45	43	48	25	...	45	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
4	...	62	67	73	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1¼ ...
	...	53	46	52	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	Do.
7	1	84	81	91	84	...	83	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 2 ...
	...	47	46	56	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 2
	1	40	40	46	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1 ...
	...	16	12	17	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	As. 4 & 8
2	...	27	24	26	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
3	...	49	41	50	49	...	49	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1 ...
2	...	48	45	48	48	48	...	...	...	...	48	As. 4 to 8
2	...	72	68	78	69	72	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1¼ ...
2	...	32	23	30	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 & 8 ...
	1	37	29	36	1¾	37	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
	...	74	71	87	63	74	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1 ...
	...	25	26	28	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
2	...	38	34	45	42	48	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
17	...	37	21	35	20	37	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1
1	...	48	38	49	32	38	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
3	...	37	56	67	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
2	1	37	37	45	18	35	...	...	...	...	...	As. 12 to Rs. 2¼ ...
2	...	49	65	73	55	66	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1¼ ...
1	...	37	46	62	28	49	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1 ...
3	...	48	37	35	18	27	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
			45	60	42	48	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1 ...

TABLE III.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When Established
FOURTH DIVISION.		
North Arcot District.		
Anglo-Vernacular School	Wallajahpett	28th January 1857
Taluq School...	Arcot	28th February 1861
Do.	Arnee	5th October 1857
Do.	Tirupathi	—— May 1858
Do.	Palmanair	19th October 1857
Salem District.		
Anglo-Vernacular School	Tripatur	28th August 1859
Taluq School...	Namkul	14th September 1860
Do.	Darampuri	18th November 1859
Do.	Kistnagherry	31st December 1858
Do.	Oossoor	1st May 1858
Tanjore District.		
Anglo-Vernacular School	Mayavaram	19th September 1861
Taluq School...	Tiruvadi	13th May 1857
Do.	Tiruvadamurthur ...	11th August 1857
Do.	Trivellore...	1st October 1856
Do.	Puttucottah	15th April 1857
Do.	Nagore	30th October 1856
Trichinopoly District.		
Taluq School...	Srirangam	23rd September 1857
FIFTH DIVISION.		
Coimbatore District.		
Taluq School...	Pollachy	8th April 1859
Do.	Udamalapetta	1st August 1859
Do.	Darapuram	1st do. 1859
Do.	Sattiamungalam	9th July 1860
Do.	Erode	1st August 1860
Do.	Cheyur	1st do. 1861
Madura District.		
Taluq School...	Dindigul	—— April 1858
Do.	Pereakulam	7th August 1857
SIXTH DIVISION.		
Malabar District.		
Anglo-Vernacular School	Chowghaut	———— 1860
Taluq School...	Badagera	———— 1857
Do.	Koilandi	———— 1858
South Canara District.		
Taluq School...	Kassergoda	———— 1861
Do.	Ullala	———— 1860
Do.	Udapi	———— 1860
Do.	Karakal	———— 1857
		Total ...

Receipts: From Government			Proceeds of Endowment			Local Funds			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources			Total			Charges: Current			Extraordinary			Total			Excess of Receipts over Charges			Excess of Charges over Receipts			Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil: Total Cost			Cost to Government			Remarks
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.	
1,556	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	4	0	0	8	0	2,330	10	7	1,582	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	0	1,619	14	7	710	12	0	...	...	...	18	3	3	9	8	1	
735	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	2	0	...	...	...	898	10	4	712	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	4	755	4	4	143	6	0	...	...	...	16	1	1	12	9	7	
549	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	2	0	...	...	...	638	2	0	544	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	0	561	6	0	76	12	0	...	...	...	17	8	8	14	12	1	
573	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	8	0	...	...	...	671	14	1	537	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	585	10	1	86	4	0	...	...	...	21	11	0	18	0	8	
625	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	0	0	...	...	...	777	1	8	516	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	1	637	9	8	139	8	0	...	...	...	14	13	3	11	4	8	
1,043	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	0	0	...	...	...	1,493	8	1	1,087	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	1,097	1	1	396	7	0	...	...	...	21	1	7	12	7	1	
499	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	0	0	1	12	0	758	13	2	494	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	0	511	15	2	246	14	0	...	...	...	14	10	0	7	3	3	
518	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	2	0	...	...	...	599	5	6	515	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	529	5	6	70	0	0	...	...	...	23	0	3	19	7	10	
715	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	10	0	...	...	...	918	10	8	713	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	0	738	3	8	180	7	0	...	...	...	16	12	5	12	2	5	
702	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	15	0	...	...	...	907	2	0	693	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	0	714	13	0	192	5	0	...	...	...	18	13	0	13	6	8	
447	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	4	0	...	...	...	666	6	0	443	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	0	461	10	0	204	12	0	...	...	...	9	9	10	5	0	9	
816	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	1	6	...	...	...	1,251	2	2	824	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	0	861	0	8	390	1	6	...	...	...	11	12	9	5	13	4	
630	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	10	0	...	...	...	1,004	13	2	655	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	669	7	2	335	6	0	...	...	...	12	14	0	5	10	9	
1,371	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	14	4	4	10	10	2,124	2	7	1,369	10	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	1,523	1	5	601	1	2	...	...	...	16	11	9	8	7	5	
1,563	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	2	6	...	...	...	2,048	1	3	1,542	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	0	1,668	0	3	380	1	0	...	...	...	29	12	7	21	2	3	
1,035	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	11	0	...	...	...	1,294	15	6	1,061	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1,085	15	6	209	0	0	...	...	...	23	9	8	17	15	3	
584	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	12	0	...	...	...	664	9	5	814	13	5	...	...	...	614	13	5	49	12	0	...	...	...	36	2	8	31	7	7	
525	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	4	0	...	...	...	645	14	9	585	7	[illegible]	...	...	...	585	7	9	60	4	0	...	...	...	22	8	4	17	14	3	
935	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	12	0	...	...	...	1,267	8	8	1,098	13	7	...	...	...	1,086	15	7	180	9	1	...	...	...	21	11	10	15	1	8	
1,329	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	0	0	...	...	...	1,540	0	9	1,312	13	10	[illegible]	6	5	1,363	6	3	176	10	6	...	...	...	28	6	6	24	0	2	
906	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	10	0	...	...	...	1,335	4	0	915	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	0	965	10	0	369	10	0	...	...	...	12	6	1	6	14	2	
506	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	14	0	...	...	...	604	0	0	511	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	0	538	2	0	65	14	0	...	...	...	17	15	0	14	10	10	
635	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	0	0	...	...	...	759	14	0	650	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	0	678	0	0	81	14	0	...	...	...	18	13	4	15	6	3	
801	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	2	0	...	...	...	1,287	4	0	858	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	899	2	0	388	2	0	...	...	...	10	5	4	4	11	11	
441	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	8	0	...	...	...	588	6	0	432	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	0	465	14	0	122	8	0	...	...	...	16	10	3	11	6	6	
431	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	8	0	...	...	...	637	13	2	358	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	469	12	2	168	1	0	...	...	...	10	7	0	5	13	7	
416	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	10	0	0	4	6	607	1	6	343	7	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	443	12	10	163	4	8	...	...	...	12	10	11	7	3	7	
491	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	10	0	...	...	...	752	13	6	504	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	586	5	6	166	8	0	...	...	...	11	15	6	6	10	0	
616	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	6	0	0	2	4	1,043	4	4	642	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	0	725	0	4	318	4	0	...	...	...	10	13	2	4	7	3	
450	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	6	0	1	5	0	670	7	3	415	12	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	482	15	6	187	7	9	...	...	...	10	11	2	5	13	7	
773	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	8	0	...	...	...	1,282	8	9	321	0	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	895	4	9	387	4	0	...	...	...	12	4	3	5	4	7	
574	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	6	0	...	...	...	910	9	10	542	15	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	605	11	10	042	14	0	...	...	...	9	12	4	4	5	6	
406	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	12	0	...	...	...	559	12	0	372	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	440	8	1	319	3	11	...	...	...	12	9	4	8	3	1	
661	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	14	0	...	...	...	1,008	15	4	363	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	0	734	3	4	174	12	0	...	...	...	14	10	11	7	11	7	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Government Schools.

...ER OF PUPILS ON THE ...N AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	
...	...	96	102	127	96	32	64	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2 Rs... ...
12	...	107	67	84	63	107	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R.... ...
1	2	70	62	85	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
2	...	75	56	65	57	...	75	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	1	47	34	41	15	...	47	...	...	...	...	Do.
5	2	84	78	94	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1 R... ...
2	...	56	47	60	50	56	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R... ...
1	5	64	56	68	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	...	51	50	67	51	51	31	...	...	...	...	Do.
5	...	75	69	86	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	4	66	81	99	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2 Rs. ...
...	1	116	126	152	109	116	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 12 As. ...
...	...	40	38	43	34	40	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	3	131	123	143	96	131	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	...	47	21	52	38	47	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
10	...	38	39	46	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	137	126	144	116	137	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1¼ Rs. ...
5	8	74	70	70	42	74	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R. ...
3	...	37	54	54	22	37	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	53	49	55	21	53	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	...	49	50	56	29	49	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
3	...	76	73	79	50	76	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	38	35	37	15	38	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
2	...	84	66	76	61	84	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	36	31	35	23	36	...	...	...	...	...	
...	27	70	64	90	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	8 As. to 2 Rs... ...
4	2	76	88	107	76	...	...	76	...	...	...	4 As. to 1¼ Rs ...
...	3	49	48	56	49	...	...	49	...	...	...	4 to 12 As.... ...
1	...	40	34	50	22	...	...	40	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R. ...
...	...	15	17	22	12	...	...	15	...	...	...	4 to 12 As. ...
1	3	14	18	24	7	...	...	14	...	...	...	Do.
3	...	37	34	45	18	...	...	...	...	37	...	Do.
193	69	3,519	3,805	3,969	2,878	2,247	995	264	...	89	48	

TABLE IV.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMB... Hindus.
FIRST DIVISION.			
Hill Schools (16)	In the Hill Tracts of Gumsoor and Chinna Kimedi, in the Ganjam District	.....	72
SECOND DIVISION.			
Yenadi School	Sreeharicottah (Nellore District)	April 1858	
		Total ...	7

TABLE V.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUM... Hindus.
THIRD DIVISION.			
Pensioners' School	Tripassore (Madras District)	15th February 1849 { Boys ... / Girls ...	
		Total ...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

Receipts. From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Percent.			Charges. Extraordinary.			Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
2,191	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	0	0	5	0	0	3,137	4	3	2	2	7	2	1	8	2,191	4	3	946	0	0	...	...	...	17	4	0	9	12	11	
983	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	2	0	2	0	0	1,421	15	9	13	13	5	...	...	...	983	13	9	438	2	0	...	...	...	11	11	5	6	7	11	
985	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	4	0	17	0	0	1,525	10	9	4	6	9	11	0	0	985	6	9	540	4	0	...	...	...	11	9	6	5	3	9	
721	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	6	0	2	0	0	1,048	1	10	8	11	10	17	9	0	721	11	10	326	6	0	...	...	...	11	1	7	6	1	4	
520	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	8	0	24	0	0	725	9	0	8	12	2	31	4	10	530	1	6	205	8	0	...	...	...	12	10	11	17	10	9	
1,554	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	12	0	5	3	0	2,178	4	6	14	6	6	59	15	0	1,554	5	6	623	15	0	...	...	...	16	8	7	9	14	4	
600	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	2	8	1	14	0	899	5	7	13	4	2	22	6	9	600	4	11	299	0	8	...	...	...	10	0	1	5	0	4	
*981	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	2	0	2	0	0	1,354	2	2	13	13	2	172	8	0	981	0	2	373	2	0	...	...	...	14	6	9	8	15	6	* Includes Rupe 150 sanctioned a drawn for erecti shed.
1,016	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	13	7	2	11	6	1,368	15	8	8	2	2	28	4	5	1,016	6	7	352	9	1	...	...	...	15	2	9	9	14	6	
1,055	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	6	6	1	13	4	1,504	6	7	7	0	1	28	2	8	1,055	2	9	449	3	10	...	...	...	12	4	3	7	1	1	
1,645	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	14	0	0	13	0	2,370	11	9	11	0	9	15	3	0	1,645	0	9	725	11	0	...	...	...	16	9	10	9	4	9	
1,345	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	10	1	1	11	5	2,373	5	7	11	8	1	4	3	0	1,345	0	1	1,028	5	6	...	...	...	8	13	7	3	1	6	
731	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	8	0	2	0	0	964	12	0	4	4	0	...	...	...	731	4	0	235	8	0	...	...	...	17	0	1	11	10	0	
1,158	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	14	0	2	0	0	1,974	11	4	9	0	0	120	13	4	1,158	13	4	815	14	0	...	...	...	8	1	8	2	7	1	
870	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	2	0	1	1	8	1,235	6	4	14	3	3	6	3	12	870	2	8	363	3	8	...	...	...	16	11	9	9	12	4	
599	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	0	0	2	0	0	835	7	3	2	2	2	1	5	1	599	7	3	236	0	0	...	...	...	13	0	6	7	15	1	
1,323	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	12	0	1	14	2	2,217	4	1	1	11	3	2	0	1,323	9	11	893	10	2	...	...	...	9	3	1	3	0	0	
681	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	7	0	...	...	...	1,076	15	0	1	7	4	2	9	5	747	11	9	329	4	0	...	...	...	10	10	9	5	0	6	
582	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	8	0	...	...	...	899	9	9	7	4	5	25	5	11	631	13	3	267	12	6	...	...	...	11	11	3	5	13	2	
653	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	12	0	...	...	...	942	6	1	8	5	5	12	13	9	709	8	2	232	13	11	...	...	...	12	14	5	7	10	5	
631	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	2	0	...	...	...	929	1	3	7	5	1	10	9	4	672	0	9	257	0	6	...	...	...	12	0	0	6	11	1	
813	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	8	0	...	...	...	1,237	0	0	1	7	1	10	15	10	854	1	5	382	14	7	...	...	...	10	13	0	5	7	2	
404	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	10	0	...	...	...	579	2	0	14	9		9	8	8	427	7	0	151	11	0	...	...	...	11	8	10	6	13	4	
782	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	4	0	...	...	...	1,263	5	0	14	8		1	4	0	838	2	8	425	2	4	...	...	...	11	0	5	4	11	2	
692	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	12	0	...	...	...	921	5	0	9	6		3	6	0	779	6	6	141	14	6	...	...	...	22	4	4	15	11	9	
1,194	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	12	0	2	8	6	1,737	6	9	15	9		...	...	...	1,321	14	9	415	8	0	...	...	...	14	11	10	8	10	5	
1,185	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	6	0	4	4	8	1,789	3	6	13	0		55	15	2	1,320	12	2	468	7	4	...	...	...	12	5	6	6	11	3	
706	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	2	0	13	7	5	1,006	11	5	8	0		...	...	...	756	8	0	240	3	5	...	...	...	13	11	0	8	5	1	
661	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	1	0	12	7	4	900	11	3	1	4		10	2	0	703	3	4	197	7	11	...	...	...	14	1	10	9	5	2	
500	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	14	0	1	7	2	574	3	4	3	7		38	8	2	511	11	9	62	7	7	...	...	...	23	4	2	19	14	10	
452	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	13	0	3	3	0	537	15	2	10	3		5	4	5	477	14	8	60	9	6	...	...	...	19	14	4	16	5	9	
567	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	12	0	8	1	11	731	4	10	8	5		33	2	6	604	10	8	126	10	2	...	...	...	13	6	11	9	12	9	
53,662	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,017	4	2	129	4	9	76,809	1	9	7	5		2,449	3	7	56,251	5	0	20,557	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Government Schools of the Lower Class.

Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the End of the Year: Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the Close of the Year: English.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
...	...	726	445	705	...	116	726	......
...	...	40	25	40	...	40	...	......
...	..	766	470	745	...	156	726	......

Receipts: From Government. (RS. A. P.)	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.
4,630 10 9	...	...	...	...	150 3 6	4,780 14 3	4,154 6 9
382 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	382 14 4	382 14 6
5,013 9 1	...	...	...	...	150 3 6	5,163 12 7	4,537 5 1

[illegible]	Total. (RS. A. P.)	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil: Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Remarks.
[illegible]	4,780 14 3	...	...	6 12 6	6 9 1	
[illegible]	382 14 4	...	...	11 9 8	11 9 8	
[illegible]	5,163 12 7	...	...	...	...	

INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Government Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.

Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the End of the Year: Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the Close of the Year: [illegible]	Telugu.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
...	14	14	22	25	14	...	......
...	11	11			11		
...	25	25	22	25	25	...	......

Receipts: From Government. (RS. A. P.)	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.
[illegible] 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	564 0 0	564 0 0
[illegible] 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	564 0 0	564 0 0

[illegible]	Total. (RS. A. P.)	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil: Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Remarks.
[illegible]	564 0 0	...	...	22 9 0	22 9 0	
[illegible]	564 0 0	...	...	22 9 0	22 9 0	

Charges. Extraordinary.			Charges. Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
36	1	4	4,636	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	6	5	57	15	9	
152	9	2	10,216	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	13	5	12	13	7	
87	15	9	8,087	15	9	1,873	8	3	...	...	...	449	5	3	169	2	8	
75	15	6	14,161	15	6	6,549	15	11	...	...	...	90	3	3	37	11	0	
97	2	11	12,935	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	9	5	59	0	0	
93	0	0	17,918	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	9	9	0	6	
...	...	...	2,202	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	10	4	70	5	0	
...	...	...	4,845	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	3	3	34	6	0	
271	14	6	11,536	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	10	8	16	4	7	
...	...	...	1,680	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	0	0	24	0	0	
...	...	...	7,920	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	7	8	11	10	
94	11	2	95,541	15	4	8,423	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Receipts. From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current			Charges. Extraordinary.		
	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.
	13	10	1,000	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	452	12	0	24	0	0	2,219	9	10	2,038	4	2	245	13	11
	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	8	0	234	2	0	...	...	...	555	2	0	479	1	2	181	10	0
	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	7	6	209	5	9	1,080	0	0	2,094	10	2	1,888	12	11	276	12	8
	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	0	0	77	4	0	...	...	...	917	4	0	840	0	7	431	8	5
	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	0	0	119	9	3	...	...	...	1,056	1	2	963	7	6			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	0	0	54	12	0	...	...	...	534	12	0	509	2	0	423	0	8
	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	0	0	33	6	0	...	...	...	423	6	0	396	6	0	278	10	10
	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0	51	8	0	...	...	...	231	8	0	189	6	0	362	11	10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	8	0	120	8	0	379	8	0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	0	0	230	0	0	...	...	...
	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	0	0	215	0	0	1,196	15	10
	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	8	0	67	8	0	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	4	0	418	8	8	569	12	0	418	8	0	506	8	0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	0	0	55	10	0	...	...	...	460	10	0	444	2	0	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	14	7	100	4	0	...	...	...	521	2	7	453	10	7	241	9	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	6	1	62	14	0	...	...	...	531	4	1	502	6	1	254	13	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	0	0	80	10	0	...	...	...	500	10	0	453	8	0	996	2	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	6	10	40	0	0	...	...	...	453	6	10	440	6	10	47	1	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	6	0	4	6	0	...	...	...	187	12	0	197	4	0			
	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	2	8	151	12	0	...	...	...	1,441	11	4	1,271	1	4	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	7	5	97	10	0	...	...	...	584	1	5	522	7	5	950	4	8
	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	8	0	167	14	0	...	...	...	726	6	0	602	8	0	174	9	9
	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	0	0	92	14	6	...	...	...	355	7	2	355	3	7	120	0	8
	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	7	0	79	15	0	...	...	...	435	6	0	415	3	0	298	10	0
	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	0	0	46	4	0	...	...	...	305	4	0	283	0	0	...	...	...
	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	12	0	12	4	0	...	...	...	209	0	0	193	5	0			
	...	...	...	...	...	261	2	0	...	...	...	25	4	0	...	...	...	286	6	0	258	9	0			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	8	0	2	8	0	1,008	8	1	984	8	0			
	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	4	0	133	14	0	18	6	0	556	0	0	528	0	0			
	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616	7	9	249	2	0	...	...	...	2,677	1	0	1,976	4	1			
	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	9	5	35	14	0	...	...	...	928	2	1	892	4	6			
	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	9	0	250	2	0	...	...	...	788	10	8	690	15	3			
	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	8	0	59	14	0	...	...	...	531	13	9	499	5	0			
	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	8	0	136	8	0			
	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	13	10	149	6	0	2	0	0	365	10	10	329	5	0			
	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	0	0	105	8	0	5	0	0	451	4	0	435	12	0			
	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	0	0	...	...	...	275	0	0	239	0	5			
	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	0	0	201	10	0	...	...	...	649	8	5	569	8	0			
	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	3	8	92	8	0	...	...	...	487	15	6	483	1	0			
	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	0	143	10	0	30	2	4	291	1	3	273	6	11			

Charges. Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
5,015	6	5	530	7	9	...	...	...	37	6	10	13	5	8	...	...	...	
3,935	13	5	759	6	10	...	...	...	24	9	7	9	0	8	...	...	...	
5,891	15	10	369	1	4	...	...	...	55	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,967	6	2	1,448	12	4	...	...	...	20	5	10	8	4	5	...	...	...	
6,471	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	12	3	22	7	3	...	...	...	
3,287	1	1	446	2	6	...	...	...	26	8	2	15	0	0	...	...	...	
4,015	13	9	273	3	10	...	...	...	28	7	8	11	0	2	...	...	...	
6,486	11	3	35	10	7	...	...	...	22	15	2	4	1	4	...	...	...	
8,842	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	8	5	16	1	4	...	...	...	
11,485	15	10	253	0	2	...	...	...	80	7	7	25	7	5	...	...	...	
7,790	8	8	...	...	...	1,0[illegible]	...	...	30	3	2	11	13	1	...	...	...	
11,516	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10	2	14	10	10	...	...	...	
10,757	12	6	274	2	2	...	...	...	21	13	10	8	15	1	...	...	...	
22,410	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1	1	28	14	1	...	...	...	
5,927	3	1	2,414	13	9	...	...	...	51	1	6	17	14	1	...	...	...	
5,329	2	6	...	...	...	2,037	...	...	19	0	6	6	6	8	...	...	...	
3,932	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	8	10	9	2	...	...	...	
18,160	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	0	6	13	8	3	...	...	...	
7,834	10	6	...	...	...	...	3	2	31	2	9	16	10	3	2	9	10	
4,685	9	5	...	...	...	16[illegible]	...	...	52	5	1	15	4	7	...	...	...	
3,620	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	9	10	15	3	...	...	...	
3,565	10	4	...	...	...	...	5	1	28	12	1	10	13	6	...	...	...	
3,064	6	3	...	...	...	1,15[illegible]	...	...	31	4	4	11	7	3	...	...	...	
6,797	12	0	330	4	0	...	...	...	70	12	11	24	10	4	...	...	...	
3,767	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	2	8	6	1	...	...	...	
3,674	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	10	9	10	...	...	...	
4,522	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	7	1	5	7	9	...	...	...	
10,253	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	15	8	14	2	2	...	...	...	
5,158	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10	4	11	14	6	...	...	...	
4,134	13	3	794	12	8	...	...	...	16	10	9	7	6	11	...	...	...	
10,158	4	3	...	...	...	47[illegible]	14	3	31	10	0	13	14	11	...	...	...	
6,781	7	6	...	...	...	1,37[illegible]	5	0	29	11	10	9	11	9	7	3	10	
2,25,297	15	3	7,930	13	11	7,174	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Higher Class.

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.
Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	
...	22	19	24	9	...	22	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to Rs. 1
...	23	21	22	18	...	23	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1
...	20	15	22	14	...	20	...	...	...	...	.....
...	32	34	44	20	...	32	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
...	20	18	22	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ...
...	46	44	55	39	...	46	...	...	...	...	.....
...	31	28	41	18	...	31	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
...	28	20	27	25	...	28	...	...	...	...	.....
...	45	43	54	32	...	45	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
...	25	24	30	20	...	25	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
...	56	21	29	31	...	56	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	21	17	22	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
...	60	40	53	30	...	60	...	...	...	...	.....
...	55	30	46	38	...	55	...	...	...	...	.....
...	35	22	34	10	...	35	...	...	...	...	.....
...	128	130	141	128	...	128	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1½
2	55	55	66	55	...	55	...	...	...	11	As. 3 & 4 ...
...	20	22	23	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8 ...
3	41	52	70	26	...	30	...	...	...	28	As. 4 to 12 ...
...	40	42	49	20	...	40	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 6 ...
...	17	15	21	8	...	17	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
...	38	32	42	31	...	38	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8 ...
...	27	24	33	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	As. 6 ...
...	11	14	16	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	As. 4 & 6 ...
...	17	18	22	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	31	20	26	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	As. 2 & 4 ...
...	51	47	57	39	...	51	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	27	23	27	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	.....
...	33	24	30	30	...	33	...	...	...	...	.....
...	17	9	15	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	
...	40	29	32	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	.....
...	95	60	70	95	...	95	...	...	...	...	.....
...	19	14	21	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	.....
35	68	50	61	68	...	68	...	...	...	...	
76	97	79	99	35	62	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8
...	35	35	41	25	...	35	...	...	...	...	
2	54	49	60	54	...	54	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
...	30	30	36	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	22	36	52	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	34	16	20	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
...	49	28	39	20	...	49	...	...	...	..	As. 2 to 8 ...
9	15	11	16	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
										...	As. 4 ...

Receipts.																							
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	
1,790	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,638	8	0	743	12	0	374	10	
1,477	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	0	0	1,493	13	5	1,260	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	0	0	5,687	1	
2,424	13	8	1,839	2	6	...	...	..	345	11	4	2,806	7	0	...	...	
2,807	6	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	8	8	3,054	7	
1,860	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	12	0	1,354	6	5	395	1	
1,552	11	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,413	2	4	1,123	4	0	200	0	
1,171	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	0	0	2,826	0	0	2,371	6	
3,876	0	0	400	0	0	...	...	...	1,867	15	4	2,588	4	0	70		
3,234	0	0	2,754	0	0	...	...	...	400	0	0	4,240	0	0	1,115	9	
3,049	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	100	0	0	2,668	12	0	...		
5,342	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,556	4	0	2,618	9	
4,398	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	4	0	5,127	8	0	1,286	2	
10,599	1	10	5,831	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,980	0	0	...	...	
2,074	5	7	1,477	8	7	...	...	...	1,925	0	0	2,745	8	0	119	10	
1,796	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,495	0	0	...	...	
1,290	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,715	3	6	926	14	0	...	...	
5,704	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,546	1	0	8,910	3	
4,177	11	6	...	...	...	655	14	6	...	...	...	2,582	11	0	248	2	
2,217	2	1	1,502	4	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	966	2	7	...	...	
1,862	10	2	674	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082	14	0	...	...	
1,344	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,062	7	9	...	...	
1,123	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314	12	3	626	2	0	...	...	
												330	4	0	4,431	12	
2,366	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	14	0	513	2	
1,735	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	0	0	1,407	12	0	706	8	
1,560	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	9	0	3,350	4	
872	0	0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,400	13	0	2,018	0	
4,834	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	2	0	2,101	12	
1,940	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	0	0						
1,844	0	11	1,200	0	0	...	...	...	197	0	0	1,633	3	0	6	6	
4,472	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,897	12	0	315	0	
2,220	0	0	...	...	...	1,650	10	0	...	...	...	1,537	8	6	...	...	
87,018	15	0	15,679	6	9	2,306	8	6	13,199	4	9	66,756	9	4	41,093	5	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*) INSTITU FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Sc of the Middle Class.

Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
69	34	...	34	...	...	67	...	As. 5 to 1½ Rs. ...
49	29	...	29	...	...	29	...	...
55	53	...	53	...	...	43	...	As. 4 to 1 R. ...
26	17	...	23	...	...	8	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
34	29	...	29	...	...	29	...	As. 2 to 8 ...
19	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
15	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
15	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
25	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
20	12	...	18	...	...	...	...	.....
40	26	...	38	...	...	...	...	.....
30	26	...	34	...	...	...	...	.....
36	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	.....
40	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	.....
56	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	4 Annas ...
26	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6 ...
35	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
21	11	...	19	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
28	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
24	17	...	26	...	...	...	...	As. 3 to 4 ...
14	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	2 Annas ...
44	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	As. 3 to 1½ Rs. ...
26	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
33	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
19	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 8 ...
30	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
11	6	...	20	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
13	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	As. 1 and 2 ...
40	26	...	40	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 4 ...
117	127	...	127	...	...	...	...	.....
72	71	...	71	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 1 R. ...
39	51	...	58	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
46	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 1½ Rs. ...
36	23	...	37	...	...	...	...	.....
49	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
27	15	...	25	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
27	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	.....
34	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
34	29	...	31	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
14	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 12 ...
40	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ...
23	15	...	20	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
33	28	...	39	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...

