

Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

-1-

No. XXXV.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1871-72.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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17	1st line of 2nd table	... 1	... 11
20	last	... continual	... continued
22	18 & 19	... numbers	... number
30	17 from bottom	... masters	... master
31	13 from bottom	... best	... third
32	2nd line from top	... this year, although	... this year. Although
32	4 from top	... class, this	... class, this
39	15 from top	... impractical	... impractical
40	20 from top	... Ceres,	... Ceres.
40	21 from top	... divorce	... divorce
42	11 from bottom	... future	... future
49	10 from top	... himself at	... himself nearly at
58	12 from bottom	... standard. The	... standard, the
72	17 from bottom	... authorities, which	... authority, which
74	11 from top	... brahmins	... brahmins
74	Margin	... Europeans	... Europeans 234.
		... East Indians	... East Indians 1,942.
		... Native Christians	... Native Christians 4,294.
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83	13 from bottom	... Kuniga	... Kuniya
85	3rd line above 2nd table.	... distributions	... distribution
96	3rd line in the 1st column of 1871-72	... 1,80,492-0-0	... 1,80,492-10-3.

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.*

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.

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

Classification by Standard of Instruction.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Colleges	14	18	453	418
Higher Class Schools ...	53	52	13,554	11,893
Middle do.	476	484	24,859	23,346
Lower do.	2,491	3,373	56,576	73,741
Mixed Middle Class Schools	25	23	1,163	1,227
Do. Lower do.	234	273	19,005	10,977
Girls' Schools, Higher Class.	1	1	122	116
Do. Middle do.	90	84	5,402	5,364
Do. Lower do.	45	78	1,650	2,787
Normal Schools	16	16	1,900	1,785
Professional Schools ...	4	4	513	548
Total	3,479	4,401	115,212	135,192

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,

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.	
						Schools.	Pupils.
Government Colleges and Schools	...	119	10,811	118	9,347	...	1,464
Aided Schools	...	2,313	84,677	2,904*	98,315	591	13,638
Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid	...	1,047	19,724	1,379	37,536	332	17,812
† Total	...	3,479	115,212	4,401	135,192	922	19,980
1st Dn.	Ganjam	80	2,778	180	4,089	100	1,311
	Vizagapatam	95	3,096	154	4,473	59	1,377
	Godavery	160	4,713	285	7,799	125	3,086
	Kistna	84	2,645	88	2,965	4	320
	Bellary	158	4,274	156	4,356	3	82
	Kurnool	139	2,664	199	8,500	60	5,836
	Cuddapah	193	3,565	212	4,057	19	492
	Nellore	247	5,325	270	5,371	23	46
2nd Dn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Entirely from Local Funds ... 2,301 63,298
 From Provincial Funds ... 484 31,561
 From Provincial as well as Local Funds ... 59 2,856

† Total Increase ... 922 19,980

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.	
						Schools.	Pupils.
3rd Dn.	Madras and Chingleput	250	17,490	348	19,750	68	2,260
	South Arcot	222	5,907	259	6,608	37	701
	North Arcot	189	5,907	223	7,165	34	1,168
4th Dn.	Salem	158	4,346	190	4,549	32	503
	Tanjore	119	7,714	341	11,680	222	3,966
	Trichinopoly	73	2,744	112	3,692	39	938
5th Dn.	Coimbatore	394	8,574	456	10,764	62	2,190
	Madura	276	8,079	282	8,285	6	206
	Tinnevelly	326	11,048	328	11,849	2	801
6th Dn.	Malabar	106	11,121	199	10,560	3	561
	South Canara	95	3,228	89	3,389	...	161
* Total		3,479	115,212	4,401	135,192	922	19,980

* Total Increase ... 922 19,980

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

1st.—With reference to the Agency by

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.				GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.		PRIVATE COLLEGES					
				Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Union Schools.	Pupils.	Receiving			
								From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
								Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
Classification of Government Schools.				23	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class.	No.	Pupils.									
Saurajam	Higher.	1	159	7	291	1	40	1	165	...	...
	Middle.	5	188								
	Lower.	16	726								
	Normal.	1	8								
Vizagapatam	Middle.	6	211	4	329	162	3,814	1	117	4	295
	Normal.	1	80								
	Higher.	1	193								
	Middle.	2	133								
Godavary	Normal.	1	13	1	84	3	162	5	470	2	31
	Middle.	1	84								
	College.	1	12								
	Higher.	1	210								
Kistna	Middle.	2	87	4	309	9	308	4	512	1	42
	Higher.	1	204								
	Middle.	1	121								
	Middle.	2	43								
Bellary	Higher.	1	204	1	204	4	157	1	46	...	...
	Higher.	1	121								
	Middle.	2	43								
	Middle.	1	49								
Cuddapah	Lower.	1	40	2	89	8	297	1	263	3	84
	College.	3	132								
	Higher.	2	340								
	Middle.	6	281								
Madras and Chingleput.	Mixed.	1	25	18	1,619	2	308	64	7,002	35	1,760
	Middle.	1	25								
	Normal.	2	293								
	Professional.	4	548								
South Arcot...	Higher.	1	187	10	592	8	118	4	262	...	...
	Middle.	0	405								
	Higher.	1	284								
	Middle.	5	395								
North Arcot...	Normal.	1	191	7	876	1	38	6	550	...	...
	Higher.	1	353								
	Middle.	5	330								
	College.	1	98								
Salem...	Higher.	1	301	8	837	...	...	23	2,245	25	789
	Middle.	6	438								
	Middle.	1	137								
	Normal.	1	211								
Trichinopoly	Middle.	6	327	2	848	...	...	13	529	12	243
	Middle.	6	327								
	Higher.	1	290								
	Middle.	2	120								
Coimbatore	Higher.	1	290	8	410	...	...	5	282	17	467
	Middle.	2	120								
	Normal.	1	211								
	Middle.	6	327								
Madura	Higher.	1	290	37	1,931	267	8,986	...	...	...	...
	Middle.	2	120								
	Normal.	1	211								
	Middle.	6	327								
Tinnevely	Higher.	1	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle.	2	120								
	Normal.	1	211								
	Middle.	6	327								

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

which they are managed :—

AND SCHOOLS.																											
Grants-in-aid																											
From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.																									
Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	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.														
13	426	130	2,036	2,462	24	546	157	3,008	180	4,089	I.	19,327	1,785														
11	422	125	3,211	3,798	9	344	147	4,182	154	4,473																	
28	1,327	86	1,917	3,656	...	...	281	7,470	285	7,799																	
15	666	51	1,382	2,549	11	231	87	2,833	88	2,966																	
8	161	78	1,859	2,574	57	1,165	152	4,047	156	4,356	II.	17,284	766														
4	167	80	1,759	1,972	122	1,724	211	3,853	212	4,057																	
3	92	87	1,763	1,857	103	1,366	196	3,336	199	3,500																	
7	221	145	3,006	3,664	104	1,321	268	5,282	270	5,371																	
18	2,957	104	3,118	14,927	109	2,896	330	18,131	348	19,750	III.	26,358	2,311														
8	544	106	2,523	3,329	126	2,574	249	6,916	259	6,608																	
33	1,161	157	4,091	5,802	19	455	216	6,295	223	7,165																	
25	814	84	1,884	3,079	61	839	184	4,166	190	4,849																	
30	1,802	20	703	5,544	235	5,299	333	10,843	341	11,680	IV.	27,376	2,709														
17	495	33	924	2,491	35	843	110	3,334	112	3,683																	
35	1,624	253	5,141	7,335	181	3,053	480	10,437	486	10,764																	
16	732	95	3,150	4,631	146	3,344	279	7,875	282	8,285																	
16	619	8	312	11,849	...	...	328	11,849	328	11,849	V.	30,828	737														

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

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.				GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.		PRIVATE COLLEGES						
				Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Union Schools.	Pupils.	Receiving				
								From Provin- cial Funds.		From Local Funds.		
								Established by Missionary So- cieties.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary So- cieties.	Pupils.	
Classification of Government Schools.												
Class. No. Pupils.												
Malabar	{	College.	1	21	6	633	*23	1,520	11	961	14	380
		Higher.	1	322								
		Middle.	3	195								
		Normal.	1	95								
South Canara	{	College.	1	18	7	477	†25	960	10	627	6	154
		Higher.	1	215								
		Middle.	4	106								
		Normal.	1	128								
Total ...				118	9,347	263	8,067	201	17,208	385	13,310	

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

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

AND SCHOOLS.

Grants-in-aid

Established by other than Mis- sionary Societies.		From Provincial Funds.		Established by other than Mis- sionary Societies.		From Local Funds.		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 to Divisions.		Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions and Divisions.	
1	193	115	5,806	7,350	19	1,057	793	9,927	199	10,560	} VI.	13,949	1,110														
...	...	27	729	1,510	15	442	82	2,912	89	3,339																	
283	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 one is an Unaided School with an attendance of 80 pupils.
Presidency Division, though they are included among the schools of the Fourth Division; the number of pupils

2nd.—With reference to the

DISTRICTS.	BOYS' SCHOOLS.								MIXED			
	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.
<i>First Division.</i>												
Ganjam	...	...	1	150	19	630	158	3,272	178	4,070	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	3	451	21	629	124	3,062	148	4,142	...	38
Godavary	...	...	4	635	31	1,275	240	5,730	231	7,640	...	...
Klatna	1	17	2	350	19	791	65	1,658	87	2,822	...	...
<i>Second Division.</i>												
Bellary	1	12	2	502	16	677	133	2,970	152	4,161	...	78
Kurnool	...	...	1	121	8	243	190	3,131	199	3,500	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	1	204	3	324	202	3,482	211	4,011	...	...
Nellore	...	...	1	233	15	544	240	4,399	242	5,206	...	...
<i>Third Division.</i>												
Madras and Chingleput	6	231	17	4,292	20	3,131	222	6,236	274	13,990	...	399
South Arcot	...	...	3	505	20	888	231	5,068	254	6,461	...	30
<i>Fourth Division.</i>												
North Arcot.	...	...	1	284	37	1,701	177	4,584	215	6,569	...	50
Salem	...	...	1	853	35	1,441	147	2,779	183	4,578	...	58
Tanjore	3	119	7	1,039	46	2,945	279	6,350	326	11,952	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	2	578	26	790	78	1,939	106	3,307	...	...
<i>Fifth Division.</i>												
Coimbatore	...	...	1	356	41	1,843	434	6,194	476	10,393	...	274
Madura	...	...	1	290	25	1,107	249	6,592	273	7,989	...	...
Tinnevely	...	...	1	204	38	1,349	105	3,807	145	5,860	...	...
<i>Sixth Division.</i>												
Malabar	1	21	2	476	33	2,172	51	1,916	87	4,585	...	294
South Canara.	1	18	1	215	19	873	44	1,450	65	2,569	...	...
Total	13	418	52	11,883	484	23,367	3,378	76,720	3,922	112,888	...	1,227

a Of these 24 are girls.
 b Of these 3 are girls.
 c Of these 39 are girls.
 d Of these 405 are girls.
 e Of these 13 are girls.
 f Of these 37 are girls.
 g Of these 20 are girls.

Note.—Girls attending Lower

Ganjam	...	17
Vizagapatam	...	110
Godavary	...	30
Katna	...	14
Bellary	...	8
Kurnool	...	4
Cuddapah	...	8

Standard of Instruction:—

SCHOOLS.		GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								NORMAL SCHOOLS.		PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.	
Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total 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.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	38	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	11	...	...
...	...	1	111	...	...	...	...	4	213	4	213	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	35	2	35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	78	...	...	1	55	2	62	3	117	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	1	46	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	7	142	8	165	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	714	18	1,113	1	116	35	2,835	14	855	50	3,806	2	293
...	...	1	30	...	3	88	1	29	4	117	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	56	...	4	289	2	60	6	340	1	101	...
...	...	2	53	...	5	318	...	...	5	218	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	476	5	151	15	627	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	341	1	23	5	164	1	211	...
...	...	8	274	...	1	68	1	22	2	97	...	...	...
2	39	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	4,612	141	4,612	...	9	463	23	889	87	1,343	5	584	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	5,101	104	5,395	...	7	485	...	...	7	485	1	25	...
16	400	16	400	...	3	177	4	118	7	295	1	138	...
273	10,977	296	12,204	1	116	84	5,364	78	2787	183	8,267	16	1,755
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A Of these 52 are girls.
 B Of these 14 are girls.
 C Of these 1,192 are girls.
 D Of these 562 are girls.
 E Of these 74 are girls.

Total ... 2,451

Class Boys' Village Schools—

South Arcot	...	54
North Arcot	...	24
Salem	...	2
Tanjore	...	5
Coimbatore	...	101
Madura	...	153
Tinnevely	...	1
Malabar	...	1
Total	...	664
Schools	...	8,367
No.	...	2,451
Village Boys' Schools	...	634
Schools	...	101

Total ... 11,503

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, Tinnevely, 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
Tinnevely ...	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	1,658,154	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 ...	89,572	4,258	93,830	105,214	5,019	110,233
Mahomedans ...	4,396	5	4,401	5523	8	5531
Parsees ...	...	13	13	1	15	16
Total ...	105,027	10,185	115,212	123,689	11,503	135,192

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

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

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
English ...	40,662	38,726	2,810	3,215
Tamil ...	57,493	65,674	5,788	5,514
Telugu ...	30,473	30,357	1,397	1,642
Malayalam ...	11,557	9,251	703	1,466
Canarese ...	2,936	3,652	221	390
Uriya ...	1,291	1,721	...	...
Tulu ...	67	...	25	31
Hindustani ...	718	1,259	...	1
Persian ...	50	139	...	...
Sanscrit ...	625	801	...	...
Latin ...	521	433	...	...
Greek ...	27	26	...	...
French ...	...	...	7	8
German ...	4	...	...	...
Arabic ...	...	20	...	...

of Arts, and the Ordnance Artificers' School.

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 Roy, 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 Inspect-

II.—UNIVERSITY.

*Results of University
Examinations from 1867
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:—

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1872.

Year.	MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.			FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.			REMARKS.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed Institutions.	Passed From Private In-stitutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed Institutions.	Passed From Private In-stitutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed Institutions.	Passed From Private In-stitutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed Institutions.	Passed From Private In-stitutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed Institutions.	Passed From Private In-stitutions.	
1857-58 { Sept. 1857.	41	29	7	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	Besides the results entered in the table, two candi-
1858 59 { Feb. 1858.	79	11	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	dates obtained the Degree
1859 60	57	23	8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	of Doctor of Medicine, one
1860 61	52	23	...	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	in 1858-59 and the other in
1861 62	80	35	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1870-71; two others passed
1862 63	195	49	33	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	for the Degree of Bache-
1863 64	252	58	47	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	lor of Medicine and Mas-
1864 65	399	93	50	82	19	4	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ter of Surgery in 1868-69;
1865 66	565	137	86	167	39	11	21	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	and a candidate secured a
1866 67	555	120	109	214	53	23	29	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	license in Medicine and
1867 68	895	142	164	250	57	59	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surgery in 1867-68.
1868 69	1,086	128	210	350	71	40	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The Degree of Master of
1869 70	1,226	131	193	443	53	101	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arts was obtained by one
1870 71	1,200	167	334	531	100	150	53	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	candidate in 1869, by five
1871 72	1,358	189	255	263	22	74	65	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	in 1870, and by one Hon-
Total ...	9,524	1,503	1,719	2,510	472	477	457	193	69	22	8	...	...	...	...	orary candidate in 1872,

10. The general result of the Matriculation Examination held last

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
	Government Institutions.	158	150
Second Class.	Other Schools and Private Tuition ...	215	302
	Total Passed ...	424	492

the progress made this year. It is well known that the Vernacular Examinations of the University have always been characterized by a tendency to sudden and violent changes in the standard, and there is no doubt that the Tamil Examination this year was one of unprecedented severity. The fact that this University cyclone, as it has been not inaptly called, has swept over all the districts in which the most important colleges and schools are situated must be borne in mind in estimating, not only the general results, but the position occupied by individual institutions in the following list:—

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	...	4
Zillah School, Chittoor ...	...	6	...	10
Do. Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	9
Do. Salem ...	1	4	...	6
Do. Madura ...	...	5	...	5
Do. Kurnool ...	1	...	...	2
Do. Cuddalore ...	...	1	...	2
Madrasa-i-Azam ...	...	2	...	4
Normal School, Madras ...	...	14	...	1
Do. Mangalore ...	...	2	1	8
Do. Vizagapatam ...	1	4	...	8

Names of Institutions.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS (Continued.)				
Normal School, Cannanore ...	...	6	...	3
Do. Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore ...	...	...	...	1
	31	158	20	150
OTHER SCHOOLS.				
High School, Trevandrum ...	1	13	1	27
Free 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, Tinnevely ...	...	2	...	5
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjevoram ...	...	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, Conjevoram ...	...	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.	2nd Class.
OTHER SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)				
Central School, Narsapur ...	...	...	...	2
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam ...	...	3	...	2
Preparandi Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	1	...	2
Vedapuram Seminary ...	...	3	...	2
London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam ...	...	1	...	2
Brennan's School, Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	2
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery ...	1	2	...	2
London Mission Institution, Madras ...	...	4	...	2
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 School, Trichinopoly ...	...	1	...	1
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedumbaram ...	...	3	...	1
Mission School, Narsapur ...	...	...	...	1
London Mission School, Bellary ...	...	...	...	1
Hindu School, Tuticoria ...	...	...	...	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Madras ...	...	1	...	1
Chittledroog School ...	...	...	...	1
Saint Andrew's School, Bangalore ...	...	...	...	1
Rajah's School, Cochin ...	...	1	...	1
Saint Joseph's College, Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	1
Rate School, Palghat ...	...	5	...	...
Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar ...	...	2	...	...
Ootacamund Grammar School ...	...	1	...	...
Free Church Mission School, Trivellore ...	...	1	...	...
Artillery School, Bangalore ...	...	5	...	...
Private Study ...	...	1	...	...
	1	15	...	40
	20	215	20	302

11. The number of pupils who passed the First Examination in Arts this year is almost identical with the total of last year; but, as there is a very great decrease in the 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 occasion have come up far better prepared than they were last year. The numbers of these two last years are of course not yet equal to those of former years, the standard having been raised and the course extended from one to two years. It will be seen from the following list that

some of the private schools are no longer able to work up to this

		1870-71.	1871-72.
Examined	...	268	205
<i>Passed.</i>			
1st Class.	Government Institutions.	3	20
	Other Schools and Private Tuition ...	6	5
2nd Class.	From Government Institutions...	19	33
	Other Schools and Private Tuition ...	68	34
Total Passed ...		96	97

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 Combaconum, which, owing to exceptional causes, was not represented in this examination last year:—

Names of Institutions.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	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 number of successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Hitherto this field has been almost

B.A. Examination. monopolized by the two Government Colleges, but it will be observed from the following list that there are now seven rival institutions educating up to this standard; and, although the results viewed individually are yet small, the number of young men educated in these colleges and of private students already amounts to twenty-seven and contributes 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 Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Presidency College...	7	6	16	7
Provincial College, Combaconum...	9	3	8	7
	16	9	24	14
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	...	...	2	3
Dowton 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 this year for the degree of Master of Arts. He was placed in the second class.