Receipts. From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.*	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.	Remarks.
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.	
215 4 0	... ...	... ...	36 10 0	178 10 0	... ...	430 8 0	414 0 0	16 8 0	430 8 0	... ...	... ...	17 15 0	8 15 6	... ...	
150 0 0	... ...	... ...	42 4 0	113 12 0	... ...	306 0 0	300 0 0	6 0 0	306 0 0	... ...	... ...	13 14 6	6 13 1	... ...	
50 0 0	... ...	... ...	66 0 0	... ...	... ...	116 0 0	116 0 0	... ...	116 0 0	... ...	... ...	5 4 0	2 4 4	... ...	
151 4 0	... ...	... ...	100 0 0	65 0 0	... ...	316 4 0	274 4 0	42 0 0	316 4 0	... ...	... ...	7 3 0	3 7 0	... ...	
82 1 9	... ...	... ...	139 2 9	139 2 9	... ...	360 7 3	360 7 3	... ...	360 7 3	... ...	... ...	16 6 2	3 11 9	... ...	
95 8 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	95 8 5	95 8 5	... ...	95 8 5	... ...	... ...	1 11 10	1 11 10	... ...	
114 0 0	... ...	... ...	226 12 6	104 8 0	... ...	445 4 6	414 0 0	15 4 6	429 4 6	16 0 0	... ...	10 7 6	2 12 6	... ...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	70 0 0	... ...	... ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	... ...	70 0 0	... ...	... ...	2 9 6	... ...	... ...	
139 14 0	... ...	... ...	172 4 0	50 0 0	... ...	362 2 0	357 10 0	4 8 0	362 2 0	... ...	... ...	6 11 4	2 9 5	... ...	
127 8 0	... ...	... ...	177 0 8	81 4 0	... ...	385 12 8	349 10 0	24 12 6	374 6 6	11 6 2	... ...	12 7 8	4 4 0	... ...	
127 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	115 6 0	... ...	242 14 0	235 0 0	7 4 0	242 14 0	... ...	... ...	8 6 0	4 6 4	... ...	
35 0 0	... ...	... ...	78 0 0	30 0 0	... ...	143 0 0	137 12 0	5 4 0	143 0 0	... ...	... ...	6 8 0	1 9 6	... ...	
166 0 0	... ...	21 10 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	187 10 0	341 0 0	... ...	341 0 0	... ...	153 6 0	6 6 11	3 2 1	... ...	
240 0 0	... ...	40 14 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	280 14 0	526 10 0	... ...	526 10 0	... ...	245 12 0	11 7 2	5 3 6	... ...	
74 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	74 0 0	245 5 11	... ...	245 5 11	... ...	171 5 11	7 3 6	2 2 10	... ...	
324 7 2	... ...	... ...	227 8 3	718 8 0	... ...	1,270 7 5	1,270 7 5	... ...	1,270 7 5	... ...	... ...	9 0 2	2 4 10	... ...	
210 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	231 2 0	797 8 6	1,238 10 6	1,215 9 4	23 1 2	1,238 10 6	... ...	... ...	18 12 3	3 2 11	... ...	
140 0 0	... ...	170 10 11	... ...	35 8 0	... ...	346 2 11	337 8 0	32 4 3	269 12 6	76 6 5	... ...	11 11 8	6 1 4	... ...	
882 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	321 1 6	967 2 6	2,170 4 0	2,008 0 0	162 4 0	2,170 4 0	... ...	... ...	31 0 1	12 9 7	... ...	
420 0 0	... ...	... ...	393 0 0	119 4 0	... ...	932 4 0	876 0 0	24 4 0	900 4 0	32 0 0	... ...	18 5 10	8 9 2	... ...	
110 0 0	... ...	... ...	120 0 0	42 6 0	... ...	272 6 0	240 0 0	30 0 0	270 0 0	2 6 0	... ...	12 13 9	5 3 10	... ...	
74 0 0	... ...	... ...	119 12 0	133 4 0	... ...	427 0 0	415 8 0	11 8 0	427 0 0	... ...	... ...	10 2 8	4 2 5	... ...	
50 1 1	... ...	... ...	50 8 11	86 3 0	... ...	186 13 0	186 13 0	... ...	186 13 0	... ...	... ...	5 13 4	1 9 0	... ...	
26 0 0	... ...	... ...	30 0 0	25 8 0	... ...	181 8 0	222 0 0	37 0 0	259 0 0	... ...	77 8 0	16 3 0	7 14 6	... ...	
41 0 0	... ...	... ...	132 0 0	98 15 3	... ...	451 15 3	349 7 2	103 8 0	452 10 7	... ...	0 11 4	20 9 2	10 0 9	... ...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	31 14 0	... ...	531 8 5	164 15 8	17 13 0	182 12 8	348 11 9	... ...	7 0 6	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	499 10 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	499 10 5	460 8 0	6 2 2	466 10 2	31 12 10	... ...	8 3 0	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	428 0 0	... ...	35 15 0	34 8 0	498 7 0	370 8 0	... ...	370 8 0	... ...	... ...	13 11 7	9 9 2		
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	111 0 0	... ...	370 8 0	370 8 0	... ...	370 8 0	... ...	... ...	13 11 7	9 9 2		
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	96 0 0	... ...	379 12 0	379 12 0	... ...	379 12 0	... ...	... ...	12 10 6	9 7 4	Aided under the Results' System.	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	80 0 0	... ...	200 8 0	200 8 0	... ...	200 8 0	... ...	... ...	13 5 10	8 0 6		
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	157 8 0	... ...	373 0 0	363 0 0	10 0 0	373 0 0	... ...	... ...	11 10 6	6 11 9	... ...	Aided under the Results' System.
... ...	... ...	679 14 6	153 0 6	... ...	1,182 7 0	673 2 3	102 10 0	775 12 9	406 10 3	... ...	11 1 4	4 15 9	... ...		
... ...	... ...	55 0 0	18 10 0	... ...	199 2 0	245 8 0	17 0 0	262 8 0	... ...	63 6 0	12 8 0	5 15 7	... ...		
... ...	... ...	1,523 10 0	244 4 0	535 0 6	4,567 7 6	4,191 2 6	337 13 0	4,529 0 0	38 7 6	... ...	64 1 3	32 0 6	... ...	This includes the expenditure of the Girls' School also.	
... ...	... ...	... ...	133 4 0	... ...	530 6 2	530 6 2	... ...	530 6 2	... ...	... ...	12 15 0	4 11 6	4 0 0	† Aided from other than Educational Funds.	
... ... 163 15 7	39 12 0	162 14 0	... ...	2,072 3 0	1,731 7 9	49 1 1	1,781 6 10	290 12 2	... ...	... ...	29 11 1	4 0 0	27 13 2		
... ... 1,669 5 0	... ...	67 12 0	... ...	948 14 6	948 14 6	... ...	948 14 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	26 5 9	6 3 4	18 4 4		
... ... 657 10 7	... ...	25 12 0	... ...	656 12 0	541 12 3	7 8 0	549 4 3	107 7 9	... ...	... ...	10 9 0	... ...	12 2 2		
... ... 631 0 0	... ...	44 14 0	... ...	323 13 10	259 15 10	... ...	259 15 10	63 14 0	... ...	... ...	13 0 0	... ...	12 15 7		
... ... 259 15 10	19 0 0	28 0 0	130 0 11	1,071 12 11	789 14 11	10 7 0	800 5 11	271 7 0	... ...	... ...	20 8 4	8 5 4	15 1 6		
... ... 588 12 0	... ...	26 0 0	... ...	343 0 0	343 0 0	... ...	343 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	21 7 0	... ...	... ...		

* A sum of Rs. 229-4-0 was also drawn by this School for the previous year.
† Of this sum Rs. 70 relates to previous year.
‡ A sum of Rs. 158-8-0 was also drawn by this school for the previous year.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Schools of the Middle Class.

Pupils on the … the end of … year. Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
...	18	14	16	13	...	18	...	...	...	...	Annas 8
...	34	28	34	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	Do. 4
...	26	28	36	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	Do. 6 and 8
...	68	53	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	....
...	40	29	37	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	
3	46	38	45	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	Annas 4
...	21	16	20	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	Do. 6 to 12
...	25	21	25	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	Do 8 to 1 R.
...	23	20	22	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	Do. 6 to 12
...	36	21	24	17	...	36	...	...	...	...	Do. 4
...	54	50	60	40	...	54	...	...	...	...	Do. 6
...	38	40	47	20	...	38	...	...	...	...	....
...	57	48	63	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	
...	40	37	46	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	Annas 6 to 12
...	32	19	24	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	Do. 8 to 1½ Rs.
...	36	29	37	30	...	36	...	...	...	...	Do 6 to 12
...	38	27	37	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	Do. 8 to 1 R.
...	39	26	34	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	Do. 6 to 12
1	44	32	42	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
...	53	39	43	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
...	25	23	27	13	...	25	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
...	50	33	35	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	Free
...	33	37	46	25	...	33	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	24	19	24	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	....
1	54	40	52	38	...	54	...	...	...	...	Free
...	26	15	20	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	64	68	84	64	...	64	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	22	18	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	32	21	25	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	Annas 6
...	26	20	27	15	...	26	...	...	...	...	Do. 8
...	46	39	48	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	Free
...	18	16	24	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	22	20	22	11	...	22	...	...	...	...	Annas 6
...	496	430	481	496	262	234	...	...	...	...	
76	113	91	114	47	113	...	...	...	...	...	
50	59	54	66	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	34	26	29	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas
...	300	224	264	300	144	156	...	...	...	...	Do.
39	39	34	38	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anna
94	104	114	138	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas
108	125	123	140	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

Receipts. From Government. RS. A. P.	Proceeds of Endowment. RS. A. P.	Local Funds. RS. A. P.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c. RS. A. P.	Fees, Fines, &c. RS. A. P.	Other Sources. RS. A. P.	Total. RS. A. P.	Charges. Current. RS. A. P.	Extraordinary. RS. A. P.	Total. RS. A. P.	Excess of Receipts over Charges. RS. A. P.	Excess of Charges over Receipts. RS. A. P.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost. RS. A. P.	Cost to Government. RS. A. P.	Cost to Local Boards. RS. A. P.	Remarks.
66 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	34 12 0	...	250 12 0	216 0 0	4 6 10	220 6 10	30 5 2	...	13 12 5	4 2 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	540 3 5	...	7 2 0	...	547 5 5	529 3 8	...	529 3 8	18 1 9	...	14 11 3	...	15 0 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	262 6 0	73 4 0	0 15 0	336 9 0	246 1 4	16 4 8	262 6 0	74 3 0	...	7 1 5	...	...	
155 6 6	...	...	174 12 0	263 3 3	294 13 4	888 2 7	732 7 2	89 7 0	821 14 2	66 4 5	...	18 4 3	3 7 3	...	
100 0 0	...	...	156 7 8	55 0 0	...	311 7 8	311 7 8	...	311 7 8	...	...	15 9 2	5 6 0	...	
80 0 0	...	...	55 12 0	106 0 0	...	241 12 0	241 12 0	...	241 12 0	...	...	9 10 9	3 8 2	...	
...	...	532 0 0	33 8 0	51 6 0	...	616 14 0	240 8 0	...	240 8 0	376 6 0	...	10 14 10	...	24 2 11	
...	...	220 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	...	295 0 0	295 0 0	...	295 0 0	...	...	12 4 8	...	9 2 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	School recently opened.
120 0 0	...	...	125 4 0	72 12 0	100 0 0	418 0 0	418 0 0	...	418 0 0	...	...	8 14 4	2 8 10	...	
541 11 2	...	...	654 0 0	421 1 6	...	1,616 12 8	1,411 7 5	80 11 9	1,492 2 5	124 10 3	...	23 10 11	8 9 6	...	
80 10 8	...	...	924 10 1	130 8 0	35 8 0	1,171 4 9	776 14 5	63 9 6	840 7 11	330 12 10	...	18 4 4	1 12 1	...	
80 0 0	...	...	251 4 0	176 6 0	...	507 10 0	208 8 0	65 15 10	274 7 10	233 2 2	...	11 7 0	3 5 4	...	
419 9 0	...	...	782 14 7	160 2 0	...	1,362 9 7	1,342 2 3	20 0 0	1,362 2 3	0 7 4	...	36 13 0	11 5 6	...	
629 11 4	...	...	307 0 0	250 0 0	156 0 0	1,342 11 4	1,342 11 4	...	1,342 11 4	...	...	36 4 7	17 0 3	...	
348 0 0	...	1,655 15 0	...	117 6 0	...	2,121 5 0	693 0 0	488 4 3	1,181 4 3	940 0 9	...	34 11 11	10 3 9	48 11 3	
...	...	1,134 0 8	...	315 10 8	...	1,449 11 4	753 0 0	43 13 9	796 13 9	652 13 7	...	18 15 7	...	27 0 0	
*236 8 0	...	530 12 0	40 15 5	...	3 5 7	811 9 0	811 9 0	...	811 9 0	...	...	18 14 0	5 8 0	12 5 6	* This sum includes portion of money paid by Government in advance to be adjusted when the tax is collected.
*180 0 0	...	220 15 4	...	...	...	400 15 4	400 15 4	...	400 15 4	...	...	14 13 7	6 10 8	8 2 11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entered blank in Financial Return.
*187 8 0	...	179 0 0	...	...	...	366 8 0	366 8 0	...	366 8 0	...	...	7 15 6	4 1 3	3 14 3	
82 8 0	...	252 2 10	...	...	...	334 10 10	334 10 10	...	334 10 10	...	...	13 5 1	3 7 0	10 8 1	
905 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	905 0 0	905 0 0	...	905 0 0	...	...	17 6 6	17 6 6	...	
457 6 3	...	...	155 3 7	...	...	612 9 10	358 6 3	...	358 6 3	254 3 7	...	17 14 9	12 13 11	...	
739 7 5	...	...	840 12 7	121 9 0	...	1,701 13 0	1,778 8 4	...	1,778 8 4	...	76 11 4	21 2 9	8 12 10	...	
272 13 7	...	...	363 15 7	81 10 0	...	718 7 2	717 13 2	...	717 13 2	0 10 0	...	32 10 1	12 6 0	...	
265 8 6	...	...	14 3 7	...	...	279 12 1	279 12 1	...	279 12 1	...	...	11 3 1	10 9 11	...	
238 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	238 8 0	238 8 0	...	238 8 0	...	...	8 13 4	8 13 4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
91 1 1	...	...	170 8 0	80 14 0	...	342 7 1	289 10 8	54 0 5	343 11 1	...	1 4 0	14 5 2	3 11 11	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lately opened.
[illegible],860 5 7	...	...	...	5,385 12 0	...	9,246 1 7	8,671 1 0	218 13 1	8,889 14 1	356 3 6	...	18 7 8	8 0 5	...	
510 8 0	...	...	...	221 7 0	504 6 4	1,236 5 4	1,236 5 4	...	1,236 5 4	...	...	10 13 6	4 7 7	...	
247 14 8	...	...	258 2 5	37 0 0	200 0 0	743 1 1	694 0 0	38 11 0	732 11 0	10 6 1	...	11 1 7	3 12 1	...	
300 0 0	...	...	132 0 0	211 8 0	82 0 0	725 8 0	810 0 0	186 12 11	996 12 11	...	271 4 11	34 5 11	10 5 7	...	
[illegible],508 10 5	...	...	81 2 10	2,870 5 3	...	4,460 2 6	3,696 4 5	93 8 9	3,789 13 2	670 5 4	...	14 5 8	5 11 5	...	
720 0 0	...	...	2,113 7 4	186 13 3	...	3,020 4 7	2,535 13 4	408 1 7	2,943 14 11	76 5 8	...	29 5 5	17 1 8	...	
289 0 0	...	...	...	191 4 0	...	480 4 0	1,242 0 0	71 9 7	1,313 9 7	...	833 5 7	9 8 3	2 1 6	...	
266 0 0	...	...	...	310 2 0	...	576 2 0	1,327 0 0	75 4 8	1,402 4 8	...	826 2 8	10 0 3	1 14 5	...	

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APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Schools of the Middle Class.

Pupils on the close 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.
Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Latin.	
50	54	56	66	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 8 to R. 1 ...
56	63	64	71	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
52	52	42	49	52	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 8 to R. 1 ..
120	120	114	120	120	52							
33	33	29	39	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
59	59	52	59	59	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 8 ...
5	134	99	121	119	57	77	...	...	...	62	...	Rupees 1 to 2½ ...
												Annas 8 to R. 1 ...
15	99	96	113	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	156	137	154	156	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 6 to R. 1½...
...	80	77	85	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 4 to R. 1 ...
10	173	133	164	173	109	64	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 4 to R. 1½...
48	63	55	69	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 8 to R. 1½...
5	271	210	273	271	174	97	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	122	102	105	87	50	...	129	40	20	...	...	Annas 8 to 12 ...
...	101	...	...	101	49	52	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 1 to 12 ...
												.....
24	24	22	25	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	73	58	71	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 1 to 6 ...
...	35	33	41	29	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 4 to 12 ...
21	44	40	47	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 6 to 8 ...
...	15	18	24	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2 to 12 ...
...	179	153	179	142	173	27	...	...	...	...	...	Anna 1 ...
...	24	19	27	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 4 ...
...	36	29	34	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anna 1 ...
...	16	14	15	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 4 ...
...	20	14	17	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anna 1 ...
...	17	11	17	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
												Do. ...
14	201	194	223	201	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	57	57	71	52	46	21	...	...	...	...	...	
...	36	32	43	35	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	½ to 1½ Rs. ...
...	19	17	19	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 8 to 12 ...
...	19	15	19	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 4 to 8 ...
...	23	20	24	10	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	32	25	32	12	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	40	39	42	29	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	17	13	18	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
5	60	50	58	56	55	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	40	34	30	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	40	34	47	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	40	33	36	20	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	55	50	54	20	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	40	34	47	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	32	27	30	20	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	38	33	37	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....

Receipts.									Charges.			Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.		Cost to Local Boards.	Remarks.
From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.							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.	S. A. P.	S. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
381 0 0	... ...	... ...	588 0 6	61 5 6	... ...	1,030 6 0	1,027 8 0	14 0	1,030 6 0	... ...	... ...	15 9 9	5 12 4	... ...				
300 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	345 8 0	... ...	645 8 0	984 0 0	22	1,006 14 6	... ...	... ...	14 2 11	4 3 7	... ...				
715 0 0	... ...	... ...	478 8 0	859 8 0	434 0 0	2,487 0 0	2,484 13 0	49 10	2,534 11 10	... ...	47 11 10	51 11 8	14 9 3	... ...				
*1,936 8 11	7,070 10 9	... ...	5,014 5 4	... ...	4,241 0 6	18,262 9 6	15,074 1 2	2,952 5 6	18,026 14 8	235 10 10	... ...	150 3 7	16 2 2	... ...				
672 0 0	... ...	... ...	229 0 0	198 12 0	144 0 0	1,243 12 0	1,452 12 0	25 0 0	1,477 12 0	... ...	234 0 0	37 14 3	17 3 8	... ...				* This is includes cost of the Female Branch; also Rupees 600, the Charity Grant.
747 14 4	... ...	... ...	229 12 0	857 4 0	... ...	1,834 14 4	1,601 12 1	201 8 6	1,803 14 1	31 0 3	... ...	30 9 0	12 10 9	... ...				
738 0 0	... ...	... ...	148 0 0	1,112 0 0	... ...	1,998 0 0	1,825 15 5	51 7 0	1,877 6 5	120 9 7	... ...	15 8 3	6 1 7	... ...				
989 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	745 8 0	650 0 0	2,384 12 0	2,302 12 0	82 0 0	2,384 12 0	... ...	... ...	21 1 7	8 12 0	... ...				
722 10 8	... ...	... ...	1,306 13 9	742 10 6	... ...	2,772 2 11	2,689 10 11	83 0 0	2,772 2 11	... ...	... ...	18 0 0	4 11 1	... ...				
744 12 0	... ...	... ...	913 15 6	522 1 0	... ...	2,180 12 6	2,180 12 6	... ...	2,180 12 6	... ...	... ...	25 5 9	8 10 6	... ...				
1,228 0 0	... ...	... ...	2,195 0 6	2,104 8 0	... ...	5,527 8 6	5,488 5 6	39 0 0	5,527 8 6	... ...	... ...	33 11 3	7 7 10	... ...				
120 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	168 1 0	... ...	288 1 0	1,022 0 0	... ...	1,022 0 0	... ...	... ...	14 14 7	1 11 9	... ...				
559 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	989 12 0	... ...	1,548 12 0	1,281 5 11	220 0 0	1,501 12 11	46 15 1	740 15 0	5 8 4	2 0 10	... ...				Aided under the Result System.
627 0 0	... ...	... ...	4,348 1 8	263 10 0	96 15 0	5,335 10 8	5,275 12 6	... ...	5,275 12 6	59 14 2	... ...	50 3 11	5 15 7	... ...				Expenditure and Receipts entered against the Higher Class School.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...				
384 0 0	... ...	... ...	572 0 0	108 13 4	144 0 0	1,208 13 4	1,153 0 4	6	1,153 0 4	55 13 0	... ...	46 1 11	15 5 9	... ...				
406 6 0	371 4 9	... ...	151 6 0	303 12 0	5 15 10	1,238 12 7	900 2 8	3 6	966 1 2	272 11 5	... ...	13 9 8	5 11 7	... ...				
126 0 0	... ...	... ...	120 2 0	174 2 0	10 3 5	430 7 5	327 15 0	5 12 41	360 11 11	69 11 6	... ...	8 12 9	3 1 2	... ...				
270 0 0	292 8 0	... ...	... ...	75 12 3	... ...	638 4 3	583 8 0	12 3	638 4 3	... ...	... ...	13 9 3	5 11 11	... ...				
60 0 0	60 0 0	... ...	... ...	8 0 0	... ...	128 0 0	120 0 0	4 6	123 4 6	4 11 6	... ...	5 2 2	2 8 0	... ...				
... ...	228 0 0	369 0 0	... ...	12 10 4	... ...	609 10 4	530 2 7	6 2 0	589 4 7	20 5 9	... ...	3 4 8	... ...	2 0 11				Results' grant paid to it from Local Funds as a Lower-class School.
385 4 6	... ...	41 11 0	... ...	50 14 0	... ...	477 13 6	515 3 3	15 9	575 6 0	... ...	97 8 6	21 5 0	14 4 4	1 8 8				The classification was subsequently altered.
150 0 0	... ...	271 11 3	... ...	98 11 0	... ...	520 6 3	325 0 0	11 11 4	480 11 4	39 10 11	... ...	14 2 3	4 6 7	7 15 10				
65 0 0	... ...	222 1 9	... ...	28 0 0	... ...	315 1 9	295 0 0	16 6	311 10 6	3 7 3	... ...	20 12 5	4 5 3	14 12 11				
99 11 1	... ...	33 10 6	... ...	13 12 0	... ...	147 1 7	101 15 10	... ...	101 15 10	45 1 9	... ...	5 15 11	5 13 10	1 15 8				
88 0 0	... ...	114 0 0	... ...	2 2 0	... ...	204 2 0	176 0 0	26 0 0	202 0 0	2 2 0	... ...	11 14 1	5 2 10	6 11 4				
588 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,732 1 0	669 1 1	2,989 2 1	2,989 1 1	... ...	2,989 1 1	0 1 0	... ...	13 6 6	2 10 1	... ...				
388 0 0	356 10 0	... ...	... ...	152 10 0	... ...	897 4 0	885 12 0	... ...	885 12 0	11 8 0	... ...	12 7 7	5 7 5	... ...				
344 10 6	222 1 6	... ...	... ...	199 14 0	... ...	766 10 0	766 10 0	... ...	766 10 0	... ...	... ...	17 13 3	8 0 3	... ...				
117 0 0																		
95 0 0																		
113 4 0																		
249 0 0																		
277 0 0																		
29 0 0																		
199 0 0																		
169 0 0																		
8 8 0																		
7 8 0																		
8 8 0																		
42 8 0																		
91 0 0																		
86 0 0																		

Particulars reported to be not ascertainable by the Inspector.

Aided under the Results' System.

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APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*) INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools of the Middle Class.

Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year: Others.	Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year: Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year: English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Sanscrit.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
...	16	14	21	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	20	17	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	26	11	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	33	27	33	19	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	28	22	26	...	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	46	38	46	...	34	12	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	25	19	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	25	16	19	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	49	39	45	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	42	30	40	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	45	39	43	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	40	39	43	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	29	28	32	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	29	33	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	54	49	53	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
21	25	23	26	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
...	34	32	34	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
4	88	68	89	61	76	12	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
9	91	73	83	91	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
...	35	26	26	24	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 12 ...
...	13	12	12	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 and 8 ...
...	35	24	30	32	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
...	24	16	25	20	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	32	25	27	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
...	42	27	29	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
...	43	34	44	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
...	14	11	15	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ...
...	26	18	21	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	27	21	27	21	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 12 ...
...	18	14	15	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 and 8...
...	21	18	21	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
...	28	27	35	20	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 and 8...
...	44	31	37	27	38	40	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	23	18	22	8	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	20	17	25	19	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	34	16	26	34	34	12	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	8	12	13	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 ...
...	25	17	19	48	48	25	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 ...
11	48	46	57	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
...	40	23	34	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to R. 1.
2	150	120	125	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8 ...
...	45	30	40	14	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	As 4 ...
...	23	19	21	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8 ...
...	30	23	34	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to ?
...	25	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to
4	134	141	167	134	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to
9	85	69	87	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
10	119	108	133	95	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to Rs. 1

Receipts. From Government. RS.	A.	P.	Proceeds of Endowment RS.	A.	P.	Local Funds RS.	A.	P.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c. RS.	A.	P.	Fees, Fines, &c. RS.	A.	P.	Other Sources. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Current RS.	A.	P.	Charges. Extraordinary RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Excess of Receipts over Charges. RS.	A.	P.	Excess of Charges over Receipts. RS.	A.	P.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost. RS.	A.	P.	Cost to Government. RS.	A.	P.	Cost to Local Boards. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
84	8	0	Particulars reported to be not ascertainable by the Inspector.																																													Aided under the Results' system.
73	0	0																																														
50	8	0																																														
118	8	0																																														
21	0	0																																														
49	12	0																																														
98	0	0																																														
59	0	0																																														
50	0	0																																														
97	0	0																																														
124	8	0																																														
97	0	0																																														
98	8	0																																														
97	0	0																																														
263	8	0																																														
154	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	1	8	56	9	0	...	...	...	407	5	4	407	5	4	...	...	...	407	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	8	5	15	2	...	...	...	
189	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	12	0	123	4	0	...	...	...	518	0	0	518	0	0	...	...	...	518	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	9	5	8	11	...	...	...	
359	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	8	4	283	13	0	...	...	...	812	5	4	812	5	4	...	...	...	812	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	6	4	7	9	...	...	...	
272	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	12	1	410	12	11	...	...	...	804	1	0	804	1	0	...	...	...	804	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	0	3	4	6	...	...	...	
157	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	0	155	11	0	...	...	...	319	1	0	319	1	0	...	...	...	319	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	4	6	0	7	...	...	...	
78	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	0	0	...	...	...	186	0	0	186	0	0	...	...	...	186	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	0	6	8	0	...	...	...	
347	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	0	0	162	3	3	0	12	0	740	3	1	715	13	10	...	...	...	715	15	10	24	3	3	...	...	...	23	13	10	11	9	2	...	...	...	
54	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	12	0	65	12	0	...	...	...	199	8	0	199	8	0	...	...	...	199	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	8	2	2	7	...	...	...	
186	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	12	0	138	4	0	...	...	...	372	0	0	372	0	0	...	...	...	372	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	5	6	14	3	...	...	...	
198	0	0	...	...	...	427	1	10	...	...	...	149	11	4	...	...	...	774	13	2	625	0	0	19	2	8	644	12	8	130	0	6	...	...	...	22	3	9	6	13	3	14	11	8	
220	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	0	0	148	14	10	...	...	...	758	14	10	670	12	0	11	12	10	681	12	10	77	2	0	...	...	...	15	7	11	5	0	0	...	...	...	
82	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	4	0	102	12	0	...	...	...	231	8	0	250	12	0	...	...	...	250	12	0	...	...	...	19	4	0	16	11	6	5	8	0	...	...	...	
162	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	12	0	94	4	0	...	...	...	324	0	0	324	0	0	...	...	...	324	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	10	7	11	5	...	...	...	
116	5	4	...	...	...	310	1	1	...	...	...	95	2	6	6	8	0	528	6	11	475	3	6	21	1	0	496	4	4	31	12	7	...	...	...	18	6	1	4	4	11	11	7	9	
117	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	56	0	0	...	...	...	273	0	0	273	8	5	...	...	...	273	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	2	7	12	10	...	...	...	
155	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	14	4	35	14	0	...	...	...	316	2	5	298	12	7	18	0	0	316	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	10	7	6	4	...	...	...	
304	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	0	6	571	0	0	35	4	0	606	14	7	21	1	11	...	...	...	17	5	5	8	11	2	...	...	...	
132	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	166	6	0	...	...	...	358	6	0	350	10	0	8	6	0	358	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	11	3	9	1	...	...	...	
53	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	7	1	117	12	10	...	...	...	117	10	0	5	13	1	...	...	...	5	5	7	2	7	0	...	...	...	
254	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	14	5	98	8	0	...	...	...	508	12	10	508	12	0	...	...	...	508	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	8	10	2	10	...	...	...	
63	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	12	11	...	...	...	253	12	11	156	12	0	12	0	0	168	0	0	85	12	11	...	...	...	6	7	5	2	6	2	...	...	...	
41	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	12	0	95	8	0	2	12	0	98	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	3	3	2	9	...	...	...	
72	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	2	0	50	2	0	...	...	...	194	4	0	188	4	5	6	0	0	194	0	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	7	12	2	2	14	1	...	...	...	
107	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	14	11	251	10	0	...	...	...	611	10	5	590	8	0	20	12	0	611	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	8	1	14	1	...	...	...	
5	1	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0	30	0	0	261	12	0	231	8	0	30	0	0	261	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	2	1	8	4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	12	0	...	...	...	289	12	0	261	4	0	28	4	0	289	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	0	0	65	0	0	...	...	...	65	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aided under the Result system.
161	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...	341	0	0	341	0	0	...	...	...	341	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	10	7	10	8	...	...	...	
135	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	15	0	202	15	0	...	...	...	202	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	6	3	15	6	...	...	...	Aided under the Result system.
127	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	0	60	0	0	...	...	...	307	0	0	307	0	0	...	...	...	307	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	6	5	8	4	...	...	...	
980	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	1	6	737	1	6	2,417	3	0	2,318	0	0	99	3	0	2,417	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	7	5	13	11	...	...	...	* Of this sum Rs. 600 is from Schwartz' Grant
836	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	10	3	894	14	0	1,996	5	8	1,908	0	0	88	5	8	1,996	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	15	1	9	9	10	...	...	...	
*2,110	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	12	0	1,887	6	0	4,501	10	0	4,179	10	0	322	10	0	4,501	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	13	6	15	13	10	...	...	...	

Private Schoo[ls] of the Middle Class.

Pupils [at the close of] the year — Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year. — English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Sanscrit.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
35	34	50	18	35	...	...	...	...	..	...	As. 1 to 12.	...
53	45	52	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to R. 1	...
21	18	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to R. 1	...
66	61	64	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 and 3	...
38	19	26	27	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1¾	...
20	18	20	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 and 4	...
52	46	54	32	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
536	426	463	536	344	...	...	...	...	...	192	As. 8 to Rs. 1½	...
50	49	63	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8	...
21	13	17	15	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to R. 1	...
17	14	19	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12	...
18	15	17	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8	...
37	39	46	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12	...
74	67	78	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to Rs. 1¼	...
20	17	19	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 12	...
109	81	119	94	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 R. 1	...
108	73	98	90	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 12	...
30	42	56	27	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6	...
49	32	35	25	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12	...
22	23	26	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8	...
30	23	28	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2½ to 8	...
16	21	25	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12	...
20	17	23	14	20	...	...	...	...	..	...	As. 8 to 12	...
49	51	55	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
21	18	20	12	21	...	...	...	...	...	...		
48	50	52	28	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8	...
63	35	54	26	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
112	108	123	100	106	...	...	...	...	...	6		
66	67	79	58	50	...	...	...	...	...	8	Returns not	
42	47	55	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	8		
44	46	60	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	12		
112	87	105	93	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6	...
59	52	55	59	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	
26	24	26	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	..	As. 4 to R. 1	...
28	24	28	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8	...
31	30	31	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	9	....	
26	26	32	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8	...
39	35	41	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8	...
28	26	31	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
29	24	28	24	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 4	...
6	13	16	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 6	...
6	12	16	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 6	...
8	13	14	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
12	11	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 8	...
30	26	32	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 6	...
35	45	65	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 8	...
24	24	26	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	

Receipts. — From Government. (Rs. A. P.)	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. — Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. — Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.	Remarks.
270 0 0	...	...	...	133 8 4	510 0 0	913 8 4	780 0 0	...	780 0 0	133 8 4	...	15 9 7	5 6 5	...	Aided under the Results' System.
392 0 0	...	...	...	324 8 0	174 6 6	890 14 6	890 14 6	...	890 14 6	...	...	16 3 2	7 2 0	...	
130 8 0	...	...	...	106 1 6	...	236 9 6	201 4 [illegible]	...	201 4 0	35 5 6	...	9 9 4	6 3 5	...	
100 0 0	...	...	...	53 6 9	1,474 0 0	1,627 6 9	1,422 14 2	204 8 7	1,627 6 9	...	...	25 6 10	1 9 0	...	
60 0 0	...	...	...	36 0 0	60 0 0	156 0 0	170 0 0	...	170 0 0	...	14 0 0	6 8 7	2 4 11	..	
60 0 0	...	...	...	10 6 0	68 4 0	138 10 0	132 4 0	6 6 0	138 10 0	...	...	6 14 10	3 0 0	...	
120 0 0	...	...	...	159 0 0	361 0 0	640 0 0	640 0 0	...	640 0 0	...	...	11 13 7	2 3 7	...	
2,575 15 8	...	...	57 0 0	4,832 10 0	32 2 5	7,497 12 1	5,526 1 [illegible]	322 14 8	5,848 15 11	1,648 12 2	...	12 10 1	5 9 0	...	
314 13 4	...	...	33 4 0	269 9 0	2 14 0	620 8 4	617 7 11	2 0 5	619 8 4	1 0 0	...	9 13 4	4 15 11	...	
118 14 6	...	...	88 0 0	128 8 0	...	335 6 6	334 14 6	...	334 14 6	0 8 0	...	19 11 2	6 15 11	...	
104 0 0	...	...	73 9 7	116 2 0	0 8 0	294 3 7	288 0 6	6 3 7	294 3 7	...	...	15 7 9	5 7 7	...	
82 15 11	...	...	17 2 9	69 4 0	16 5 2	185 11 10	180 10 2	5 1 8	185 11 10	...	...	10 14 10	4 14 1	...	
380 4 5	...	...	222 10 8	221 4 0	...	824 3 1	802 10 7	21 8 6	824 3 1	...	...	17 14 8	8 4 3	...	
622 4 6	...	...	52 10 6	569 10 0	...	1,244 9 0	1,207 10 6	36 15 0	1,244 9 0	...	...	15 15 4	7 15 8	...	
120 0 0	...	...	...	88 0 0	65 0 0	273 0 0	273 0 6	...	273 0 0	...	...	14 5 11	6 5 1	...	
376 4 11	...	...	104 0 0	258 6 0	100 0 0	838 10 11	840 3 8	...	840 3 8	...	1 8 9	7 1 0	3 2 7	...	
287 3 4	...	...	56 4 0	286 2 0	...	629 9 4	629 6 8	...	629 6 8	0 2 8	...	6 6 9	2 14 11	...	
58 0 0	...	...	...	72 0 0	55 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0	...	185 0 0	...	...	3 4 10	1 0 7	...	
143 0 0	...	...	...	191 0 0	25 0 0	359 0 0	319 0 0	40 0 0	359 0 0	...	...	10 4 1	4 1 4	...	
117 0 0	...	...	...	73 10 0	...	190 10 0	270 0 0	3 14 0	273 14 0	...	83 4 0	10 8 6	4 8 0	...	
90 0 0	...	...	...	125 2 0	3 0 0	218 2 0	180 0 0	4 8 0	184 8 0	33 10 0	...	6 9 5	3 3 5	...	
17 8 0	...	...	...	110 14 0	...	128 6 0	131 8 0	5 6 0	136 14 0	...	8 8 0	5 7 7	0 11 2	...	
60 0 0	...	...	...	96 0 0	...	156 0 0	180 0 0	3 0 0	183 0 0	...	27 0 0	7 15 4	2 9 9	...	
315 0 0	...	...	...	419 8 0	...	734 8 0	615 0 0	37 8 0	652 8 0	82 0 0	...	11 13 10	5 11 8	...	
96 0 0	...	...	...	77 6 0	...	173 6 0	192 0 0	12 0 0	204 0 0	...	30 10 0	10 3 2	4 12 10	...	
91 0 0	...	...	324 15 0	134 12 0	...	550 11 0	579 14 [illegible]	27 9 6	607 7 10	...	56 12 10	11 14 0	1 12 0	...	
38 0 0	...	...	...	73 4 0	...	111 4 0	322 0 [illegible]	...	322 0 0	...	210 12 0	5 15 5	0 11 3	...	Unaided.
received.															
386 8 0	...	...	...	258 6 0	...	644 14 0	566 0 [illegible]	...	566 0 0	78 14 0	...	5 6 3	3 10 11	...	Aided under the Results' System.
256 0 0	...	...	77 8 0	338 0 0	...	671 8 0	934 8 [illegible]	...	934 8 0	...	263 0 0	16 15 10	4 10 6	...	
158 8 0	...	...	...	107 12 0	...	266 4 0	249 0 [illegible]	22 0 6	271 0 6	...	4 12 6	10 6 9	6 1 6	...	Do.
152 0 0	...	...	...	130 0 0	...	282 0 0	282 0 [illegible]	...	282 0 0	...	...	10 1 2	5 6 10	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Newly opened
206 0 0	...	...	...	166 5 0	...	372 5 0	368 0 [illegible]	...	368 0 0	4 5 0	...	11 8 0	6 7 0	...	Aided under the Results' System.
60 0 0	...	...	...	119 9 0	13 0 5	192 9 5	183 0 [illegible]	9 9 5	192 9 5	...	...	4 11 2	1 7 5	...	
72 0 0	...	...	...	83 1 0	1 1 6	156 2 6	147 0 [illegible]	9 2 6	156 2 6	...	...	5 9 2	2 9 2	...	
60 0 0	...	...	...	62 12 0	0 4 0	123 0 0	123 0 [illegible]	...	123 0 0	...	...	4 6 3	2 2 3	...	5 girls are included.
129 0 0	...	...	...	18 13 0	129 0 0	276 13 0	258 0 [illegible]	18 13 0	276 13 0	...	...	17 4 10	8 1 0	...	
84 0 0	...	...	...	18 0 0	84 0 0	186 0 0	168 0 [illegible]	18 0 0	186 0 0	...	...	11 10 0	5 4 0	...	
84 0 0	...	...	...	19 9 6	84 0 0	187 9 6	168 0 [illegible]	19 9 6	187 9 6	...	...	13 6 5	6 0 0	...	
84 0 0	...	...	...	50 11 0	45 4 0	179 15 0	168 0 [illegible]	11 15 0	179 15 0	...	...	14 15 11	7 0 0	...	
48 0 0	...	...	...	36 0 0	60 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	...	144 0 0	...	...	4 8 0	1 8 6	...	
273 14 1	...	...	122 8 0	219 8 0	0 0 7	615 14 8	615 12 0	...	615 12 0	0 2 8	...	10 15 11	4 14 3	...	
120 0 0	...	...	4 8 0	118 12 0	...	243 4 0	243 4 0	...	243 4 0	...	...	9 5 8	4 9 10	...	

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Private Schools of the Middle Class.

Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
		...	33	28	35	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	
35	3	...	15	13	16	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ... ...
53		...	16	15	17	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 8 ... ...
21		...	25	18	21	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 1 R. ...
		...	60	41	50	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ... ...
66		...	15	15	16	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 1 R. ...
38		...	32	35	38	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ... ...
20		...	36	29	30	33	36	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ... ...
52		...	19	19	26	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ... ...
536		...	23	24	28	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ... ...
50		...	35	32	39	32	35	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ... ...
21		...	16	12	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ... ...
17		...	81	42	44	81	81	...	...	...	...	...	.....
18	1	1	20	20	23	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 1½ Rs. ...
37	1	1	10	11	13	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ... ...
74													.....
20													
109		14	344	338	346	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108		8	88	62	81	47	88	...	...	...	...	177	
30		6	65	57	65	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	.....
49		3	31	27	33	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8 ... ...
22			30	42	46	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 & 12 ... ...
30		...	29	27	33	21	29	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1½ ...
16		...	23	16	18	14	23	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 10 ... ...
20		...	36	24	30	18	36	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ... ...
49		...	13	9	10	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 10 ... ...
21		2	94	78	79	94	94	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 & 2 ... ...
48													Rs. 1½ ... ...
63		...	23	25	28	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to Rs. 1½ ...
112		...											
66		...	60	54	60	56	60	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ... ...
426		13	171	132	140	136	165	...	...	...	...	...	
44		...	46	40	44	43	46	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 & 8 ... ...
		...	8	12	16	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 2 ...
112		...	17	12	14	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ... ...
56		...	17	17	17	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to R. 1 ...
26		...	25	22	29	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to R. 1 ...
28		...1	25	29	33	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 & 8 ... ...
30		15	25	24	32	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 & 8 ... ...
26	1	43	35	41	40	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8 ... ...
33	1	31	30	35	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 12 ... ...
20	1	48	30	35	12	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to R. 1 ...
30	...	19	18	19	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ... ...
0	...	19	17	28	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 & 4 ... ...
9	...	19	19	19	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ... ...
		9	10	13	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4, 8, & R. 1 ...
		13	11	11	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ... ...
	M M	32	30	30	21	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4, 6, & 8 ...
													As. 6, 8, & 1 R. ...
													As. 4, 8, & 1 R. ...

Receipts. From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.	Remarks.
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.	
222 0 0	... ...	... ...	76 6 0	166 10 0	... ...	465 0 0	6 0 0	59 0 0	465 0 0	... ...	... ...	13 4 7	6 5 6	... ...	
120 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	57 14 0	65 0 0	242 14 0	240 0 0	2 14 0	242 14 0	... ...	... ...	15 2 10	7 8 0	... ...	
89 8 0	... ...	... ...	7 8 0	90 14 0	... ...	187 14 0	179 0 0	8 14 0	187 14 0	... ...	... ...	11 0 10	5 4 3	... ...	
180 0 0	... ...	... ...	86 14 0	100 10 0	... ...	367 8 0	367 8 0	... ...	367 8 0	... ...	... ...	17 8 6	8 9 2	... ...	
284 13 7	... ...	... ...	125 0 0	362 0 0	15 14 0	787 11 7	637 12 6	8 6 0	646 2 6	141 9 1	... ...	12 14 [illegible]	5 11 2	... ...	
99 5 8	5 1 4	... ...	113 10 0	... ...	... ...	218 1 0	218 1 0	... ...	218 1 0	... ...	... ...	13 10 1	6 3 4	... ...	
220 0 0	45 0 0	... ...	... ...	350 0 0	... ...	457 0 0	457 0 0	2 14 6	479 14 6	35 1 6	... ...	12 10 [illegible]	5 12 8	... ...	
188 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	191 4 0	... ...	329 4 0	325 0 0	3 14 0	328 14 9	9 6 0	... ...	10 15 [illegible]	4 9 7	... ...	
120 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	120 0 0	... ...	240 0 0	240 0 0	... ...	240 0 0	... ...	... ...	9 3 3	4 9 10	... ...	
180 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	204 12 0	... ...	384 12 0	396 0 0	6 0 0	402 0 0	... ...	... ...	14 5 [illegible]	6 6 10	... ...	
220 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	222 2 0	51 6 0	493 8 0	4.0 0 0	3 8 0	493 8 0	... ...	17 4 0	12 10 [illegible]	5 10 3	... ...	
120 0 0	... ...	... ...	34 12 9	94 10 0	... ...	249 6	240 0 0	9 6 9	249 6 9	... ...	... ...	15 9 5	7 8 0	... ...	
450 12 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	337 14 0	112 14 8	901 9 4	865 9 4	6 0 0	901 9 4	... ...	... ...	20 7 10	10 3 11	... ...	
120 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	123 8 0	... ...	243 8 0	243 8 0	... ...	243 8 0	... ...	... ...	11 1 11	5 7 3	... ...	
50 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 14 0	50 0 0	114 14 0	114 14 0	... ...	114 14 0	... ...	... ...	8 13 5	3 13 6	... ...	
								0 0 0	73,351 8 6	9,617 5 7	... ...	227 1 6	166 11 7	... ...	* Aided from other than Educational Funds. Under the Results' System.
53,852 2 0	... ...	... ...	45 0 0	467 0 0	28,604 12 1	82,968 14 1	72,851 8 6	5 6 0	758 0 0	... ...	77 3 9	9 5 9	1 1 1	... ...	
86 8 0	... ...	... ...	468 8 0	125 12 3	... ...	680 12 3	762 0 0	... ...	480 0 0	... ...	276 0 0	7 6 2	0 13 8	... ...	
54 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	150 0 0	... ...	204 0 0	480 0 0	... ...	761 8 0	... ...	... ...	23 1 [illegible]	7 4 4	... ...	
240 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	197 8 0	324 0 0	761 8 0	761 8 0	1 8	728 13 8	13 0 0	... ...	15 13 [illegible]	7 7 9	... ...	
344 6 0	... ...	... ...	73 15 1	323 8 7	... ...	741 13 8	688 12 0	0 0 0	247 0 0	... ...	4 0 0	7 7 9	3 10 2	... ...	
120 0 0	... ...	... ...	3 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	243 0 0	240 0 0	12 6	243 12 6	... ...	3 12 6	13 8 8	6 10 8	... ...	
180 0 0	... ...	... ...	27 0 0	93 0 0	... ...	240 0 0	240 0 0	3 6	581 15 10	... ...	9 9 7	19 6 5	17 4 1	11 1 11	
217 9 9	... ...	333 10 6	... ...	21 2 0	... ...	572 6 3	565 12 4	14 0	231 13 11	3 9 0	... ...	23 3 0	... ...	22 14 6	
... ...	... ...	229 0 11	... ...	6 6 0	... ...	235 6 11	230 15 11	... ...	1,220 4 6	... ...	... ...	15 7 2	4 14 7	... ...	
388 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	392 0 6	440 4 0	1,220 4 6	1,220 4 6	... ...	220 10 0	... ...	... ...	7 14 1	1 15 8	... ...	Aided under the Results' System.
55 8 0	... ...	... ...	36 0 0	129 2 0	... ...	220 10 0	220 10 0	0 0	550 8 0	... ...	... ...	9 2 10	4 8 1	... ...	
270 8 0	... ...	... ...	100 0 0	180 0 0	... ...	550 8 0	490 8 0	... ...	3,730 1 0	3,730 1 0	... ...	25 0 5	2 4 0	... ...	
335 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	935 10 0	... ...	1,270 10 0	3,730 1 0	0 0	264 0 0	2,459 7 0	... ...	6 0 0	3 4 4	... ...	
144 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	120 0 0	... ...	264 0 0	240 0 0	... ...	47 8 0	... ...	... ...	2 15 6	1 7 6	... ...	
23 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	24 0 0	... ...	47 8 0	47 8 0	... ...	249 0 0	... ...	... ...	17 12 7	7 1 2	... ...	
99 0 0	... ...	... ...	50 0 0	100 0 0	... ...	249 0 0	249 0 0	0 0	121 8 0	... ...	... ...	7 2 4	2 14 7	... ...	
49 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	72 0 0	... ...	121 8 0	118 8 0	0 0	237 8 0	... ...	... ...	4 0 10	8 3 0	... ...	
117 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	120 0 0	... ...	237 8 0	227 8 0	... ...	423 6 0	... ...	... ...	12 13 3	4 1 5	... ...	
135 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	64 0 0	224 6 0	423 6 0	423 6 0	... ...	452 10 0	... ...	... ...	14 2 4	3 12 0	... ...	
120 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	82 4 0	250 6 0	452 10 0	452 10 0	0 0	229 8 0	... ...	... ...	5 9 7	2 10 9	... ...	
109 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	120 0 0	... ...	229 8 0	169 8 0	0 0	205 8 0	... ...	... ...	5 13 11	2 7 1	... ...	
85 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	120 0 0	... ...	205 8 0	145 8 0	0 0	210 6 9	... ...	... ...	6 6 9	3 4 7	... ...	
115 0 0	... ...	... ...	15 0 0	80 0 0	... ...	210 0 0	180 0 0	... ...	122 0 0	... ...	... ...	6 6 9	2 13 6	... ...	Aided under the Results' System.
54 0 0	... ...	... ...	20 0 0	48 0 0	... ...	122 0 0	122 0 0	... ...	104 0 0	... ...	... ...	8 11 5	3 2 10	... ...	
89 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 0 0	... ...	104 0 0	104 0 0	0 0	160 8 0	... ...	... ...	8 7 2	3 6 4	... ...	
64 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	96 0 0	... ...	160 8 0	157 8 0	9 0	117 0 0	... ...	... ...	9 0 9	2 8 7	... ...	
33 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	84 0 0	... ...	117 0 0	115 0 0	0 0	133 8 0	... ...	... ...	12 2 2	4 8 0	... ...	
49 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	84 0 0	... ...	133 8 0	127 8 0	0 0	140 0 0	... ...	... ...	4 10 8	2 5 4	... ...	
70 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	70 0 0	... ...	140 0 0	131 0 0								

Private Schools of the Middle Class.

...pils on the ...e end of ...ear. Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
5	27	26	26	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2, 4, 8 ... ...
...	15	15	15	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2, 6, 12 ... ...
...	12	11	12	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8, 12, R. 1... ...
...	18	14	16	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ... ...
...	25	25	25	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4, 8 ... ...
...	17	17	17	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ... ...
1	170	149	168	170	179	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1½ ...
12	86	64	78	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1½ ...
...	25	23	24	20	25	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to R. 1 ... ...
...	22	19	20	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	As 4 to Rs. 1½ ...
...	39	37	41	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ... ...
...	52	51	52	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1½... ...
...	23	17	22	23	23	...	...	...	12	...	As. 6 to Rs. 1½... ...
...	18	18	20	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 & 8 ... ...
...	60	63	78	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ... ...
...	43	37	44	37	43	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ... ...
13	132	118	144	132	132	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to Rs. 1½... ...
...	43	37	39	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 & 12 ... ...
4	40	45	48	39	40	...	...	...	...	...	From 1 Anna to 1 Rupee.
...	27	24	25	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	
...	39	47	52	35	39	...	...	...	...	...	
...	35	20	35	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	
21	21	21	21	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	
40	40	39	43	32	40	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	11	12	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	
31	32	28	30	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	
...	30	35	29	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	
3	67	68	70	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1½... ...
2	79	92	121	51	79	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to R. 1 ... ...
...	68	53	65	68	68	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ... ...
...	14	10	13	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 12 ... ...
1	55	44	52	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	As. 12 & R. 1 ... ...
...	7	11	13	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ... ...
...	17	14	20	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 ... ...
...	21	17	23	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ... ...
...	20	16	22	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ... ...
16	17	16	16	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 & 12 ... ...
...	21	19	22	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	As. 12 & R. 1 ... ...
...	18	14	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ... ...
...	12	12	14	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ... ...
2	20	19	24	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 ... ...
3	27	24	29	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 & R. 1 ... ...
...	14	12	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 ... ...
...	19	14	23	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 12 ... ...
3	143	121	121	143	143	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to R. 1 ... ...
3	55	45	57	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 ... ...

(Amounts below in RS. A. P.)

Receipts. From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.	Remarks.
83 8 0	...	...	30 0 0	72 0 0	...	185 8 0	183 4 0	2 4 0	185 8 0	...	...	7 2 2	3 3 5	...	Aided under the Result System.
60 0 0	...	...	...	74 0 0	...	134 0 0	131 0 0	3 0 0	134 0 0	...	...	8 14 11	4 0 0	...	
33 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	153 0 0	142 8 0	10 8 0	153 0 0	...	...	12 12 0	2 12 0	...	
30 0 0	...	...	...	180 0 0	...	210 0 0	203 3 4	6 12 8	210 0 0	...	...	13 2 0	1 14 0	...	
121 8 0	...	...	...	84 0 0	...	205 8 0	202 8 0	3 0 0	205 8 0	...	...	8 3 6	4 13 5	...	
46 8 0	...	...	...	84 0 0	...	130 8 0	127 8 0	3 0 0	130 8 0	...	...	7 10 10	2 11 9	...	
1,236 10 2	6 2 0	...	...	1,439 8 0	...	2,682 4 2	2,545 15 11	58 14 8	2,604 14 7	77 5 7	...	15 8 1	7 5 9	...	
512 0 6	...	...	80 0 0	575 14 0	...	1,167 14 6	1,249 0 2	20 0 10	1,269 1 0	...	101 2 6	17 6 2	7 0 2	...	
196 8 0	...	...	123 0 0	170 4 0	...	489 12 0	453 0 0	30 0 0	483 0 0	6 12 0	...	19 5 1	8 3 0	...	
120 0 0	...	...	67 4 0	122 6 0	...	309 10 0	304 6 0	4 6 0	3[illegible]8 12 0	0 14 0	...	15 7 0	6 0 0	...	
248 0 3	...	...	...	239 6 0	...	487 6 3	496 0 6	0 10 2	496 10 8	...	9 4 5	12 1 10	6 0 9	...	
330 0 0	44 11 2	...	390 0 0	391 8 0	...	1,156 3 2	777 11 2	6 0 0	783 11 2	372 8 0	...	15 1 1	6 5 6	...	
180 0 0	...	...	48 8 0	132 4 0	6 1 10	366 13 10	365 12 0	...	365 12 0	1 1 10	...	16 10 0	8 2 11	...	
145 12 0	...	...	122 8 0	86 14 10	40 0 0	395 2 10	363 13 9	...	363 13 9	31 5 1	...	18 2 1	7 4 7	...	
270 0 0	...	...	431 6 0	379 12 0	...	1,081 2 0	1,081 2 0	...	1,081 2 0	...	...	13 13 9	3 7 4	...	
310 5 8	...	...	194 12 0	232 4 0	...	737 5 8	650 15 6	...	650 15 6	86 6 2	...	14 2 9	7 0 10	...	
*2,718 0 0	...	...	5,249 0 0	845 4 0	1025 4 6	9,837 8 6	4,538 0 0	50 5 6	4,588 5 6	5,249 0 0	...	31 13 10	18 14 0	...	*Of this sum Rs. 1,200 is drawn from Schwartz's grants.
66 0 8	...	...	168 0 0	97 0 0	...	331 0 8	163 5 3	91 [illegible] 2	255 0 5	76 0 3	...	6 8 8	1 11 1	...	
190 0 0	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	430 0 0	430 0 0	...	430 0 0	...	...	8 15 4	3 15 4	...	Aided under the Result System.
77 8 0	...	...	...	144 0 0	...	221 8 0	221 8 0	...	221 8 0	...	...	8 13 9	3 1 7	...	
134 8 0	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	374 8 0	374 8 0	...	374 8 0	...	...	7 3 3	2 9 5	...	
22 0 0	...	...	...	204 0 0	...	226 0 0	226 0 0	...	226 0 0	...	...	9 0 8	0 14 1	...	Aided under the Result System. Rs. 101-8-0 sanctioned, but not [drawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
200 0 0	...	...	...	20 4 0	...	220 4 0	220 4 0	...	220 4 0	...	...	5 1 11	4 10 5	...	Aided under the Result System.
100 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	220 0 0	220 0 0	...	220 0 0	...	...	18 5 4	8 5 4	...	
181 0 0	...	...	600 0 0	150 0 0	...	931 0 0	931 0 0	...	931 0 0	...	...	31 0 6	6 0 6	...	
†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 249-8-0 sanctioned but not drawn during the year.
324 0 0	1337 0 0	...	...	549 0 0	...	2,210 0 0	1,661 0 0	...	1,661 0 0	549 0 0	...	23 11 8	4 10 0	...	
846 0 0	...	...	711 4 0	241 6 6	...	1,798 10 6	1,817 9 0	3 [illegible] 6	1,821 5 6	...	22 11 0	15 0 10	6 15 10	...	
305 9 3	90 0 0	...	...	437 1 0	...	832 10 3	418 8 0	30 [illegible] 0	449 0 0	383 10 3	...	6 14 6	4 11 3	...	
180 0 0	88 3 0	...	23 0 0	75 0 0	...	366 3 0	366 13 4	6 [illegible] 0	372 15 4	...	6 12 4	28 11 0	13 13 6	...	
244 15 9	...	...	...	307 4 0	76 0 0	628 3 9	555 5 9	79 [illegible] 0	634 7 9	...	6 4 0	12 8 2	4 11 4	...	
176 9 9	141 4 1	...	...	148 14 9	...	466 12 7	313 7 7	1 14 11	315 6 6	151 6 1	...	24 4 2	13 9 4	...	
160 0 0	41 0 0	...	117 10 0	119 0 0	144 2 9	581 12 9	320 0 0	182 [illegible] 6	502 12 6	79 0 3	...	25 2 2	8 0 0	...	
80 0 0	...	...	1,090 4 0	78 0 0	...	1,248 4 0	240 0 0	8 [illegible] 0	248 4 0	1,000 0 0	...	10 12 8	8 7 8	...	
130 0 0	...	...	...	131 0 0	...	261 0 0	260 0 0	1 [illegible] 0	261 0 0	...	...	11 13 9	5 14 6	...	
84 0 0	59 0 0	...	...	25 6 3	...	168 6 3	168 0 0	0 [illegible] 3	168 6 3	...	...	10 8 4	5 4 0	...	
180 0 0	...	...	22 8 0	198 0 0	...	400 8 0	398 0 0	2 [illegible] 0	400 8 0	...	...	18 3 3	8 2 10	...	
120 0 0	42 0 0	...	...	90 0 0	...	252 0 0	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	12 0 0	...	13 5 4	6 10 8	...	
79 12 0	...	...	36 0 0	84 0 0	...	199 12 0	199 12 0	10 5 0	210 4 0	...	10 8 0	15 0 3	5 11 2	...	
68 13 2	...	...	...	60 0 0	20 0 0	148 13 2	148 13 2	...	148 13 2	...	...	6 8 2	2 13 10	...	Aided under the Result System.
48 0 0	...	...	...	85 8 0	0 8 0	134 0 0	128 8 0	5 [illegible] 0	134 0 0	...	...	4 9 11	1 10 5	...	
30 0 0	...	...	...	22 8 0	33 0 0	85 8 0	63 0 0	...	63 0 0	22 8 0	...	4 8 0	2 2 3	...	
120 0 0	...	...	...	208 14 0	...	328 14 0	310 0 0	18 [illegible] 0	328 12 0	0 2 0	...	14 5 1	5 3 6	...	
936 0 0	...	...	1,092 0 0	1,281 12 0	...	3,309 12 0	2,970 0 0	88 [illegible] 0	3,058 0 0	251 12 0	...	25 4 4	7 11 9	...	
130 0 0	...	...	...	161 7 0	262 0 0	603 7 0	442 0 0	...	442 0 0	161 7 0	...	7 12 0	3 2 6	...	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Schools of the Middle Class.