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

B.L. Examination. 15. Two under-graduates were examined for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. Both failed.

B.C.E. Examination. 16. The following table shows the result of the University Examinations in the optional languages selected by the candidates. It must be understood that many of the candidates who passed in this particular part of their examination failed in other subjects. In this respect the statistics furnished by the Syndicate differ from those of last year. This table is valuable in showing the small advance which the classical

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
Malayalam ...	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 candidates have been drawn during the last two years are shown, as regards the two lower examinations, in the following table. The percentage 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:—

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

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

Pupils.
116 College Branch.
119 Junior Department.

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

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

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

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

Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Madras ...	45	39
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
Godavary ...	...	1
Bellary ...	5	1
Tinnevely ...	1	1
Kistna ...	1	1
South Canara ...	5	...
Coimbatore ...	3	...
Salom ...	2	...
Madura ...	2	...

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

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 Madras-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.

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	12	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, Tinnevely, and Coimbatore are each represented by one student.

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 Novem-

ber 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	3	2	6	2	22

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 satisfac-

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

tory 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.

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.
<i>On the Rolls at the commencement of the Winter Session.</i>			
Senior Department	...	...	...
Second do.	13	11	9
Junior do.	62	55	56
Hospital Assistants qualifying for Sub-Assistant Surgeons...	51	39	44
...	2	3	1
<i>Senior Department.</i>			
Passed First, M.B. and C.M. Examination of the University.	...	4	4
Passed Preliminary Scientific do. do. ...	6	2	1
<i>Second Department.</i>			
Passed as Assistant Apothecaries	20	10	11
Discharged for incompetency... ..	5	6	...
<i>Junior Department.</i>			
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:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
<i>First Department.</i>			
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
<i>Second Department.</i>			
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
<i>Special Department.</i>			
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 Punjab. 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 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.

Ganjam.

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.

26. There are three schools of the higher class in the Vizagapatam

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:—

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

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:—

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. Cooposawmy 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. Jagannadam 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

gain than loss 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 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.

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

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

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.

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

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

Schools.	Pupils.	MATRICULATION.	
		1870-71.	1871-72.
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedambur...	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.

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 8 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.

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

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

least successful. Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedambur, and St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore, have not been inspected this year. Neither of them has done well in the Matriculation Examination.

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

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

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, Vidiarpuram.	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

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-

ard. Illness prevented him from inspecting the German Lutheran Mission 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.

41. The Matriculation Class of the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School of Tinnevely 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.

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.

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.

Masters	...	12
College Department	...	21
School Department	...	322

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 Basle 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.

45. From the above review of these 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.

"Excessare omnes adytis arisque relictis
Dil, 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 Taluk Schools. This part of the scheme, however, if it was ever carried out, seems to have fallen into abeyance.

46. With regard to Dr. Murdoch's remarks on the study of Vernacular literature, everybody will, I believe, agree with him in thinking that some of the passages which he has quoted from the poems prescribed by the Syndicate

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 huc quo ducitis annum,
Liber et alma Ceres,
Excandum 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 Seriswatee 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."

Whether the study of Vernacular literature has produced, or is likely to 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

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

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 Ameeris, 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

I understand, occurred of late years of very promising young men dying of disease brought on by over study. Some amount of leisure is absolutely necessary, if a habit of general reading is to be acquired, as it should be in youth; but the Hindu boy never plays and never allows himself any time for light reading. Under the present scheme of study, a boy matriculates in five or six years and takes his degree four years later. But by denying himself all recreation, a youth of more than average ability sometimes succeeds in getting through the first part of the course in a still shorter period. Sometime ago I received an application for employment from a young man, who produced a testimonial from the Principal of the institution in which he was employed, certifying that he had taken his degree seven years after he had commenced learning the English alphabet. The young man who passed out of the Presidency College this year at the head of the B.A. list was barely sixteen. These may be exceptional cases, but every thing seems to point to the conclusion that the school course should be extended to eight years; that some specific encouragement should be given during that period to general reading in the form of historical novels, travels, biography, and natural history; and that boys should not be permitted to matriculate before the age of fifteen or sixteen.

V.—MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

48. The statement in the margin shows the general condition of the

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

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 Pāl 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.

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

49. The three most important Middle Class Schools of the Vizagapatam District.

Name.	Locality.	On the Roll.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.V. School.	Bimlipatam	39	4th	Indifferent.
Practising School	Vizagapatam	45	5th	Do.
Taluq School	Kasimkota	32	4th	Good.
Do. do.	Ankapalli	38	3rd	Fair.
Do. do.	Chodavaram	45	do.	Good.
Do. do.	Paleondah	34	4th	Bad.
Do. do.	Gunupur	22	3rd	Good.
Grant-in-aid School.	Bobbili	38	4th	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Kottam	27	3rd	Fair.
Do. do.	Royavaram	27	2nd	Do.
Do. do.	Meranghy	20	3rd	Do.
Do. do.	Rajam	30	4th	Do.
Do. do.	Saleor	10	2nd	Do.
Samasthanum School	Jami	25	3rd	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Konada	33	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Chiparapalli	28	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Veddadi	19	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Tallavala	26	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Gajapathinagaram	21	do.	Bad.
Do. do.	Lukkavara pu kota.	16	2nd	Very bad.
Union School	Parvatipore	40	do.	Very good.
Protestant Orphanage.	Vizagapatam	38	3rd	Bad.

much the same as it was many years ago, and the standard in two of them is lower instead of higher. The seven branch Samasthanum 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.

Name.	Locality.	On the Roll.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School	Viravasaram	67	5th	Excellent.
Do. do.	Amalapur	56	4th	Good.
Zemindari School	Jaggampetah	37	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Kirlampudi	29	2nd	Do.
Do. do.	Pittapur	60	4th	Fair.
Town School	Rajahmundry	71	3rd	Tolerable.
Grant-in-aid School.	Peddapur	46	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Dowlaiswaram	43	4th	Fair.
Do. do.	Innespettah	58	3rd	Tolerable.

patam District are, the Anglo-Vernacular School of Bimlipatam the Practising school attached to the Normal School of Vizagapatam, and the Grant-in-aid School of Bobbili. In all three the attendance has greatly fallen off, and the progress made is indifferent. The reports on the Taluq Schools are with one exception favorable, but the attendance is on the whole

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-

Name.	Locality.	On the Roll.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Grant-in-aid School.	Raghoodevapoor.	25	do.	Bad.
Do. do.	Polaveram	24	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Tallapadi	31	4th	Do.
Do. do.	Dommeru	28	3rd	Do.
Do. do.	Tannu	46	do.	Do.
Do. do.	Khandavalli	45	do.	Do.
Do. do.	Pennugonda	32	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Yelamunchili	20	2nd	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Karagorumilli	21	3rd	Do.
Do. do.	Akavida	23	4th	Fair.
Do. do.	Vella	31	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Ramachendrapur	39	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Pamurra	22	3rd	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Bhatalpalika	20	do.	Do.
Do. do.	Guttinadivi	12	do.	Do.
Do. do.	Royal	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.

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 Dis-

Name.	Locality.	On the Roll.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.V. School.	Guntur	84	4th	Fair.
Church Mission do.	Masulipatam	55	1st	.....
Branch A.V. Venkatasawmy 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.	Poorushotapam	17	3rd	Do.
Union School	Avanigadda	51	4th	Good.
Do. do.	Chinna Ganjam.	31	3rd	Fair.
Do. do.	Nizampatam	20	do.	Do.

wada. The former has made fair progress, but the teaching of the

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

trict, 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 Bez-

fourth class has not been altogether satisfactory. The mission school of Bezvada 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 Bellary, Anantapur and Adoni has fallen off, and the standard attained is not so high as it was. The

Name.	Locality	On the Rols.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School ...	Anantapur	47	4th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Adoni	40	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 ...	Kumpli	18	2nd	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Harpenhully	35	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Hospett	54	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Naraindevakerry	50	do.	Fair.
Grant-in-aid A.-V. School	Allur	15	2nd	Bad.
Union A.-V. School ...	Tadpatri	49	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Kudlighee	34	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Pennaccondah	22	2nd	Do.
Grant-in-aid L.F. do. ...	Hindupoor	34	3rd	Tolerable.
Union do. do. ...	Royadroog	26	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Ghooty	40	do.	Not inspected.
Old Rate School.	Hoovunhadgully	...	...	Tolerable.
Hindustani do. ...	Sultanpore	63	3rd	Not inspected.

Roman Catholic Orphanage at Bellary continues in fair order, but the Boys' School in the Native Infantry Lines, which was in a very un-

satisfactory 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 Pennaccondah 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

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

Name.	Locality.	On the Rols.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School ...	Nundikotkur	16	2nd	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Koiliguntla	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.

attendance in the Taluq School of Nundikotkur has fallen from 26 to 16, and there seems no probability of a school of this grade suc-

ceeding 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 Koiliguntla 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.

54. There are no Government Middle Class Schools in the Cuddapah

Cuddapah.

Name.	Locality	On the Rols.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Grant-in-aid A.-V. Schl.	Madanapally	57	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Voilpand	32	do.	Bad.
Union School	Badwail	44	3rd	Indifferent.
Grant-in-aid do. ...	Kadri	40	do.	.....
Union do. ...	Sidhout	39	do.	Fair.
Grant-in-aid do. ...	Royachoty	38	do.	Bad.
Union do. ...	Jamalamadaga	38	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Prodatur	26	do.	Indifferent.

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.

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

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School.	Ongole ...	49	3rd	Indifferent.
Zemindary School.	Naidupett ...	64	4th	Good.
Union do. ...	Gudur ...	54	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Kavali ...	53	do.	Fair.
Zemindari do. ...	Venkatagerry ...	46	do.	Good.
Union do. ...	Kalligherry ...	83	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Allur ...	50	3rd	Good.
Do. do. ...	Rapar ...	26	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Kelluru ...	26	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Chinnas Analar ...	25	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Varigondah ...	82	2nd	Tolerable.
Subscription do. ...	Brahmanakraka ...	24	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Kandakur ...	22	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Bachireddipalium ...	22	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Nellore Town ...	16	do.	Do.

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.

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

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.	Parsuwaikum ...	113	6th	Good.
Civil Orphan Asylum	Egmore ...	120	do.	Tolerable.
St. George's Cathedral	Royapettah ...	89	3rd	Indifferent.
Parochial School.				
Govindoo Naidu's do.	Black Town ...	496	do.	Good.

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 Bachireddipalium.

during the last two years has risen much beyond the level intended, and, although the highest class is still called the fourth, the Matriculation sub-

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
St. Matthias' Poor Sch.	New Town ...	59	5th	Bad.
Fres Church Mission	Black Town ...	173	7th	No report.
Branch School.				
Church Mission A.-V.	Chintadrepettah...	271	6th	Do.
School.				
St. Andrew's Poor do.	Do. ...	54	do.	Do.
Hindu A.-V. School.	Mootalapettah ...	184	do.	Do.
London Mission do.	Davidson's Street.	59	do.	Do.
Balura A.D. Patasala.	Triplicane ...	360	5th	Do.
St. Peter's Roman	Royapooram ...	125	4th	Do.
Catholic School.				
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.	Parchyery ...	104	3rd	Do.

jects 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 Taluq 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 reported as 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.

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.

57. There are ten Middle Class Schools in the Chingleput District. The attendance in the five Taluq Schools has, in the last two years, fallen from 335 to 232, but the

Chingleput.

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. ...	Konnatar ...	37	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Striperमतुर ...	23	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. Primary School ...	Palaveram ... Sydapet ...	63 101	4th 1st	Do. Do.

the Deputy Inspector has recommended the abolition of the Ponneri and Striperमतुर 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.

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

South Arcot.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School ...	Villapuram ...	61	5th	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Trikalore ...	41	4th	Do.
Do. do. ...	Tindivanam ...	48	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Virdachellum ...	57	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Porto-Novo ...	37	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Punrooty ...	36	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Kalikurchy ...	38	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Old Town, Cud- dalore.	48	3rd	Do.

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

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

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School ...	Trinomalee ...	27	do.	Bad.
Union do. ...	Manargoedy ...	36	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Boovanaghery ...	24	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do. ...	Kumaratchy ...	16	do.	Elementary.
Do. do. ...	Tillavandagam ...	20	2nd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Paroor ...	17	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Sreemcooshnum ...	...	...	Do.
Noor Saib's Maho- medan School.	Chedambaram ...	15	2nd	Good.
Sivaprakasa do. ...	Do. ...	179	5th	Fair.
S. P. G. School ...	Old Town, Cud- dalore.	44	do.	Tolerable.
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Munjaocoom ...	73	3rd	No report.
Do. do. ...	Tripaplore ...	35	do.	Do.

are, in other respects, in fair order. The failure of the Taluq Schools at Kalikurchy, Old Town, Cuddalore, and Trinomalee is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to the employment of incompetent persons as head masters. The

head master of the Trinomalee 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.

59. The Government Anglo-Vernacular School of Wallajahpett was

North Arcot.

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

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.

60. The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Tripatore has

Salem.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School...	Tripatore	84	3rd	Indifferent.
Taluq School	Oosoor	75	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Darumpuri	64	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Namkul	56	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Kistangiri	51	do.	Good.
London Mission Schl.	Vaniambady	98	3rd	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Ahtur	84	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Salem	25	do.	Do.
Municipal Town Schl.	Do.	91	do.	Do.
Do. Branch do.	Sivapet	48	do.	...
Union School	Womalur	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. ...	Suramangalam	35	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Royacottah	28	do.	Good.
Do. do. ...	Dowlatabad	25	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Cavarypetam	29	2nd	Tolerable.
Do. do. ...	Palavery	18	do.	Bad.
Do. do. ...	Alapully	8	do.	Do.

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

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

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. ...	Venkatrai	26	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kadatar	18	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Denkencottah	44	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Mallapady	34	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Palcode	21	2nd	Do.
Elementary School	Tripatore	25	3rd	Good.

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

Trichinopoly.

Name.	Locality.	Pupils	Highest Class.	Condition.
Taluq School	Srirungum	187	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.	Pullambady	8	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Erungalore	6	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Colamanicum	6	do.	Do.
Roman Catholic Mis- sion School.	Viragalore	30	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Periaversalay	12	2nd	Do.
A.-V. School	Kulitalay	60	4th	Good.
Do. do. ...	Lalgudy	81	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Torriore	35	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ...	Museri	32	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Nanguporam	25	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Munchinellur	19	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Waitalagudalur	36	do.	No report.
Do. do. ...	Sirkarpoliem	24	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Pichindar Covil	23	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Arialore	20	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Perembalure	16	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Trichendoray	16	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Kuttalay	15	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Trichinopoly Fort	35	2nd	Do.
Do. do. ...	Condyempetta	33	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Muniterasanollur	15	do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Jayencondasho- luporam	10	do.	Do.

reduced to the lowest ebb in consequence of the enhanced rates of school fees. The two best of the seventeen Anglo-Vernacular Schools under

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

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 re-

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

Tanjore.			
Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.
Govt. A. V. School.	Mayaveram	66	3rd
Taluq Schools	Trivellore	131	5th
Do. do.	Trivady	116	do.
Do. do.	Puttucottah	47	4th
Do. do.	Tiruvadimara- dur.	40	do.
Do. do.	Nagore	88	do.
S. P. G. A. V. School.	Poriur	119	5th
Do. do.	Tanjore Fort	134	3rd
Do. do.	Vellum	85	do.
Do. do.	Amiappan	35	do.
Wesleyan Mission A. V. School.	Trisrapoondy	53	4th
German Lutheran Mission A. V. School.	Tanjore	96	3rd
Roman Catholic A. V. School.	Do.	52	5th
Do. do.	Tranquebar	38	4th
Do. do.	Candamungalam	29	2nd
Town School	Combaconum	536	4th
Elementary do.	Do.	50	2nd
A. V. School	Cavistalam	74	4th
Do. do.	Pundy	59	do.
Do. do.	Karunthattan- gudy.	109	3rd
Do. do.	East Gate, Tan- jore.	108	do.
Do. do.	Kovalore	68	do.
Do. do.	Palmanary	49	do.
Do. do.	Sheddy	49	do.
Do. do.	Vedaraniem	48	do.
Do. do.	Samimaisy	37	do.
Do. do.	Nacharcovil	21	do.
Do. do.	Komal	16	do.
Do. do.	South Street, Tanjore.	30	2nd
Do. do.	Kornada	30	do.
Do. do.	Kottayur	22	do.
Do. do.	Chorakayur	21	do.
Do. do.	New Street, Mayaveram.	20	1st
Do. do.	Melcavery	18	2nd
Do. do.	Velampimen	17	do.
Do. do.	Thondurkorai	20	do.
Rajah's Chattram Schl.	Nedamungalam.	112	5th
Do. do.	Orthanasu	66	do.
Do. do.	Rajamedam	49	4th
Do. do.	Manbusol	44	3rd
Do. do.	Mauamolkady.	31	2nd

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

two of the latter, viz., the S. P. G. Schools in the Fort of Tanjore and at Amiappan, 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 Poriur 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

Tinnevely.			
Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.
Church Missionary So- ciety A. V. School.	Tinnevely	143	5th
Anglo-Vernacular do.	Strivelliputtar.	67	do.
Do. do.	Striviguntam	55	4th
Do. do.	Sankaranaisarko- vil.	22	do.
Do. do.	Mudivithamdal.	14	do.
Do. do.	Sathankulam	18	2nd
Do. do.	Boarding. Mengnanapuram.	30	3rd
Do. do.	Ponnasalai	27	do.
Do. do.	Nallur	25	do.
Do. do.	Sachiapuram	25	do.
Do. do.	Dohnavur	25	do.
Do. do.	Surandai	12	do.
Do. do.	Pannikulam	11	do.
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School.	Alvar Tinnevely	35	5th
Do. do.	Kadapuram	58	4th
Do. do.	Kulesagarapa- tam.	34	do.
Do. do.	Shermadavy	14	do.
Do. do.	Tentirupatty	9	do.
Do. do.	Tiruvai	40	3rd
Subscription do.	Tuticorin	79	5th
Anglo-Vernacular do.	Ambasamudram.	68	do.
Do. do.	Veervanallur	55	do.
Do. do.	Vallur	21	4th
Do. do.	Sattar	21	do.
Do. do.	Morapanand	20	do.
Do. do.	Nangunery	17	do.
Do. do.	Tenkasi	7	do.
Do. do.	Thachanallur	19	3rd
Do. do.	Kadayam	12	do.
Do. do.	Vikramasaya- poradi.	18	2nd
Do. do.	Christianpetta	17	5th

Tinnevely, 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 Tinnevely, was not inspected. As it

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' system.

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.	Palney	25	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Melur	23	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Nelacottah	22	do.	Do.
Do. do.	Shevagunga	60	3rd	Do.
Do. do.	Pernagudy	43	do.	Bad.
Do. do.	Tirumangalam	39	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Manamadura	43	do.	No report.
Do. do.	Torupattur	18	2nd	Indifferent.

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.

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

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.	Palladam	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.

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.

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.

67. The standard aimed at in the Anglo-Vernacular School of Chowghant 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

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Condition.
Govt. A.-V. School.	Chowghant	70	5th	Indifferent.
Taluq School	Badagara	76	do.	Bad.
Do. do.	Koiland	49	3rd	Good.
Union School	Manjiri	73	5th	Do.
Do. do.	Cherpulasheri	50	4th	Bad.
Do. do.	Betupadiangadi	62	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Angadipuram	65	do.	Good.
Do. do.	Kollungodo	55	do.	Do.
Do. do.	Allatur	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.	Kuvvi	46	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Kottayi	36	do.	Do.
Do. do.	Peruvainbu	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.	Pannagar	27	do.	Good.
Do. do.	Ennakkil	41	2nd	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Triprayar	26	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Chattamangalam	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.	128	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 Koil-

andi 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.

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

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	60	5th	Improving.
Do. do.	Buntwal	58	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Madalidri	46	4th	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Mulki	74	do.	Declining.
Do. do.	Mangeshwara	36	do.	Do.
Do. do.	Gongalli	31	3rd	Bad.

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.
Union School	Basarar	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.

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 were 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, trousers, 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.

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 63, 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.

71. The statement in the margin shows the financial position of both branches of the asylum at the end of the year.

Cost of the Lawrence Asylum.

	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts ...	91,826	3	4
Expenditure...	73,351	8	0
Balance...	18,474	10	10

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.

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

Highest Class.	Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Class.
Fifth ...	9	194
Fourth ...	27	409
Third ...	17	623
Second ...	2	713
First ...	...	973
Total ...	55	2,827

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

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,

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

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.

VI.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

73. The number of Hill Schools in Ganjam is the same as last year,

Hill Schools of Ganjam.

Class.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Fourth ...	26	49
Third ...	72	67
Second ...	92	91
First ...	511	519
Total ...	791	726

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.

74. The Deputy Inspector reports that he had no time during the year to visit the elementary school established by the 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.

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:—

Table of Results' Grant

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 Improvement, but not aided during the year.	Attendance in Unaided Schools during the year.
First.	Ganjam	Chettipore	69	796	6	120
		Chinacole	58	1,381	18	439
	Vinagapatam	Vinagapatam	67	1,002	18	273
		Narasipatam	23	601	20	430
Second.	Godavery	Cornada	70	1,504		
		Rajahmundry	20	610		
	Kistna	Mamnapatam	17	455	2	36
		Guntur	38	1,008	9	135
Third.	Bellary	Bellary	68	1,609	44	823
		Pennacunda	1	90	2	66
	Kurnool	Ghosey	10	211	10	215
		Kurnool	87	1,705	26	1,268
Fourth.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	77	1,648	125	1,842
		Madanapalle				
	Nellore	Nellore	115	2,392	85	1,059
		Ongala	93	771	19	279
Fifth.	Madras	Madras	34	1,852		
	Chingleput	Sydlapet	52	1,408	60	1,448
	South Arcot	Chingleput	18	1,301	32	802
		Cuddalore	76	1,068	90	928
Sixth.	North Arcot.	Vidlachellam	32	899	47	875
		Chittoor	74	2,044	13	805
	Salem	Vellore	114	2,227	5	117
		Salem	94	2,371	58	773
Seventh.	Trichinopoly	Ossoor	1	10	3	69
		Trichinopoly	49	1,228	84	795
	Tanjore	Tanjore	35	1,178	162	3,782
		Negapatam	16	557	66	1,070
Eighth.	Coimbatore	Northern	125	2,858	77	1,360
	Neilgherries	Southern	162	3,183	104	1,708
	Madras	Neilgherries	4	218		
		Madras	80	2,457	55	1,423
Ninth.	Tianovelly	Dindigul	47	1,306	88	1,711
		Tianovelly	58	2,140		
	Malabar	Shermadole	13	474		
	South Canara	Calicut	50	2,089	9	440
Tenth.		Tallicherry	78	4,803	18	1,133
		South Canara	46	1,082	15	464
Total			4,037	54,400	1,406	26,458

* This does not include the attendance of 29 schools which

sanctioned in 1871-72.

AMOUNT OF GRANTS SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR.						AMOUNT OF GRANTS ACTUALLY DRAWN DURING THE YEAR.						Remarks.
From Provincial Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Local Funds.		From Provincial Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Local Funds.		
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
120	8 0	351	8 0	922	12 0	120	8 0	340	8 0	823	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.
683	8 0	797	0 0	1,874	12 0	569	8 0	797	0 0	1,640	12 0	
74	0 0	2,152	8 0	944	12 0	74	0 0	2,152	8 0	944	12 0	
...	...	...	...	950	8 0	...	...	...	...	454	8 0	
...	...	112	8 0	3,587	4 0	...	...	112	8 0	2,997	12 0	
...	...	225	0 0	980	8 0	...	...	225	0 0	980	8 0	
595	8 0	54	8 0	500	8 0	754	0 0	54	8 0	500	8 0	
688	12 0	276	0 0	1,326	4 0	988	0 0	276	0 0	1,326	4 0	
...	...	...	...	1,774	12 0	103	8 0	...	...	1,384	4 0	
...	...	...	...	123	0 0	...	...	...	...	123	0 0	
...	...	...	...	276	8 0	...	...	...	...	276	8 0	
...	...	...	...	1,843	0 0	...	...	...	...	1,801	0 0	
...	...	135	4 0	1,448	12 0	...	...	135	4 0	927	12 0	
...	...	...	...	3,889	13 1	...	...	...	...	3,889	13 1	
...	...	...	...	1,148	1 2	...	...	...	...	1,148	1 2	
776	0 0	3,313	4 0	...	...	776	0 0	3,079	0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,315	12 0	...	...	...	...	781	12 0	
...	...	1,097	8 0	1,167	0 0	...	...	231	0 0	377	0 0	
326	12 0	148	8 0	2,380	12 0	326	12 0	148	8 0	2,380	12 0	
...	...	...	...	1,655	4 0	...	...	...	...	1,655	4 0	
2,327	4 0	...	...	2,981	4 0	2,327	4 0	...	...	2,981	4 0	
1,803	8 0	591	8 0	3,644	8 0	1,803	8 0	591	8 0	3,644	8 0	
1,150	4 0	213	8 0	3,032	12 0	894	8 0	213	8 0	2,588	12 0	
...	...	...	...	37	8 0	...	...	...	...	37	8 0	
100	12 0	322	0 0	1,672	0 0	100	12 0	322	0 0	1,672	0 0	
1,276	12 0	512	4 0	1,178	4 0	1,276	12 0	512	4 0	1,178	4 0	
297	8 0	16	0 0	675	0 0	297	8 0	16	0 0	675	0 0	
2,520	3 0	706	1 6	2,728	14 8	2,520	3 0	706	1 6	2,728	14 8	
821	2 7	...	...	4,657	14 11	821	2 7	...	...	4,657	14 11	
140	8 0	...	...	104	8 0	140	8 0	...	...	104	8 0	
996	8 0	683	10 0	2,646	13 0	857	8 0	683	10 0	2,730	5 0	
551	0 0	...	...	1,436	1 0	576	8 0	...	...	1,595	4 0	
3,955	3 8	403	13 3	2,292	9 0	3,955	3 8	405	13 3	2,292	9 0	
1,255	5 6	...	...	506	6 11	1,255	5 6	...	...	506	6 11	
1,126	4 0	705	0 0	2,159	8 0	1,126	4 0	705	0 0	1,520	8 0	
463	8 0	1,081	8 0	4,815	0 0	1,224	8 0	108	8 0	1,267	8 0	
1,647	4 0	296	4 0	1,620	12 0	1,040	12 0	296	4 0	1,620	12 0	
23,700	14 9	14,197	0 9	65,249	9 9	23,930	6 9	12,112	6 9	56,165	2 9	

received grants during the year, but were closed before its expiration.

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

Division.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.	Average Grant per School.
First Division	558	8,517	17,168 8 6 47	6 1
Second do.	891	8,472	16,639 2 5 37	8 4
Third do.	858	6,591	15,180 12 0 55	0 1
Fourth do.	282	10,810	21,832 9 0 57	0 1
Fifth do.	439	12,635	26,408 11 0 64	0 1
Sixth do.	174	7,774	13,918 0 0 79	12 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 Schoolmaster of Palghat 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:—

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULARS.					ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Number of Girls presented for Examination.
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
I.	1,872	16,267	11,577	12,313	10,980	...	...	...	...	...	1,073
II.	1,421	9,772	6,929	8,088	6,756	...	...	...	...	...	682
III.	741	4,591	3,017	3,738	2,675	1,538	1,842	1,028	1,276	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 pupil 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	5,564	138	945	2,030
Second do.	4,541	506	1,304	1,933
Third do.	4,109	65	344	2,038
Fourth do.	6,954	474	1,066	3,606
Fifth do.	7,350	989	2,125	4,509
Sixth do.	4,147	71	494	2,250
Total	32,614	2,303	6,368	16,985

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.

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.

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 delimited 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 268 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	8
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.	...	32	25	2,480	33,198	8	4

81. Schools of the lower class on the results' system are aided from *Aid to Result Schools* general local funds and not from the house-tax. *from Local Funds.*

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

decision of the Director of Public Instruction shall be binding upon the Local Fund Boards.

82. Certain other charges incurred in connection with elementary education have also been transferred from Provincial to Municipal and Local Funds. These are defrayed from the land cess and from municipal rates. Under this head come two-thirds of the salaries, office and travelling allowances of the Deputy Inspectors. There have been hitherto 19 Deputy Inspectors, but sanction has been accorded for the entertainment of 19 additional officers of this class from the commencement of the current official year. Each district will generally have two Deputy Inspectors, or one for each circle. Bellary being divided into three circles is allowed three Deputy Inspectors, and Trichinopoly, which contains one circle, is to have no additional Deputy Inspector. Nellore 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.

83. All charges connected with Inspecting Schoolmasters have been transferred entirely from Provincial to Local and Municipal Funds. *Inspecting Schoolmasters.* 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 55, 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 contingent allowance of a rupee and a half a month.

84. It was originally intended that one-fourth of the cost of all the Government Normal Schools should be debited to Local and Municipal Funds, but as the Normal Schools of Madras, Vellore, and Trichinopoly supply few or no teachers to elementary schools, it has been considered inequitable to throw any portion of the cost of these schools on Local and Municipal funds. The Normal Class of Russelcondah provides teachers for the Hill Schools of Ganjam, which are all Government Schools, and has, therefore, been also exempted on similar grounds. The only Normal Schools with regard to which the Government will be relieved of a portion of its expenditure are, therefore, the Normal Schools of Vizagapatam, Cannanore, Mangalore, and the Normal Class of Narsapur. As regards Vizagapatam, the original proposition has not been fully carried out, the contribution having been reduced from 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.

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 Punjab, 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

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

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

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.

Schools.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls' Higher Class.	1	122	1	116
Do. Middle do.	90	5,402	91	5,354
Do. Lower do.	45	1,656	78	2,787
Mixed Middle Class.	136	7,180	163	8,267
Do. Lower do.	25	381	23	395
Boys' Lower do.	264	1,767	273	2,056
Normal	2	792	2	684
	427	10,185	461	11,503

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.	MISSIONARY SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS CHARITIES.				OTHER SCHOOLS.				Grand Total.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	
Mixed Schools, Middle Class	15	329	344	497	20	43	540	2,056	116
Do. Lower do.	153	1,362	1,516	116	497	407	907	5,364	2,787
Female Schools, Higher do.	1,741	2,716	4,457	712	5	106	823	10,707	89
Do. Lower do.	1,253	6	705	1,964	5	576	2,310	684	11
Sarah Tucker's Institution	3,162	7	5,228	8,397	1,729	5	587	2,321	11,491
Girls in Boys' Village Schools			89						
Government Mixed Schools, Middle Class	3,162	7	5,317	8,486	1,729	5	587	2,321	11,491

The statement in the margin shows the relative position of each

Districts.	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput	4,257
Tinnevely	3,024
Malabar	1,008
Tanjore	692
North Arcot	410
South Arcot	593
Madras	368
Vengalpetam	347
Nellore	372
Colingston	250
Salem	230
South Arcot	194
Trichinopoly	163
Bellary	134
Godavery	107
Cuddalore	84
Ganjum	28
Kistna	14
Kurnool	9

district with regard to female education, so far as that position can be ascertained from the returns. The languages studied by the pupils, and the classes of the community to which they belong, have been already noticed under the head of general statistics. It is to be regretted that there are no statistics available distinguishing the number of Brahmins, Kshetriya, Vysia, Sudra, and Pariah girls under instruction. A few years ago it would have been considered hopeless to look for any results among the Kshetriyas, whose notions regarding the seclusion of women are so exaggerated that it is contrary to etiquette for a man to enter his wife's apartments by day. Mr. Kershaw's report on the Maharajah's Boarding

School at Vizianagram 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 Devon 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'

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
Christianagaram 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	...	...	1
Girls' Central School, Black Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Private study	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	4	17	...	3	49

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 Vizianagram at Madras had, when they were inspected by the Deputy Inspector, 332 pupils on the

Control School ... 163
 Chintadripetah School ... 90
 Egmore School ... 79
 Mysore do. ... 53
 Total ... 385

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.

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

Madras Normal School.

Masters ... 12

Normal Students ... 29

Practising School ... 253

44 77

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

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

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.

Normal School of Mangalore.

Masters ... 3

Normal Students ... 32

Practising School ... 166

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:—

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.

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.

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 *visu 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.

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 satis-

factory, but he was not favorably impressed with three criticism lessons which were given before him.

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.

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

School.	First Arts.	Matriculation.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Appointments.	Normal Students on rolls 31st March.
Madras ...	4	...	...	...	10	29
Vizagapatam ...	1	7	7	5	5	35
Mangalore ...	...	6	6	2	5	33
Cannanore ...	...	2	11	7	9	20
Vellore ...	...	...	6	10	12	17
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	8	4	7	29
Nursapur ...	...	...	2	11	7	13
Russelcondah ...	...	...	...	7	...	8
Total ...	5	18	40	45	55	185

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.

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 Moodelias. 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.

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,

Institution.*	Locality.	Pupils.	MASTERS.					
			Matriculation.		Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.	
			Examined	Passed.	Examined	Passed.	Examined	Passed.
Church Mission English Institution with Normal Department.	Palamcottah...	163	10	4	10	3	19	22
S. P. G. Seminary.	Sawyerparam.	85	8	2	24	4	29	35
C. M. Preparandi.	Palamcottah.	50	...	...	...	...	11	11
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training.	Dindigul ...	30	...	...	...	...	11	10
Church Mission Training.	Masulipatam.	...	...	...	3	...	12	12
		325	18	6	37	7	82	80
		Pupils.	MISTRESSSES.					
			First Grade.		Second Grade.		Third Grade.	
			Examined	Passed.	Examined	Passed.	Examined	Passed.
Sarah Tacker's Training.	Palamcottah...	89	...	...	...	...	20	14

factory. At Sawyerparam 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,

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Masters—		
Matriculation ...	3	6
Fourth Grade ...	9	7
Fifth do. ...	43	89
Mistresses, Third Grade ...	...	14

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.

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

	Registered.		Passed.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Masters.				
Fourth Grade ...	314	365	98	104
Fifth do. ...	450	559	205	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

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

Years.	MASTERS.		MISTRESSES.	
	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.
1867-68 ...	551	219	26	9
1868-69 ...	601	262	33	16
1869-70 ...	1,231	524	75	38
1870-71 ...	812	379	141	41
1871-72 ...	940	471	118	78

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

* See table No. XX., Appendix 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.

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 Buddhist Dragon's cave, Rock Temple, and inscriptions at Saluran Kuppam.

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-

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.

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, 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.

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

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
Tinnevely	...	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.

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 Malayalam	...	1	Telugu	58	115
Sanskrit	20	29	Malayalam	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 Malayalam	...	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, 57 Christian, 2 Mahomedan, and one Brahmin. 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.

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.

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 Brumba 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.

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 dépôt were included in the Provincial Budget, except the salaries of the Curators and the cost of the establishment of the Central Dépôt.

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.

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 Malayalam 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.

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.

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,

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

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	26,495	7	3
Tamil ...	84,292	12,144	8	0	73,250	12,079	4	2
Telugu ...	45,828	8,891	0	6	40,862	8,188	8	6
Malayalam ...	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	583	128	6	9
Persian ...	3	1	8	0	20	6	9	0
Sanskrit ...	48	94	4	0	13	55	0	0
Uriya ...	1,744	226	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

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 Malayalam has been left to the Basle Mission Press and their agents in Germany.

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.

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 a somewhat premature one with regard to certain backward districts and such institutions as Taluq Schools.

	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Government Institutions	75,869	3	3	92,457	13	7
Private Institutions ...	2,51,508	8	8	2,90,503	11	7
Total ...	3,27,437	11	11	3,83,931	9	2

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 Govern-

ment and private colleges and schools is shown in the margin.

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.

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	5	29,098	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 ...	39,484	9	2	27,144	0	3	...	...	...	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	26,658	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.

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 ...	5,311	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 ...	25,624	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) ...	17,844	0	0
Total from Public Works Budget ...	38,225	9	2	* Total from Educational Budget ...	20,298	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 ...	1,250
German Mission Girls' School, Calicut ...	1,585

Total ... 17,844

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

Years.	Payments.
1863-64 ...	Rs. 54,342
1864-65 ...	89,502
1865-66 ...	1,16,876
1866-67 ...	1,31,271
1867-68 ...	1,54,985
1868-69 ...	2,41,549
1869-70 ...	3,07,381
1870-71 ...	3,35,394
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.