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.	Receipts.												Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.						Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Sanscrit.	Hindustani.	Latin.		From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			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.	
5	22	20	23	22	22								150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0	44	12	0	...	...	...	344	12	0	324	0	0	...	...	...	324	0	0	20	12	0	...	...	...	14	1	5	6	8	4	...	...	...	
11	18	13	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 4 to 8 ...	65	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	40	4	0	75	0	0	180	4	0	138	0	0	42	4	0	180	4	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	0	2	3	9	9	...	...	...	
3	40	38	45	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 4 ...	228	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	12	6	238	0	0	509	12	6	509	12	6	...	...	...	509	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	3	5	1	0	...	...	...	
2	36	30	38	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 8 to 12 ...	210	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0	193	6	0	...	...	...	703	6	0	612	0	0	91	5	0	703	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	1	5	8	5	...	...	...	
2	9	12	16	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupee 1 & ¾ ...	144	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	0	0	43	8	0	...	...	...	379	8	0	336	0	0	43	8	0	379	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	6	9	0	0	...	...	...	
12	87	70	71	43	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 8 to 12 ...	294	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	120	0	0	474	8	0	460	0	0	...	...	...	460	0	0	14	8	0	...	...	...	6	7	8	4	2	4	...	...	...	Aided under the Result System.
...	34	37	55	11	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 12 ...	162	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	12	8	390	0	0	603	12	8	607	5	4	...	...	...	607	5	4	...	...	...	3	8	8	11	0	8	2	15	2	...	...	...	
...	58	52	64	15	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 6 to 12 ...	273	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	12	0	288	0	0	612	12	0	612	12	0	...	...	...	612	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	2	4	4	3	...	...	...	
25	25	23	25	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 8 to 12 ...	54	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	10	0	700	0	0	848	10	0	615	6	5	...	...	...	615	6	5	233	3	7	...	...	...	24	9	10	2	2	6	...	...	...	
12	12	11	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 4 to 8 ...	72	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	0	0	72	0	0	202	0	0	144	0	0	58	0	0	202	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	4	6	0	0	...	...	...	
24	27	25	26	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 8 ...	108	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	111	0	0	219	0	0	219	0	0	...	...	...	219	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	9	4	2	5	...	...	...	
30	30	35	37	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free ...	207	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,569	8	0	1,717	0	0	399	8	0	1,317	8	0	1,717	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	6	6	5	2	9	...	...	...	
20	20	17	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	115	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	8	0	128	8	0	333	0	0	333	0	0	...	...	...	333	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	4	5	12	0	...	...	...	Do. do.
25	25	21	22	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 6 ...	56	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	0	666	8	11	748	0	11	722	8	11	25	8	0	748	0	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	0	0	2	8	9	...	...	...	
25	25	22	24	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free ...	60	0	0	...	...	...	168	0	0	79	10	0	...	...	...	307	10	0	307	10	0	307	10	0	...	...	...	307	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	2	2	8	0	...	...	...	
11	11	10	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 6 to 12 ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	360	0	0	420	0	0	420	0	0	...	...	...	420	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	83	70	77	67	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 8 ...	385	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	80	0	0	1,140	0	0	1,605	8	0	1,605	8	0	...	...	...	1,605	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	7	5	1	7	...	...	...	Do. do.
62	62	70	75	82	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	621	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	1	0	170	8	0	...	...	...	1,183	1	0	660	0	0	523	1	0	1,183	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	4	8	4	7	...	...	...	
31	31	31	31	26	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	320	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	0	0	144	0	0	812	8	0	476	0	0	...	...	...	476	0	0	336	8	0	...	...	...	15	5	11	10	5	5	...	...	...	
												1 Rupee ...																																												
14	52	46	61	52	...	...	52						474	0	0	...	...	...	379	0	0	203	0	0	28	15	0	1,084	15	0	1,119	0	0	1	2	0	1,120	2	0																				
47	130	123	136	106	...	...	130	...	...	...	...		485	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	2	9	377	13	8	1,342	0	5	1,290	8	5	51	8	0	1,342	0	5	...	...	...	35	3	0	18	5	9	7	12	4	...	...	...	
5	123	77	93	100	53	...	112	...	...	...	...	As. 4, 6, 8, & 12.	345	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	0	0	611	14	0	...	...	...	1,034	15	4	920	7	8	273	5	0	1,193	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	11	3	9	1	...	...	...	
76	92	72	97	92	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	As. 4, 8, & 12 ...	663	8	0	140	0	0	...	...	...	290	0	0	325	14	3	219	12	0	1,639	2	3	1,520	13	0	28	2	6	1,548	15	6	90	2	9	158	14	4	12	13	5	3	11	4	...	...	...	
...	50	50	62	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	As. 6, 8, 10, & 11.	510	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	2	0	...	...	...	596	2	0	1,216	0	9	124	2	4	1,340	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	6	6	13	5	...	...	...	
...	55	50	65	55	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	As. 2, 6, 8 & 12 to 1 R.	490	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	4	0	...	...	...	567	4	0	1,104	12	7	31	6	3	1,136	2	10	...	...	...	744	11	1	21	10	0	8	3	7	...	...	...	
...	32	40	53	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	.....	120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	6	0	...	...	...	182	6	0	369	7	4	20	9	0	389	7	4	...	...	...	568	14	10	17	7	8	7	8	7	...	...	...	
...	36	39	44	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	.....	120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	8	0	...	...	...	241	8	0	404	5	7	24	9	0	428	5	7	...	...	...	207	1	4	7	5	7	2	4	3	...	...	...	
...	24	24	29	22	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	8	0	...	...	...	32	8	0	314	2	6	20	12	0	334	2	6	...	...	...	186	13	7	9	11	9	2	11	8	...	...	...	
...	65	49	62	41	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	.....	370	0	0	...	...	...	83	4	0	3	4	0	...	...	...	756	8	0	1,333	6	2	138	14	7	158	3	0	1,114	0	2	...	...	...	301	10	6	11	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	50	40	53	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	.....	301	0	0	...	...	...	746	0	6	1	13	4	...	...	...	1,048	13	10	955	1	7	89						1,723	13	1	...	...	...	715	10	2	23	11	10	10	12	10	1	5	6	
2	72	59	69	70	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	.....	338	0	0	...	...	...	1,446	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,684	13	1	1,634	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590	14	5	...	...	...	65	2	4	21	0	4	5	10	10	14	1	3	
...	62	47	59	62	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	.....	223	12	0	...	...	...	331	0	0	...	...	...	9	8	6	...	...	...	564	4	6	1,590	14	5	...	...	...	78	13	7	...	...	...	39	0	0	24	15	9	3	7	2	20	15	6	
1	50	46	50	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	5	0	0	78	13	7	184	2	9	1,458	13	7	...	...	...	1,026	9	11	26	15	5	3	12	8	5	9	9	
2	55	48	58	55	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	.....	222	8	0	...	...	...	172	6	0	...	...	...	27	2	6	...	...	...	422	0	6	1,274	0	6	...	...	...	3,458	3	3	...	...	...	73	13	7	1	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Opened during the Quarter.
4	27	19	31	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	14	10	...	5	5	733	14	10	...	...	...	1,036	2	9	25	2	3	3	13	5	2	15	6	
...	49	36	48	49	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	.....	80	5	4	...	...	...	69	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	5	4	859	3	11	150	1	6	1,010	1	4	...	...	...	733	14	10	23	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	41	40	46	41	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	.....	86	0	0	...	...	...	195	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	9	9	528	4	0	30						558	15	6	...	...	...	860	12	0	21	0	8	1	10	9	1	7	0	
...	26	24	29	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	.....	106	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	10	8	562	10	11	...	5	0	44	8	0	562	10	11	...	...	...	277	5	9	12	2	5	1	13	11	4	4	0	
2	23	18	38	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	12	0	7						574	1	0	...	...	...	456	0	3	19	6	5	3	10	10	...	...	...	
3	55	42	59	55	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	7	0	1,020	10	5							1,028	2	5	779	1	5	232	10	0	15	1	8	...	...	...	8	15	9	
...	35	25	35	30	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	.....	129	0	0	...	...	...	1,106	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,807	3	10	600	0	0	...	2	0				600	0	0	815	0	0	...	...	...	17	6	9	2	2	11	18	12	0	
7	73	63	72	55	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	.....	200	0	0	...	...	...	1,200	0	0	...	...	...	15	0	0	...	...	...	1,415	0	0	841	12	10	24	3	9	865	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	3	5	11	5	34	4	7	
1	68	42	60	43	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	13	10	865	14	10	856	9	8	44	1	7	901	7	5	...	...	...	0	15	5	12	0	5	...	...	...	2	11	1	
...	46	42	49	25	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	9	4	900	8	0	967	0	0	95			1,062	1	7	...	...	...	851	2	7	15	0	5	...	...	...	5	5	1	
2	48	40	55	45	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	.....	135	0	0	...	...	...	102	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	13	7	851	2	7	...			851	2	7	...	...	...	824	4	0	21	10	9	2	12	1	2	1	7	
3	143	96	148	143	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	.....	92	0	0	...	...	...	283	6	4	...	...	...	0	8	0	6	4	3	382	2	7	1,044	5	6	...			1,044	5	6	...	...	...	469	0	0	15	7	7	1	10	9	5	2	5	
												As. 4, 6, & 8 ...	64	8	0	...	...	...	634	12	0	...	...	...	345	1	6	...	...	...	1,044	5	6	1,044												...	...	...	8	13	7	0	8	9	5	6	1	

APPENDIX B.—(*Concluded.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Private Schools

Others.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year: English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Greek.	Latin.	Sanscrit.	Hindustani.	Arabic.	Uriya.	Persian.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	139	167	167	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
1	74	85	97	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 12 ...
	107	128	136	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
1	88	98	106	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6, 8, 10 to R. 1
..	59	77	36	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1, 2, 3, 4 ...
..	37	52	34	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
2	25	85	24	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
1	34	49	35	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
2	20	28	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
3	63	76	51	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
2	26	25	16	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
2	25	39	17	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
2	10	18	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
1	95	122	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
8	80	81	56	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 ...
6	31	37	9	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. 1 ...
3	24	26	28	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
	24	29	21	...	...	...	29	11	...	12	...	...	...	...	As. 2, 3, & 4 ...
1	6,881	20,722	16,690	10,887	5,378	1,992	767	11	10	309	406	20	176	40	

Receipts: From Government. (Rs. a. p.)	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges: Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil: Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.	Remarks.
356 0 0	...	...	...	66 4 0	1,080 0 0	1,502 4 0	1,308 [illegible] 0	3[illegible]0 0 0	1,668 3 0	...	165 15 0	9 15 10	2 2 1	...	
...	...	...	...	178 2 0	246 14 6	425 9 6	797 [illegible] 6	[illegible]5 0 0	832 8 6	...	407 8 0	9 12 8	...	...	
...	650 0 0	...	...	480 0 0	...	1,130 0 0	984 [illegible] 0	1[illegible]6 0 0	1,180 0 0	...	50 0 0	9 3 6	...	...	
340 0 1	...	...	110 9 7	465 13 0	...	916 6 8	916 [illegible] 8	...	916 6 8	...	...	9 5 7	3 7 6	...	
849 6 8	...	453 8 11	...	43 2 0	...	1,346 1 7	1,074 [illegible] 0	1[illegible]8 9 9	1,183 8 9	162 8 10	...	15 5 11	11 0 6	5 14 3	
81 9 5	...	538 0 3	...	50 5 0	...	669 14 8	878 [illegible] 3	1[illegible]9 7 3	1,067 13 6	...	397 14 10	20 8 7	1 9 1	10 5 6	
98 7 0	...	145 6 1	...	27 8 11	...	271 6 0	684 [illegible] 5	1[illegible]5 2 7	819 3 0	...	547 13 0	23 6 6	2 13 0	4 2 5	
109 6 10	...	251 14 4	...	36 8 0	...	397 13 2	467 [illegible] 7	1[illegible]3 10 2	591 3 9	...	193 6 7	12 1 1	2 3 8	5 2 3	
...	...	69 5 4	...	13 4 0	...	82 9 4	145 [illegible] 10	[illegible] 0 0	177 3 10	...	94 10 6	6 5 3	...	2 7 7	
...	...	621 0 11	...	52 11 0	...	673 11 11	45[illegible] 1	[illegible] 9 1	570 15 2	102 12 9	...	7 8 2	...	8 2 9	
...	...	353 11 3	...	5 2 0	...	358 13 3	29[illegible] 10	[illegible] 1 8	376 9 6	...	17 12 3	15 1 0	...	14 2 4	
...	...	367 15 2	...	16 1 0	...	384 0 2	31[illegible] 10	[illegible] 0 8	395 0 6	...	11 0 4	10 2 1	...	9 6 11	
...	...	42 3 2	...	2 2 0	...	44 5 2	11[illegible] 2	[illegible] 2 2	149 5 4	...	105 0 2	8 4 9	...	2 5 6	
...	246 1 6	...	13 15 0	376 11 0	48 0 0	684 11 6	1,09[illegible] 0	[illegible] 6	1,092 11 6	...	408 0 0	8 5 4	...	...	
...	...	...	...	204 0 0	...	204 0 0	20[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	402 8 0	...	198 8 0	4 15 6	...	...	
91 0 0	...	...	...	52 5 2	...	143 5 2	35[illegible] 9	[illegible] 0	360 7 9	...	217 2 7	9 11 10	2 7 4	...	Aided under the Result System.
120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	3,47[illegible] 11	...	3,474 2 11	...	3,354 2 11	133 9 11	4 9 10	...	
69 0 0	...	...	...	51 0 0	...	120 0 0	10[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	138 0 0	...	18 0 0	4 12 2	2 6 1	...	
1,49,381 1 6	12,536 10 1	23,319 8 1	57,133 0 9	72,284 11 2	60,289 8 3	3,74,944 7 10	3,45,60[illegible] 3	18,[illegible] 2	3,63,692 4 5	31,436 9 1	23,268 9 8	...	...	...	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Schools of the Lower Class.

Others.	Average Daily Attendance.	Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year. Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fees.
1	...	...	156	128	141	30	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1	...	...	218	175	192	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2	...	...	367	320	361	...	...	212	...	...	155	...	...	.....
1	...	...	122	127	152	...	...	108	...	...	14	...	...	.....
2	...	...	116	120	138	...	...	71	...	...	33	12	...	.....
2	...	...	54	56	66	14	...	42	...	...	30	...	...	.....
2	...	...	580	496	553	...	...	515	...	...	65	...	...	.....
2	...	...	243	242	291	...	...	28	...	...	207	8	...	.....
2	...	...	56	55	66	8	...	44	...	...	12	...	...	.....
1	...	...	37	38	48	...	...	25	...	...	12	...	...	.....
3	...	...	366	302	328	216	...	349	...	...	...	...	...	.....
6	...	...	231	224	271	10	...	113	...	...	100	18	...	.....
4	...	...	344	285	336	15	...	344	...	...	...	...	...	.....
7	...	...	62	54	65	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	Generally between 1 and 8 annas.
1	...	...	347	289	332	2	...	347	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	237	188	242	...	...	236	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	12	65	47	55	8	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	669	533	636	175	...	669	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	11	11	13	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	5	118	116	136	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	23	136	106	122	45	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	285	223	276	23	...	285	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	16	13	17	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	21	11	15	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	112	87	105	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	79	52	70	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	

Receipts. From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.	Remarks.
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.	
*57 0 0	...	166 4 0	...	...	...	223 4 0	223 4 0	...	223 4 0	...	...	1 9 4	0 6 5	1 8 0	Result System. Of these 1 school unaided and two girls studying Telugu and English. * Drawn in 1871-72 for the previous year.
...	...	250 0 0	...	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	...	...	1 11 5	...	1 11 5	R. S. Of these 2 schools unaided.
...	...	310 8 0	...	...	...	310 8 0	310 8 0	...	310 8 0	...	...	1 10 8	...	1 10 8	R. S. Do. 8 do. do.
...	...	134 0 0	...	...	...	134 0 0	134 0 0	...	134 0 0	...	...	0 15 6	...	0 15 6	R. S. Do. 1 do. do. and one girl reading Telugu.
...	...	175 8 0	...	...	...	175 8 0	175 8 0	...	175 8 0	...	...	1 4 4	...	1 4 4	R. S.
...	...	77 0 0	...	...	...	77 0 0	77 0 0	...	77 0 0	...	...	1 2 8	...	1 2 8	R. S.
...	...	914 0 0	...	...	...	914 0 0	914 0 0	...	914 0 0	...	...	1 15 1	...	1 15 1	R. S. Of these 4 schools unaided and 1 girl, Sudra.
...	...	375 12 0	...	...	...	375 12 0	375 12 0	...	375 12 0	...	...	1 4 7	...	1 4 7	R. S. One girl reading Telugu.
...	...	28 0 0	...	...	...	28 0 0	28 0 0	...	28 0 0	...	...	0 10 11	...	0 10 11	R. S. Of these 1 school unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. S. Of these 1 school unaided and 2 girls reading Telugu.
...	...	797 0 0	...	...	...	797 0 0	797 0 0	...	797 0 0	...	...	3 1 5	...	3 1 5	R. S. Three schools unaided and 4 girls studying Telugu and English and 1 school abolished.
...	...	348 0 0	...	...	...	348 0 0	348 0 0	...	348 0 0	...	...	1 7 9	...	1 7 9	R. S. Of these 2 schools unaided and 2 girls reading Telugu.
...	...	124 0 0	...	492 0 0	252 0 0	868 0 0	868 0 0	...	868 0 0	...	...	2 9 4	...	0 5 11	Of these 3 schools unaided and 4 girls, Brahmin.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	317 0 0	786 8 8	412 0 0	189 8 0	1,705 0 8	1,705 0 8	...	1,705 0 8	...	...	4 7 11	...	0 13 5	Of these 3 schools unaided.
...	...	18 8 0	160 0 0	301 0 0	163 8 0	638 0 0	638 0 0	...	638 0 0	...	...	2 10 2	...	0 0 11	
...	...	1180 8 0	454 2 0	1,268 0 0	788 15 5	3,691 9 5	3,691 9 5	...	3,691 9 5	...	...	4 15 11	...	1 9 7	Of these 3 schools unaided, 1 school return not furnished, 39 girls Brahmins and Sudras.
...	...	199 0 0	120 0 0	16 8 0	...	245 8 0	245 8 0	...	245 8 0	...	...	18 14 2	...	8 6 2	Of these 1 school unaided and 1 school return not furnished.
...	...	550 0 0	1,036 0 9	476 0 0	103 8 0	2,165 8 0	2,165 8 0	...	2,165 8 0	...	...	7 4 3	...	1 13 6	Of these 3 schls. unaided and 2 schls. returns not furnished (10 girls, Christians, Brahmins, &c.) 36 Girls (1 Native Christian, 12 Europeans, and 7 Sudras) studying Telugu.
...	...	460 12 0	967 0 0	465 0 0	182 4 0	2,075 0 0	2,075 0 0	...	2,075 0 0	...	...	6 0 6	...	1 5 5	1 Schl. unaided, and 13 gls. Dums, Sudras, Banians, studying Telugu.
...	...	35 8 0	60 0 0	10 0 0	1 12 0	107 4 0	107 4 0	...	107 4 0	...	...	3 4 11	...	2 1 5	One girl, Sudra, reading Telugu.
...	...	25 8 0	...	15 0 0	10 0 0	50 8 0	50 8 0	...	50 8 0	...	...	3 5 10	...	1 11	2 schls. unaided & 3 girls, Brahmin and Sudras, reading Telugu and 1 schl. return not furnished.
...	...	119 4 0	24 0 0	180 0 0	69 0 0	392 4 0	392 4 0	...	392 4 0	...	...	3 11 9	...	1 3 2	Two schools unaided and 2 girls, Brahmins, Sudras, reading Telugu.
...	...	13 0 0	...	125 2 8	48 8 0	186 10 8	186 10 8	...	186 10 8	...	...	2 10 8	...	0 3 0	

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173.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Schools of the Lower Class.

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.
Boys.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalim.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	
...	...	73	58	77	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	159	107	138	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	Generally between 1 & 8 As.
...	...	264	200	238	...	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	...	64	54	63	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	...	22	19	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	35	28	36	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	15	16	22	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 & 8 ...
...	...	26	17	25	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	702	328	420	42	...	702	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	674	417	543	46	...	674	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	567	430	567	205	...	567	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	230	160	249	47	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	201	148	208	43	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	90	65	83	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	226	158	216	...	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	140	114	140	18	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	435	308	435	36	...	435	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	84	48	65	41	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	125	89	122	29	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	139	95	118	14	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	51	41	51	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	157	93	126	157	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	330	258	312	47	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	60	48	57	...	...	60	...	...	...	67	...	.....
...	...	639	539	604	34	...	639	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	252	194	225	63	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	88	78	108	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	33	31	33	15	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	94	51	62	40	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	147	119	148	8	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	15	10	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2 & 12 As. ...
...	...	52	32	49	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	...	101	75	96	49	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
													Do. ...
													Do.
													Do.

Receipts.																		Charges.									Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	318	12	0	...	...	...	281	8	0	107	0	0	707	4	0	707	4	0	...	...	...	707	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	10	...	...	...	1	8	8	3 schools unaided, 1 return not furnished, and 2 girls (Sudras) reading Telugu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	285	0	0	119	0	0	482	0	0	119	0	0	1,005	0	0	1,005	0	0	...	...	...	1,005	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	1	3	2	10 girls (Sudras) reading Telugu. 2 schools unaided and 6 girls (Brahmins and Sudras) reading Telugu.
*74	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	8	0	59	4	0	269	12	0	269	12	0	...	...	...	269	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	1	10	...	...	...	...	*Paid under Orders of Government, dated 7th February 1872, No. 128.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	0	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	0	0	70	0	0	...	...	...	70	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	11	...	...	...	1	9	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	128	8	0	...	...	...	156	0	0	...	...	...	284	8	0	284	8	0	...	...	...	284	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	5	...	...	...	3	9	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	0	0	65	0	0	...	...	...	65	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	3	...	...	...	2	15	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...	...	...	84	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	9	...	...	...	3	5	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	520	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	13	10	2,912	14	6	80	4	0	2,993	2	5	...	...	...	2,472	4	7	7	2	0	...	...	...	1	3	12	12 of these were opened in the quarter as per 4th Quarterly Return furnished.
...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	8	4,583	15	3	33	7	0	4,617	6	3	...	...	...	4,550	2	7	8	8	1	...	...	...	6	2	0	5 of these were opened in the quarter as per 4th Quarterly return furnished.
...	...	...	...	...	...	550	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,735	6	1	2,285	9	4	2,285	9	4	...	...	...	2,285	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	7	...	...	...	0	6	7	2 new schools brought on return during the quarter.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 new School brought on return during the quarter.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1202	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	893	4	3	2,095	5	0	2,095	6	0	...	...	...	2,095	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	0	...	...	...	1	4	5	Opened during the 4th Quarter.
...	...	...	...	...	...	551	12	6	626	7	6	150	4	0	1,511	9	3	2,840	0	2	2,500	6	9	339	10	0	2,840	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	3	...	...	...	2	6	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	570	0	0	...	...	...	714	6	0	38	2	1	1,322	8	1	1,256	7	9	66	6	4	1,322	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	10	...	...	...	1	13	3	3 girls reading Telugu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	8	0	...	...	...	84	0	0	...	...	...	184	8	0	184	8	0	...	...	...	184	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	9	...	...	...	1	12	3	1 girl reading Telugu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,139	4	0	...	...	...	2,116	0	0	...	...	...	3,255	4	0	3,255	4	0	...	...	...	3,255	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	1	13	9	17 girls reading Telugu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	867	0	0	192	0	0	1,072	0	0	...	...	...	2,131	0	0	2,131	0	0	...	...	...	2,131	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	6	...	...	...	3	13	8	1 school amalgamated with the Union School opened at Alamur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	157	8	0	...	...	...	310	0	0	85	8	0	553	0	0	553	0	0	...	...	...	553	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	11	...	...	...	1	7	4	3 girls reading Telugu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	168	8	0	180	0	0	120	0	0	...	...	...	463	8	0	451	8	0	12	0	0	463	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	9	...	...	...	2	15	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	112	8	0	...	...	...	254	4	0	...	...	...	366	12	0	360	12	0	6	0	0	366	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	7	...	...	...	1	13	0	4 girls reading Telugu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	288	4	0	...	...	...	595	8	0	...	...	...	883	12	0	883	12	0	...	...	...	883	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	6	...	...	...	1	15	2	2 girls reading Telugu and 2 schools amalgamated with senior schools.
																		58	0	0	58	0	0	...	...	...	58	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0	...	...	...	42	0	0	...	...	...	208	8	0	208	8	0	...	...	...	208	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	8	0	...	...	...	147	0	0	...	...	...	660	0	0	630	0	0	30	0	0	660	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	0	...	...	...	2	5	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	225	0	0	96	0	0	315	6	0	23	10	0																												

Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year. Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
				Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.								
...	13	12	16	9	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	17	14	16	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	26	20	24	22	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	304	222	305	13	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	757	562	734	78	...	757	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	140	97	139	19	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	201	151	198	28	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	96	78	94	89	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	73	43	52	73	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	6	5	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	72	23	As. 3 to 6 ...
...	25	19	24	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	32	25	30	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	875	733	813	...	...	164	...	711	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8 ...
...	156	134	140	6	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	454	375	427	...	...	439	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	50	24	27	...	...	36	...	15	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	831	708	793	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	592	497	570	...	...	...	...	762	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	626	516	575	23	...	573	...	592	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	242	185	218	...	...	242	...	...	...	53	...	Do. ...
...	329	253	298	...	...	329	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	417	328	350	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	98	67	91	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	224	157	208	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	739	580	649	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	456	340	370	...	...	456	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	692	610	614	...	...	692	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	904	774	785	...	...	904	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	439	387	395	...	...	439	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	1,099	996	1,015	...	...	1,109	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	349	290	288	...	...	349	...	...	...	...	...	.....

TABLE IX.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
										Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.								
	Second Division.—(*Concluded.*)																	
Nellore District.	Village Schools (52)	Ongole Taluq ...	.....	1,037	13	...	1,050	805	973	...	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Do. (43)	Kundakur do. ...	.....	680	14	...	694	546	670	6	...	688	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Do. (29)	Cavally do. ...	.....	383	8	...	391	305	387	...	...	391	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Do. (59)	Nellore do. ...	.....	1,311	49	2	1,452	1,065	1,206	233	...	1,439	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Do. (16)	Atmakur do. ...	.....	211	...	...	211	158	182	...	...	211	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Do. (46)	Gudur do. ...	.....	555	6	...	561	445	533	...	...	561	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Third Division.																	
Madras District.	Free Church Mission School ...	Wallajahbad ...	1856 closed 1865 & re-opened 1869.	85	...	...	85	62	69	32	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 & 4 As. ...
	Do.	Rajampetta ...	——— 1867	73	...	...	73	35	49	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do.	Iyempetta ...	——— 1868	46	...	...	46	29	39	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Christn. Ver. Education Society's Sch.	Rayapetta ...	— April 1868	26	1	28	55	35	48	8	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pies to 1 A. ...
	Do. do. ...	Kalimanchary ...	— May 1867	32	...	10	42	33	41	7	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Church of Scotland Mission School.	Washermanpett Branch.	.....	67	...	...	67	60	65	67	21	46	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 8 As. ...
	London Mission School	Kossapetta ...	——— 1862	60	...	10	70	50	67	70	60	10	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do	Perambore ...	——— 1866	32	2	3	37	28	34	37	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Vepery Tope ...	Before 1802	39	3	40	82	70	85	70	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 4 As. ...
	Church of Scotland Mission School.	Chintadripett ...	.....	57	...	14	71	54	72	18	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 3 P. to 2 As.
	Do. do. ...	Do. Bazaar ...	.....	47	7	9	63	54	57	10	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do. do. ...	Washermanpettah ...	.....	21	5	...	26	19	21	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do. do. ...	Kilpauk ...	.....	18	7	6	31	27	31	5	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do. do. ...	Black Town ...	.....	27	...	13	40	32	40	6	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do. do. ...	Tondiarpett ...	.....	25	3	...	28	22	26	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do. do. ...	Tinnanore ...	.....	41	...	...	41	37	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do. do. ...	Chittakundoo ...	.....	41	...	...	41	36	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do. do. ...	Thandani ...	.....	40	...	...	40	30	34	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do. do. ..	Thousand Lights ...	.....	26	...	4	30	22	31	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Do. do. ...	Egmore ...	.....	21	...	5	26	27	33	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
	Hindu Union School	Madras ...	.....	62	...	...	62	57	60	62	31	29	...	...	...	...	...	1 R. ...
	Village School	Perambore ...	.....	25	...	...	25	21	23	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. ...
	Do.	Thondamundalum ...	.....	82	...	...	82	68	59	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 8 As. ...
	Village Schools (2)	Madras ...	.....	82	...	...	82	72	76	60	30	50	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Do. (54)	Saidapett Talûq ...	.....	1,196	41	4	1,241	1,124	1,233	85	1,137	108	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Do. (61)	Conjeveram do. ...	.....	1,696	25	20	1,741	1,306	1,618	142	1,477	292	...	...	...	...	...	.....

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 Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.			Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.				Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.				
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
... ...	... ...	1,148 1 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Of these 19 schools are unaided & 12 girls are Sudras & Brahmins.
... ...	... ...	502 2 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Of these 21 schools are unaided & 9 girls are Sudras & Brahmins.
... ...	... ...	302 9 9	1026 0 0	7,400 0 0	... ...	13,463 14 3	16,802 14 3	... ...	... ...	16,802	3	3,339 0 0	5 15 1	... ...	0 9 7	Of these 15 schools are unaided & 2 girls are Sudras & Brahmins
... ...	... ...	2,566 5 5																				
... ...	... ...	78 4 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Of these 11 schools are unaided and 2 girls are Hindus.
... ...	... ...	440 7 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Of these 26 schools are unaided and 13 girls are Hindus.
... ...	... ...	275 0 0	358 11 6	149 0 0	... ...	782 11 6	782 11 6	... ...	... ...	783	5	... ...	11 5 6	... ...	3 15 9	Aided under the Results' System.
... ...	... ...	77 0 0	359 7 9	51 0 0	... ...	487 7 9	487 7 9	... ...	... ...	487	3	... ...	9 15 2	... ...	1 9 1	
... ...	... ...	55 0 0	106 0 3	59 0 0	... ...	220 0 3	220 0 3	... ...	... ...	220	0	... ...	5 10 3	... ...	1 6 7	
... ...	... ...	30 0 0	178 8 5	8 11 7	... ...	217 4 0	217 4 0	... ...	... ...	217	0	... ...	4 8 5	... ...	0 10 0	
... ...	... ...	30 0 0	204 6 10	7 9 2	... ...	242 0 0	242 0 0	... ...	... ...	242	0	... ...	5 14 5	... ...	0 11 8	
... ...	... ...	128 0 0	... ...	280 12 0	39 4 0	448 0 0	448 0 0	... ...	... ...	448	0	... ...	6 14 3	... ...	1 15 6	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	219 2 0	372 8 11	591 10 11	591 10 11	... ...	... ...	591	0	... ...	8 13 3	... ...	... ...	This school is unaided.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	85 15 0	220 1 0	306 0 0	306 0 0	... ...	... ...	306	0	... ...	9 0 0	... ...	... ...	Do.
... ...	558 2 0	... ...	... ...	51 15 0	528 0 0	1,138 1 0	1,086 2 0	33 11 6	1,119	1,119	3	... ...	13 2 9	... ...	... ...	Do.
... ...	... ...	228 4 0	492 13 4	31 5 4	... ...	752 6 8	690 6 0	62 0 8	752	752	18 3 6	... ...	10 7 2	... ...	3 2 9	
... ...	... ...	51 8 0	168 9 9	10 12 0	... ...	230 13 9	203 4 0	27 10 8	230	230	8	0 0 11	4 0 9	... ...	0 14 5	
... ...	... ...	20 0 0	166 2 0	3 14 10	... ...	190 0 10	169 14 0	20 12 10	190	190	0	... ...	9 0 9	... ...	0 15 3	
... ...	... ...	23 8 0	126 2 6	5 1 2	... ...	154 11 8	133 15 0	20 12 8	154	154	8	... ...	4 15 10	... ...	0 12 1	
... ...	... ...	32 8 0	116 13 0	7 11 8	... ...	157 0 8	125 6 0	31 10 8	157	157	8	... ...	3 14 9	... ...	0 13 0	
... ...	... ...	20 0 0	83 2 0	3 11 5	... ...	106 13 5	93 0 0	13 13 5	106	106	5	... ...	4 1 9	... ...	0 12 4	
... ...	... ...	41 8 0	39 5 0	1 8 0	... ...	82 5 0	71 8 0	10 13 0	83	83	0	... ...	2 0 2	... ...	1 0 2	
... ...	... ...	26 8 0	54 9 0	1 4 0	... ...	82 5 0	71 12 0	10 9 0	82	82	0	... ...	2 0 2	... ...	0 10 4	
... ...	... ...	27 0 0	47 13 0	1 0 0	... ...	75 13 0	65 8 0	10 5 0	76	76	0	... ...	2 3 8	... ...	0 12 8	
... ...	... ...	... ...	61 5 4	0 12 3	... ...	62 1 7	53 5 4	8 12 3	62	62	7	... ...	2 0 0	... ...	... ...	Unaided.
... ...	... ...	39 8 0	106 12 6	7 2 6	... ...	153 7 0	134 4 0	19 3 0	153	153	10	... ...	4 10 5	... ...	1 3 1	
... ...	... ...	97 0 0	... ...	744 14 0	... ...	841 14 0	821 14 0	20 0 0	841	841	0	... ...	14 0 6	... ...	1 9 10	
... ...	... ...	53 0 0	... ...	60 0 0	... ...	113 0 0	113 0 0	... ...	113	113	0	... ...	4 14 7	... ...	2 4 10	
... ...	77 1 2	... ...	58 0 0	279 2 0	26 6 0	431 9 2	454 15 5	51 11 7	506	506	0	75 1 10	8 9 5	... ...	... ...	Rs. 156 sanctioned, but not drawn during the year.
... ...	... ...	147 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	147 0 0	147 0 0	... ...	147	147	0	... ...	2 10 9	... ...	2 10 9	Of these 9 are Sudra girls reading Tamil. Rupees 50 not drawn during the year.
... ...	... ...	668 4 0	90 0 0	2,769 8 0	279 3 0	3,806 15 0	3,806 15 0	... ...	3,806	3,806	0	... ...	5 2 9	... ...	0 14 6	Of these 27 schools are unaided, and 11 girls are Brahmins and Sudras.
... ...	... ...	608 0 0	... ...	4,127 14 0	339 0 0	5,074 4 0	5,074 4 0	... ...	5,074	5,074	0	... ...	21 2 9	... ...	2 3 11	Of these 19 schools are unaided and 5 are Siva Brahmins and Sudra girls.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Schools of the Lower Class.

[cut off]	Number of Pupils on Rolls at the end of the Year. Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
..8	10	...	1,428	1,294	1,293	63	1,165	308	...	...	...	...
1.9	1	...	200	182	184	...	38	162	...	...	...	...
..9	4	...	433	343	419	21	388	53	...	...	...	...
..4	...	4	48	42	44	20	48	...	...	...	...	...
8.9	14	109	1,962	1,700	1,918	218	1,962	...	...	...	...	...
..1	3	...	324	284	323	91	324	...	...	...	...	...
..8	10	...	328	282	324	28	328	...	...	...	...	...
..4	1	...	215	195	212	31	215	...	...	...	...	...
..4	11	8	793	689	801	67	792	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	11	...	1,446	1,202	1,461	103	1,446	...	...	...	...	...
..1	24	...	745	607	755	111	656	97	...	...	...	...
5.2	129	...	721	591	704	...	708	13	...	...	...	...
..2	...	...	52	41	51	...	52	...	...	...	...	...
..9	4	...	393	318	414	...	393	...	...	...	...	...
..8	...	...	178	144	170	...	178	...	...	...	...	...
..5	94	...	1,289	1,025	1,274	10	1,252	37	...	...	...	...
741	48	...	589	490	563	20	282	336	...	...	...	...
113	..	...	113	90	122	8	5	108	...	...	...	...
3.4	...	...	314	255	315	...	191	123	...	...	...	...
..3	...	...	33	25	29	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
1.4	...	...	124	99	126	...	30	86	...	...	...	...
...	33	...	33	27	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.291	37	13	1,346	1,069	1,277	41	1,240	29	...	...	33	...
381	11	6	398	314	388	41	385	35	...	...	...	...
432	...	...	432	325	373	6	432	...	...	...	...	...
255	2	...	357	246	255	6	251	14	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	46	42	49	...	11	35	...	...	...	...
250	10	13	273	250	264	36	262	13	...	...	...	...
.7	...	...	27	24	28	...	...	27	...	...	...	...

Receipts. From Government. RS. A. P.	Proceeds of Endowment. RS. A. P.	Local Funds. RS. A. P.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c. RS. A. P.	Fees, Fines, &c. RS. A. P.	Other Sources. RS. A. P.	Total. RS. A. P.	Charges. Current. RS. A. P.	Extraordinary. RS. A. P.	Total. RS. A. P.	Excess of Receipts over Charges. RS. A. P.	Excess of Charges over Receipts. RS. A. P.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost. RS. A. P.	Cost to Government. RS. A. P.	Cost to Local Boards. RS. A. P.	Remarks.
...	...	76 8 0	366 0 0	2,767 12 0	241 8 0	3,451 12 0	3,451 12 0	...	3,451 12 0	...	...	6 6 10	...	0 2 3	Of these 39 schools are unaided, 1 and 10 girls are Sudras and Brahmins.
...	...	37 0 0	...	458 0 0	45 0 0	540 0 0	540 0 0	...	540 0 0	...	...	4 3 6	...	0 4 7	Of these 3 schools are unaided and 5 girls are Brahmins and Sudras reading Telugu.
...	...	...	84 0 0	780 0 0	46 8 0	910 3 0	910 8 0	...	910 8 0	...	...	16 13 9	...	...	Of these 12 schools are unaided and 4 girls are Sudras reading Telugu.
...	...	...	...	86 0 0	...	86 0 0	86 0 0	...	86 0 0	...	...	1 15 3	...	...	Unaided.
159 4 0	...	1,872 12 0	107 0 0	2,858 2 0	769 0 0	5,766 2 0	5,604 7 0	161 [illegible]	5,766 2 0	...	...	5 7 0	3 3 0	1 13 7	Results grant paid by Government to the Puttumbaukam School as a Middle Class School. Its classification has been since altered.
															Of these 36 are unaided and 53 girls Brahmins and Sudras read Tamil.
...	...	187 0 0	120 0 0	890 12 0	8 10 0	1,206 6 0	1,157 1 0	49 5 0	1,206 6 0	...	...	18 4 5	...	2 13 4	Of these 12 are unaided.
...	...	...	...	138 10 0	...	138 10 0	138 10 0	...	138 10 0	...	...	0 6 10	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	145 0 0	...	321 4 0	...	466 4 0	462 12 0	3 8 0	466 4 0	...	...	6 15 4	...	2 2 8	Of these 8 are unaided.
176 8 0	...	324 8 0	...	1,67[illegible] 12 0	155 6 7	2,319 2 7	2,272 0 10	47 [illegible]	2,319 2 7	...	...	8 8 11	4 12 7	1 6 0	Results grant paid by Government to the Killiapoor School as a Middle Class School. Its classification has been since altered.
															Of these 12 are unaided.
...	...	1,655 4 0	...	2,011 1 10	18 2 0	3,747 7 10	3,399 1 8	219 9 0	3,618 1[illegible] 6	128 12 4	...	3 15 3	...	1 12 11	Of these 29 are unaided, and 9 girls read Tamil.
												2 1 9			R. S. Of these 6 are unaided and 7 Hindu girls read Tamil and Telugu.
...	...	1,542 11 9	Particulars reported to be not ascertainable by the Inspector.			1,542 11 9	Particulars reported to be not ascertainable by the Inspector.		1,542 11 9	...	...	1 11 0	...	...	R. S. Of these 2 are unaided and 1 Hindu girl reads Tamil.
...	...	1,087 12 0				1,087 12 0			1,087 12 0	...	...	1 9 1	...	...	R. S. Of these 2 are unaided.
...	...	23 8 0				23 8 0			23 8 0	...	...	1 11 9	...	...	R. S. Of these 1 is unaided and 2 girls read Tamil.
...	...	674 12 0				674 12 0			674 12 0	...	...	1 14 11	...	...	R. S.
...	...	328 8 0				328 8 0			328 8 0	...	...	1 10 8	...	...	R. S. In these 8 Hindu girls read Tamil and Telugu.
...	...	2,121 8 0				2,121 8 0			2,121 8 0	...	...	1 13 6	...	...	R. S.
...	...	1,039 8 0				1,039 8 0			1,039 8 0	...	...	2 11 9	...	...	R. S. In these 2 Hindu girls read Telugu.
...	...	333 8 0				333 8 0			333 8 0	...	...	2 2 11	...	...	R. S. Of these 7 schools are unaided.
...	...	360 8 0				360 8 0			360 8 0	...	...	0 9 8	...	...	R. S.
...	...	17 8 0				17 8 0			17 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	R. S. Included in the Wallajahpet Taluq.
...	...	...				...			...	...	...	...	...	...	R. S. Included in the Arcot Taluq.
...	...	...				...			...	...	...	1 9 4	...	...	Of these 9 schools are unaided and 2 Hindu girls study Telugu.
...	...	1,797 4 0				1,797 4 0			1,797 4 0	...	...	1 8 8	...	...	R. S. Of these 11 schools are unaided.
...	...	423 0 0				423 0 0			423 0 0	...	...	1 15 11	...	...	R. S. Do. 18 do.
...	...	367 4 0				367 4 0			367 4 0	...	...	2 8 8	...	...	R. S. Do. 7 do.
...	...	299 12 0				299 12 0			299 12 0	...	...	3 6 7	...	...	R. S. Do. 2 do.
...	...	37 8 0				37 8 0			37 8 0	...	...	2 8 2	...	...	R. S. Do. 13 do.
...	...	359 0 0				359 0 0			359 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	...				...			...	...	...	...	...	...	

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APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools of

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

he Lower Class.

Pupils on the Rolls on the last day of the year: Others	Total	Average Daily Attendance	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year: English	Tamil	Telugu	Malayalam	Canarese	Uriya	Hindustani	Sanscrit	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee	Receipts: From Government	Proceeds of Endowment	Local Funds	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources	Total	Charges: Current	Extraordinary	Total	Excess of Receipts over Charges	Excess of Charges over Receipts	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil: Total Cost	Cost to Government	Cost to Local Boards	Remarks
	RS.												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.	
	122	96	102	28	122								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
	43	48	55	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...		180 0 0	...	65 0 0	51 9 0	296 9 0	296 9 0	...	296 9 0	...	...	5 6 3	...	...	3 4 4	
	45	53	70	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...		180 0 0	...	72 6 0	29 10 0	282 0 0	282 0 0	...	282 0 0	...	...	4 0 5	...	...	2 9 2	
	3,868	3,719	3,846	228	3,868	50	...	...	...	...	...		1,398 8 0				1,398 8 0			1,398 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	Of these 134 schools are unaided and 4 girls are studying Tamil. (Results' System.)
	37	43	38	5	37	...	...	...	...	...	...		113 8 0				113 8 0			113 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 4	Two schools unaided.
	111	95	111	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...		100 8 0				100 8 0			100 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 4	Of these 2 schools are unaided. (Results' System.)
	93	80	88	19	93	...	...	...	...	...	...		78 0 0				78 0 0			78 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	Unaided. Of these 7 are unaided (Results' System)
	271	250	264	38	271	...	...	...	...	...	...		336 4 0				336 4 0			336 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 3	Aided under the Results' System.
	231	207	228	15	231	16	...	...	...	...	...		184 4 0				184 4 0			184 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 10	Do.
	135	554	838	20	851	...	...	...	...	...	...		77 8 0				77 8 0			77 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 5	Do.
	47	106	135	21	135	...	...	...	...	...	...		...				... 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
	352	56	47	15	47	...	...	...	...	...	...		93 0 0				93 0 0			93 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 11	Aided under the Results' System.
	144	277	341	16	352	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
		123	147	15	144	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
145	666	583	659	130	650	20	...	...	...	...	...		1,285 8 0				1,285 8 0			1,285 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 3	Of these 4 schools are unaided (Results' System)
28	1,015	845	866	28	1,013	54	...	...	...	...	...		520 12 0				520 12 0			520 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 5	Do. 26 do. do.
9	172	157	157	20	173	5	...	...	...	...	...		151 8 0				151 8 0			151 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 8	Do. 1 do. do.
7	46	44	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...		5 4 0				5 4 0			5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 8	Do. 2 do. do.
	40	38	40	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...		31 0 0				31 0 0			31 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 6	Do. 1 do. do.
	15	13	13	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...															0 8	
	21	20	22	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...															0 2	
51	548	446	524	12	355	217	...	...	...	...	...		120 0 0	...	120 0 0	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	4 13 0	244 13 0	...	4 13 0	18 13 4	...	...	9 9 2	
	90	88	88	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Annas. As. 6 & 8 & 1 Re.	80 0 0	21 0 0	139 0 0	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	2 4 0	242 4 0	...	2 4 0	11 0 2	...	...	3 8 11	Of these 5 schools are unaided.
3	1,298	1,119	1,251	61	1,290	18	...	...	...	...	...		542 5 4	422 0 0	907 1 0	190 14 0	2,062 4 4	2,037 4 4	25 0 0	2,062 4 4	...	...	3 15 0	...	...	3 9 ...	
	607	543	620	21	549	58	...	...	...	...	...		163 12 2	75 0 0	228 0 0	...	466 12 2	454 12 2	12 0 0	466 12 2	...	...	5 4 8	...	...	1 2 3	Of these 22 are unaided.
	733	724	729	15	733	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,537 2 2	870 0 0	2,693 8 0	...	5,100 10 9	5,088 10 9	12 0 0	5,100 10 9	...	...	4 1 2	...	...	1 7 6	Do. 15 do.
	201	200	201	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...		651 14 8	667 0 0	1,671 0 0	...	2,989 14 8	2,989 14 8	...	2,989 14 8	...	...	4 13 2	...	...	1 9 11	Do. 23 do.
1	1,017	897	1,033	31	1,067	76	...	...	...	...	...	Varying from 1 anna to 1 Re.	476 5 0	995 0 0	2,218 0 0	...	3,689 5 0	3,590 5 0	99 0 0	3,689 5 0	...	...	5 0 1	...	...	1 1 10	Do. 13 do.
	619	544	611	...	605	85	...	...	...	...	...		63 8 3	281 0 0	600 0 0	...	944 8 3	931 8 3	13 0 0	944 8 3	...	...	4 11 2	...	...	1 2 1	Do. 22 do.
	1,129	1,041	1,127	19	605	85	...	...	...	...	...		769 14 4	939 0 0	2,071 0 0	...	3,779 14 4	3,559 14 4	220 0 0	3,779 14 4	...	...	3 10 6	...	...	2 1 0	Do. 17 do.
2	1,153	1,113	1,215	13	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...		684 7 3	598 0 0	1,675 0 0	...	2,957 7 3	2,912 7 3	45 0 0	2,957 7 3	...	...	4 13 5	...	...	1 1 2	Do. 27 do.
2	727	718	722	...	727	13	...	...	...	...	...		1,121 0 11	1,889 0 0	4,456 4 0	...	7,466 4 11	7,221 10 11	244 10 0	7,466 4 11	...	...	6 10 0	...	...	1 9 11	Do. 25 do.
3	36	32	41	36	29	36	...	...	...	...	...		1,176 5 8	2,137 0 0	4,337 0 0	...	7,710 5 8	7,353 11 8	356 10 0	7,710 5 8	...	...	6 5 6	...	...	1 3 6	Do. 13 do.
													906 2 9	975 0 0	2,321 0 0	...	4,202 2 9	4,098 2 9	104 0 0	4,202 2 9	...	...	5 13 2	...	...	1 3 11	
													51 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	...	231 0 0	231 0 0	...	231 0 0	...	...	5 10 2	...	...	1	
37	1,328	1,155	1,363	245	1,328	25	...	...	...	...	...															1 9 0	Of these 8 schools are unaided and girls are studying Tamil and Telugu.
	597	472	580	38	597	14	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4, 8, 12 & 1 Re.	1,838 12 0	...	5,888 0 0	...	7,726 12 0	7,726 12 0	...	7,726 12 0	...	...	6 9 0	...	...	1 2 6	Of these 12 schools are unaided and 4 girls are studying Tamil.
38	887	671	787	19	887	5	...	...	...	...	35		293 8 0	...	2,568 0 0	...	2,861 8 0	2,861 8 0	...	2,861 8 0	...	...	11 4 3	...	...	1 0 0	Of these 23 schools are unaided and 28 girls are studying English and Tamil.
76	727	609	667	29	747	6	...	...	...	...	8	Varying from 1 As. to 1 Re.	383 7 0	406 2 7	1,722 0 6	658 0 0	3,169 10 1	3,021 1 10	148 8 3	3,169 10 1	...	...	13 6 11	...	...	1 1 9	
											66		301 12 0	...	1,288 14 0	673 0 0	2,263 10 0	2,263 10 0	...	2,263 10 0	...	...	3 6 4	...	...	1	
											39																

...PUPILS ON THE ...END OF THE ... Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Sanskrit.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
31	654	604	541	31	654	6	...	...	...	...	...	Varying from 1 Anna to 1 Rupee.
59	573	567	482	15	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
24	1,806	1,454	1,562	98	1,801	107	...	...	...	...	42	Do.
...	25	24	32	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
16	60	54	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
90	454	345	453	...	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
31	185	130	186	12	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pies
48	220	152	209	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Anna
587	1,010	689	982	...	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pies
108	239	201	243	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 do.
68	108	84	113	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Annas
3	50	40	48	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pies
26	129	96	113	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 do.
7	240	175	227	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼ Anna
12	12	9	11	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Pies
8	77	47	61	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 do.
32	32	19	27	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 do.
57	185	155	182	42	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 do.
17	93	75	91	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	Varying from 2 Pies to 8 Annas.
192	450	343	399	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 Annas
152	238	212	227	54	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Pies
...	19	19	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 Rupee.
...	9	4	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	.....
...	20	8	19	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	.....
...	37	34	37	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	.....
...	28	20	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	.....
...	21	17	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	.....
...	18	10	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	.....
...	22	12	22	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	.....
...	17	12	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	.....
...	54	37	52	25	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	.....
15	25	16	25	12	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	.....
19	30	15	24	...	30	...	27	...	...	...	...	.....
26	26	27	28	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	.....
8	25	19	23	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	356	264	349	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	.....
...	79	68	80	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	.....
							79					

TABLE IX.—(*Continued.*)

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NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Sanskrit.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Greek.	Tulu.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
SIXTH DIVISION.—(*Concld.*)																				
Malabar Dist. (*Concluded.*)																				
Village Schools (7) ...	Kurumbranad Taluq ...	.....	253	...	...	253	219	291	20	...	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do. (3) ...	Calicut do. ...	.....	165	...	...	165	101	154	18	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do. (15) ...	Palghaut do. ...	.....	569	5	2	576	546	643	24	324	...	445	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	.....
Do. (4) ...	Walluvanad do. ...	.....	91	...	...	91	82	101	26	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Union School	Baindur	.....	49	...	...	49	40	43	15	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
South Canara District.																				
Do.	Barkur	.....	9	...	18	27	16	19	8	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Hariyadaka	.....	16	...	...	16	17	17	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Malpe	.....	16	...	4	20	19	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Ariyadi	.....	22	...	1	23	17	22	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Brahmawar	.....	21	...	...	21	27	28	9	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Hosadrug	.....	49	...	1	50	48	51	20	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Kap	.....	19	1	2	22	15	30	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Khambadakone... ...	.....	9	...	...	9	7	11	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Kallur	.....	26	...	8	34	23	29	3	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Padubidri	.....	58		5	63	48	56	9	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Suratkal	.....	25		3	28	21	28	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Puttur	.....	27		28	55	31	93	7	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Touse	.....	22	...	54	76	63	68	38	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Udayawar	.....	22		14	36	28	38	10	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	7	1 Anna.
Do.	Villa	.....	40		1	41	35	44	7	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Parochial School	Mangalore	.....	...	...	60	60	44	55	7	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Village Schools (15) ...	Mangalore Taluq ...	.....	380	1	147	528	450	520	201	...	...	...	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do. (9)... ...	Udapi do. ...	.....	188		16	204	202	215	16	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Do. (3)... ...	Kasragode do. ..	.....	56	...	...	56	75	58	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	69,329	3,401	2,324	75,954	62,948	71,696	5,716	43,876	26,867	1,654	3,523	190	628	263	23	25	7	...

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of the Lower Class.

Receipts: From Government (Rs. A. P.)	Proceeds of Endowment	Local Funds	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources	Total	Charges: Current	Extraordinary	Total	Excess of Receipts over Charges	Excess of Charges over Receipts	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil: Total Cost	Cost to Government	Cost to Local Boards	Remarks
...	...	1,267 12 0	...	...	...	1,267 12 0	1,267 12 0	...	1,267 12 0	...	...	1 0 11	...	1 0 11	Aided under the Results' System. Of these 2 schools are unaided.
...	...	648 8 0	...	...	...	648 8 0	648 8 0	...	648 8 0	...	...	1 8 8	...	1 8 8	Do.
...	...	884 4 0	...	...	...	884 4 0	884 4 0	...	884 4 0	...	...	0 13 1	...	0 13 1	Do. 2 schools do.
...	...	234 4 0	...	...	...	234 4 0	234 4 0	...	234 4 0	...	...	1 6 3	...	1 6 3	Do.
...	...	...	...	7 12 0	...	7 12 0	...	83 4 2	83 4 2	...	75 8 2	1 15 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3 8 0	...	3 8 0	...	88 4 10	88 4 10	...	84 12 10	4 10 4	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 11	88 4 10	92 2 9	...	92 2 9	5 6 9	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 4 9	88 4 9	...	88 4 9	4 6 8	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	...	38 4 10	38 4 10	...	36 4 10	1 11 10	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5 3 0	...	5 3 0	...	88 4 10	88 4 10	...	83 1 10	3 2 5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8 9 0	...	8 9 0	...	82 2 7	82 2 7	...	73 9 7	1 9 9	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2 11 0	...	2 11 0	5 14 11	38 1 10	44 0 9	...	41 5 9	2 7 6	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 4 2	32 4 2	...	32 4 2	2 14 11	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 15 10	37 15 10	...	37 15 10	1 4 11	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9 15 0	...	9 15 0	7 [illegible] 9	88 10 7	95 14 4	...	85 15 4	1 11 5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	...	37 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6 6 0	...	6 6 0	...	95 5 1	95 5 1	...	88 15 1	1 0 5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	22 1 0	...	22 1 0	...	38 4 9	138 4 9	...	116 3 9	2 0 6	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8 15 0	...	8 15 0	7 [illegible] 7	138 3 5	145 8 0	...	136 9 0	3 13 3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5 4 0	...	5 4 0	...	134 4 4	34 4 4	...	29 0 4	0 12 5	...	...	
...	...	47 8 0	...	19 6 9	...	66 14 9	343 11 6	...	343 11 6	...	276 12 9	6 4 0	...	0 13 10	
...	...	882 12 0	246 0 0	2,132 0 0	...	3,260 12 0	3,103 4 0	157 8 0	3,260 12 0	...	...	4 7 8	...	1 7 1	
...	...	309 4 0	180 0 0	401 0 0	...	890 4 0	801 12 0	88 8 0	890 4 0	...	...	4 11 9	...	1 10 4	
...	...	...	...	35 0 0	...	35 0 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	35 0 0	...	...	0 9 8	...	...	
1,327 13 4	635 3 2	76,087 3 8	25,385 1 11	1,04,361 1 5	25,395 15 11	2,33,192 7 5	2,24,641 14 8	5,052 8 0	2,44,883 6 5	256 7 5	12,022 8 4	...	...	...	

Of these 16 schools are unaided.
Do. 10 do. do.
Do. 35 do. do.

Opened during the last quarter of the financial year.

Aided under the Results' System.
Unaided.
Do.

* Results' system. Relates to the previous year. Receipts and expenditure of Mixed Schools of the Lower Class, Chirayinkil Taluq, are included. Of these 2 schools are unaided.

* Results' System. Relates to the previous year. Receipts and expenditure of the Mixed School of the Lower Class, Kottayam Taluq, included; one is unaided.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.