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.	
Colleges { General Education..	5	241	211	Rs. 72,520	A. P. 15 8	Rs. 3,767	A. P. 1 11
{ Special Education..	2	11	11	*7,457	0 0	...	...
Schools { Higher Class...	14	5,197	2,912	1,20,947	2 0	7,712	1 0
{ Middle do...	66	3,969	3,365	68,692	8 10	2,588	12 3
{ Lower do...	17	745	470	5,013	9 1	150	3 6
Mixed Schools { Higher do...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle do...	1	25	22	564	0 0	...	...
{ Lower do...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' Schools { Higher do...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle do...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lower do...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools ...	9	1,936	909	†67,255	5 6	3,934	1 3
Other Schools for Special Education ...	4	467	438	†1,04,130	4 5	6,436	7 8
Total ...	118	9,691	8,278	4,31,910	13 6	24,688	11 6
Add the amount drawn by the Taluq School, Gudur, closed during the year ...				305	6 4	...	...
Total ...				4,32,215	3 10	24,688	11 6

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 1,260-0-0.

† Do. do. do. do. 420-0-0.

‡ Do. do. do. do. 15,034-0-2.

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.	
Colleges { General Education..	6	121	105	Rs. 7,922	A. P. 1 1	Rs. 21,020	A. P. 8 0
{ Special Education..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boys' Schools { Higher Class...	38	8,462	7,528	1,12,112	8 7	1,79,784	12 11
{ Middle do...	418	20,722	16,581	1,42,381	1 6	2,14,311	2 11
{ Lower do...	3,356	71,696	62,948	1,827	13 4	2,43,555	9 1
Mixed Schools { Higher do...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle do...	22	1,203	974	5,407	2 5	13,210	5 10
{ Lower do...	273	10,843	8,446	...	...	11,378	7 6
Girls' Schools { Higher do...	1	142	98	1,247	0 0	7,247	9 8
{ Middle do...	84	5,144	4,144	18,645	12 7	58,456	11 1
{ Lower do...	78	2,720	2,193	...	...	15,078	14 11
Normal Schools ...	7	726	672	*12,255	12 1	23,401	15 7
Other Schools for Special Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,383	131,570	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	...	...
Deduct amounts drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and other charitable institutions ...				3,12,231	2 5	...	...
Deduct amounts advanced by Government to certain Union Schools to be refunded after the cess is collected.				59,978	15 8	...	...
Total ...				2,52,252	2 9	...	...
Total ...				1,918	12 8	...	...
Total ...				2,50,333	6 1	7,93,476	1 6

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,674-3-0.

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	14,804	6 1	22,898	0 0	36,702	6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>General Education.</i>															
Colleges ...	1,922	1,63,448	2 9	1,24,432	6 8	38,712	6 11	1,38,221	11 3	7 4	8	6 13	0	1 13	6
Higher Class ...	1,927	1,08,945	7 6	33,915	10 8	25,898	6 9	95,541	15 4	4 2	1	1 6	11	1 11	8
Schools ...	1,916	95,375	8 11	68,335	11 5	25,894	12 6	72,025	9 4	3 2	1	3 0	8	1 2	0
Middle Class ...	6,798	2,32,593	9 4	88,265	15 0	71,383	1 4	2,33,732	8 11	2 13	10	1 1	5	0 14	0
Schools ...	3,994	77,378	1 9	54,226	8 10	23,017	4 2	56,815	5 0	1 2	11	1 2	1	0 7	8
Lower Class ...	27,969	4,60,009	14 4	1,78,434	0 6	89,734	13 1	4,59,442	4 4	1 6	7	0 8	6	0 4	1
Schools ...	745	5,16,812	7 5	5,018	9 1	...	...	5,16,812	7 5	0 9	8	0 9	0	...	...
Normal ...	85,059	2,55,173	14 4	1,327	13 4	41,07,383	18 9	2,71,340	12 10	0 4	8	...	...	0 1	8
Schools ...	1,036	76,618	9 7	67,285	3 6	6,886	8 6	71,219	6 9	5 11	8	5 6	7	0 8	7
Special Edu- cation ...	726	41,825	9 11	12,268	12 1	8,543	12 5	40,670	11 8	4 10	8	1 6	0	0 6	6
... } 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 Department's 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.		From Local Funds.*	
	RS.	A. P.	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 ...	7,80,110	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.
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	90,677	8 6
GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.							
Colleges	{ General	62,259	11 5			65,608	15 8
	{ Professional	6,234	1 8			0,227	0 0
Schools	{ General	1,49,026	10 2			1,80,492	0 0
	{ Professional	1,56,475	10 1			1,57,951	9 9
GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.				3,75,126	1 7	4,11,290	8 8
Colleges	{ General	7,943	5 8			0,692	0 0
	{ Professional	1,309	0 0			1,269	0 0
Schools	{ General	14,592	8 8			18,454	0 2
	{ Special						
GRANTS-IN-AID FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.				23,601	8 11	21,406	0 2
Salary and other grants		2,47,664	4 1			2,83,759	7 4
Results grants...		83,761	5 1			25,300	6 9
Scholarships ...		1,900	1 2			2,074	8 0
Grant to the Madras School Book Society				3,85,294	10 4	2,59,333	6 1
Preparation and purchase of school books				2,039	0 0	2,060	0 0
Book Deposits ...				55,213	3 10		
University of Madras...				22,488	11 9	5,578	3 2
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.				32,414	5 10	26,792	6 1
New works, inclusive of supervision		55,122	14 1			32,014	4 3
Repairs, inclusive of supervision ...		1,935	5 10			5,756	4 11
Building Grants to Private Schools...				57,059	3 11	22,700	9 2
				29,097	6 10	19,733	2 9

From Imperial Revenue.

From Education Fund.

Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by School Fees ...		50,155	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:—		11,68,321	7 1	6,44,685	14 1
University Fees, &c., paid to the credit of Government		20,926	0 0	22,398	0 0
School fees	do.	9,235	4 8	* 92,317	8 9
Proceeds of Sale of Books	do.	54,914	9 8	...	...
Total ...		85,135	13 11	1,14,715	8 9
		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.

55

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.

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.

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.

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 Pachappab's High School, eight have gone to the Free Church Mission, and only four have joined the College. One of these 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 came 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.

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.

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, Graham, Birdsall Jones, Porter, Harvey, Thom, Barrow, Bradshaw, Waters, Campbell, S. Seshayya, R. Seshayya, V. Sundarama Aiyar, P. Krishnasami Chettiar, and C. Sunda Rao.

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 Rao's division.

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.

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

THIRD CLASS.	
C. M. Narasimha Chari.	P. Vedanta Chari.
SECOND CLASS.	
C. Vijayaragava Chari.	P. Theagarayan.
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

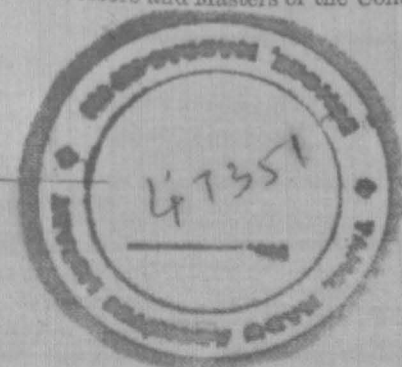
which lapses I propose to assign according to the rules recently sanctioned to G. Narasinga Rao, who stood seventh in the first class at the late F.A. Examination, and holds no other Scholarship. The Cullen Scholar has been promoted in due course to the highest class. I regret to say that the Conolly 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 Vizianagaram 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.

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.

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.

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. Subbramanian, 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	
F.A. class	21
Preparatory F.A. class	47
	25

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

Tanjore.	South Arcot.	North Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Madure.	Tinnevely.	Combaconum.
72	11	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. Vencutaramiah. 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. Vaithianathan, 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. Vaidyanathan 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.

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	31
	Surgery	118	80	38	31
	Ophthalmology	43	30	15	3
	Midwifery	95	63	32	3
	Chemistry	118	76	42	2
	Anatomy	114	74	40	2
	Physiology	91	58	33	2
	Materia Medica	118	51	67	1
	Botany	44	27	17	2
	Pathology	68	45	23	3
Summer.	Medical Jurisprudence	68	40	23	2
	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 Prosecutor 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 Prosecutor 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. Pedrosa, 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.	60
Surgery do.	31
Medicine do.	70
Minor Surgery do.	68
Practical Pharmacy 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 fellows, 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.	60
Materia Medica do.	70
Practical Chemistry do.	62
Practical Pharmacy 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. Cunnosawmy Pillay failed to satisfy this Committee as to his acquirements on his presenting himself for his final examination, whilst P. Moonosawmy passed with credit. Cunnosawmy'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 Vizianagram Students in their second year of study, and 26 second-class students in their first year of study, inclusive of four Vizianagram 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 Vizianagram also appeared before the Committee, and they will receive certificates of qualification as Hospital Assistants. I am glad to be able to speak

* Sreenavasa Row.
Tripathi Rajoo.

well of these two lads,* for, although at the final examination, Tripathi 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,

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 Vizianagram. 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 Vizianagram 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. Cannocawmy 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.

A. Abraham, No. 981.

M. V. Vadagheri Pundaram,
No. 987.

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 4,455 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.R.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.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
1st July 1871.

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

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., R.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.

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.

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

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 *viva voce* one, the results would have been much better.

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.

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.

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.

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 Taluk 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 Taluk 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.

Rev. H. DuBois.

G. Duncan, Esq.

Major Prendergast, R.E.

G. Thom, Esq., M.D.

Captain C. J. Smith, R.E.

Lieutenant Christie, R.E.

Captain Onkes, R.E.

Dr. Hunter.

S. Lee, Esq.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C.E.

W. Joyce, Esq.

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.

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.

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	
	Taluk ...	11	414	
	Hill Schools ...	16	726	
Private and Local Fund Board Institutions.	Army Schools ...	3	162	13,299
	Grant-in-aid ...	85*	3,401	
	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	4,689
Vizagapatam ...	8	88	3,096	8	147	4,473
Godavary ...	4	155	4,713	4	280	7,799
Kistna ...	2	82	2,646	1	86	2,966
Total ...	37	382	13,241	36	672	19,927

* 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 $\frac{1}{10}$ th, which seems to have been Mr. Bowers' assumption last year, we have for the whole division about $\frac{1}{4}$ th; and for each district in order $\frac{1}{18}$ th, $\frac{1}{11}$ th, $\frac{1}{8}$ th, $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Mallahs.

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 Prial 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 Prial 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 Prial 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 Srungavarapukota 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.

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.

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	159	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.

TABLE V.

Locality.	Name of Institution.	Strength of the several Classes.					No. on Rolls, 1871-72.	No. on Rolls, 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees.	Expenditure.
		5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	1871-72.	1870-71.			1871-72.	1871-72.
Results. Private & Muz. Coll. Insts.	Chicacole ...	Anglo-Vern. ...	11	35	23	...	69	105	36	773	1,619	
	Russelcondah ...	Taluq Sch. ...	10	10	12	11	43	50	13	163	695	
	Tekkali ...	Do. ...	10	...	9	10	29	40	17	152	637	
	Itchapur ...	Do. ...	3	6	7	5	21	32	11	98	655	
	Purushotmapur.	Do. ...	6	4	...	16	26	40	14	89	561	
	Srikurman ...	Samasthanam.	5	4	6	10	25	18	7	54	534	
	Chetterpur ...	Onslow Instn.	17	20	15	20	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	1,083	
	Somepeta ...	Subscription.	...	...	4	8	12	19	7	83	409	
	Jalmur ...	Do. ...	...	10	4	1	15	15	...	51	199	
	Berhampur ...	Town School.	...	...	14	15	29	62	33	254	612	
	Gopalpur ...	Telugu P. Sch.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chicacole ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	...	796	
Nagarikatakam.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chetterpur ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		1782	104	129	196	650	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 Kimeddy. 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 P. Sch. Schools educating up to the fourth standard.

14. In the Kimeddy 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 success-

fully 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.

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 Oriya 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 Oriya, 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 Srikurman 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 Sonapeta 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	...	...	78	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

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 dis severed 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.

31. I examined two minors under the Court of Wards, viz., of Jalandra and Parla Kimediy 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 Kimediy 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	163	63
Godavary ...	4	18	5	237	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.					No. on Rolls in 1871-72.	No. on Rolls in 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected.	Total Expenditure.
		6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.						
Vizagapatam ...	L. M. School.	18	25	39	21	42	20	165	168	...	3	Rs. 1,493
Do. ...	Hindu do.	...	8	23	54	38	45	168	96	72	...	Rs. 742
Vizianagram ...	High do.	...	17	49	24	28	...	118	109	9	...	5,015
	Total ...	18	50	111	99	108	65	451	373	81	3	5,678

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 Vizianagram, 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.					No. on Rolls in 1871-72.	No. on Rolls in 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collect- ed.	Total Ex- penditure.
			4th.	3d.	2d.	1st.	5th.						
Government Institutions.	Hindipatam ...	Anglo Ver. ...	3	15	10	11	39	59	20	450	1,097		
	Vizagapatam ...	Practising ...	10	16	10	9	45	100	55	551	879		
	Kassimkottah ...	Telugu School ...	8	11	9	4	32	39	7	204	714		
	Ankapalli ...	Do. ...	10	18	18	38	49	11	203	219	461		
	Chodavaram ...	Do. ...	10	15	20	45	43	2	219	219	511		
	Palkondah ...	Do. ...	20	14	...	34	40	6	258	81	559		
	Ganapur ...	Do. ...	12	8	3	23	25	2	81	1,308	427		
	Bobbili ...	Grant-in-aid ...	6	12	12	8	38	50	12	151	427		
	Kottam ...	Do. ...	7	10	10	27	32	6	79	350	768		
	Rayavaram ...	Do. ...	11	18	27	26	10	10	46	167	269		
Private Institutions.	Meranghy ...	Do. ...	6	14	20	10	10	10	10	10	10		
	Rajam ...	Do. ...	7	15	4	2	30	39	9	13	439		
	Salur ...	Do. ...	7	3	10	13	3	3	3	3	3		
	Jami ...	Br. Samastha- nam ...	7	8	10	26	37	2	55	100	474		
	Konada ...	Do. ...	10	12	11	33	41	8	109	473	473		
	Chipurapalli ...	Do. ...	8	10	10	28	31	3	80	513	513		
	Veddadi ...	Do. ...	5	6	8	19	23	6	62	250	530		
	Thallavala ...	Do. ...	6	11	9	20	27	1	40	199	500		
	Gajapatiagram ...	Do. ...	5	8	8	21	29	8	97	25	Not known		
	Lakkavarapukota ...	Do. ...	6	10	16	13	3	4	4	4	4		
L.F.M. Charity.	Parvatipur ...	Union School ...	9	9	23	43	33	7	25	25	25		
	Vizagapatam ...	Prot. Orphan- age ...	15	10	13	38	42	4	Not known	Not known	Not known		
Total ...			10	60	185	130	210	654	794	33	103	...	...

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 Hindipatam, 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 Piel 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. Kassimkottah and Chodavaram did creditably, Ankapalli pretty fairly, and Palkonda ill. The Deputy Inspector reports favorably of Ganapur. Ganapur and Ankapalli 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

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 Lakkavarapukota 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 Vizianagram.

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 Vizianagram. It contains 58 pupils learning the elements of English and Telugu, preparatory to their admission into the High School. They were all progressing satisfactorily 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 4,121-12-0.

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. 4. 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 Vizianagaram 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 Vizianagaram	165
2. Do. Day School at do.	72
3. Do. do. at Bimlipatam	45
4. Do. do. at Ankapalli	50
5. Mrs. Narsinga Rao'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 Vizianagaram. 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 Bimalipatam did very badly. The masters in the two latter schools seemed to have neglected their duty, especially the Bimalipatam 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.

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	53	122	1	160
1871-72	4	51	245	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.						
Rajahmundry	Provincial Schol.	16	18	65	93	...	193	198	5	...	2,987	6,798
Elur	Ch. M. School	5	7	40	13	27	117	166	39	...	699	6,471
Cocanada	Hindu	23	26	62	66	59	197	169	28	...	2,367	5,000
Narsapur	Central	8	16	47	37	26	125	143	18	...	1,354	3,267
Total		49	67	205	208	79	635	660	25	...	...	...

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. Cuppuswami 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 Ras 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.

Middle 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.
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.						
Grant.	Viravasiram	Taluk School	11	11	11	13	21	67	76	...	...	9,435	861
	Amalapur	Do.	...	15	24	17	...	56	61	...	...	5,374	609
	Jaggempeta	Zemindary	...	3	12	8	14	37	37	...	...	...	85
	Peddapur	Grant-in-aid	...	...	11	21	14	46	26	10	...	201	649
	Kirampadi	Zemindary	...	...	10	...	...	20	20	...	...	9	92
	Dowlaiswaram	Grant-in-aid	...	10	9	9	13	43	43	1	...	250	618
	Rajahmundry	Town School	...	...	24	26	22	71	71	...	...	580	924
	Innospeta	Grant-in-aid	...	11	10	37	58	40	18	...	...	133	533
	Raghudevapur	Do.	...	...	8	10	10	23	24	1	...	59	135
	Polavaram	Do.	...	...	6	7	11	24	46	...	...	29	439
	Tallapadi	Do.	...	6	6	8	11	31	60	...	...	29	104
	Dommera	Do.	...	13	6	9	28	27	1	...	...	...	95
	Tanuku	Do.	...	13	17	16	46	...	46	...	...	23	50
	Khandavalli	Do.	...	...	8	10	27	45	70	...	...	...	23
	Penugonda	Do.	...	...	6	10	16	32	60	...	...	28	63
	Yellamanchili	Do.	...	...	...	5	15	20	25	...	...	5	...
	Karagoramilli	Do.	...	...	7	5	9	21	30	...	...	9	30
	Akavida	Do.	...	6	4	4	9	23	23	...	...	113	500
	Vella	Do.	...	...	8	5	3	15	31	42	...	11	103
	Ramachendrapur	Do.	...	6	8	14	11	39	33	6	...	143	296
Pamaru	Do.	...	...	3	6	13	23	23	...	...	1	178	
Rhatipalika	Do.	...	...	9	5	6	20	30	...	...	13	189	
Cuttinadori	Do.	...	...	1	5	6	12	14	...	...	2	156	
Ryali	Do.	...	...	15	10	23	31	...	...	...	6	81	
Kottapeta	Do.	...	...	7	10	30	56	32	34	...	115	242	
Coringa	Do.	...	17	7	8	40	32	8	...	...	149	865	
Pitapur	Zemindary Sch.	...	9	16	12	24	60	71	...	11	249	2,106	
Achanta	Union School	...	7	17	36	60	57	23	...	...	...	341	
Palkole	Do.	...	10	10	35	65	94	31	...	...	...	536	
Undi	Do.	...	...	10	25	35	20	6	...	...	...	245	
Total			11	91	341	311	494	1,148	1,148	185	185	...	...

Union Schools.

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

61. The two Taluk 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 Binnavaram, 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, Akavida, Dowlaiswaram, 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.

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 Bhinnavaram, Vissakoder, and Mogultar. 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 Vizianagaram	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 Vizianagaram; 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.

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

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.						No. on Rolls in 1871-72.	No. on Rolls in 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected.	Total Expenditure.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.						
Masulipatam.	Ch. M. School.	6	11	12	33	18	63	41	51	230	266	...	...
	Hindu do.	...	...	10	26	20	26	27	34	143	153	...	...
	Total ...	6	11	22	59	38	89	68	85	373	449	...	...
												RS.	RS.
												1,705	14,853
												1,123	4,015
												...	...
												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.					No. on Rolls in 1871-72.	No. on Rolls in 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected.	Total Expenditure.
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.						
Govt.	Guntur ...	A. V. School ...	12	27	25	10	84	100	...	22	732	1,323	
	Masulipatam ...	Ch. M. Branch School ...	...	...	...	...	55	65	...	10	231	1,238	
	Do. ...	Venkataswami Nayudu's ...	...	...	...	...	55	65	...	10	231	1,238	
	Gudivada ...	Grant-in-aid ...	...	...	...	...	128	168	...	30	718	1,379	
	Kaikalur ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	27	30	...	3	Not known	427	
	Vallur ...	Zemindary ...	...	...	...	...	54	55	...	16	138	900	
	Repalli ...	Grant-in-aid ...	...	...	...	...	40	55	...	15	110	452	
	Mangalagiri ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	17	26	...	9	98	259	
	Purushotapatam ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	11	23	...	11	25	270	
	Masulipatam ...	Ch. M. Training School ...	17	20	37	27	43	144	153	...	9	79	5,225
L. V. Bd.	Bezawadah ...	Ch. M. School ...	4	...	5	32	41	107	...	66	321	2,170	
	Avangadda ...	Union do. ...	12	14	13	19	51	55	...	5	35	466	
	Chinna Ganjam ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	10	17	...	4	31	286	
	Nizampatam ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	20	24	...	4	35	269	
	Bhattiprolu ...	P. School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boarding Schools.	Lampeta ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sander ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chetrola ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandigam ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bezawadah ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...			1777	136	179	265	935	873	91	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 the 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 Bezawada 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 Bezawada 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, 213½, 125½, and 120½, making a total to the six schools of Rupees 1,284½, 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 40 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, Balarampetta	41
Do. do. Battahpetta	39
Do. do. Bezvada	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 Army Schools. 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.

88. In taking a general retrospect of the four districts, it will be seen that the Godavary 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 142 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 much'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 pias per book, each boy in the country might be supplied with a good copy-book at 10 pias 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 6½; and in an Anglo-Vernacular School of four classes from Rupees 1½ to Rupees 4½, 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.

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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 cost 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 perform 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, 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 Cumbar 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 way, 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 18 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 Harpanhalli, 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 pockets, and not foist their burdens on other people's shoulders.

B. 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, no one 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 Taluk Schools at Ongole, Kavali, Devarayapalli, and Nayadupeta; 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 is 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 a 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 these 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 hardly 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 Pital School to be sound and sufficient. But even in these 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 useful 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 stuff he reads in the First and Second Readers. He learns it by heart to pass an examination, and then dismisses it 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 recognise 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 pressure 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 Curnburn the two or three existing Village Schools, utterly unimproved and backward, were united into a school under municipal management, which, while it afforded 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 the 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 Pical 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 Pical 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 Talukdar 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

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 paces 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 Prial 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 Ponakondah have now got their own schools, 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 Taluk 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 Madeliar 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 these

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 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 Prial 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, Narayandevakerra, 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. Havanbadgalli, Raidroog, Penukonda, Hindupar, Alur, Kudlighi, and Ham-circumstances require, but the last three are about as good as their neighbourhood and 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 Voilpand 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 Inspector's 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 Karnool, I think, Subba Rao 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, Singarayulu Mudaliar 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.

STATEMENT A.

Names of Schools.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1872.	No. sent up to the U. C. S. Examination.	NUMBER		Total.	Per-cent- age.
			Passed U. C. S. Examination.	Sent to Higher Class School.		
Kampli	18	...	...	...	...	...
Harpanhulli	35	4	2	12	14	40
Hospet	54	...	...	13	12	22½
Narayandevekeera	30	...	...	10	10	33½
Allur	15	...	...	...	...	...
Tadpatri	49	5	2	6	8	16½
Koodlighee	34	...	...	...	...	...
Potukondah	22	...	...	4	4	18½
Hindupoor	34	...	...	1	1	2½
Reyadroog	26	...	...	...	...	...
Ghooty	40	...	...	...	...	...
Nandial	46	5	...	2	2	4½
Puttecondah	21	...	...	5	5	23½
Yeldurty	25	...	...	4	4	16
Nurnoor	23	...	...	...	...	...
Peapully	36	...	...	1	1	2½
Cumbum	54	...	...	...	...	...
Vailpad	32	3	1	2	3	9½
Mudannapalli	57	22	4	5	9	15½
Kadri	40	...	...	...	...	...
Reyachote	38	...	...	...	...	...
Sidhout	39	4	...	4	4	10½
Jamulamadanga	38	8	6	5	11	28½
Prodatoro	36	1	1	5	6	16½
Badnail	44	...	...	...	...	...
Cavally	53	14	8	19	27	50½
Allur	50	6	3	5	8	16
Kaligherry	33	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmanakraka	24	...	...	2	2	8½
Gudur	54	...	...	9	9	16½
Rapur	26	...	...	...	...	...
Naidupet	64	4	2	10	12	18½
Kandakur	22	4	...	4	4	18½
Varigondah	32	...	...	...	...	...
Kulluru	26	...	...	...	...	...
Venketcherry	46	...	...	5	5	10½
China Analur	25	...	...	2	2	8
Buchareddypaliom	22	...	...	...	...	...

Average per-cent-age nearly 18.

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.	
Bellary	4	439	17	1,630	81	1,802	51	973	4	369	17	1,015	79	1,561	55	1,131
Kurnool	3	150	4	1,559	74	1,559	45	803	3	154	5	205	87	1,755	103	1,556
Cuddapah	1	211	9	460	54	1,697	129	1,881	1	204	9	370	77	1,099	122	1,726
Nellore	1	69	16	812	134	2,672	105	1,611	1	49	15	781	145	3,150	104	1,321
Total	9	870	46	2,430	333	7,649	345	5,348	9	735	48	2,371	291	5,455	385	5,544

In the Bellary District one Anglo-Vernacular School (Buvachadagalla) was closed and one (Ghooly) opened.
In the Kurnool District two Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Pempally and Combam) were opened.
In the Nellore District one Anglo-Vernacular School (Pres Church Mission Girls' School) was closed and one (Bachareddyallam) opened.

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.
Inspection	RS. 15,974	RS. 10,860	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. 15,974	RS. 10,860	RS. ...	RS. ...
Government Schools ...	30,784	...	9,700	...	30,784	...	3,483	...
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 FORTET, 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	597,552
Chingleput District ...	5,003	894,283
South Arcot District ...	7,600	1,261,846
Total for Division ...	12,630	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 unvisited 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 Pical Schools, of which only a very insignificant proportion have been inspected.

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

In schools under inspection (say) ...	26,000
In unvisited 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 unvisited 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.
Boys...	10,844	11,363	2,857	1	161	595	91	20	15	311
Girls...	2,055	2,166	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,899	13,529	3,615	1	161	595	91	20	15	311

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:—

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.
B.A. ...	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
F.A. ...	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0
Matriculation or 6th ...	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
5th and 4th ...	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
3rd ...	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
2nd ...	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
1st ...	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.	3rd Class ...	English—Third Reader.
5th do. ...	Vernacular—do.		Poetry, Part I.
	English—Portions of Matriculation subjects.		Grammar.
	Vernacular—do.		Tamil—Brief Sketches of Europe, Muthurai and Nalvaly.
	Arithmetic—to the end of simple interest.		Grammar (Pope's Second).
	Algebra—Elementary portions.		Arithmetic—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
	Euclid—Books I. and II.		History—of India.
	Histories—of India and England (Morris').	2nd do. ...	Geography—Manual.
	Geography—Manual.		English—Second Reader.
4th do. ...	English—Supplement to the 4th Book.		Elements of Grammar.
	Poetry, Part I.		Tamil—Second Reader.
	Grammar (Sullivan's).		Vettiverki.
	Tamil—Third Reader.		Grammar (Pope's First).
	Nodiny.		Arithmetic—Compound Rules.
	Grammar (Pope's Second).	1st do. ...	History—of India.
	Arithmetic—To Practice.		Geography—(Clift's).
	Algebra—Commencement.		English—First Reader.
	Euclid—Book I.		Tamil do.
	History—of India (Morris').		Grammar (Pope's First).
	Geography—Manual.		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	13,933
Chingleput ...	...	70	163	170	295	293	389	1,679
South Arcot ...	...	27	80	125	292	311	606	1,311
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 Inspe-

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.

tor 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 returns 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 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 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.	
<i>Madras and Chingleput.</i>										
4th	...	29	24	26	17	19	21	18	23	18
3rd	...	800	253	285	208	120	140	135	132	...
2nd	...	827	646	682	618	...	...	...	...	...
1st	...	1,324	954	1,074	904	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2,380	1,877	2,070	1,747	139	161	156	154	18
<i>South Arcot.</i>										
4th	...	93	29	37	26	37	38	21	46	23
3rd	...	229	96	213	197	53	81	63	96	...
2nd	...	602	333	495	446	...	...	...	...	...
1st	...	875	386	683	613	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,799	684	1,478	1,312	90	119	84	144	22
Total for Division	...	4,179	2,561	3,548	3,059	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—

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 from other sources, on Private Schools of each class, in each part of the Division. Higher Class Schools are those which educate up to the Matriculation standard, Middle Class Schools are those which educate up to the fourth standard in the system of "payment for results," and Lower Class Schools those which do not rise to the standard last mentioned.

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.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>												
Madras	53,233	109,032	168,270	10,200	17,051	27,251	950	5,569	6,519	70,383	131,682	202,070
Chingleput	7,518	8,056	15,574	2,756	5,888	8,344	1,841	14,108	15,949	12,115	27,752	39,867
South Arcot	8,207	3,979	12,186	2,403	3,099	5,502	4,143	9,004	13,147	9,753	16,182	25,935
Total	68,958	121,067	190,025	15,359	25,768	41,127	6,934	28,681	35,615	92,256	175,616	267,772
<i>Mixed Schools.</i>												
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
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>												
Madras	1,347	7,247	8,494	9,203	25,981	35,184	1,956	6,627	8,583	12,406	30,835	52,241
Chingleput	...	...	...	755	1,878	2,613	...	...	...	735	1,878	2,613
South Arcot	...	...	...	205	336	541	...	...	...	205	336	541
Total	1,347	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	125,314	196,524	27,468	59,089	86,557	9,696	38,959	48,655	108,274	226,362	334,636

30. In Madras the Government paid 39 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 1,07,809, 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 856.3-6. It appears then that the Trustees of Patchaappah'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 Taluk 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. Vigiarungum 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 upon 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,

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	255	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	67	10	764

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 Prial 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 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.

—	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	403	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 3½, 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 LAN- GUAGES.			
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 San- skrit.	Hindustani, Arabic, and Per- sian.	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.	Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
ENGLISH.		TAMIL.	
<i>Prose Reading.</i>		<i>Prose Reading.</i>	
Primer No. I. (C. V. E. S.)	1	Arichavadi	104
Do. " II. do.	1	Peyarechavadi	16
First Book (M. S. R. S.)	59	Primer	4
Second do. do.	24	Primer No. I. (C. V. E. S.)	2
Third do. do.	4	Do. " II. do.	74
First do. (C. V. E. S.)	6	First Book (P. I. P.)	50
Second do. do.	4	Second do. do.	15
Third do. do.	8	Third do. do.	23
Fourth do. do.	1	First do. (C. V. E. S.)	21
Fifth do. do.	1	Second do. do.	17
Fourth do. do.	2	Third do. do.	2
Murray's Spelling Book	61	Bodavachanam	4
Mavor's do.	2	Balabodam	1
Guide to Spelling	5	Calviyoluckam	15
Spelling Book Superseded	2	Cathamanjari	13
Dialogue	5	Panchatantram	1
Sequel to Reader No. 1	1	Kapilavasanam	1
Lovely's do. " 1	1	Rangacharitam	3
Calcutta do. " 1	1	Nithisaravackiam	1
Moral Tales	1	Thennalraman Stories	1
Catechism	2	Panniranda Mantri do.	1
Anglo-Tamil Primer	1	Sakachavarathi do.	1
Vocabulary No. I.	40	Morris' Selections	13
Do. " II.	8	Scripture	
<i>Grammar.</i>		<i>Grammar.</i>	
Manual of Grammar	3	Pope's Grammar No. I.	69
Elements of do.	143	Do. " II.	8
Principles of do.	2	Mahalingiah's Grammar	1
Morgan's do.	2	Vinagaperumal's do.	1
Murray's Abridgment of Grammar	1	Rajagopal's do.	5
Grammatical Primer	7	Nannul	
<i>Arithmetic.</i>		<i>Arithmetic.</i>	
Bradshaw's Arithmetic	4	Lackam	89
Arithmetic	4	Nollackam	18
<i>Geography.</i>		<i>Geography.</i>	
Geographical Primer	6	Pollackam	1
Catechism of Geography	7	Siddilackam	2
Clift's do.	15	Enchavadi	90
Outlines of do. (C. V. E. S.)	1	Colenso's Arithmetic	14
<i>History.</i>		<i>Geography.</i>	
Handyside's History of India	1	Madras Presidency	23
Gunnaprakasa Moodally's do.	1	Manual of Geography	4
Garrett's History of India (Small).	1	Geography (U. G. K. S.)	4
Morris' do.	3	<i>History.</i>	
		Brief Sketches of Asia	6

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

Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.	Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
TAMIL.—(Contd.)		Soundari Malai	
<i>Poetry.</i>		Kasi do.	1
Attichudi	180	Arumackalambagam	6
Kondravendan	121	Ranguckalambagam	37
Vettiverkai	30	Vengada Venba	3
Vackundam	70	Arunagiriar's Poems	1
Nalvali	21	Tayumanavar's do.	3
Nanneri	15	Tiruvasanam	3
Nidimerivilackam	5	Perinbackadal	3
Minor Poets	97	Tavasiada	1
Tivagaram	182	Adaikala Malai	1
Ulganidi	30	Naduthervai Ula	1
Velamungattu	56	Mada Ula	2
Nidivenba	21	Nazaruthkalambagam	1
Poetical Anthology	5	Alasammanai	1
Vivekasintamani	2	Manavallikkadal	1
Kural	18	Nigandu	63
Naladiyar	16	TELUGU.	
Pillaitthamil	11	<i>Prose Reading.</i>	
Tirakadugam	1	Balachitcha	107
Kambaramayanam	1	Pedda Balachitcha	4
Pillayar Agaval	1	Atoharakutcham	16
Chintamani	1	First Book (P. I. P.)	57
Naidatham	15	Second do. do.	58
Kristmantudu	38	Third do. do.	9
Palamolvilackam	1	First do. (C. V. E. S.)	1
Tirupugal	57	Second do. do.	1
Kandarandadi	3	Sardapadamanjari	9
Sannadi Murai	8	Ragavatam	1
Kandar Alangaram	1	Prabavulu	2
Arichandru Puranam	1	Vikramarka Stories	3
Arunachella do.	16	Panchatantram	51
Vadavur do.	1	Nithichandrica	2
Tiruvilayadal	1	Baratasamitri	26
Arappoliavara Satagam	40	<i>Grammar.</i>	
Kumarisa do.	21	Seshiah's Grammar	2
Narayana do.	20	Venkiah's do.	20
Manavala Narayana do.	41	Savundranayagam's do.	2
Tiruvengada Satagam	4	Chinniah's do.	2
Tiruvenkadu do.	2	Viyakaranam	14
Govinda do.	4	Sutruviyakaranam	1
Embirun do.	1	Vibactichandrica	28
Tandalaray do.	16	Vibactibodini	44
Arunagiri Anthathi	61	Narayanabattiam	3
Tiruvengadath do.	5	<i>Arithmetic.</i>	
Kandar do.	3	Lackalu	9
Murugar do.	3	Colenso's Arithmetic	7
Kadavul do.	2	<i>Geography.</i>	
Areluth do.	1	Manual of Geography	4
Tiravurangath do.	3	Madras Presidency	4
Padithuppath do.	1	Chinatambi's Geography	1
Abinami do.	18	Geography (U. G. K. S.)	10
Tiruvengada Malai	19		
Solacella do.	4		
Namachivaya do.	1		
Tandalayar do.	1		

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

Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.	Title of Book.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
TELUGU.—(Contd.)		Poetry.	
<i>History.</i>		Amaram	120
Brief Sketches of Asia	4	Balaramayana	105
History of India (U. G. K. B.)	8	Ragunannam	2
		Ramayana Sangraham	12
		Nishantram	4
Poetry.		HINDUSTANI.	
Nithi Sangraham	123	Prose Reading.	
Brinithi Sangraham	10	Aklak-i-Hindoo	20
Andranama Sangraham	44	Soorath-ul-Najath	2
Nalcharitra	20	Hekayath-Lateefa	3
Ranganada Ramayanam	1	Chahal Sabak	3
Santoleps do	24	Akwannasafa	6
Gazendra Motcham	20	Gulistan	1
Bekhani Kalyanam	51	Zanajur	2
Hitha do	1	Chardevvash	22
Gardachalam	6	Samth-ul-Islam	3
Rugrivijayam	3	Alif-bay-Rajoo	1
Kalingamandanam	1	Bakavalee	1
Bhalagavatam	2	Zoonathool-Ahyad	1
Prabhalacharitra	5	Malyoonath-ul-Nalwaan	1
Bertrahari	1	Hidayatoon-Nisa	1
Narayana Satakam	7	Zarooruth-ul-Enam	1
Hannati do	80	Zarooruth-ul-Moolamun	1
Dusaradi do	3		
Soundramja do	1	Grammar.	
Kalamri do	1	Taleem Nama	5
Narasima do	2		
Kristna do	1	Geography.	
Baskara do	1	Geography Hindustani	1
Bilhari do	1		
Lavanya do	1	History.	
Yamasa do	7	History of Hindustan	1
Malikarjuna do	1		
Bersa Banitri	20	Poetry.	
Adiparvam	22	Akayud Nama	1
Baramam	2	Adab-con-Nisa	2
Saptamaskandam	60	Mamari Hassen	1
Dumamaskandam	1	Char Kousso	1
Sabaparvam	6		
Uddiyogaparvam	1		
Baskara Ramayanam	1		
Kuchelopackiyannam	3		
Gopalavithanum	2		
Bilhaniam	1		
Redikmantwanam	1		
SANSKRIT.		PERSIAN.	
Grammar.		Prose Reading.	
Sabdopadamanjari	17	Hekayst Lateefa	13
Rashamanjari	4	Mookinsarcol Leogath	10
Virdisangraham	1	Troofatool 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.	Title of Books.	No. of Schools in which it is used.
PERSIAN.—(Contd.)		Poetry.	
Prose Reading.—(Contd.)		Nam-i-huck	1
Gulistan	15	Pund Nasun	1
Insha Kaleefa	4	Youssof-Zeeleeka	3
Anwari-Schooyli	1	ARABIC.	
Akayud Aga	1	Prose Reading.	
Mifta-hoos-Salath	1	Alhum kajooz	1
Dustoor-oos-Sibyan	1	Shurhay Veckaya	1
Hukayuth-i-dilpasund	1	Do. Moolha	1
Aklak-i-danish	1	Do. Tahzeeb	1
Mani	1	Kunza zooth dakayah	1
Grammar.		Grammar.	
Amadun	22	Kafeeya	1
Char Chamun	1	Onzan	1
Tasreef-farsee	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 Ruzzack 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 Mussalman 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 hang to a nail within reach. Fast by the master is the instrument of chastigation, 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

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. Vigiaramum 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 *visà 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. *Madriisa.*—The Madriisa 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 *visà 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 Madrisa.