	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.	
Boys...	...	...	14	14	15	15	14	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls...	...	...	24	24	25	25	24	...	...	...	...	
Boys...	...	...	39	39	35	42	39	...	...	...	...	8. As....
Girls...	...	...	39	39	35	42	39	...	...	...	...	
Boys...	...	...	34	34	26	32	34	...	...	...	...	1 As. to 1 Rs.
Girls...	...	...	45	45	31	37	45	...	...	...	...	
Boys...	...	...	60	60	49	64	60	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls...	...	...	52	52	43	55	52	...	...	...	...	
Boys...	25	...	15	40	45	54	37	40	...	...	...	2 to 8 As.
Girls...	5	...	3	8	5	5	5	8	...	...	...	
Boys...	7	...	36	43	33	41	35	43	...	...	...	As. 2 ...
Girls...	9	...	21	30	28	32	5	30	...	...	...	
Boys...	...	...	21	21	20	24	21	...	...	...	...	1 Rs. ...
Girls...	...	...	41	41	32	48	41	...	...	...	...	
Boys...	...	...	17	17	18	20	7	17	...	...	...	.....
Girls...	...	...	13	13	12	13	4	13	...	...	...	
Boys...	...	...	19	19	36	47	19	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls...	...	...	37	37			37	...	...	...	...	
Boys...	15	3	7	25	23	29	25	...	...	...	...	4, 4, & 1 Rs.
Girls...	...	...	7	7			7	...	...	...	...	
Boys...	...	...	13	13	24	29	13	...	...	...	...	1 Rs. ...
Girls...	...	...	13	13			13	...	...	...	...	
Boys...	53	...	...	53	41	51	53	53	...	...	...	4, 6, & 8 As.
Girls...	2	...	...	2			2	2	...	...	...	
Boys...	13	...	...	13	20	23	2	13	...	...	...	4, & 8 As.
Girls...	3	...	...	3			...	3	...	...	...	
Boys...	...	...	10	10	25	34	10	10	...	...	...	1, 2, & 3 As.
Girls...	...	...	32	32			32	32	...	...	...	
Boys...	23	2	2	27	25	28	27	27	...	...	...	4 & 8 As.
Girls...	1	...	...	1			1	1	...	...	...	
Boys...	14	...	...	14	15	15	5	14	...	...	...	4 & 8 As.
Girls...	1	...	...	1			...	1	...	...	...	
Boys...	60	...	...	60	62	64	27	60	...	...	...	8, As. to 1 Rs.
Girls...	5	...	...	5			1	5	...	...	...	
Boys...	21	...	...	21	24	27	8	21	...	...	...	3, 4, 6, & 8 As.
Girls...	3	...	...	3			...	3	...	...	...	
Boys...	24	...	...	24	27	34	9	24	...	...	...	4, 8, & 12 As.
Girls...	5	...	...	5			...	5	...	...	...	
Boys...	...	...	85	85	87	98	73	...	...	92	...	1 As. ...
Girls...	...	...	16	16			7	...	...	9	...	
Boys...	63	10	18	91	58	96	44	...	...	91	...	.....
Girls...	1	...	6	7			3	...	...	7	...	
Boys...	80	7	8	95	55	85	...	...	...	95	...	1 As.
Girls...	...	...	...	...								

	Receipts.												Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.		Remarks.
	From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.						Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			
	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.	
Boys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boys...	2,128	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,128	15	0	323	12	0	70	0	0	4,651	10	0	2,277	12	9	3701	4	4	5,979	6	1	...	...	...	1,327	12	1	71	2	11	25	5	6	Aided from other than Educational Funds.
Girls...	175	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	2	5	78	10	6	264	3	11	776	0	10	636	8	0	41	11	0	678	3	0	97	13	10	...	...	...	9	12	3	2	8	7	
Boys...	645	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	0	0	...	...	...	367	8	0	1,520	11	4	1,498	5	5	...	...	...	1,498	5	5	22	5	11	...	...	...	12	9	5	5	6	8	
Girls...	210	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	0	0	74	11	0	210	0	0	655	11	0	606	0	0	49	11	0	655	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	9	3	8	11	
Boys...	...	...	...	240	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	6	...	...	...	256	6	6	256	6	6	...	...	...	256	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Girls...	171	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	8	0	370	8	0	44	1	0	670	11	6	711	2	0	...	...	...	711	2	0	...	...	...	40	6	6	9	14	0	2	6	2	
Boys...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684	0	0	734	0	0	734	0	0	...	...	...	734	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	11	1	8	3	
Girls...	162	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	0	0	15	8	0	...	...	...	690	8	0	652	3	11	...	...	...	652	3	11	38	4	1	...	...	...	13	14	0	3	7	2	
Boys...	120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	0	2	250	8	0	...	...	...	522	8	2	372	0	0	150	8	2	522	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	3	4	2	2	
Girls...	294	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	...	828	0	0	828	0	0	...	...	...	828	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	10	10	2	2	
Boys...	243	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	145	0	0	...	...	...	488	0	0	368	0	0	120	0	0	488	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	1	4	12	3	
Girls...	65	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	30	0	0	...	...	...	110	6	4	104	6	4	6	0	0	110	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	10	2	13	6	
Boys...	162	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	28	4	7	198	0	0	198	0	0	...	...	...	198	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	2	4	12	4	
Girls...	69	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	0	0	...	...	...	237	8	0	237	8	0	...	...	...	237	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	9	2	7	9	
Boys...	60	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	...	...	...	144	11	11	141	11	11	3	0	0	144	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	4	4	0	10	
Girls...	343	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	0	0	...	...	...	487	13	4	451	13	4	36	0	0	487	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	11	5	5	11	
Boys...	93	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	12	0	...	...	...	177	15	11	174	15	11	3	0	0	177	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	6	3	7	3	
Girls...	83	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	0	0	...	...	...	343	6	8	335	14	8	7	8	0	343	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	7	2	7	3	
Boys...	254	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	0	2,492	0	0	2,782	8	0	2,782	8	0	...	...	...	2,782	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	3	2	9	7	
Girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	0	103	15	6	300	7	6	439	7	0	715	4	0	77	0	0	792	4	0	...	...	...	352	13	0	8	12	10	...	...	...	
Boys...	74	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	246	8	0	339	0	0	324	0	0	15	0	0	339	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	10	0	14	0	
Girls...	5,407	2	5	240	0	0	...	...	...	4,289	9	7	2,411	3	6	4,707	1	0	17,055	0	6	14,406	8	9	2,210	15	6	18,617	8	3	158	7	10	1,368	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.

	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.	Receipts.												Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.		From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.						Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			
													RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Boys	62	13	100	62	76	37	...	63	...	...	58	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' Schools, Elur Taluq.
Girls	...	2	2			...	...	2	...	...	...																																												
Boys																			200	0	0	...	...	...	554	8	0	...	...	...	754	8	0	600	0	0	96	4	10	696	4	10	58	3	2	...	...	...	10	3	10	...	...	...	2	15	1	
Girls	...	35	35	22	28	35	...	...	...	...	...	1 and 2 Rs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	0	0	26	5	0	240	0	0	322	5	0	322	5	0	...	...	...	322	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Girls	...	50	50	35	40	50	...	...	...	...	...																																												
Boys	...	26	75	45	48	58	75	...	...	...	...	2 Annas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	0	0	119	4	0	216	0	0	924	4	0	924	4	0	14	3	0	938	7	0	...	...	...	14	3	0	9	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Girls	...	6	9	6	10	...	9	...	...	...	...																																												
Boys	1	52	81	58	75	60	21	...	...	...	...	2 and 3 As ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	8	0	346	2	1	19	12	11	...	...	...	468	7	0	420	15	4	47	7	8	468	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	10	...	...	...	2	0	9	
Girls	...	28	28	22	24	28	...	...	...	...	...																																												
Boys	...	1	38	37	42	16	38	...	...	...	...	From 3 Pies to 2 Annas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0	250	13	0	9	12	6	...	...	...	350	9	6	316	4	0	34	5	6	350	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	7	...	...	...	2	2	8	
Girls	...	1	10	7	8	4	10	...	...	...	...																																												
Boys	1	22	30	24	26	4	30	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	...	12	12	15	16	...	12	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	356	14	0	7	8	5	...	...	...	389	6	5	356	4	0	33	2	5	389	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	7	...	...	...	0	9	1	
Girls	...	11	32	28	36	6	32	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	...	8	5	5	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	0	0	200	10	0	5	13	8	...	...	...	243	7	8	216	6	0	27	1	8	243	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	6	...	...	...	0	13	5	
Boys	2	7	24	20	25	2	24	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	...	11	23	18	19	2	23	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	0	150	14	0	5	13	8	...	...	...	186	15	8	163	2	0	23	13	8	186	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	5	...	...	...	0	15	1	
Girls	...	1	23	19	27	2	23	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	...	...	4	4	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	0	78	0	1	4	2	8	...	...	...	103	2	9	90	0	0	13	2	9	103	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	0	10	10	
Boys	1	2	27	12	26	...	27	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	...	...	5	4	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	8	0	93	4	1	10	7	1	...	...	...	185	3	2	164	12	0	20	7	2	185	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	3	...	...	...	1	10	1	
Boys	9	13	36	33	42	8	36	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	...	...	9	6	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	4	0	142	15	0	533	0	0	...	...	...	895	3	0	520	0	0	53	5	0	573	5	0	321	14	0	...	...	...	11	15	1	...	...	...	4	9	1	
Girls	...	8	8	6	8	8	...	...	...	...	...																																												
Boys	...	41	41	38	40	41	...	...	...	...	...	1 and 2 Rs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	12	0	93	14	1	25	0	6	...	...	...	284	10	7	284	10	7	...	...	...	284	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	2	...	...	...	1	9	9	
Girls	...	...	87	77	103	...	87	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	...	...	22			...	22	...	...	...	...	Not fixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																						
Girls	...	15	17	27	31	...	17	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...																																						Expenditure entered against the Boys' Schools, Madura Taluq.
Girls	...	8	8			...	8	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	...	6	8	12	14	...	8	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...																																						Expenditure entered against the Boys' School, Dindigul Taluq.
Girls	...	5	6			...	6	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	5	68	211	183	263	...	211	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...																																						
Girls	...	15	22			...	22	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	5	83	115	108	136	...	115	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...																																						
Girls	...	15	15			...	15	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	...	8	12	17	25	...	12	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...																																						
Girls	...	13	13			...	13	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	16	356	618	632	901	...	618	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...																																						
Girls	...	294	296			...	296	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	12	67	200	231	280	...	200	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...																																						
Girls	...	61	72			...	72	...	...	...	...																																												
Girls	11	93	220	201	261	...	220	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...																																						
Girls	...	54	54			...	54	...	...	...	...																																												

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.

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.	Receipts.															Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.		From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.						Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			
													RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
8	..	46	104	89	118	..	104	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	..	13	18			..	18	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	1	21	48	42	54	..	48	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	4	5			..	5	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	1	125	208	205	308	..	208	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	..	98	112			..	112	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	13	107	183	230	253	..	183	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	81	87			..	87	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	17	231	335	323	459	..	335	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	1	137	144			..	144	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	..	112	191	182	289	..	191	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	102	103			..	103	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	106	128	128	167	..	128	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	45	45			..	45	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
0	3	249	432	532	498	..	432	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	85	97			..	97	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	..	2	123	147	167	..	123	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	43	44			..	44	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	..	31	129	140	170	12	129	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	34	41			..	41	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	90	163	174	179	..	163	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	24	24			..	24	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	1	4	13	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	642	0	0	..	..	..	642	0	0	944	0	0	..	..	..	94[illegible]	0	0	..	..	..	302	0	0	62	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aided under the Results' System.
	..	7	7			7	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	0	159	13	0	168	0	0	250	0	0	10	0	0	26[illegible]	0	0	..	..	..	92	0	0	7	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	36	36	23	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	0	126	0	0	132	0	0	186	0	0	..	..	..	18[illegible]	0	0	..	..	..	54	0	0	10	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..			..	..	..	36	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0	0	182	0	0	200	0	0	210	0	0	..	..	..	21[illegible]	0	0	..	..	..	10	0	0	4	0	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	10	10	15	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	¼ Anna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	33	4	0	36	4	0	126	0	0	15	0	0	141	0	0	..	..	..	104	12	0	5	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	12	12			6	..	..	10	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	127	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0	..	..	..	13[illegible]	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	1	2	40	37	52	12	..	..	12	..	..	¼ Anna	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	8	0	..	..	..	10	0	0	254	8	0	362	0	0	362	0	0	..	..	..	362	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	3	..	..	..	1	13	5	
1	..	..	11			2	..	..	40	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	32	8	0	..	..	..	7	0	0	97	8	0	137	0	0	137	0	0	..	..	..	137	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	7	..	..	..	2	8	0	Unaided.
	..	22	22	23	25	..	..	..	11	..	..	1 Anna	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	8	0	..	..	..	10	8	6	97	15	6	160	0	0	150	0	0	10	0	0	160	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	4	..	..	..	2	5	5	
	..	9	9			..	..	..	22	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	27	0	0	..	..	..	11	8	6	120	7	6	159	0	0	149	0	0	10	0	0	159	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	1	..	..	..	1	4	7	
7	..	3	10	9	12	1	..	..	9	..	..	¼ Anna	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0	0	..	..	..	3	14	6	98	14	7	127	13	1	125	0	0	10	0	0	135	0	0	..	..	..	7	2	1	5	10	0	..	..	..	1	0	8	
	..	2	2			1	..	..	10	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	36	36	39	53	12	..	..	2	..	..																																													
	..	15	15			4	..	..	36	..	..																																													
	..	7	7	9	13	3	..	..	15	..	..																																													
4	..	1	1			1	..	..	7	..	..																																													
1	..	3	17	15	22	4	..	..	1	..	..																																													
3	1	..	1	12	21	3	..	..	17	..	..																																													
1	..	2	16			..	..	..	1	..	..																																													
4	9	3	26	15	24	..	..	..	16	..	..																																													
1	..	3	4			..	..	..	1	..	..																																													
15	9	13	1,767	1387	1,855	47	..	..	26	..	..																																													
36	..	5	171			..	..	..	4	..	..																																													
									1,767	..	..																																													
									171	..	..																																													

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.

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.
Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	
2	2	816	742	879	...	...	...	816	...	...	.....
2	...	96			...	...	...	96	...	...	
...	...	109	843	1,033	58	...	...	910	...	...	.....
...	...	253			...	...	...	109	...	...	
...	...	40	204	247	...	...	...	253	...	...	.....
10	...	317			...	...	...	40	...	...	
...	...	38	306	371	38	68	...	317	...	...	.....
...	...	59			...	...	...	38	...	...	
...	...	8	55	67	...	...	...	59	...	...	.....
...	52	196			...	...	...	8	...	...	
...	17	34	175	208	12	...	...	196	...	...	.....
					...	...	...	34	...	...	
1	16	21	15	27	...	...	18	...	21	...	1 Anna ...
...	10	10			...	...	...	...	10	...	
8	...	7	12	15	...	...	2	...	7	...	
...	7	7			...	...	...	...	7	...	
3	4	16	17	26	5	...	...	...	16	...	Do. ...
...	1	1			...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	4	4	7	11	...	...	2	...	4	...	Do. ...
...	6	6			...	...	...	...	6	...	
...	7	7	5	9	...	...	7	...	7	...	Do. ...
...	2	2			...	...	...	...	2	...	
...	15	19	24	28	...	...	5	...	19	...	Do. ...
...	9	9			...	...	...	...	9	...	
...	7	22	19	36	...	...	...	...	22	...	Do. ...
...	6	6			...	...	...	...	6	...	
...	6	7	7	11	...	...	2	...	7	...	.....
...	1	1			...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	68	68	66	77	16	...	...	...	68	...	.....
..	6	6			...	...	...	...	6	...	
13	34	158	166	200	18	...	...	...	158	...	1 Anna ...
...	1	23			...	...	...	...	23	...	
214	2,310	8,921	8,440	10,643	490	3,906	89	4,538	329	58	.....
1	1,405	2,056			147	1,305	2	552	71	...	.....

Receipts.															Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.						Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the Boys' Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	225	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	0	0	225	0	0	...	...	...	225	0	0	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	10	...	...	...	6	6	10	186	0	0	...	...	...	186	0	0	...	...	...	179	9	2	6	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	12	0	...	...	...	5	9	0	...	...	...	32	5	0	161	2	0	...	...	...	161	2	0	...	...	...	128	13	0	10	11	10	...	...	...	1	12	6	Aided under the Results' System.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	0	...	...	...	4	10	0	...	...	...	20	2	0	173	0	0	...	...	...	173	0	0	...	...	...	152	14	0	6	10	5	...	...	...	0	9	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	...	...	...	3	6	6	171	0	0	...	...	...	171	0	0	...	...	...	167	9	6	15	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	0	...	...	...	2	14	0	159	0	0	...	...	...	159	0	0	...	...	...	156	2	0	17	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	10	...	...	...	1	5	10	161	0	0	...	...	...	161	0	0	...	...	...	159	10	2	5	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	1	8	9	144	0	0	4	0	0	148	0	0	...	...	...	136	7	3	13	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	66	0	0	...	...	...	10	8	0	74	5	6	150	13	6	2,428	0	11	...	...	...	2,428	0	11	...	...	...	2,377	3	5	31	8	6	...	...	...	0	13	9	Aided under the Results' System. Expenditure included in that entered against the Boys' Village Schools, Mangalore Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	333	4	0	...	...	...	36	4	11	74	5	6	443	14	5	3,808	2	11	4	0	0	3,812	2	11	...	...	...	3,368	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,539	0	0	2,358	6	4	2,089	15	10	1,827	12	1	7,806	2	3	10,956	1	10	422	5	3	11,378	7	6	580	1	2	3,952	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Female School.

Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the close of the year — Mahomedans	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year — English.	French.	Latin.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
2	98	142	116	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 4 rupees ... ...
2	98	142	116	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	

INSTITUTIONS

Female School.

Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year — Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year — English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
...	50	55	44	52	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	46	46	40	46	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Annas ...
...	23	23	18	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	187	187	191	195	187	24									
...	70	70	63	63	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	190	149	196	...	102	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	190	143	187	...	81	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	2	80	56	86	...	45	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 8 Annas.
...	...	83	41	48	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 7 Annas.
...	1	47	31	54	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 8 Annas.
...	...	72	56	74	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	25	26	29	34	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	67	49	69	11	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	86	62	92	...	54	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½ to 1 Rupee.
															1 to 2 Annas.
															½ to 1 Anna.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Higher Class.

Receipts — From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges — Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil — Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Remarks.
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.	
1,247 0 0	...	...	666 0 0	4,626 8 0	...	6,539 8 0	7,840 10 9	653 15 6	8,494 9 8	...	1,955 1 8	72 11 0	10 10 9	
1,247 0 0	...	...	666 0 0	4,626 8 0	...	6,539 8 0	7,840 10 9	653 15 6	8,494 9 8	...	1,955 1 8	72 11 0	10 10 9	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts — From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges — Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil — Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Remarks.
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 Male Branch.
80 0 0	...	...	220 0 0	35 0 0	100 0 0	435 0 0	435 0 0	...	435 0 0	...	...	9 7 4	1 11 10	
300 0 0	...	...	361 0 0	67 5 6	...	728 5 6	636 0 0	21 1 6	657 1 6	71 4 0	...	27 6 1	12 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	7,187 7 4	...	...	114 1 4	11 11 2	Aided generally from other than Educational Funds.
737 8 0	...	...	6,149 15 4	300 0 0	...	7,187 7 4	7,037 7 4	...	3,139 13 5	...	...	16 0 3	6 3 10	
1,223 0 0	...	...	1,346 4 5	570 9 0	...	3,139 13 5	3,139 13 5	...	2,130 0 6	...	...	11 6 3	3 8 7	
663 0 0	...	...	900 13 6	566 3 0	...	2,130 0 6	2,130 0 6	34 0 0	874 6 0	...	...	19 14 10	1 3 2	
96 0 0	...	...	591 6 0	187 0 0	...	874 6 0	844 4 0	...	301 7 4	...	...	5 9 4	1 6 3	
75 0 0	...	...	226 7 4	...	...	301 7 4	301 7 4	...	462 0 0	...	...	9 10 0	1 5 4	
64 0 0	...	...	398 0 0	...	...	462 0 0	462 0 0	...	568 8 0	...	...	7 10 11	1 8 0	
111 0 0	...	...	457 8 0	...	...	568 8 0	568 8 0	...	1,798 0 6	...	465 12 11	52 14 1	6 6 1	
217 0 0	...	...	94 8 0	106 12 0	913 15 7	1,332 3 7	1,798 0 6	...	2,180 0 0	...	396 10 6	31 9 6	10 1 5	
696 0 0	...	...	40 0 0	27 5 6	1,020 0 0	1,783 5 6	2,180 0 6	...	1,455 13 6	...	498 3 9	15 13 3	4 5 11	
402 0 0	...	...	40 0 0	35 9 9	480 0 0	957 9 9	1,455 13 6							

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Female Schools

	Pupils on the ... the end of ... 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.
	Members.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	
Boys	...	80	54	76	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	...	49	36	50	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Boys	...	162	132	175	162	96	66	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	90	90	82	96	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 4 As. ...
Boys	13	13	6	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	70	70	55	73	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 & 5 Rs. ...
Boys	116	116	67	85	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 & 2 Rs. ...
Girls	53	53	33	37	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 8 As. ...
Boys	27	27	18	23	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1 R. ...
Girls	52	52	47	51	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	65	65	64	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 to 12 As. ...
Girls	59	59	46	62	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	55	55	46	53	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	81	81	54	62	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 A. to 1 R. ...
Girls	73	73	54	58	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
Girls	27	27	22	31	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 As. to 1½ Rs.
Girls	69	69	47	60	69	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Boys	30	30	24	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1 R. ...
Girls	...	83	70	90	...	83	59	...	...	...	...	...	8 Annas ...
Girls	...	110	75	103	57	56	60	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 6 Annas ...
Girls	...	117	82	115	26	58	59	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	8	109	82	124	27	57	52	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 4 As. ...
Girls	93	93	71	82	93	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	50	54	31	47	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 6 As. ...
Girls	...	42	26	41	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 2 Rs. ...
Girls	18	18	14	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	23	28	23	26	21	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 12 As. ...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 6 As. ...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 6 As. ...
Girls	...	76	51	81	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	83	85	65	75	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	...	48	40	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	...	80	72	81	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	...	27	17	23	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Rupee ...
Girls	...	26	18	18	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	55	55	40	45	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	...	70	50	60	7	55	26	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	...	40	27	40	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	...	68	37	61	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Anna ...
Girls	...	48	26	37	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	...	50	24	37	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	38	40	28	38	21	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls						40	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls							...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls							...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls							...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls							...	...	...	...	...	...	.....

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.												Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.			Remarks.
From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.			Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.						Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
203 4 0	...	...	72 8 0	...	250 0 0	525 12 0	450 12 0	5 0 0	525 12 0	...	...	...	...	6 14 8	2 10 9	...	...		
168 0 0	...	...	...	...	250 0 0	418 0 0	375 0 0	43 0 0	418 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 5 9	3 5 10	...	...		
827 7 10	1,014 11 10	...	...	217 9 0	...	2,059 12 8	1,906 11 3	153 1 5	2,059 12 8	...	...	...	...	11 12 3	4 11 7	...	...		
200 0 0	...	...	60 0 0	...	...	260 0 0	723 0 0	220 0 0	943 0 0	...	...	683 0 0		9 13 2	2 1 4	...	...		
200 0 0	...	...	...	526 8 0	...	726 8 0	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	126 8 0	...	...	...	60 0 0	20 0 0	...	...		
*500 0 0	...	...	...	1,009 0 0	...	1,509 0 0	1,250 0 0	96 4 10	1,346 4 10	162 11 2	...	...	...	18 7 1	6 13 7	...	...		* Aided from other than Educational Funds.
253 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	253 0 0	581 0 0	114 14 6	695 14 6	...	...	442 14 6		8 2 11	2 15 7	...	...		
116 0 0	...	...	...	98 6 0	...	214 6 0	312 0 0	...	312 0 0	...	...	97 10 0		8 6 11	3 2 2	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	...	180 0 0		7 13 2	...	...	...		
114 0 0	...	...	150 7 0	...	...	264 7 0	336 0 0	3 8 0	339 8 0	...	...	75 1 0		6 9 0	2 3 1	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		Expenditure entered against the Male Branch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		
200 0 0	...	...	258 2 5	150 11 0	15 10 7	624 8 0	462 0 0	128 3 0	590 3 0	34 5 0	...	...		11 2 3	3 12 5	...	...		
346 14 0	...	...	258 2 5	77 10 6	100 0 0	782 10 11	719 0 0	42 5 3	761 5 3	21 5 8	...	...		12 4 6	5 9 6	...	...		
496 10 8	...	...	397 2 3	623 8 0	248 0 0	1,765 4 11	1,642 9 6	51 7 9	1,724 1 3	41 3 8	...	...		29 11 7	8 9 0	...	...		Unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		Expenditure entered against the Union Boys' School.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		*Vide* note against the Male Branch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		
293 4 0	...	...	252 6 4	151 5 0	...	696 15 4	773 13 6	20 15 7	793 13 1	...	...	96 13 9		8 13 1	3 4 2	...	...		
333 0 0	...	...	...	145 10 0	697 11 0	1,176 5 0	1,161 8 8	...	1,161 8 8	14 12 4	...	...		11 4 6	3 3 8	...	...		
472 14 0	...	...	1,071 1 7	72 14 0	14 5 1	1,631 2 8	1,594 4 10	63 8	21,657 13 0	...	...	26 10 4		14 6 7	4 1 9	...	...		
429 4 8	...	...	1,071 1 7	92 13 0	14 5 0	1,607 8 3	1,465 8 2	63 8	11,529 0 3	78 8 0	...	...		12 5 3	3 7 4	...	...		
432 0 0	...	...	89 6 0	1,438 14 0	27 10 6	1,987 14 6	1,632 15 1	168 15	11,801 14 2	186 0 4	...	...		21 15 7	5 4 3	...	...		
67 5 4	...	...	...	...	104 10 8	172 0 0	172 0 0	...	172 0 0	...	...	...		3 10 7	1 6 11	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		Expenditure entered against the Boys' School.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		
205 0 0	324 0 0	...	...	12 10 3	...	541 10 3	529 0 0	12 10 8	541 10 3	...	...	...		20 1 0	7 9 6	...	...		
206 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	206 0 0	206 0 0	...	206 0 0	...	...	...		2 8 8	2 8 8	...	...		
300 0 0	...	...	800 0 0	840 0 0	160 0 0	2,100 0 0	1,686 0 0	500 0 0	2,186 0 0	...	...	86 0 0		29 2 4	4 0 0	...	...		
105 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	105 4 0	105 4 0	...	105 4 0	...	...	...		2 3 1	2 3 1	...	...		
110 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	110 8 0	110 8 0	...	110 8 0	...	...	...		1 5 10	1 5 10	...	...		
89 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	158 0 0	158 0 0	...	158 0 0	...	...	...		6 13 10	1 11 2	...	...		
50 0 0	...	...	119 0 0	...	...	206 4 8	192 0 0	3 0 0	195 0 0	11 4 8	...	...		*10 13 4	2 12 5	...	...		Aided under the Results' System.
253 12 0	...	...	128 0 0	28 4 8	...	456 0 0	456 0 0	...	456 0 0	...	...	...		10 2 2	5 10 3	...	...		
166 0 0	...	...	202 4 0	...	...	444 0 0	444 0 0	14 7 0	429 8 6	...	...	...		7 6 5	2 12 3	...	...		
22 0 0	...	...	278 0 0	...	...	420 8 6	406 1 6	...	406 1 6	...	...	...		10 8 2	1 0 10	...	...		
34 0 0	...	...	378 8 6	...	...	571 0 0	671 0 0	57 0 0	571 0 0	...	...	...		9 5 9	2 11 0	...	...		
138 0 0	...	...	407 0 0	...	...	275 0 0	234 0 0	...	291 0 0	...	...	16 0 0		7 13 10	3 9 6	...	...		
81 0 0	...	...	142 0 0	...	...	213 15 0	294 15 0	...	244 15 0	...	...	81 0 0		7 15 2	2 3 0	...	...		
144 0 0	...	...	...	...	132 15 0	468 14 0	413 0 0	56 14 0	468 14 0	...	...	...		12 5 5	3 12 8	...	...		
	...	...	...	7 4 0	317 10 6														

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Female Schools

	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.		Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
		Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	
Boys	22	50	27	47	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	...	39	19	34	...	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Boys	53	53	45	55	15	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	..	30	23	29	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Boys	..	33	25	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	70	70	73	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Boys	37	37	34	29	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	48	48	39	51	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Boys	29	30	28	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	26	26	24	28	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Boys	65	68	65	65	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	22	22	22	23	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Boys	81	81	73	75	47	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 4 Annas ...
Girls	79	79	63	76	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free ...
Boys	14	14	13	15	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
Girls	28	28	23	25	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
Boys	107	107	99	105	9	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
Girls	68	68	56	73	2	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
Boys	39	39	39	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
Girls	25	25	26	26	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Annas ...
Boys	45	45	29	43	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pies ...
Girls	143	144	110	143	108	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	3½ Annas ...
Boys	35	40	25	40	40	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	114	114	115	117	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1, 2, & 3 Annas
Boys	12	15	10	18	...	15	114	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	47	47	35	47	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Boys	80	80	68	78	80	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls	70	70	60	70	15	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Boys	22	22	20	22	22	...	...	60	...	10	...	...	1 Anna ...
Girls	85	85	57	69	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Anna ...
	1,994	5,364	4,144	5,144	2,468	2,778	682	298	60	...	10	...	4 & 8 Annas ...
													¼, ½, & 1 R. ...