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	...
Poonamallee	...
Kunnathur	...
Stripermatur	...
Ponneri	...
	22
	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 Poonamallee 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
Perto Novo	37
Virdachellum	57
Kalikurehi	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 Trichalore 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 Taluk 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 Taluk 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	2	16	18
Doveton Protestant College	2	6	8
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	2	6	8
Hindu Proprietary School	2	6	8
High School, Rydapat	1	7	8
St. Mary's Seminary	...	6	6
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeeveram	...	5	5
Free Church School, Conjeeveram	...	5	5
Sullivan's Garden Seminary	...	4	4
Church of Scotland Institution, Madras	...	4	4
Madras-1-Asam	...	4	4
Wesleyan Mission School, Madras	...	3	3
Cuddalore Zillah School	...	2	2
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery	...	2	2
London Mission School, Madras	...	2	2
A. V. School, Mylapore	...	2	2
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedembarum	...	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 Chingleput, 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 Chingleput 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 Chingleput. 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	1,288
	Trivellore	58	1,428
	Ponneri	9	200
Chingleput Local Fund Circle	Chingleput	14	433
	Conjeveram	35	951
Conjeveram Municipality	Madurastakam	1	43
	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 Prial 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.
Municipality of Madras ...	32	Rs. 3,079 0 0
Do. of Conjeveram ...	20	1,048 8 0
Local Fund Board of Sydapet Circle ...	58	2,390 4 0
Do. of Chingleput 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 Chingleput Districts:—

Years.	No. of Inspecting School-masters.	No. of Schools.			Amount of Grant paid.	Remarks.
		Under Inspection.	Aided.	No. of Pupils.		
1868-69 ...	1*	46	1	940	Rs. 24 8 0	* Appointed on the 6th March 1868.
1869-70 ...	1	119	78	2,628	2,312 4 0	
1870-71 ...	1	163	102	4,588	5,298 4 0	
1871-72 ...	2†	231	130	6,990	8,540 12 0	† The second one appointed on the 15th August 1871.

"When the difficulties which beset the improvement of Prial 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 Brahmans, 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 Conjeeveram 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 Schoolmasters:—

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

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 Mogdelliar, 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 ...	162	8,459	152	8,161
Do. do. unaided	14	1,107	6	343
Local Board (including Municipal and Worker Rate) Schools	2	65	6	286
Schools of the Lower Class aided from Local Funds	521	5,506	356	8,792
Do. do. unaided	118	2,244	843	7,655
Bangalore Orphanages	2	30	2	26
Total	640	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	2,554
Middle Class Boys' Schools	159	8,238	148	6,922
Lower Class do.	859	7,790	671	15,636
Girls' Schools	26	1,192	31	1,463
Bangalore Orphanages	2	30	2	26
Total	640	20,358	866	27,000

4. There has been no change in the number or standard of the Government

TABLE III.

Government Institutions.	Attendance 31st March		
	1870.	1871.	1872.
Combaconum College—			
Senior Department ...	1	96	112
Junior do. ...	1	369	408
Zillah Schools ...	2	693	703
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	3	362	409
Taluq Schools ...	14	1,236	1,276
Total ...	21	2,756	2,908

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.

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 the 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

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.		
<i>Tanjore District.</i>		
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	298	426
Do. Seminary, Vadiapattam	112	92
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	309	297
Wesleyan Mission School, do.	223	156
Do. Manargudy	135	155
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar	173	152
Total	1,348	1,338
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>		
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly	328	415
Wesleyan Mission School, do.	161	163
Total	489	578
Grand Total	1,876	1,937

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 V.

Number who passed for Matriculation.	December 1870.	December 1871.
From Combaconum College	63	34
Do. 2 Zillah Schools	10	16
Do. 7 Private Institutions in Tanjore and Trichinopoly	50	32
Total	123	82

9. Table V. compares the numbers who passed the Matriculation Examination from schools in the Division in the last two years. For reasons before referred to, I do not consider that a comparison of the figures shown in this table is calculated to lead to any useful result.

10. Table VI. shows the fluctuations in the number and attendance of the

TABLE VI.

Private Middle Class Schools on the Salary System.	31st MARCH 1871.		31st MARCH 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
Mission Schools	15	1,096	9	623
Others	25	2,004	26	1,692
Total	40	3,100	35	2,315
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>				
Mission Schools	8	221	8	153
Others	24	761	17	495
Total	32	982	25	648
<i>Salem District.</i>				
Mission Schools	3	96	3	147
Others	27	714	23	689
Total	30	810	26	836
<i>North Arcot District.</i>				
Mission Schools	1	238	1	201
Others	4	170	3	122
Total	5	408	4	323
Grand Total	107	5,300	90	4,122

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.

11. For the Tanjore District the foregoing table shows a loss of six Mission

Schools closed.
German Lutheran Mission School at Negapatam.
Pettah Branch School at Combaconum.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Palagum.

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.

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-

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 Combaconam, and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Palagum, 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 Vedaranem 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.

Schools closed.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Malayumpattu.	
Do. Alathornampatty.	
Do. Kathipathur.	
Do. Annur.	
Do. Callur.	
Do. Pachur.	
Do. Udiyarpolyem.	

Schools forfeiting Grants.

S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Erumalure.	
Do. do. Colamanikam.	
Do. do. Pallambady.	

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, Pennagaram.	
Do. Papperapatty.	
Do. Thally.	
Do. Mattrapally.	
Do. Purum.	

School removed from Result System.

Branch Town School, Sevapett.	
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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 Pennagaram School was once a thriving institution, but has sunk under the difficulties experienced by the teachers in getting their pay and Government Grants from attendance, but gradually sunk under the indifference of the inhabitants. The schools at Papperapatty and Mattrapally and Purum were never large or flourishing schools, and eventually gave way under the pressure of the higher fees.

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 these, 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

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 Higher Class	11	2,950	11	2,947
and Salary Sys. Middle Class	124	6,985	107	5,401
tem Schools of the				

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.

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 1,816, 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

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	1,708	23	1,184
Others ...	114	4,850	107	4,438
Total ...	159	8,238	147	6,922

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

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

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,

numbers. But, as I have before observed, the full effect of this measure is not yet apparent.

TABLE IX.

	31st MARCH 1871.		31st MARCH 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Private Middle Class Schools on the Result System.				
<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
Mission Schools	...	...	1	21
Others	6	286	4	192
Total ...	6	286	5	213
<i>Salem District.</i>				
Mission Schools	...	...	...	...
Others	6	255	6	213
Total ...	6	255	6	213
<i>North Arcot District.</i>				
Mission Schools	1	53	1	60
Others	23	694	23	936
Total ...	23	746	23	996
Grand Total ...	25	1,297	40	1,521

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Wesleyan Mission School, Velagudy.

Hindu School, Ganspathy Agraharam.

Schools transferred to Salary System.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Pandy.

Do. do. Kivalore.

Do. do. Vedaraniem.

SALEM DISTRICT.

School added.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Sunkarydrug.

School transferred.

Branch Town School, Sevapetti.

TABLE X.

Girls' Schools.	31st MARCH 1871.		31st MARCH 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
Mission Schools	8	371	9	408
Others	5	213	6	226
Total ...	13	584	15	634
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>				
Mission Schools	4	116	5	169
Others	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	116	5	169

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.

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

TABLE X.—(Continued.)

Girls' Schools.	31st MARCH 1871.		31st MARCH 1872.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Salem District.</i>				
Mission Schools	4	170	4	178
Others	2	57	1	62
Total ...	6	227	5	240
<i>North Arcot District.</i>				
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.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
Aided Salary System	...	...	2	88
Do. Result System	9	234	21	597
Unaided do.	21	454	16	472
Total ...	30	688	39	1,157
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>				
Aided Result System	10	215	11	220
Unaided do.	2	24	4	43
Total ...	12	239	15	263
<i>Salem District.</i>				
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.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
Aided Result System ...	12	411	19	697
Unaided do. ...	8	87	212	4,480
Total ...	15	498	231	5,166
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>				
Aided Result System ...	19	496	33	924
Unaided do. ...	2	59	30	752
Total ...	21	555	63	1,676
<i>Salem District.</i>				
Aided Result System ...	84	1,872	84	1,882
Unaided do. ...	26	373	61	836
Total ...	110	2,245	145	2,718
<i>North Arcot District.</i>				
Aided Result System ...	87	2,278	108	4,112
Unaided do. ...	64	1,387	18	355
Total ...	151	3,665	126	4,467
Grand Total ...	297	6,863	415	14,160

patam, 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 Canandagady 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 100 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

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 Nega-

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 Provincial College, Combaconum, Senior Department. do. S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, do. Collegiate Institutions in the Division, the Senior Department, 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.

24. The Government Schools of the Higher Class are two in number—the Zillah School, Chittoor. 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.

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 Nagapatam. 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 Srirangam 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, Srirangam	146	137

TABLE XVI.

Taluq Schools, Salem District.	No. of Pupils, 31st March	
	1871.	1872.
Taluq School, Namkal	67	56
Do. Daranpury	77	54
Do. Kistnagherry	80	51
Do. Coimbat	95	75
Total	329	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,

TABLE XVII.

Taluq Schools, North Arcot District.	No. of Pupils, 31st March	
	1871.	1872.
Taluq School, Arcot	92	107
Do. Arnes	104	70
Do. Tripathy	57	75
Do. Palamunair	45	47
Total	298	399

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.

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.

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

Tanjore District	35
Trichinopoly do.	25
Salem do.	26
North Arcot do.	4

Division are 90 in number, and are distributed according to the districts in which they are situated, as shown in the margin.

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 Mission School, Tanjore	66
Roman Catholic do. do.	52
Do. do. Cuddamangalam	20
Do. do. Tranquebar	33

Under Native Management.

Town School, Combaconum	536
Elementary School, do.	50
Anglo-Vernacular School, Natchiarcovil	21
Do. Velangimmon	17
Do. Melcavery	18
Do. Kottayur	22
Do. Saminajay	37
Do. Caristallum	74
Do. Thandankkory	23
Do. Karuntatangudy	109
Do. East Gate, Tanjore	108
Do. South Street, do.	30
Do. Poondy	59
Do. Palamanery	49
Do. Koraadu	16
Do. Komal	16
Do. New Street, Mayaveram	20
Do. Sheally	49
Do. Chonkayur	21
Do. Kivalom	63
Do. Vedranidem	48

Rajah's Chuttram Schools.

Chuttram School, Orathanadu	66
Do. Needamungalam	112
Do. Rajamadam	42
Do. Manamelgudy	31
Do. Minbusel	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 Chuttrams.

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

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 Candamangalam 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.

38. To the Town School are associated, in like manner, the Elementary School at Combaconum and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Cavistallum and Samimalay. The last two-mentioned schools were established by the late Chandraprasanna 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.

39. The schools at Melcavery, Kottayur, Velangimam, 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 Choralavaram Municipality.

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 Vedaramiem drew grants on the Result System in preceding years.

41. The Rajah's Chuttrum Schools are attached, as their name imports, to chuttrams, which were established by the late Rajah of Tanjore along the line of road frequented by pilgrims journeying to and from Rameswaram, and are now supported by endowments left by the Rajah for the purpose.

After a long period of neglect the schools attached to these chuttrams 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 Needamangalam 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.

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. Colanankum	-	6
Do. do. Pullambady	-	8
Roman Catholic Mission School, Periamvelay	-	12
Do. do. Viragalore	-	30

Under Native Management.			Principal of the Gospel
Anglo-Vernacular School, Trichinopoly Fort.	35		Society's High School,
Do. Birkarpoliam	24		and work very fairly up
Do. Condypett	33		to the standard of the
Do. Mathermanallur	15		second class of Taluq
Do. Trichendray	16		Schools. The schools at
Do. Nungaparam	25		Erungalore, Colamani-
Do. Kullitalay	60		lain and Pullambady
Do. Kuttalay	15		have almost entirely suc-
Do. Masery	32		cumbed to the enhanced
Do. Watalagudalore	30		scale of fees, and the
Do. Manachanellore	19		manager, the Rev. Mr.
Do. Pitchandarcovil	23		Kohlhoff, has requested
Do. Torriyur	35		that they may hencefor-
Do. Perumbaloro	16		ward be placed under the Result System. The schools of the Roman Catho-
Do. Lalgudy	31		lic Mission at Periamalay stands also very low, and the Viragalore School
Do. Aralore	20		has been recently reduced to a purely Vernacular School, the manager being
Do. Jayencondasholapuram	10		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.

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 Nungaparam, never very large, is tolerably well managed, and fairly meets the wants of the village in which it is located. The schools at Aralore, Perumbaloro, 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.

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.

46. Of the Salary System Schools of the Middle Class for boys in the Salem District, 26 in number, three

SALARY SYSTEM SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS, SALEM DISTRICT.			are connected with missions, two are Depôt Schools connected with the Remount Depôt at Oosoor 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.
<i>Mission Schools.</i>			
London Mission Boys' School, Salem	25		
Do. do. Ahtur	34		
Do. do. Vaniembady	88		
<i>Depôt Schools (Mixed).</i>			
Remount Depôt School, Oosoor	26		
Railway do. Jollarpett	32		
<i>Local Board Schools.</i>			
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. Kumrapoliam	32	
Do. Trichengode	43	
Do. Paramutay	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	

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.

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.	
Wesleyan Mission School, Velaguly ...	21	5	7	...	1	13	RS. A. P. 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 ...	23	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.	
Perumal Mantapam School, Salem ...	150	13	10	21	28	73	RS. A. P. 185 12 0
Curumbar Street do. do. ...	40	4	...	4	3	11	51 12 0
Sovapett 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. Sankeridrug ...	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.

50. The schools noted in the margin reach the standard of a third class of Taluq Schools. The schools at Paramotty, 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, Komarpallem.	
Do. Venkary.	
Do. Paramotty.	
Do. Nannigiripetti.	
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 Saramungalam and Dowlatabad are working satisfactorily. The schools at Pulavery and Allapally are not in a satisfactory state.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Saramungalam.	
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.

Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore.	291
Other Schools.	
Chaplain School, Vellore Fort	56
Anglo-Vernacular School, Guriattum.	56
Railway School, Arcotum.	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 Arcotum 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 Velaguly in the Tanjore District, the other a school of the Church of Scotland Mission at Arcotum 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.

CIVI

TABLE XX.

Middle Class Result System Schools, Chittoor Circle.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils Passed for					Amount of Grant.
		4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Total.	
Church of Scotland Mission School, Arcotum ...	66	8	6	7	8	29	Rs. A. P. 199 0 0
Annamalai Chetty School, Hanipett ...	40	9	12	...	10	31	169 0 0
Maganatha Mudely do. do. ...	38	5	...	9	7	21	86 0 0
A.V. School, Ponnary ...	23	2	3	6	4	22	113 4 0
Do. Kodikal ...	19	4	3	3	3	21	95 0 0
Do. Kilviranum ...	40	13	12	9	4	38	277 0 0
Do. Aripai ...	22	14	15	...	9	38	249 0 0
Do. Mamondur ...	19	6	6	4	...	16	117 0 0
Do. Tirumalachary ...	17	...	3	3	5	9	29 0 0
Do. Kammurajapuram ...	40	19	9	9	4	32	143 5 0
Do. Thattipat ...	40	6	9	8	11	34	207 5 0
Do. Chittoor ...	25	8	13	16	18	55	208 5 0
Do. Hanigutta ...	22	...	6	10	4	20	91 0 0
Do. Kalasry ...	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					Amount of Grant.
		4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Total.	
A.V. School, Kalara ...	25	8	12	2	3	25	Rs. A. P. 98 0 0
Do. Arcot ...	46	...	8	2	9	19	49 12 0
Do. Valavanur ...	33	...	10	9	6	25	119 8 0
Do. Virakur ...	28	...	2	3	1	6	21 0 0
Do. Naikopolym ...	26	3	2	5	11	21	59 8 0
Do. Melmionel ...	16	7	3	4	13	27	84 8 0
Do. Arumbakum ...	20	7	2	4	3	16	73 0 0
Do. Cheeur ...	45	6	6	4	11	27	124 8 0
Yekumbara Mudely's School, Nagarum ...	49	...	3	19	21	31	50 0 0
Kistos 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. Mullipett ...	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	1981 12 0

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 be seen 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.