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued*)—INSTITUTIONS

Female Schools of

TABLE XIV.

	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.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.	
	First Division.															
Ganjam District.	Kurmanadhum's Girls' School ...	Chicacole Taluq ...	.....	11	...	...	11	9	10	...	...	11	...	...	...	.....
Vizagpatam District.	Maharajah's Girls' School ...	Ankapalli Taluq ...	.....	50	...	..	50	44	47	...	...	50	...	...	...	.....
	London Mission do. ...	Vizagapatam do. ...	.....	30	1	15	46	33	49	25	...	46	...	...	...	.....
	Maharajah's do. ...	Bimlipatam do. ...	.....	45	...	...	45	41	46	...	...	45	...	...	...	.....
	Do. do. ...	Vizianagrum do. ...	.....	72	...	...	72	60	68	...	...	72	...	...	...	.....
Godavery District.	Girls' School ...	Amalapur ...	.....	8	...	...	8	6	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	.....
	Church Mission Girls' School ...	Elur ...	.....	9	...	18	27	25	26	...	...	27	...	...	...	.....
	Second Division.															
Nellore Bellary Dist. District.	Girls' Schools (2) ...	Bellary ...	.....	20	...	42	62	45	68	20	20	42	...	...	...	.....
	Do. (5) ...	Nellore ...	.....	106	...	...	106	106	106	...	...	106	...	...	...	.....
	Do. Mullapet ...	Do. Taluq ...	.....	9	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	.....
	Do. Naidupett ...	Gudur do.	.....	27	...	...	27	23	28	...	...	27	...	...	...	.....
	Third Division.															
Madras District.	Hindu Female Telugu School ...	Black Town ...	.....	53	...	...	53	43	50	...	...	53	...	...	...	As. 2 & 4 ...
	Do. Tamil do. ...	Do. ...	.....	55	...	...	55	47	55	...	...	55	...	...	...	As. 2 & upwards.
	Komaleswarapuram do. ...	Do. ...	.....	8	...	...	8	7	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	.....
	F. C. M. Girls' School, Lingy Chetty Street ...	Do. ...	.....	63	...	...	63	47	59	...	63	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 8 ...
	Church Mission Girls' School ...	Do. ...	.....	48	...	32	80	65	80	...	80	...	...	...	...	Not fixed. ...
	Scottish Ladies' School... ...	Chintadripettah ...	.....	93	...	...	93	75	97	...	40	53	...	...	...	As. 1 to 2 ...
	Do. do. ...	Washermanpett ...	.....	106	...	...	106	80	102	...	38	68	...	...	...	As. 1 to 3 ...
	Do. do. ...	Black Town ...	.....	75	...	...	75	59	79	...	50	25	...	...	...	As. 1 to 2 ...
	Do. do. ...	Triplicane ...	.....	33	...	35	68	55	65	...	68	...	...	...	...	None. ...
	Do. do. ...	Pudupett ...	.....	...	...	55	55	51	54	55	55	...	...	...	...	Not fixed. ...
	Do. do. ...	Egmore ...	.....	5	...	20	25	24	25	16	25	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1 to 3 ...
	London Mission Girls' School ...	Vepery ...	.....	57	...	19	76	55	70	...	76	...	...	...	...	As. ¼ & 2 ...
	Do do. (2) ...	Pursewakum ...	.....	61	...	37	98	72	103	15	98	...	...	...	...	None. ...
	Female Education Society School ...	Madras ...	.....													
S. Arcot District.	Davanayaga Naik's Girls' School ...	Trippaplore ...	.....	29	...	...	29	25	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	.....
	Fourth Division.															
Tanjore District.	Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School ...	Manargudy ...	.....	71	...	2	73	30	30	...	30	6	...	...	...	.....
	Napier's Girls' School ...	Do. ...	.....	25	5	...	30	24	56	...	30	...	...	...	...	.....
	German Lutheran Mission Girls' School ...	Tanjore ...	.....	...	...	30	30	25	33	...	30	...	...	...	...	.....
	S. P. G. Girls' School ...	Canandagudy ...	.....	...	...	11	11	11	30	...	11	...	...	...	...	.....
	Hindu do. ...	Vedaraniem ...	.....	7	...	...	7	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	.....

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

the Lower Class.

Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
Extraordinary.			Total.						Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	18	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	432	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	1	3	1	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,354	14	7	577	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the Boys' School.
...	...	...	44	4	0	...	...	...	24	10	2	3	15	3	...	...	...	
...able by the Inspector.																		
...	...	...	746	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aided under the Results' System.
1	0	0	3,596	14	0	...	...	...	10	10	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	
1	13	8	250	7	4	10	0	8	...	...	...	20	11	0	...	...	...	
8	0	0	442	4	0	...	...	...	4	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									14	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
															7	4	5	Results grant paid to it from Local Funds as a Lower Class School. Classification since altered.
...	...	...	100	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									3	9	2	3	9	2	...	...	...	Aided under the Results' System.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	780	14	3	223	5	9	...	...	...	33	15	2	...	...	...	Expenditure included in that entered against the Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
3	11	6	3,280	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	11	11	2	9	6	
2	2	4	296	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	4	10	13	3	
...	...	...	91	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	3	9	11	Aided under the Results' System.
...	...	...	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	7	3	12	8	
...	...	...	1,886	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15	4	1	10	10	
7	11	11	4,963	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	11	6	8	6	
...	...	...	1,504	5	11	...	...	...	23	6	9	38	9	2	7	8	6	
...	...	...	357	4	0	24	11	6	...	...	...	13	11	10	9	0	2	Do. do.
															11	14	3	
...	...	...	278	0	0	44	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0	0	0	2,079	0	0	...	...	...	483	0	0	6	7	5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	7	2	13	0	
0	0	0	1,773	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	360	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	4	...	...	...	
0	0	0	2,455	0	0	1	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	9	4	6	2	
...	...	...	3,160	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	3	9	...	...	...	
												40	8	2	2	14	10	
...	...	...	4,305	5	0	...	...	...	3,738	10	5	61	8	1	7	13	9	Do. do.
0	0	0	1,396	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...				4	0	6	
									1,011	12	0	20	3	9				
3	10		77,132	7	8	1,628	7	4	10,750	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Particulars reported to be not ascertainable by the Inspector.

Receipts.																		Charges.									Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.						Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the Boys' School, Chicacole Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the Boys' School, Bimlipatam Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. Vizianagrum Taluq
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. Amalapur Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. Elur Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the Village Schools, Bellary and Nellore Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	165	8	0	28	0	0	100	4	0	...	...	...	293	12	0	363	8	0	63	12	7	432	4	7	...	...	138	18	7	8	10	4	...	...	...	3	4	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	237	8	0	91	4	6	61	9	0	6	4	0	396	9	6	413	8	8	...	...	...	413	8	8	...	...	16	15	2	7	8	3	...	...	...	4	5	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 28-4-0 not drawn during the year
...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8	0	...	...	...	138	6	0	91	10	0	292	8	0	292	8	0	...	...	...	292	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	4	...	...	...	1	0	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	0	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	0	0	7	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	140	8	0	...	...	...	50	12	0	50	0	0	581	0	0	530	0	0	89	0	0	610	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	10	...	...	...	1	10	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	247	12	0	...	...	...	81	7	0	408	5	2	599	9	2	599	9	2	...	...	...	599	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	5	...	...	...	2	9	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	121	8	0	...	...	...	42	7	0	591	6	2	920	9	2	920	9	2	...	...	...	920	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	2	...	...	...	1	9	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	91	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	0	7	611	15	7	611	15	7	...	...	...	611	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	7	...	...	...	1	9	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	461	8	0	...	...	...	35	0	0	138	15	3	230	3	3	230	3	3	...	...	...	230	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	0	8	...	...	...	8	14	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	12	0	1,947	8	8	180	14	6	2,833	9	6	3,330	1	6	3,330	1	6	...	...	...	330	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	15	5	...	...	...	8	0	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	127	8	0	730	5	3	74	2	0	0	14	0	2,280	1	2	1,989	2	5	60	0	0	049	2	230	14	9	...	...	...	22	3	6	...	...	...	3	8	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	685	8	9	...	...	...	0	12	9	932	12	0	788	5	2	...	...	...	788	5	144	6	10	...	...	...	12	10	8	...	...	...	0	15	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	4	1	1,304	12	10	1,265	1	6	39	11	4	,304	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' School of Cuddalore Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	8	0	386	8	0	386	8	0	...	...	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	5	...	...	...	4	4	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the German Mission Boys' School, Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the grouped Boys' Schools, Tritrapundy Taluq.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Female Schools

Extraordinary.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Tulu.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	23	18	25	...	23	...	...	...	...	.....
	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	.....
	57	38	54	...	31	26	...	...	...	.....
	29	18	19	5	29	...	...	...	...	.....
	48	28	44	...	48	...	...	...	...	.....
	68	55	68	...	68	...	...	...	...	.....
	18	15	78	...	18	...	...	...	...	.....
	16	14	14	...	16	...	...	...	...	.....
	33	32	36	...	33	...	...	...	...	.....
	36	27	37	...	36	...	...	...	...	.....
	58	45	57	...	58	...	...	...	...	.....
	416	294	410	...	416	...	...	...	...	2 Annas.
	29	28	34	...	29	...	...	...	...	Do.
	41	36	42	...	41	...	...	...	...	Free.
	86	72	86	...	86	...	...	...	...	.....
	31	27	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	.....
	134	98	112	8	134	...	...	...	...	.....
	45	34	44	3	45	...	...	...	...	.....
	57	44	55	...	...	...	...	36	21	.....
	23	14	23	...	...	...	...	23	...	.....
	26	10	18	...	...	...	...	26	...	.....
	12	10	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	.....
	2,737	2,193	2,720	148	1,958	737	...	97	21	...

of the Lower Class.

Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowments.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Cost to Government	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Boards.	Remarks.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Expenditure entered against grouped Boys' Scl., Trichinopoly Taluq.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Do. do. Chittoor do.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Do. do. Wallajah do.
... ...	... ...	53 8 0	517 4 0	... ...	... ...	570 12 0	601 0 5	... ...	601 0 5	... ...	30 4 5	30 10 1	... ...	2 13 1	
... ...	... ...	155 0 0	158 11 0	... ...	11 0 0	324 11 0	324 11 0	... ...	324 11 0	... ...	... ...	7 6 0	... ...	3 8 4	Do. do. Tenkarai do.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Do. do. do.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Do. do. Ottapidaram do.
... ...	... ...	12 6 0	37 2 0	4 8 0	49 8 0	103 8 0	103 8 0	... ...	103 8 0	... ...	... ...	2 12 9	... ...	0 5 4	
... ...	... ...	82 0 0	... ...	10 5 0	101 0 0	193 5 0	193 5 0	... ...	193 5 0	... ...	... ...	3 6 3	... ...	1 7 0	
... ...	... ...	212 15 8	... ...	... ...	348 4 10	561 4 6	513 7 4	47 12 2	561 4 6	... ...	... ...	1 5 11	... ...	0 8 4	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Do. do. Tenkara Taluq.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Do. do. Madura do.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Do. do. Dindigul do.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 0 0	... ...	15 9 0	240 0 0	... ...	240 0 0	... ...	225 0 0	4 5 10	... ...	... ...	Unaided.
... ...	... ...	55 8 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	... ...	109 8 0	518 0 0	21 8 0	539 8 0	... ...	430 0 0	23 7 3	... ...	2 6 7	
... ...	... ...	28 0 0	40 0 0	3 2 0	... ...	71 2 0	480 5 8	... ...	480 5 8	... ...	409 3 8	26 10 11	... ...	1 8 10	
... ...	... ...	29 12 0	... ...	36 0 0	... ...	65 12 0	65 12 0	... ...	65 12 0	... ...	... ...	5 7 8	... ...	2 7 8	
... ...	... ...	2,825 5 8	4,810 12 2	793 12 6	5,745 6 4	14,175 4 8	14,761 1 10	317 13 1	15,078 14 11	375 5 7	1,278 15 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

Government Institutions.

Pupils on the Rolls	Number of Pupils studying in each Branch of the Institution at the close of the year.													Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Ophthalmology.	Comparative Anatomy.	Hygiene.	Midwifery, &c.	Pathology and Chemistry.	Medical Jurisprudence.		
9	2	2	3	2	3	6	1	5	1	5	5	5		.....
00	65	65	53	42	63	63	23	...	40	40	12	23		.....
09	67	67	56	44	66	69	24	5	41	45	17	28		.....
	Mathematics.	Drawing and Estimating.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive and Hydraulic Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Steam Engine.								
2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
93	59	63	72	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Rupees 16...
95	52	65	74	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Do. 3...
	Artistic Department.	Industrial Department.	Attending both Departments.											
95	125	117	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....
	Arithmetic.	Euclid's Geometry.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Pasley's Practical Geometry.	Surveying and Levelling.	Plan-drawing.	Steam Engine and Machinery.	Geography.	Notes on Civil Engineering.	Indian History.			
69	26	20	30	20	13	13	20	13	24	10	4	...		Annas 8...
78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....

Receipts.																																				Charges.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.						Remarks.
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.				
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.		
4,004	3	5	360	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,364	3	5	3,922	5	4	81	14	1	4,004	3	5	360	0	0	...	...	...	444	14	7	444	14	7			
44,491	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	146	0	0	85	0	0	44,762	4	3	41,581	7	9	909	12	6	44,491	4	3	271	0	0	...	...	...	444	14	7	444	14	7			
48,495	7	8	360	0	0	...	...	...	40	0	0	146	0	0	85	0	0	49,126	7	8	41,503	3	1	991	10	7	48,495	7	8	631	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3,482	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	0	0	...	...	...	3,962	12	7	3,344	0	4	138	2	3	3,482	12	7	480	0	0	...	...	...	1,741	6	3½	1,501	6	3½			
33,353	12	2	175	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,346	0	0	...	...	...	35,875	5	1	29,242	2	2	1,287	2	11	33,529	5	1	2,346	0	0	...	...	...	360	8	5	353	6	8			
36,836	8	9	175	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,826	0	0	...	...	...	39,838	1	8	32,586	2	6	4,425	5	2	37,012	1	8	2,826	0	0	...	...	...	2,101	14	6	1,834	12	11			
22,620	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	14	0	*5,093	1	4	27,887	15	4	23,880	4	9	...	...	...	28,880	14	9	...	...	...	992	15	5	140	14	1	110	5	6			
3,665	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,665	4	0	3,600	9	0	65	4	0	3,665	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	1	11	53	1	11			
1,11,617	4	5	535	8	11	...	...	...	40	0	0	3,146	14	0	* 5,178	1	4	1,20,517	12	8	113,371	3	4	5,482	3	9	1,18,053	12	1	3,457	0	0	992	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			

* Inclusive of Rupees 1,250-15-4, balance remaining on the 1st April 1871.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL

Government

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.
	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	
8	...	...										
33	1		8	7	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	.....
43	2	1	35	30	33	22	...	35	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1½ ...
13	...	...	45	61	69	45	...	45	...	...	...	
		...	13	13	14	5	...	13	...	...	...	.....
28	...	1	29	29	32	29	24	2	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1½ ...
08	1	43	252	198	224	252	180	72	...	...	...	
12	...	...	12	8	10	11	4	8	...	...	...	.....
16	1	...	17	23	25	17	17	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to Rs. 1½ ...
155	8	11	174	168	189	174	174	...	...	...	...	
27	...	2	29	24	26	29	29	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1 ...
79	1	2	182	165	180	182	182	...	...	...	...	
18	...	2	20	21	24	20						
63	4	8	75	88	108	75	...	...	20	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 2½ ...
25	...	7	32	22	25	32	...	...	69	...	...	
63	1	42	106	52	60	106	...	...	...	32	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1 ...
91	19	119	1,029	909	1,036	999	610	186	89	138	8	.....

OR 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 Funds.	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.	
555 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	555 10 4						555 10 4	...	555 10 4	...	...	69 7 3	69 7 3	
8734 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	8,766 8 11						8,524 2 5	210 2 6	8,734 4 11	32 4 0	...	264 10 10	263 11 2	
538 10 7	...	...	...	...	32 4 0	570						537 9 4	41 7 11	579 1 3	510 15 4	...	8 6 3	0 6 5	
1,146 14 4	...	...	...	551 6 0	...	1,090 0 7						1,146 14 4	...	1,146 14 4	...	...	81 14 9	81 14 9	
14,419 10 0	...	...	...	...	1,002 8 3	15,421 13 3						14,407 10 0	251 4 1	14,658 14 1	762 15 2	...	458 1 5	426 12 4	
12,633 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	12,633 1 8						12,633 1 8	753 12 4	13,386 14 0	1,256 3 8	...	59 12 2	59 12 7	
6,450 13 0	...	...	1,522 3 3	2,010 0 0	...	14,643 1 8						6,888 1 5	84 14 10	7,973 0 3	...	...	797 4 9	645 1 4	
4,593 13 11	...	...	...	1,150 8 0	...	5,744 5 11						4,805 3 3	47 6 0	4,852 9 3	891 12 8	...	22 10 10	17 4 9	
4,048 14 10	...	...	...	1,286 12 0	...	5,335 10 10						4,754 12 10	37 0 6	4,791 13 4	543 13 6	...	22 4 7	16 4 10	
9,369 10 9	...	...	...	1,179 6 0	64 4 7	10,613 5 4						9,669 10 6	...	9,669 10 6	943 10 10	...	73 4 1	63 13 4	
4,793 13 2	...	...	...	508 8 0	20 13 0	5,323 2 2						4,870 10 6	...	4,870 10 6	452 7 8	...	57 4 10	51 4 6	
67,285 5 6	...	...	1,522 3 3	6,686 8 0	1,119 8 10	76,613 9 7						69,793 6 7	1,426 0 2	71,219 6 9	5,394 2 10	...			

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (NORMAL SCHOOLS).

Private Schools.

Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.				Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	
78	36	30	144	116	137	70	...	92	36	Annas 2 ...
5	...	25	30	32	35	30	30	...	...	....
25	...	23	48	35	38	26	48	...	...	Annas ½, 1, and 2 ...
89	2	72	163	164	189	163	163	...	...	Annas 8 to Rs. 2½
79	1	20	100	92	92	100	100	...	...	Annas 2 to 6 ...
...	...	50	50	41	46	40	50	...	...	Free ... ...
14	...	71	85	85	77	85	85	...	...	Annas 8 to 1 R. ...
15	...	32	47	47	41	25	47	...	...	
...	...	89	89	69	71	30	89	...	...	6 Pies to 10 Annas ...
305	39	412	756	672	726	569	612	92	36	....

Receipts. From Government. RS.	A.	P.	Proceeds of Endowment. RS.	A.	P.	Local Funds. RS.	A.	P.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c. RS.	A.	P.	Fees, Fines, &c. RS.	A.	P.	Other Sources. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Charges. Current. RS.	A.	P.	Extraordinary. RS.
1,968	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	11	6	3,179	0	0	5,226	11	6	4,902	0	0	324
*2,359	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,290	0	0	313	2	8	...	...	...	5,962	7	10	3,780	0	0	1,970
120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	0	0	14	10	6	...	...	...	304	10	6	287	0	0	11
†3,372	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,635	9	4	2,474	15	9	...	...	...	13,483	1	1	12,639	7	2	178
204	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	0	0	73	4	0	...	...	...	611	4	0	538	0	0	20
‡1,217	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,088	3	0	4,305	7	0	4,305	7	0	...
2,024	3	0	1,093	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	504	0	0	5,057	13	0	8,709	0	0	8,351	8	7	188
1,003	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	2,135	8	1	3,223	0	0	3,223	0	0	...
13,268	12	1	1,093	0	0	...	...	...	11,459	9	4	3,543	12	5	13,460	8	1	41,825	9	11	38,026	6	9	2,644

TABLE XVIII.

Abstract Attendance at the foregoing Institutions.

—		Number attending Colleges.	Number attending Schools of the Higher Class.	Number attending Schools of the Middle Class.	Number attending Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.	Number attending Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.	Number attending Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Higher Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Middle Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Normal Schools.	Number attending other Schools for Special Education.	Total.	Remarks.
General Education.	Government ...	265	3,179	3,519	766	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,754	
	Private	137	8,704	19,848	75,954	...	1,202	10,977	116	5,364	2,787	...	..	1,25,089	
Special Education.	Government ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	548	1,593	
	Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	...	756	
Total ...		418	11,883	23,367	76,720	...	1,227	10,977	116	5,364	2,787	1,785	548	1,35,192	

Abstract of Receipts and Charges

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.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,41,355	10	0
564	10	0	14,175	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,52,297	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	76,613	9	7	1,12,190	12	8	1,97,131	6	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	41,825	9	11	...	...	...	41,825	9	11
564	10	0	14,175	4	8	1,18,439	3	6	1,12,190	12	8	16,32,609	11	8

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.
712	7	3	1,05,322	2	5	*93,531	3	4	1,327	13	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
712	7	3	1,05,322	2	5	93,531	3	4	1,327	13	4

*Includes the expenditure of
†Expenditure from other than

B.—(*Continued.*)

at the above Institutions.

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		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
76,588	1	7	1,28,659	3	0	56,251	5	0	5,163	12	7	...	...	...	564	0	...
40,479	1	7	2,80,360	13	0	3,63,692	4	5	2,44,883	6	5	...	...	...	18,617	8	...
7,487	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,24,554	3	2	4,09,020	0	0	4,19,943	9	5	2,50,047	3	0	...	...	...	19,181	8	...

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.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	2,67,226	6	2
8,494	9	8	77,132	7	8	15,078	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,60,117	9	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,219	6	9	1,10,566	12	1	1,58,724	7	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,670	11	8	...	...	...	71,219	6	9
8,494	9	8	77,132	7	8	15,078	14	11	1,11,890	2	5	1,10,566	12	1	15,57,287	14	1

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.			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.
...	...	...	†3,278	3	1	...	...	...	1,247	0	0	18,645	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,064	10	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,268	...	...	12,268	12	1
...	...	...	3,278	3	1	...	...	...	1,247	0	0	18,645	12	7	...	...	...	12,268	...	...	2,50,333	6	1

schools closed during the year.
Educational Funds is omitted.

TABLE XXI. APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)

Distinctions conferred by the University of Madras during the year.

Name of Graduate.	Institution in which he was educated.	Distinction conferred.
2ND CLASS.		
Pemanjee Perozshaw, B.A., Bombay...	.....	Master of Arts.
2ND CLASS.		
P. Ratnavelu	Presidency College	Bachelor of Arts.
A. Subba Row	Do.	Do.
A. J. Coelho	Do.	Do.
N. Vaidyanadhan	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
A. G. Subramanaya Vajpaya ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
K. Ramanujam	Do. do. ...	Do.
C. Swaramakrishnamma ...	Presidency College	Do.
T. R. Scott	Doveton Protestant College ...	Do.
S. Ramadas Aiyar	Presidency College	Do.
V. M. Parthasardhi Aiyengar...	Do.	Do.
V. Ramachandra Row	Do.	Do.
V. Kuppusami Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
V. Ramachandra Aiyar ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
E. H. Kidd	Doveton Protestant College ...	Do.
B. Srinivasa Ragava Charri ...	Presidency College	Do.
V. Sesha Aiyar	Do.	Do.
K. S. Rama Row	Do.	Do.
C. V. Srinivasa Charri... ...	Do.	Do.
J. C. S. Lawrence	High School, Bangalore	Do.
M. A. Terunarana Charri ...	Presidency College	Do.
G. Wynne	Presidency College, and Private Study	Do.
J. Conquest	High School, Bangalore	Do.
S. Narayanasawmy Chetty ...	Free Church Institution, Madras.	Do.
V. Ramasastri	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
P. Thinathayalu Naidoo ...	Presidency College	Do.
E. Coleman	High School, Bangalore, and Private Study...	Do.
T. M. Ranga Charri	Presidency College	Do.
Mahomed Usman	Free Church Institution, Madras..	Do.
N. R. Narasimha Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
V. Kanagasabhai	Presidency College	Do.
P. S. Annachari...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
M. Gopala Rau	Presidency College	Do.
M. Ramasami Aiyar	London Mission Institution, Bangalore	Do.
3RD CLASS.		
N. Raghunatha Charri	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study	Do.
T. Ragava Charri	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
T. M. Saminadha Aiyar ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
T. Madhava Row	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study	Do.
C. Kuppuswami Aiyar	Presidency College	Do.
T. Ramachandra Venkaji ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study	Do.
S. Vadyanadha Aiyar	Do. do. ...	Do.
B. Ramaswami	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore, and Private Study ...	Do.
P. Srinivasa Charri	Free Church Institution, Madras.	Do.

TABLE XXI.—(*Concld.*) APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)

Distinctions conferred by the University of Madras during the year.

Name of Graduate.	Institution in which he was educated.	Distinction conferred.
3RD CLASS.		
J. Subramanya Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study	Bachelor of Arts
N. Ramasami	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
V. Sundararamaiya	High School, Trevandrum ...	Do.
S. Vadivelu Mudaliar	Free Church Institution, Madras.	Do.
M. R. Raghunatha Rau... ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
A. P. Paravi Perumal Pillai ...	High School, Trevandrum ...	Do.
T. Vencataramaiya	Presidency College	Do.
A. Lakshmi Narasimha ..	Private Study	Do.
S. Saminadha Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
P. N. Purnaiya	Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	Do.
N. Krishnasami Mudaliar ...	Presidency College	Do.
N. Ratnasabapati Pillai ...	Do.	Do.
J. Arbuthnot	Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore.	Do.
M. Chokalingam Pillai... ...	Presidency College and Private Study	Do.
M. Muni Erati	Do. do. ...	Do.
W. Gopala Charri	Do.	Do.
P. Gurumurti	Do.	Do.
N. Runga Rau	High School, Trevandrum ...	Do.
K. C. Joseph	Presidency College	Do.
I. Kotalingum	Free Church Institution, Madras.	Do.
N. Subba Row	High School, Trevandrum, and Private Study	Do.
S. Vesudeva Rau	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
N. Krishna Rau	Do. do. and Private Study	Do.
2ND CLASS.		
M. S. Aiyasami Aiyar, B.A. ...	Private Study	Bachelor of Laws.
V. Sundararamaiya, M.A. ...	Do.	Do.
V. Subramanya Sastri, B.A. ...	Do.	Do.
3RD CLASS.		
C. V. Sundarum Sastri, B.A. ...	Do.	Do.
R. Seshaiyar, M.A.	Do.	Do.
P. V. Krishnasami Chetti, B.A.	Do.	Do.

TABLE XXII.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)

Return of Private Donations and Endowments from which Aid was received in Government Colleges and Schools during the official year 1871-72.

Name of Donor.	Description or Object of Donation or Endowment.	Amount realized.			Total.			Remarks.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
	2ND DIVISION.							
Principal Inhabitants of Cuddapah.	"Smith's Prizes" in connection with the Cuddapah Zillah School	80	0	0	80	0	0	Interest for two years on Rupees 1,000, the Endowment Fund.
	3RD DIVISION.							
Public Subscribers	Cullen Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Students from Travancore ...	180	0	0				Interest on Rupees 5,000, the Endowment Fund.
Do.	Conolly Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Students from Malabar	128	0	0				
Do.	Elphinstone Endowment at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Students of Madras ...	214	0	0				Do. do. Rs. 5,500 do.
Trustees of Patcheappah Mudaliar's Charities.	Patcheappah Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Students from Patcheappah's High School	480	0	0				
Public Subscribers	Bourdillon Endowment at the Presidency College for the encouragement of the study of Vernacular Literature	60	8	0				Do. do. Rs. 1,100 do.
Maharajah of Travancore ...	Travancore Maharajah's Prize at the Presy. College.	20	0	0				Do. do. ,, 500 do.
Do. of Vizianagrum ...	Vizianagrum do. do. do. ...	20	0	0				Do. do. ,, 500 do.
Do. do. ...	Do. do. Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Students from the Northern Circars	200	0	0				
Public Subscribers	Morehead Translation Prize at the Presidency College.	100	0	0				
E. Thompson, Esq.	Mr. Thompson's Prize at the Presidency College ...	30	0	0				Donation.
Public Subscribers	Norton Medal at the Presidency College awarded for the best Vernacular Essay	28	0	0				Interest on Rupees 700, the Endowment Fund.
Do.	Lane Scholarship, to provide a Scholarship at the Medical College of the value of Rupees 30 per mensem, with a progressive rise of Rupees 10 at the end of the first and third years, tenable for five years, with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Doctor Lane	360	0	0				Donation.
Do.	Johnstone Medal at the Medical College, to perpetuate the memory of the late Doctor Johnstone ...	40	0	0				Interest on Rupees 1,000, the Endowment Fund.
Colonel G. W. Walker, R.E. ...	To train men at the Civil Engineering College for employment as Taluq Overseers in Canara and Malabar.	175	8	11				Do. do. Rs. 4,000 do.
The Honorable Sherf-ul-Omrah Bahadoor.	For the encouragement of Mussulman youths in the Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School	52	0	0				Do. do. ,, 1,200 do.
Some Native Gentlemen ...	Scholarships to Pupils in the Government Female Normal School, Madras	1,431	10	2	3,519	11	1	
	4TH DIVISION.							
Inhabitants of Combaconum ...	Beauchamp Medal at the Combaconum Provincial College	50	0	0				Interest on Rupees 1,000, the Endowment Fund.
Chundrapragasa Mupanar ...	Mupanar Medals (2) at do. ...	100	0	0				Do. do. 2,000 do.
Do. do. ...	Mupanar Scholarship at do. ...	70	0	0	220	0	0	Donation.
	6TH DIVISION.							
Public Subscribers	To found a Scholarship at the Calicut Provincial School in the name of Mr. Conolly, late Collector of Malabar.	318	0	0				Interest on Rupees 11,200, the Endowment Fund
Do.	To found a Scholarship at the Calicut Provincial School in the name of Mr. Sharpe, Civil and Session Judge...	126	0	0				Do. do. Rs. 2,633-4-0 do.
Do.	Mangalore Endowment Fund raised in connection with the Mangalore Provincial School	2,517	0	0				Do. do. ,, 67,200-0-0 do.
Inhabitants of Mangalore ...	To found a Scholarship in the name of H. S. Thomas, Esq., Collector of South Canara, at the Mangalore Provincial School...	60	0	0				Do. do. ,, 1,732-4-6 do.
Masters and Students of the Provincial School and others.	To found a Prize in the name of W. E. Ormsby, Esq., late Head Master, Provincial School, Mangalore ...	*...	...	...	3,021	0	0	* The Funded Capital amounts to Rupees 300.
	Total ...	...	...	...	6,840	11	1	

Proceeds of Endowment ... Rupees 4,949 0 11
Subscriptions, Donations, &c. ,, 1,891 10 2
Total ... 6,840 11 1

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd August 1872, No. 1,671.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd October 1873, No. 298.