<i>Lower Class Schools.</i>		
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 Wallajahpet, and the fifth is a school maintained from a charitable foundation for poor Mahomedans at Old Arcot.

<i>Wesleyan Mission.</i>		
Eastern Vernacular School, Manargudy	45	
Western do. do.	43	
Elementary School, Negapatam	122	
Municipal Elementary School, Wallajahpet	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 Wallajahpet 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 received aid. As before observed the progress and standing of these schools may be very fairly judged by the number of pupils passed under the several standards and the grants awarded to the schools; and, as a rule, where schools 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 Erangalore 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 Stand.	3rd Stand.	2nd Stand.	1st Stand.	Total.			
<i>Tanjore District.</i>										RS.	A.	P.
S. P. G. Tanjore Mission ...	5	145	5	115	2	...	12	10	24	75	0	0
Do. Vedaparam do. ...	4	82	2	25	...	...	5	12	24	104	8	0
Do. Causidagudy do. ...	12	274	2	209	...	...	3	26	51	251	8	0
Do. Naugur do. ...	8	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Mission Society, Nagapatam ...	4	116	4	116	...	...	8	22	17	176	12	0
Wesleyan Mission Society, Manargudy ...	5	141	3	141	...	...	9	23	28	233	8	0
Total ...	56	945	31	595	2	25	25	113	335	841	4	0
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>												
S. P. G. Erangalore Mission	6	121	4	78	...	...	1	28	21	156	12	0
German Lutheran Trichinopoly Mission ...	6	124	6	124	10	9	7	31	67	301	4	0
Roman Catholic Portugaly Mission ...	1	18	1	18	...	...	2	6	...	55	0	0
Total ...	13	263	11	220	10	12	40	52	114	494	0	0
<i>Salem District.</i>												
London Mission Salem Mission ...	2	56	2	56	...	...	8	15	15	123	0	0
Total of 3 Districts...	63	1367	54	874	12	45	150	180	387	1,458	4	0

69. Table XXIII. compares the number of schools of the class shown in the

Lower Class Result System Mission Schools.	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Aided Schools.	Passed Pupils.	Amount of Grant.	Aided Schools.	Passed Pupils.	Amount of Grant.
Tanjore District...	9	77	RS. 207	21	235	RS. 841 4 0
Trichinopoly do...	10	119	328	11	114	494 0 0
Salem do...	...	...	...	9	38	123 0 0
Total ...	19	196	535	34	387	1,458 0 0

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

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.	
Tanjore District.	231	5,222	19	701	27	135	159	391	RS. 1,412 4 0
Trichinopoly do...	63	1,676	33	924	37	110	220	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 Prial 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.

72. The English Schools, or those in which English is the medium of instruction, are two in number, the Convent School, Trichinopoly. 37 Schools at Trichinopoly and Vellore. But Do. Vellore ... 85 besides these, which are strictly speaking In Mixed Schools ... 57 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-

Tanjore District.		
Gospel Society's Girls' School at Tanjore	...	53
Do. do. Canandagudy	...	11
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Negapatam	...	70
German Lutheran Mission Girls' School, Tranquebar	...	40
Do. do. Tanjore	...	50
Roman Catholic Mission Girls' School, Tranquebar	...	50
Trichinopoly District.		
Gospel Society's Girls' School, Puttur	...	48
Do. do. Erungalore	...	50
Roman Catholic Mission Girls' School, Postagudy	...	55
Salem District.		
London Mission Girls' School, Salem	...	40

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 Pattur 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.

74. The schools for caste girls are designed to supply a want which began	but recently to be felt in
Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School, Negapatam...	50
Do. do. Manargudy...	73
Do. Napier do. do. ...	39
German Lutheran Mission Girls' School, Trinchnopoly.	13
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 ...	59
Taheldar's Girls' School, Combaconum ...	43
Muppanar's do. do. ...	63
Hindu Girls' School, Karuntattangudy ...	39
Do. Palyagararam ...	36
Do. Puttulotha ...	33
Do. Vedarsanum ...	7
Do. Chittoor ...	57
Do. Ranipett ...	3

number are aided on the salary system; the Napier Girls' School at Manar-gudy 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 pre-ceeding year. The standard of education in all these schools is of an elemen-tary character, and, according to the recent order on the subject, they should be ranked as Lower Class Schools.

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.

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	416	89	150	1928	72	330	40	67	167	415	52	68	229		
Salem do. ...	107	262	24	234	1470	85	486	51	162	213	717	79	82	353		
N. Arcot do. ...	191	1032	189	466	2972	287	1,174	68	152	747	2,057	106	361	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	2	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
30th 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										
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	30	173	240

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.
Pedarasappa Nayanivaram	12½	Bangarupolyam	North Arcot.
Alagapandura	10	Ilavattady	Tanjore.
Subbarayan	10	Do.	Do.

79. The Alagapuram minor is incorrigibly idle, and resists every effort made to get him to attend school. One of the Bangarupolyam 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 Ilavattady minors are studying in the Trivalore School. They are well conducted and fairly diligent, and have made creditable progress in their studies.

APPENDIX A.

No. IX.

From T. MARDEX, 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	0	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	23,875	133	3,442	...	...	
Do. not receiving aid	334	335	5,982	6,297	1	315	...	...	
Army Schools	2	2	87	32	...	...	...	5	
Total	992	1,726	27,215	30,944	134	3,729	...	28	
(b.) Higher Class Schools	5	5	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 Nilgcherries—at least this is all that has as yet come into our returns. In Coimbatore the numbers are 40 Middle Class Schools and 455 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 29 Middle Class Schools and 256 Lower Class Schools with 7,470 pupils at the close of 1870-71. In Tinnevely we have now 51 Middle Class Schools and 278 Lower Class ones with 11,443 pupils, against 58 Middle Class Schools and 269 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 Nilgcherries.*—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 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

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 founders, 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 "Tunkum," 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 Nilgherries—Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.
Ootacamund Law. } Male Branch	6	2
rence Asylum ... } Female do. ...	4	3
St. Stephen's School ...	Closed.	

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.

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 35 boys, the Gardening Class 21 boys, and the Shoe-making Class 5 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.

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.
Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School at Ootacamund ...	34	3rd.	RS. A. P. 86 8 0	2 8 8	54
Roman Catholic School at Coopoor ...	65	3rd.	54 0 0	2 2 7	63

20. COIMBATORE DISTRICT.—*Government Taluk Schools.*—Of these schools that

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Erode ...	4	4	76
Sathiamungalam ...	4	3	49
Cheyur ...	3	2	38
Pollachi ...	4	4	74
Darapuram ...	3	3	53
Udumalapettah ...	3	3	37

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 Sathiamungalam 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

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 Udumalpettah, 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 Salur Schools were formerly Rate Schools under the Madras

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard compared to a Taluq School.
Cumhalore London Mission A.-V.S.	4	5	94	4th
Carur Hindu A.-V. School...	3	1	39	3rd
Carur Wesleyan Mission A.-V. Schl.	4	3	31	3rd
Karomadai A.-V. School ...	3	1	39	3rd
Tiruppur London Mission A.-V. S.	3	2	25	2nd
Palladam do. ...	3	2	25	2nd
Avenashy A.-V. School ...	3	1	73	2nd
<i>Union Schools.</i>				
Kangayam ...	3	3	31	3rd
Salur ...	3	1	13	3rd
<i>Closed.</i>				
Kodumudi A.-V. School ...	Ceased to draw grant.			
Metapoliem London Mission A.-V.S.				
Cumhalore Lutheran do. do....				

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 Karomadai 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 Salur Schools were formerly Rate Schools under the Madras

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.		
Sakravarapetta, Coimbatore.	60	4th	270 8 0	6 12 2	.67	
Telugu Brahmins' Street ...	55	do.	243 0 0	7 9 6	.98	Boys.
Ottachekkar Street ...	16	do.	65 6 4	3 15 0	.67	Girls.
Yedayer 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 Com- pound School	42	3rd	162 3 5	5 0 0	.83	Boys.
Roman Catholic ...	171	4th	335 0 0	11 9 0	.58	Girls.
Singanallur ...	48	3rd	115 0 0	6 9 1	.70	
Ottakalmuntapam ...	8	4th	23 8 0	4 9 7	.82	
Samakulam ...	19	3rd	54 0 0	2 2 2	.27	
Pothanur ...	28	4th	69 8 0	2 13 6	.80	
Chokampalayam ...	19	3rd	89 0 0	4 10 2	.71	
Kodiveli ...	17	4th	99 0 0	4 15 1	.76	
Perandurai ...	17	do.	49 8 0	6 9 7	.63	
Karungalpalem ...	19	3rd	64 8 0	3 8 7	.36	
Kanjikovil ...	15	4th	60 11 11	4 4 10	.58	
Bowany ...	65	do.	343 13 4	4 8 9	.54	Boys.
Nerur ...	9	do.	33 0 0	5 12 0	.71	Girls.
Virachimungalam ...	35	do.	117 8 0	9 2 7	.83	Boys.
Komaralingum ...	24	do.	93 3 11	9 10 8	.93	Girls.
Periapulanginaru ...	13	3rd	49 8 0	4 11 2	.58	
Kaniyur ...	32	do.	70 0 0	4 15 7	.59	
Pollachi ...	27	do.	83 8 0	4 4 0	.85	
Kanathukidavu ...	15	do.	60 0 0	4 15 7	.59	Boys.
Uttukuli ...	29	do.	83 6 8	4 0 0	.71	Girls.
Vadarkpalayam ...	12	do.	33 0 0	4 6 0	.07	
Anamalai ...	18	do.	30 0 0	5 9 9	.89	
Karayalur ...	25	do.	121 8 0	4 2 0	.71	
Senjeri ...	17	do.	46 8 0	3 2 0	.75	
Karuppaconden Street ...	*	4th	42 8 0	5 8 8	.72	
Oppanakara Street ...	*	3rd	38 8 0	2 9 3	.96	
				6 1 2	.44	* Closed since the inspection.
				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.

Taluq.	No. of Schools maintained.	Attendance.	No. of Schools under improve- ment and not maintained.	Attendance.	Total Schools on the 1st March 1872.	Total Attendance.	Remarks.
Coimbatore	14	606	...	...	14	606	Abolished.
Do.	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Bathianungalam	1	17	...	...	1	17	
Pereakulam	3	51	...	...	3	51	
Rowary	1	65	...	...	1	65	
Palladam	3	43	...	...	3	42	
Darapuram	1	25	...	...	1	25	
Carur	1	9	...	...	1	9	
Pollachi	5	101	...	...	5	101	
Udumalpettah	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.
Ercole Taluq School...	...	...	3
Bathianungalam do. ...	4th	3	3
Cheyur do. ...	3rd	8	3
Pollachi do. ...	do.	3	3
Udumalpettah do. ...	4th	3	6
Darapuram do. ...	do.	7	2

25. MADURA DISTRICT.—Government Taluq Schools.—In my last report I

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Pereakulam	4	3	36
Dindigul	5	4	84

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 be destroyed (while 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

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

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.
Shervagunah 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.

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

maintained here. The school at Tirumangalam did tolerably well. I believe that there is at last some prospect of a school-building being erected here. The school at Shevagnagah 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 Permangudy School has suffered a little from the new fees. The answering at my examination was unsatisfactory. At Nelaicottah, 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 with 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 Perakulam), 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 proposed 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 Dindigul 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.	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
Rampad 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
Nelaicotta do. ...	1	New 4th Grade.	20	Do.	Do.	120	0	0	6	0	0
Shelavandan do. ...	3	Matriculation.	53	Do.	Fair.	330	0	0	6	3	7
Melur do. ...	1	Do.	22	Do.	Middling.	180	0	0	8	2	11
Tirumangalam do. ...	2	New 4th Grade.	41	3rd do.	Fair.	248	0	3	6	0	9
Paramangudy 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
Perakulam School.	3	Do.	35	4th do.	Good.	†...	...	...	...	...	...
Shevagnagah 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.
Sathakamthi Pillay's School, Madurai Town	48	4th.	88 0 0	3 15 4	67
Arangan Pillay's do.	21	do.	77 8 0	3 11 0	53
Mudappa Pillay's do.	37	do.	134 8 0	3 10 2	49
Sathu Aiyar's do.	7	do.	22 0 0	3 2 3	55
Sathakamthi's do.	17	do.	83 0 0	4 14 1	60
Ramiah's School, Perakulam	46	do.	242 8 0	5 6 9	44
Sathu Gunda Mission's Boarding School	29	do.	100 0 0	6 2 1	72
Palanganathan School	6	do.	69 8 0	11 9 4	52
Peppanathan do.	13	do.	100 0 0	7 11 1	58
Thiruvannam Mission Boarding School	26	do.	181 0 0	6 15 4	68

50. 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 Taluk School	4th.	9	6
Perakulam do.	do.	2	2

51. TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.—Government Schools, None.—Schools aided on the

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard compared to a Taluk School.
Tinnevely C. M. A. V. School	6	6	143	6th.
Strivelliputtur do.	5	5	67	do.
Alwar Tinnevely do.	5	5	36	do.
Tuticorin Subscription School	5	7	79	do.
Ambasamudram A. V. School	4	3	68	do.
Viravanallur do.	3	3	55	do.
Shermadevi do.	3	1	54	4th.
Radapuram do.	3	3	68	do.
Vallur do.	4	1	21	do.
Tenkasi do.	3	2	7	do.
Striviguntam do.	4	3	55	do.
Sunkaraninarcovil do.	3	1	22	do.
Kalasegrapatam do.	2	2	40	3rd.
Tentirupathy do.	3	2	9	4th.
Sathur do.	3	1	31	do.
Kadayan do.	3	1	12	1st.
Murapanadu do.	3	1	20	4th.
Tachanullur do.	4	1	19	2nd.
Sathankulam do.	3	1	18	2nd.
Vikramasingapuram do.	2	1	18	do.
Nanganery do.	3	1	17	3th.
Christianpettah do.	4	1	17	3rd.
Closed.				
Elavallangal A. V. School				
Pyanduram do.				
Ottapadaram do.				
Pathanputhur do.				

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

Alwar Tinnevely (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 Tinnevely 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 Viravanallur 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 Vallur 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 Striviguntam (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 Kalasegrapatam (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, Vikramasingapuram, 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.

52. 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 Taluk School.
Sachiapuram { Boys' Boarding School	2	2	25	3rd.
do. { Girls' do.	3	3	28	do.
Surandai Boys' Boarding School	3	1	12	do.
Nullur { Boys' do.	2	1	25	do.
do. { Girls' do.	2	2	22	2nd.
Suvieshapuram Girls' do.	3	3	14	do.
Mengnanapuram Boys' do.	3	3	30	3rd.
Pannavalai do. do.	3	2	27	do.
Dohnayur do. do.	2	1	25	do.
Pannikulam do. do.	2	1	11	do.

53. 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 Tinnevely. The Pathiampathur 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.
Tuticorin Mission A. V. School...	87	4th.	Rs. A. P. 294 8 0	Rs. A. P. 5 5 8	67
Veniamanyam do. ...	20	3rd.	68 12 2	3 7 1	58
Sirugudi do. ...	27	do.	48 0 0	1 12 5	69
Servillipattur do. ...	...	do.	89 0 0	3 6 9	78
Varianthapuram Boys' Boarding School ...	20	4th.	115 0 0	10 7 3	65
Ellengudi do. do. ...	83	do.	285 8 0	6 14 1	79
do. Girls' do. ...	107	do.	696 0 4	8 5 10	76
Namurth do. Boys' do. ...	62	do.	621 8 0	8 4 7	54
do. Girls' do. ...	68	do.	550 3 11	9 2 8	58
Pathiampathur do. Boys' do. ...	31	do.	320 8 6	10 0 3	68
do. Girls' do. ...	23	do.	309 3 6	12 5 11	69
Mangunapuram do. do. ...	81	do.	812 3 6	12 11 1	47
do. do. Day School. ...	79	do.	275 2 4	5 9 10	56
Christiansburg do. do. ...	...	do.	351 6 6	11 5 4	...
Palamottah Sarah Tucker Institution ...	80	do.	283 7 11	11 12 0	60

34. SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS.—District of the Nilghevris.—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 ... 493

against 843 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	These schools have not presented pupils for the English of the 3rd and 4th standards.
2	2nd	
1	3rd	
74	1st and 2nd	
44	1st, 2nd, and 3rd	
6	1st, 2nd, and 4th	
15	1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th	
1	1st and 3rd	
1	1st and 4th	
8	1st, 3rd, and 4th	
4	2nd and 3rd	
1	2nd, 3rd, and 4th	
2	3rd 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.	Perundurai	4	90	...	...	4	90	
	Coimbatore	(b) 44	1,001	17	297	61	1,268	(b) 5 do. do. Abolished.
	Do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern Cir. do.	Sathiamungalam	28	431	15	176	43	607	
	Perundurai	21	295	22	138	43	733	
	Howary	2	80	13	171	15	201	
	Palladam	31	492	13	236	44	727	
	Darapuram	19	405	17	214	36	619	
	Carar	30	655	22	362	52	1,017	
	Pollachy	37	727	25	426	62	1,153	
	Do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	Abolished.
	Udumalpettah	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:—

The late Deputy Inspector observes that "Reading and Explanation" appears

Village Schools.	31st March 1871.	31st March 1872.
Village Schools, Aided	104	123
Do. Unaided	152	154
Pupils in first	3,358	3,495
Pupils in second	2,992	3,244

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 NELLURKURRI.—(1.) Table of the numbers that passed in reading alone, reading and writing together, and reading, writing, and arithmetic:—

No. of Schools.	Stand. and.	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. II. III.	43 51 9	...	...	...	11 3 3	21 16 2

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.—(2.) Table of the numbers that passed in reading alone, reading and writing together, reading, writing, and arithmetic:—

No. of Schools.	Stand. and.	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. II. III. IV.	2,034 523 678 300	...	...	29 4	108 89 77 107	1,500 622 249* 40†

(3.) Comparative Table showing the amounts drawn during the years 1870-71 and 1871-72:—

Talugs and Municipalities.	1870-71.		1871-72.		Source of Payment.
	Grants drawn for the preceding year.	Grants sanctioned and paid.	Grants sanctioned and paid.	Certifying Memoranda furnished but Grants not paid.	
Coimbatore	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Imperial Funds.
Sathiamangalam.	...	1,277 0 0	1,303 9 9	...	
Perundurai.	...	174 8 0	99 0 0	...	
Bowany.	185 0 0	217 0 0	174 11 11	...	
Palladam.	...	231 4 0	343 13 4	...	
Danapuram.	...	29 0 0	108 0 0	...	
Carur.	...	230 8 0	117 8 0	...	
Pollachy.	90 0 0	77 8 0	81 0 0	...	
Udumalapettah.	...	84 4 0	280 14 8	...	Coimbatore Municipal Funds.
Coimbatore Municipality.	...	39 0 0	213 11 11	...	
			542 5 4	83 0 0	

* Of 101 schools only 29 presented for English.
† Of 46 schools only 19 presented for English.