The Report on Public Instruction for the year 1871-72 indicates that that period was marked by considerable progress as regards both higher class and elementary education, whilst middle-class education suffered from causes which will be noticed hereafter. The number of schools and other educational institutions connected with the Department on the 31st March 1872 was 4,401, with an attendance of 135,192 pupils, against 3,479 schools and 115,212 pupils on the 31st March 1871, exhibiting an increase during the year of 922, or twenty-six per cent. in the number of schools, and 19,980, or seventeen per cent. in the number of scholars. This very considerable advance was entirely due to the extension of elementary education, the increase in the number of boys' schools of the lower class, and scholars attending them being thirty-five per cent., whilst in the case of girls' schools of that class the percentage of increase was no less than seventy-three per cent. with an accession to the number of pupils amounting to sixty-eight per cent.

2. The subjoined table exhibits the fluctuations in the number of schools of the various classes and pupils attending them during the five years from 1867-68 to 1871-72, and evidences a rapid and steady improvement in the attendance as regards schools of the lower class and female schools throughout the whole period, and a falling off as regards those of the middle class during the last two years of the series due mainly to the development of the Results Grant System :—

Year.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	Increase as compared with Previous Year.		Decrease as compared with Previous Year.	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.
1867-68.	Colleges	14	319	...	319	...	...
	Higher-class Schools	33	8,873	2	843	...	...
	Middle " " ...	391	23,089	111	5,113	...	...
	Lower " " ...	1,125	23,263	140	3,753	...	...
	Female Schools ...	110	*5,201	35	1,776	...	...
	Normal " ...	10	1,685	...	66	1	...
	Special " ...	4	545	...	...	...	13
	Total ...	1,687	62,975	288	11,870	1	13

* Exclusive of 1,309 girls attending mixed schools, which have been taken with middle and lower class schools.

Year.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	Increase as compared with Previous Year.		Decrease as compared with Previous Year.	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1868-69.	Colleges	17	364	3	45	...	...
	Higher-class Schools	41	10,743	8	1,870	..	...
	Middle ,, ,, ...	492	27,265	101	4,176	...	...
	Lower ,, ,, ...	1,739	40,370	614	17,107	...	...
	Female ,, ,, ...	117	*5,968	7	767	...	...
	Normal ,, ,, ...	11	1,797	1	112	...	...
	Special ,, ,, ...	4	475	...	...	...	70
	Total ...	2,421	86,982	734	24,077	...	70
1869-70.	Colleges	16	439	...	75	1	...
	Higher-class Schools	46	11,720	5	977	...	...
	Middle ,, ,, ...	508	27,167	16	...	...	98
	Lower ,, ,, ...	2,419	57,096	680	16,726	...	...
	Female Schools ...	128	†6,859	11	891	...	...
	Normal ,, ...	13	1,681	2	...	...	116
	Special ,, ...	4	493	...	18	...	..
	Total ...	3,134	105,455	714	18,687	1	214
1870-71.	Colleges	14	453	...	14	2	...
	Higher-class Schools	53	12,554	7	834	...	...
	Middle ,, ,, ...	501	26,022	...	...	7	1,145
	Lower class ,, ...	2,755	66,581	336	9,485	...	...
	Female Schools ...	136	‡7,180	8	321	...	...
	Normal ,, ...	16	1,969	3	228	...	...
	Special ,, ...	4	513	...	20	...	...
	Total ...	3,479	115,212	354	19,902	9	1,145
1871-72.	Colleges	13	418	...	...	1	35
	Higher-class Schools	52	11,883	...	...	1	671
	Middle ,, ,, ...	507	24,594	6	..	...	1,428
	Lower ,, ,, ...	3,646	87,697	891	21,116	...	...
	Female Schools ...	163	§8,267	27	1,087	...	...
	Normal ,, ...	16	1,785	...	...	...	124
	Special ,, ...	4	548	...	35	...	...
	Total ...	4,401	135,192	924	22,238	2	2,258
				2	2,258		
	Net Increase ...	...	...	922	19,980		

3. The number of Government Institutions was 118, with an attendance of 9,347 pupils. The number of Union Schools, of which all but

* Exclusive of 2,131 girls attending mixed schools.

† Exclusive of 2,502 girls attending mixed schools, and sixty girls attending Normal Schools.

‡ Exclusive of 2,940 girls attending mixed schools, and sixty-five girls attending Normal Schools.

§ Exclusive of 3,185 girls attending mixed schools, and 101 girls attending Normal Schools.

three received grants-in-aid, was 263, attended by 8,067 pupils. Under this designation are included the institutions hitherto supported by rates levied under the Madras Education Act of 1863, numbering 109. Private Schools in receipt of grants-in-aid numbered 2,644 with 90,379 pupils, and 1,376 other institutions containing 27,399 pupils were under inspection only and received no grants. The number of aided schools increased from 2,313 to 2,904; and the pupils attending them from 84,677 to 98,315. No less than two-thirds of the total increase in the number of scholars throughout the Presidency was contributed by schools of this class. As regards particular districts it is satisfactory to notice that some of those which had hitherto been most backward began to show signs of progress. Ganjam and Vizagapatam are mentioned in the report, and Kurnool, which met with very unfavorable mention in the preceding year's report, appears to have made a start. The proportion of scholars to population ranged from $\frac{1}{68}$ in Madras to $\frac{1}{311}$ in Vizagapatam, the average being $\frac{1}{237}$ against $\frac{1}{271}$ in the year before. As regards the classes of the community from which pupils were drawn, there was a satisfactory accession of 1,230 (an increase of twenty-eight per cent. on the figures for 1870-71) to the number of Mahomedans under instruction.

4. The Educational Conference, referred to in paragraph 7, was a decided success, and the discussion of educational questions of importance, by a body of officers thoroughly acquainted with the practical working of the system, must no doubt prove a valuable aid to the Director by enabling him to obtain a more comprehensive view of the subject under consideration in all its bearings than could be derived from written reports, and to decide what measures are best calculated to satisfy the dissimilar requirements and conditions of various portions of the Presidency.

5. A comparison of the results of the University Examinations generally for the year under review with those of previous years is very favorable to the former. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination (1,419), and the number of those who passed (492), again show an increase over the preceding year, when it was remarked that the numbers were in excess of any previous year (viz., 1,358 examinees and 424 passed candidates), and this numerical increase was rendered more satisfactory by the fact of its being accompanied by a higher percentage of success, the ratio of passed candidates being 34·67 for 1871-72, against 31·22 for 1870-71. It appears that but for the unprecedented severity of the Tamil Examination, to which cause the failure of many promising candidates is attributed, the success would have been even greater. The table at page 19 of the report affords ground for the conclusion that the standard in Tamil must have been considerably higher than

in the other optional languages. There was a considerable decrease in the number of candidates presenting themselves for the First Examination in Arts, but the results attained were more satisfactory, 47·3 per cent. of the candidates being successful, against 35·8 in the preceding year, the number of first-class men being also nearly three times as great. For the B. A. Examination the number of candidates was just double the number who appeared in the year before, whilst the proportion of successful candidates was nearly the same. As might be expected the Provincial College, Combaconum, and the Presidency College, amongst Government Institutions, continued to take the highest place at the University Examinations. The Combaconum College was especially distinguished, and the marked success which has attended his labours there must be highly gratifying to Mr. Porter as Principal. The Provincial Schools at Bellary, Mangalore, and Calicut also acquitted themselves creditably. The High School, Trevandrum, and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, head the list of Private Institutions.

6. There was a considerable falling off in the attendance at the Presidency College, which was no doubt to be attributed, as remarked by the Acting Director, chiefly to the rivalry of other institutions, a natural consequence of the increasing efficiency of the latter, which must be regarded as a healthy sign of progress; other causes also operated in a measure to bring about the result adverted to, but the subject has already been fully discussed in the papers embodied with G. O. of the 5th October 1872, No. 286, and in later proceedings. The results obtained at the Matriculation Examination were fair, though not on a par with those of the two previous years owing to the failure in Tamil already alluded to; the falling off was, however, counterbalanced by the success achieved at the two higher examinations, ten out of the nineteen successful candidates at the F. A. Examination being placed in the first class, and no less than sixteen out of twenty-three who passed the B. A. Examination attaining to the second class.

7. Tested by the results of the University Examinations, the Provincial College, Combaconum, takes the foremost place in the Presidency. Owing to the marked failure in Tamil, which led to the rejection of 39 out of the 71 pupils who presented themselves from this institution, the ratio of successful candidates to examinees at the Matriculation Examination fell from 87 per cent. to 40. At the F. A. and B. A. Examinations 66 and 62 per cent., respectively, passed the test—results which must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. Amongst Aided Schools and Colleges, the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland remained *facile princeps*. The Collegiate Department numbered 71 students. In the University Examinations five obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, eight passed the F. A.

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Test, and 24 the Matriculation Examination. The Doveton Protestant College also made steady progress and earned a title to be ranked amongst Collegiate Institutions.

8. The results obtained by the Provincial Schools at Bellary, Mangalore, and Calicut were satisfactory, as far as the Matriculation Examination was concerned; the last-named institution alone distinguished itself at the F. A. Examination, six out of the eight pupils who appeared having passed, whilst the other two institutions contributed but one successful candidate each. At Rajahmundry the F. A. class was not maintained owing to the institution having been deprived of its Head Master. The results secured at the Matriculation Examination were creditable to the second master in charge. Amongst private schools possessing collegiate classes the High School, Trevandrum, produced the best results.

9. Amongst schools of the higher class the Zillah School at Berhampore made satisfactory progress, and bids fair, under present management, to attain to the standard of other institutions of the same class. The Syndicate of the University having considered the serious disadvantages under which candidates for the Matriculation Examination from the Ganjam District were placed by the removal of Berhampore from the list of examination centres have recently re-included it in the number. The results obtained at the Matriculation Examination by the three higher-class schools in the Vizagapatam District were an improvement upon those of the previous year; none of these institutions, however, rose above mediocrity. The higher-class schools in the Godavery District were in an efficient state, and passed sixteen out of thirty-two pupils at the Matriculation Examination in place of five out of the same number in the previous year. The two higher-class schools in the Kistna District are of a very superior order as indicated by the fact that out of twenty-four candidates no less than two-thirds succeeded in matriculating. Of the higher-class schools in the 2nd Division (four in number omitting the Provincial), the London Mission School, Bellary, showed to least advantage, owing apparently partly to the weakness of the staff, and partly to the presence of the Provincial School with which it is not able successfully to compete, though it is reported to be doing good service as a feeder to the latter institution. The other schools were favorably mentioned, the Cuddapah Zillah School being especially successful at the Matriculation Examination. Promise of improvement was shown in the Kurnool Zillah School, which had in past years been the subject of adverse comment. The question of making special provision for the Mahomedan community at Kurnool was disposed of in G. O., 14th December 1872, No. 348. The suggested abolition of the lowest class at Kurnool and Cuddapah should receive consideration, the school buildings being inconveniently crowded.

10. Excluding the School Departments of Colleges there were eleven higher-class schools in the town of Madras which produced together fifty-four matriculated students, a considerable improvement on the previous year. Of these sixteen were contributed by Patcheappah's High School which still retained its position at the head of the list of higher-class schools in the Presidency Town; the others were, for the most part, favorably mentioned, though the standard attained was not as high as could be wished. Colonel Macdonald's suggestions for the improvement of the Madrissa-i-Azam, and the transfer to the Presidency College of such of the pupils as are qualified for admission, have been carried out. Tables VI. and VII. show that private schools of the higher class in the town of Madras (Government Institutions and the college branches of Collegiate Institutions being excluded from the computation) received from Government Rupees 50,518, or forty-eight per cent. of the total grants-in-aid to boys' schools of that class, viz., Rupees 1,05,322, the attendance being only forty per cent. of the total number of pupils on the rolls of higher-class schools throughout the Presidency. This point was adverted to in the Orders of Government on the two previous Annual Reports, and should receive the attention of the Director. The condition of the Cuddalore Zillah School was still unsatisfactory.

11. Tanjore is exceptionally well provided with higher-class schools, there being six institutions of that description in addition to the Provincial College, Combaconum; they were all in a state of efficiency, and the S. P. G. High School took a very high place at the University Examinations. The other districts comprised in the 4th Division, each possess one excellent school of the higher class. The higher-class schools in the 5th Division were generally in a satisfactory condition, though, owing to frequent changes of Head Masters, the Coimbatore High School had not been able to maintain the high standard to which it had attained two years before. The Inspector complained that the local authorities did not manifest much interest in the Madura Zillah School, and the Collector's attention is called to G.O., 24th July 1871, No. 213 (Educational Department), defining the authority and position of District Officers as regards educational operations in their respective districts. In the 6th Division the Calicut and Mangalore Provincial Schools achieved very creditable results at the Matriculation Examination. The only other school of the higher class in the Division is the Central School, Palghaut, which was reported to have been injuriously affected by recent changes. Looking to the importance of Palghaut the Government trust that this school will be able to maintain its position as an institution of the higher class.

12. With reference to the general remarks on higher-class education, at paragraphs 45 to 48 of the report under review, the Government resolve to refer for the consideration of the Senate of the University,

through the Director of Public Instruction, Colonel Macdonald's comments in connexion with the exclusion of certain subjects from the curriculum of study and the advisability of imposing some limitation as regards the age at which youths are permitted to enter upon the University course, with a view to any modifications of the Regulations which it may appear desirable to adopt. The subject of the publication of expurgated editions of vernacular classics is under inquiry. As regards the neglect of the study of the classical language of India in this Presidency, which is also adverted to, the Government have expressed their concurrence in the view expressed by the Director of Public Instruction, that in any move in the direction of the substitution of Sanskrit for the Hindoo Vernaculars the University must take the initiative.

13 There was a slight increase in the number of boys' and mixed schools of middle class, accompanied, however, by a falling off in the attendance to the extent of about five-and-a-half per cent.—a result stated to be due to the operation of two causes, viz., the enhanced rates of school fees and the rivalry of schools aided on the results system; in all probability, however, the decrease represents not a loss but merely a transfer to other institutions.

In the 1st Division, the Godavery District is best supplied with schools of this class, the Viravasarum Taluq School still maintaining its place at the head of the schools of its grade throughout the Northern Circars, and the Amalapoor Taluq School being also very favorably mentioned. The Kistna and Ganjam Districts, on the other hand, are poorly supplied with middle-class schools, and the quality of those in existence appears to be indifferent.

In the 2nd Division the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts are backward, whilst Bellary and Nellore are fairly well provided. It would appear, however, from the Inspector's Report that several of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Division, and more especially in the Nellore District, are of doubtful utility. Mr. Boyle's remarks appear to be in harmony with Mr. Bower's comments on the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the 1st Division, the inefficiency of which was brought prominently to notice in his reports for two successive years. The Director, whose attention has already been drawn to the subject, will report the measures proper to be adopted in regard to them.

14. In the 3rd Division, although the number of middle-class schools is not large, the quality of some of the institutions is superior, and most of them were in fair order. The Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore, for the education of Mahomedans, originally established as a feeder to the Madrissa-i-Azam, is especially deserving of mention.

The 4th Division showed a total of schools and scholars considerably in excess of that of any other Division, and the 5th Division stood

next to the fourth in point of numbers; in fact the two Divisions combined contributed nearly half the total for the Presidency. In both Divisions the Government Schools were, for the most part, favorably noticed, though the attendance had greatly declined. The Chuttrum Schools in Tanjore showed signs of improvement. Tinnevelly possesses no Government Schools of the middle class, but is largely supplied with aided schools of a fair class. In the 6th Division all the Government Schools except two were unfavorably mentioned; the majority of the Union Schools in Malabar were in a tolerable state of efficiency, but in South Canara the reverse was the case, the quality being very indifferent. Their inferiority was attributed in many cases to the incompetency of the masters placed in charge, and the Inspector also considered that the scheme of instruction in operation was in a measure responsible for the want of success, and that the introduction of an improved description of school books would conduce to the attainment of better results. This point will receive the Director's attention.

15. At paragraph 72, Colonel Macdonald reviews the position of middle-class schools which, under the operation of causes indicated by him, are in a transition state. The Government believe that these institutions will eventually find their proper level, and that the system advocated by Colonel Macdonald, viz., that the Taluq School should take up the pupil at the point at which the Results School leaves him, and carry him on to a higher standard, is the correct one, but it must depend upon local circumstances whether it is practicable.

16. Mr. Kershaw, in his report on the schools of the 1st Division, brings to notice a point which the Government think deserving of more attention than appears to be bestowed upon it, viz., the quality of the handwriting of both masters and pupils. Looking to the probability that a large proportion of school boys in this country will eventually be employed as clerks and copyists, the importance of good penmanship and the necessity of devoting a fair share of time to instruction in it are obvious. The Government have reason to believe that the neglect of handwriting which prevails is in a great measure attributable to the fact that the point is disregarded in the University Examinations, and that as under existing rules the Matriculation Examination is accepted in lieu of the General Test, admission to the public service can be secured without qualifying for the handwriting test, the inducement to devote time to the subject being thereby very much diminished. Whether matriculated students should be deemed eligible for employment under Government unless they have in addition passed the handwriting and spelling tests seems deserving of consideration, and the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations is requested to report his views on the subject.

17. It is satisfactory to notice that the attendance in the Hill Schools of Ganjam had increased, and that they were reported to be generally in a promising condition.

18. The number of schools for which Results Grants were sanctioned during the year was 2,037, with an attendance of 54,400 scholars, against 1,606, with an attendance of 45,299 in the preceding year, showing an increase of over twenty-six per cent. in the number of schools, and of about twenty per cent. in the number of pupils. The total grants sanctioned, increased from Rupees 78,176 to Rupees 1,03,148 (nearly thirty-two per cent.), of which seventy-seven per cent. was assigned to schools of the lower class, the same proportion as fell to their share in the previous year. Of the aggregate sum, Provincial Funds contributed about twenty-three per cent., Municipal Funds nearly thirteen per cent., and Local Funds rather more than sixty-three per cent. The summary of Results Grants obtained in each Division shows that, whilst the 5th Division secured twenty-five per cent. of the total amount of grants sanctioned, the 2nd obtained only ten per cent., and that the average grant per school in the 6th Division was nearly three times as great as in the 2nd Division.

19. Of the whole number of pupils in schools aided on the Results Grant System, 32,624 or 60 per cent. were presented for examination, and of these, 70, 79 and 64½ per cent. passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, respectively. Of the pupils presented for examination, seven per cent. passed in reading alone, 15 per cent. in reading and writing, and 52 per cent. in all three subjects conjointly. As compared with the figures for the preceding year these percentages showed a falling off in some respects and an improvement in others; but the fact that the aggregate amount of grants sanctioned had increased in a greater ratio than the number of pupils presented for examination and passed indicates that on the whole there had been an advance. The Inspectors' Reports show that the working of the system of Results Grants during 1871-72 was on the whole satisfactory, but doubts are expressed by some as to its continued success under the altered conditions arising from the introduction of the Local Funds Act. Although the establishment of Local Fund Schools may tend gradually to restrict the field to which the Results Grant System is applicable, the necessity of some such instrument for the improvement of elementary schools, which the Local Fund Boards do not desire to supersede, will continue, and so far the system appears to have proved an efficient and economical mode of promoting primary education.

20. The number of Union Schools at the end of the year was 263, of which two belonged to the higher class, 76 to the middle, and the remaining 185 to the lower class. The pupils numbered 8,067. Except

in the 1st Division, which contained 63 per cent. of Union Schools, but little was done during the year under the educational provisions of the new Local Funds Act. As far as can be gathered from the Financial Returns available, it appears that the Government aid to these institutions amounted to 24 per cent. of the total expenditure on them.

21. The total number of girls under instruction (exclusive of those attending certain schools which furnish no returns) was 11,503, against 10,185 in the previous year, an advance of nearly thirteen per cent. Three-fourths of the female education is in the hands of Missionary and religious bodies; the proportion of Hindus was forty-two per cent. of the whole. The number of girls presented for examination for Results Grants increased from 1,179 to 2,169, of whom 1,073 passed for the first or lowest standard, 682 for the second, 280 for third, and 134 for the fourth. The 5th and 6th Divisions showed the best results, the former contributing 762 (of whom no less than 107 attained to the highest standard), the latter 635. At the Teachers' Certificate Examination, Madras contributed fifty-eight successful candidates out of a total for the Presidency of seventy-eight.

22. In the Government Normal Schools there were 183 students on the rolls at the end of the year; twenty-three Normal Students from these institutions passed the University Examinations, eighty-six obtained certificates as teachers, and fifty-five secured appointments. The pupils in private Normal Schools numbered 328 males and eighty-nine females. Of the former, six passed the Matriculation Examination and eighty-seven secured certificates; of the latter fourteen were successful at the Certificate Examination. These institutions, five in number, were favourably mentioned by the Inspector, and the results attained showed a considerable advance on the previous year. Of the Government Institutions that at Vizagapatam fully maintained its position, and the Mangalore Normal School made a considerable advance. The Madras Normal School, on the other hand, was very unsuccessful, and the report on the institution at Cannanore is far from favorable. The Government trust that the measures approved for the reorganization of the former and the transfer of the Normal Branch of the latter to Calicut will conduce to efficiency. The Madras Female Normal School, which has not hitherto succeeded, has recently been placed on a new footing.

23. There were 940 candidate masters in 1871-72, against 812 in 1870-71. Of the examinees, 471 passed or fifty per cent., against forty-six per cent. in the year before. The candidate schoolmistresses number 118, of whom seventy-eight or sixty-six per cent. satisfied the examiners—a great improvement on the preceding year when the percentage of success was only twenty-nine.

24. The Book Department continued to prove a useful auxiliary; the net cost to the State was Rupees 5,426, against Rupees 13,920 in the preceding year. The Director has been called upon to submit a scheme for the reorganization of the Department on such a footing as to render it self-supporting.

25. The net expenditure on Education from Provincial Revenues was Rupees 7,46,948, in addition to which charges, amounting to Rupees 83,022, were defrayed from Special Funds, such as the Educational Building Fund, School Fees, Endowments, &c., making the aggregate net expenditure controlled by the Department Rupees 8,29,970. Of this sum, direction and its subsidiary charges constituted about five per cent., inspection and its subsidiary charges nearly eleven per cent. The actual cost of the University to the State was Rupees 14,304. The sum paid during the year from Provincial Funds in grants of all kinds (exclusive of building grants) amounted to Rupees 2,50,333, against Rupees 3,35,395 in 1870-71—a decrease of thirty-four per cent. Of this total, Rupees 2,23,728 represented salary grants, of which the 3rd Division obtained nearly forty-five per cent. The total expenditure of public money on Educational Buildings, during the year under review, was Rupees 58,434, against Rupees 86,156 in the year before. Private Schools secured Rupees 19,733, or one-third of the whole.

26. The total expenditure on account of Government Institutions was Rupees 4,56,500, of which Rupees 4,31,911 were debited to Provincial, and Rupees 24,589 to Special Funds. The expenditure on Private Colleges and Schools amounted to Rupees 11,00,788, of which Rupees 3,08,312 (twenty-eight per cent.) was derived from grants-in-aid given by Government, and the balance from sources other than State Grants. The total expenditure for the year on account of all educational institutions (Government and private), excluding the Madras University, thus amounted to Rupees 15,57,288; of which 34·3 per cent. was in connexion with higher-class institutions; 33·1 per cent. with middle class; 17·8 per cent. with lower class; 7·2 per cent. with Normal Schools; and 7·6 per cent. with special education. The receipts from fees amounted to rather more than a quarter of the total cost. The gross income of all educational institutions (excluding the University from the computation) was Rupees 16,32,055, of which Rupees 7,40,223 were contributed by Government, and Rupees 3,83,013 were derived from fees.

27. The following statement exhibits the total expenditure controlled by the Educational Department during the past four years:—

—	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Imperial Funds.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	36,317 13 8	36,647 0 7	37,184 10 11	40,875 9 0
Inspection do. do.	1,18,636 1 10	1,29,995 10 2	1,34,742 3 7	90,677 8 6
Total ..	1,54,953 15 6	1,66,642 10 9	1,71,926 14 6	1,31,553 1 6
Government Colleges { General	48,810 0 8	62,929 5 10	63,389 11 5	66,608 15 8
Government Colleges { Professional	9,276 12 2	9,976 9 0	6,234 1 8	6,227 10 3
Government Schools { General	1,47,732 0 5	1,50,898 2 4	1,49,026 10 5	1,80,492 0 0
Government Schools { Special	1,31,574 3 10	1,45,002 1 4	1,56,475 10 1	1,57,961 9 9
Total ..	3,37,493 1 1	3,68,806 2 6	3,75,126 1 7	4,11,290 3 8
Government Scholarships	17,838 12 10	25,015 15 5	23,601 8 11	21,406 0 2
Book Depôts	4,953 1 1	19,081 14 6	22,488 11 9	8,378 5 2
University of Madras	35,819 13 3	36,960 8 0	32,414 5 10	36,702 6 1
Total ..	58,611 11 2	81,058 5 11	78,504 10 6	66,486 11 5
Grants.				
Salary and other grants	2,16,071 2 4	2,63,828 14 5	2,47,664 4 1	2,23,728 7 4
Results Grants	23,862 13 5	41,404 5 3	85,761 5 1	23,930 6 9
Scholarships	2,056 3 11	2,648 10 11	1,969 1 2	2,674 8 0
Total ..	2,41,990 3 8	3,07,881 14 7	3,35,394 10 4	2,50,333 6 1
Grant to the Madras School Book Society	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Preparation and purchase of school books	62,602 6 6	58,474 10 7	55,213 3 10	.. .. ..
Total Expenditure from Imperial Funds ..	8,57,651 5 11	9,84,863 12 4	10,18,165 8 9	8,61,663 6 8
Deduct—				
University fees paid to the credit of Government	21,199 0 0	26,544 0 0	20,986 0 0	22,398 0 0
School fees do. do.	7,556 7 9	4,919 13 9	9,235 4 3	92,317 8 9
Proceeds of sale of books	54,237 3 6	60,972 12 9	54,914 9 8	.. .. ..
Total ..	82,992 11 3	92,436 10 6	85,135 13 11	1,14,715 8 9

Net Outlay from Imperial Funds ..	7,74,658 10 8	8,92,427 1 10	9,33,029 10 10	7,46,947 13 11
Special Funds.				
Educational Building Fund { Government School Buildings— New Works	1,31,434 15 11	75,788 11 4	55,122 14 1	32,914 4 3
Educational Building Fund { Repairs	3,868 15 9	48 4 2	1,936 5 10	5,786 4 11
Educational Building Fund { Building Grants to Private Schools ..	3,641 7 9	29,254 8 0	29,097 6 16	19,733 2 9
Charges in Government Schools borne by school fees	47,692 13 9	49,867 10 3	50,166 9 5	15,570 11 0
Do. Endowments, &c.	11,729 14 0	11,653 14 7	13,732 10 2	9,018 9 6
Total ..	1,98,368 3 2	1,66,613 0 4	1,50,055 14 4	83,022 7 5
Grand Total	9,73,026 13 10	10,59,040 2 2	10,83,085 9 2	8,29,970 5 4

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

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