Talugs and Municipalities.	1870-71.		1871-72.		Source of Payment.
	Grants drawn for the preceding year.	Grants sanctioned and paid.	Grants sanctioned and paid.	Certifying Memoranda furnished but Grants not paid.	
Erode Municipality	...	...	163 12 2	...	Erode Municipal Funds.
Coimbatore	74 1 10	1,895 7 3	1,537 2 9	107 8 0	Northern Local Funds.
Sathiamangalam.	...	480 12 0	651 14 8	...	
Perundurai.	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	...	Southern Local Funds.
Danapuram.	...	384 12 0	684 7 3	...	
Carur.	...	481 12 0	763 14 4	...	
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.				II. STANDARD.				III. STANDARD.				IV. STANDARD.					
	Tamil.				Tamil.				Tamil.				English.		Tamil.		English.	
	Reading and Writing.				Reading and Writing.				Reading and Writing.				Reading and Writing.		Reading and Writing.		Reading and Writing.	
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.
132	744	595	555	298	278	230	101	90	78	82	79	55	47	14	69	52		

(5.) Comparative Table of Results School:-

District.	No. of Schools in	Grants sanctioned in						No. presented for Ex-amination	No. of Pupils in						No. of Pupils in	Amount sanctioned, but not drawn during the year.
		1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70		1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70		
I. Madras	Tamil Reading	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
		22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
II. Dindigul	Tamil Reading	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
		41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
III. Palay	Tamil Reading	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
		25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
IV. Tirunelveli	Tamil Reading	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
		19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
V. Ramanthalam	Tamil Reading	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

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.

TIRUNELVELLY 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	399	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 Madras 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.

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 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

Name.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
22nd Regiment M. N. I.			
Hindustani School	4	1	20
Telugu do.	4	1	12

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.

46. *Minor Wards*.—The Samatar Minor is still in

Districts.	Estates.	Names.
Coimbatore.	Samatar	Colandavalu Vanavarsys
Madura	Bodinaikenu	Cowden, Gomarasalayah Pandia
Do.	Uddappanaikenu.	Naick, Oodappa Naik.
Do.	Sirupalai	Muthakrisnasamy Naik, Ramasamy Cowden, Junior.
Tinnevely	Ettiapuram	Emara Ettappa Naiker, Venkatesan Naiker.
Do.	Urkaad	Jagaviramanatha Row.
Do.	Singampatty	Perumal Sathia Row, Sivaramanatha Talarur.
Do.	Maniachi	Sathuraman Pandia Sok- katalavur.
Do.	Avudiapuram.	Vellaya Pandia Talarur, Pulivayyasa Talarur, Ramasamy Talarur.

the second class of the Pollachy Taluk School. He was examined with his class-mates and answered satisfactorily. The Bodinaikenu 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 Uddappanaikenu 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 had a training for a boy of 12 as could be devised.

47. Of the Tinnevely 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 Singampatty 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 Singampatty 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. Then 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. Poile 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 Mamlatdars, 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 Mamlatdars, 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 3,184), but this may perhaps be balanced against the larger number of pupils 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.

APPENDIX A.

No. X.

From L. GARTHWAITHE, 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.

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	...	...	1	397
2. Higher Class Schools ...	3	626	2	229	...	...	...	...
3. Normal Schools ...	2	52	2	53	...	...	...	...
4. Middle Class Schools ...	61	4,089	57	2,505	...	...	4	584
5. Lower do. ...	209	8,313	211	8,807	2	494	...	...
6. Female Schools.	7	515	8	607	1	92	...	...
Middle Class Schools.	6	143	6	173	...	30	...	...
Village Schools	6	143	6	173	...	30	...	...
Total ...	290	14,324	288	13,949	2	375	...	...

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—

- * 1. German Mission School, Kannur, Palghat.
- 2. Do. Chowa, Chinnakkal.
- 3. Roman Catholic Boys' School, Tellicherry.
- 4. Miss Godfrey's Day School, Cannanore.

one at Tavar (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.

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 in-

TABLE III.

TABLE III.									
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.									
	MALABAR.			CANARA.			TOTAL.		
	Indigenes.	Others.	Total.	Indigenes.	Others.	Total.	Indigenes.	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

digenuous schools were withdrawn from inspection on this ground. The new system caused a delay in the payment of grants, in some instances (in the Palghat 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 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 that 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 (Palghat). 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.

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 Palghat Central School may still be said to work poorly. Whether it can

fairly claim to continue to be regarded as a school of the higher grade the results of this year's Matriculation must show.

10. Of the Middle Class Schools, the Kollandi Taluq School seems to have improved; but the Chowghat 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.

Division.	Name of Middle Class Schools.	No. in the Highest Class in the School.	No. examined.	No. answered fairly in						
				English.	Malayalam.	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Geography.	History.
Malabar.	Taluq School, Badagara	7	8	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
	A. V. School, Chowghat	15	15	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Race School, Manjeri	11	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. Cherpulackeri	17	16	4	4	0	0	1	0	0
	Do. Detattapattiyangadi.	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Church Mission School, Cannanore	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Protestant School, Cochin	9	8	4	4	5	1	...	...	7
Nones:										

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	98	103	128	77
Do. 4th do.	15	...	164	214	307	346
Do. 3rd do.	20	...	...	229	251	307
Do. 2nd do.	3	...	...	...	45	39
Total	45	75	260	546	734	769

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.
<i>Malabar.</i>						
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
<i>South Canara.</i>						
Number of schools, the highest class of which is equal to the 4th of a Taluq School.	4	52	43	41	39	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-books and Grammars 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 *vis-à-vis* 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.

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.	Taluk.	1870-71.			1871-72.		
		Schools.	Pupils.	Grant.	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant.
Madura.	Chirakkal	34	1,989	Rs. 2,591 4 0	37	2,341	Rs. 3,178 4 0
	Kottayam	21	1,196	1,140 4 0	20	1,130	1,504 8 0
	Kurumbraund	32	1,455	1,978 2 0	32	1,315	1,805 4 0
	Calicut	11	483	528 0 0	10	453	648 8 0
	Ernad	1	81	98 8 0	...	...	...
	Palghat	36	1,285	1,463 8 0	28	1,091	1,481 12 0
	Walluvanad	6	183	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	1,377 0 0
	Udupi	31	638	740 12 0	12	240	793 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	10,654 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

TABLE VIII.

MALABAR.	
No. of Schools.	Under what Standard passed.
9	1st Standard.
40	1st and 2nd Standards.
45	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Standards.
37	1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Standards.
184	
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	

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

TABLE IX.

NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN EACH SUBJECT.									
Standard.	MALABAR.				CANARA.				Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	
I.	7	47	354	6	46	155	12	96	1049
II.	9	40	447	34	44	92	33	93	729
III.	7	126	254	12	108	92	29	232	346
IV.	1	49	99	4	21	22	5	68	116
Total.	24	264	1099	47	221	361	71	484	2250

TABLE X.

MALABAR.				
Number of Pupils passed in 1871-72.				
1st Standard.	2nd Standard.	3rd Standard.	4th Standard.	Total.
1,044	789	499	174	2,406
CANARA.				
271	153	123	8	555
Total 1,315	942	622	182	2,961

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 institutions of that district.

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.

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 Palghat Taluk. 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 (Palghat Taluk), which was transferred to the Municipal Board for Palghat. 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 Palghat 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 2,867.

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.

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 18th 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. Melzaac, the former head master, to seek a change,* and Mr. C. M. Barrow, a graduate of Oxford, took his place.

THE CALICUT PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, MALABAR
(established 1857).

Standard reached		F.A.				
NUMBER OF		Cost.				
Caste.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.	To Government.		
			Annual.	Of educational each Pupil.	Annual.	Of educational each Pupil.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>College Department.</i>						
11	243	12	6,063 8 7	336 15 7	75,747 8 7	291 15 1
<i>School Department.</i>						
			9,285 8 0	82 8 11	11,594 0 7	11 1 0
<i>Fees levied in</i>						
Class VIII.	VII.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.
Rs. 5	Rs. 3	Rs. 21	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 1	Rs. 1
Head Master, C. M. Barrow, Esq., B.A., Rupees 500.						

in December last

Head Master, C. M. Barrow, Esq., B.A., Repece 500.

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."

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. Melzaac died at Calicut on the 15th July. He was highly respected in Calicut both personally and as a most able and conscientious teacher.

† 1 in the first class.
‡ 4 do.

TABLE XI.

Name.	Scholarship.	Date of Appointment.	Stipend per mensem.	Remarks.
R. S. Sheppard	Senior Conolly.	3rd December 1870.	Rs. 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. Ittjerah	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 Malayalam was in many cases so literal that it would fail to convey a meaning to a Malayali unacquainted with English, while that from Malayalam into English was often no translation at all, but a mere loose paraphrase. In the lower classes, *vide voce* translation from English into Malayalam should be literal to ensure that the pupils do really understand the force of each word, although an idiomatic rendering should also be 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 Malayalam should be 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 a form as it would have presented itself into the native mind. Natives should be quite competent 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 to 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 desire 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 little-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 the Vernaculars into English is a fault, something that should be discouraged. The subject of translation from English into various foreign languages and *vice versa* is one which I 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 has your approval, it may be useful in the Calicut School as correcting faults which I believe 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. Rosario 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 pu-

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, MANGALORE, S. CANARA (established 1866).

Standard reached															F.A.														
NUMBER OF			COST.																										
Classes	Pupils	Masters	Total.						To Government.																				
			Annual.			Of educat- ing each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educat- ing each Pupil.																	
College Department.																													
10	232	12	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.												
			3,103	2	0	544	12	8	2,626	2	0	238	9	1															
School Department.																													
			8,778	7	7	35	15	9	8,120	1	16	10	8	10															

pils. 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.

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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.				

24. The Acting Inspector reports that he inspected this school on the 6th of December 1871 (reporting 7th March 1872). In English he found the fifth class apparently rather poor; their Pronunciation being in need of improvement, their Reading only middling, their Spelling requiring to be looked into, and many of their answers in the *vidé voce* examination "discreditable," 11 out of 27 doing fairly, but 13 breaking down altogether, and he remarks "a considerable proportion of the boys sometimes wrote the merest gibberish not only in their English, but in their other papers also, in reckless disregard of sense or grammar." Class IV.B. is stated to have passed a very creditable examination in English, but section A. is reported on in much the same unfavorable terms as Class V. Class III.B. is also represented as having done badly in English, but Class III. A. and the two sections of Class II. were rather better. In Canarese the results in Class V. seem to have been somewhat unsatisfactory in the case of a good many boys. With this exception, Canarese on the whole seems to have been fairly attended to throughout the school.

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 discredibly. 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.

Standard reached Matriculation										
NUMBER OF					COST.					
Classes.		Pupils.		Masters.	Total.		To Government.			
Normal Classes.	P. Branch Classes.	Normal Branch.	Practising Branch.		Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.		
3	8	*20	75	7	RS. 9,669	A. 10	P. 6	RS. 74	A. 4	P. 1

* Of these, 1 Matriculation, 7 Fourth Grade; 12 Fifth Grade.

The examination was partly on paper and partly *vidé voce*. The classes were very small (see margin). Small as the classes were there were great inequalities in

Fees levied in					
Class VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.
RS. 24	RS. 2	RS. 1	RS. 1	RS. 12	RS. 8

Head Master, J. B. Thomas, Esq., P.A., Rupees 200.

PRACTISING BRANCH.						
Classes.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.
Pupils	4	9	22	8	14	17
Total.	79					

ring 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,

NORMAL SCHOOL, MANGALORE, S. CANARA (established 1869).

Standard reached ..										Matriculation.									
NUMBER OF						Cost.													
Classes.		Pupils.		Masters.	Total.				To Government.										
Normal Classing.	N. Branch Classing.	Normal Pupils.	Practising Branch.		Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.											
1	2	32	106	2	RS. 10	RS. 0.57	4	10	4,793	12	3	61	4	6					
Fees levied in																			
Class III.				II.				I.											
RS. 1				RS. 12				RS. 8											
Head Master, A. Ganespati Aiyar, F.A., Bhopal 150.																			
Notes by the head																			

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 reacted unfavorably on the school. On the whole I consider that the school has been hardly dealt with in the recent educational changes. Palghat 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. *Chowghat 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 Described 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 1870-71

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.

Standard reached Fourth Class of a English School.									
NUMBER OF			COST.						
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.			To Government.			
			Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.		Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.		
5	70	5	RS. A. P. 1,321 14 9	RS. A. P. 14 11 0	RS. A. P. 1,104 3 3	RS. A. P. 9 1 6			
Fees levied in									
Class IV.		III.		II.		I.		I.	
RS. 2		RS. 1		AS. 12		AS. 8		AS. 8	
Head Master, C. Kurian, Matriculation, Rupees 40.									

the other classes

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.

32. *Badagara Taluq School* was inspected by the Acting Inspector in October last.

TALUQ SCHOOL, BADAGARA, MALABAR (established 1857)

Standard reached Fifth Class of a Taluq School.										
NUMBER OF			COST.							
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.				To Government.			
			Annual.		Of educating each Pupil.		Annual.		Of educating each Pupil.	
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
5	65	5	1,316	10 10	12	4 10	1,185	8 10	6	11 10
Fees levied in										
Class V.		IV.		III.		II.		I.		
RS. 1½		RS. 1		RS. 12		RS. 8		RS. 4		
Head Master, C. Kurian, Matriculation Rupees 40.										

produced are far from encouraging. This is traced to the practice condemned in reference to the Chowghat 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, KOILANDI, MALABAR (established 1858).

Standard reached Fourth Class of a Taluq School.											
NUMBER OF			COST.								
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.				To Government.				
			Annual.		Of educating each Pupil.		Annual.		Of educating each Pupil.		
3	49	3	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
			766	8	0	13	11	0	706	2	0
									8	8	11
Fees levied in											
Class III.			II.				I.				
AS.			AS.				AS.				
12			8				4				
Head Master, T. Krishna Ayyan, Fourth Grade, Rupees 35.											

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 Malayalam of the third or highest class.

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.

34. *Kannapada 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.

KANNAPADA TALUQ SCHOOL, SOUTH CANARA (established 1867).

NUMBER OF			Cost.											
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.						To Government.					
			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		
4	40	2	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
			795	11	4	14	1	10	651	2	11	9	9	2
Fees levied in														
Class IV.			III.			II.			I.					
Rs. 1			Rs. 12			Rs. 8			Rs. 4					
Head Master, G. Ganapati, Fourth Grade, Rupees 30.														

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.

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 Telug School.														
NUMBER OF			Cost.																										
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.						To Government.																				
			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.																	
3	16	2	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.															
			511	11	9	23	4	2	500	14	3	19	15	11															
Fees levied in																													
Class III.			II.						I.																				
Rs. 12			15						4																				
Head Master, H. Ramappa, Fourth Grade, Rupees 25.																													

abolish the Taluq

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

TALUQ SCHOOL, UDAPI, SOUTH CANARA (established 1860).

Standard reached			...			Third Class of a Taluq School.								
NUMBER OF			COST.											
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.						To Government.					
			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
3	14	2	477	9	3	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.														

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.

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 school-house (which was too small for the attendance) and was transferred to a private building more removed

TALUQ SCHOOL, KARKALA, SOUTH CANARA (established 1857).

NUMBER OF			Cost.											
			Total.						To Government.					
			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.			Annual.			Of educating each Pupil.		
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
3	37	3	604	10	8	15	6	11	567	6	11	9	15	7

Fees levied in		
Class III.	II.	I.
Rs. 12	Rs. 8	Rs. 4
Head Master, L. Pote, Matriculation, Rupees 30.		

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 Canarase were fair, in English passable, and in Arithmetic rather poor.

UNION MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, MALABAR.

39. 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 1865).

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
5	73	5	RS. A. P. 1,725 18 1	RS. A. P. 24 15 6
Head Master, G. Varghies, Matriculation, salary Rupees 60.				

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 Babayan, F.A., salary Rupees 40.				

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.

40. Cherpalacheri School.—Good, permanent school-house. Standard, 6th. 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.

from the residence of the boys. Upon this there was a considerable falling off in the attendance. This was

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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	62	4	RS. A. P. 1,590 14 5	RS. A. P. 26 15 5
Head Master, V. C. Rama Menon, Matriculation salary Rupees 50.				

ANGADIPURAM UNION SCHOOL, WALLAVANAD TALUQ., CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1865).

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	66	4	RS. A. P. 1,472 2 3	RS. A. P. 23 11 10
Head Master, P. Govindan, Matriculation, salary Rupees 40.				

KOLLANGODA UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAT 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. 1,186 2 10	RS. A. P. 17 7 8
Head Master, K. Govinda Menon, Matriculation, salary Rupees 35.				

ALLATTUR UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAT 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. Mathu, Matriculation, salary Rupees 35.				

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 Malayalam, and partially so in Arithmetic.

42. Angalipuram 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.

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 Palghat. 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.

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

KOTTAYAM UNION SCHOOL, KOTTAYAM TALUQ.,
TIRUCHERRY 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. Davidson Memon, Matriculation, salary Rupees 25.

TALIPPARANKA UNION SCHOOL, CHEERAKKAL TALUQ., TIRUCHERRY CIRCLE (established 1869).

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
2	48	2	RS. A. P. 851 2 7	RS. A. P. 15 7 7

Head Master, Kurali Kunal, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 20.

PERINGALAM UNION SCHOOL, KOTTAYAM TALUQ., TIRUCHERRY CIRCLE (established 1870).

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	78	4	RS. A. P. 865 14 10	RS. A. P. 12 0 4

Head Master, P. Kannan, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 25.

KALPATTI MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, PALGHAT 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. Pichayyan, Matriculation, salary Rupees 35.

proposed to pull down the old school-house at Kottayam 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 noticed had been allowed to dwindle down to 13 boys. The report on the school is on the whole favorable as respects the lower classes.

46. *Talipparanka 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.

47. *Peringalam 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.

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.

TIRUTTALA UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ.,
CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1869).

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
2	40	2	RS. A. P. 1,010 1 4	RS. A. P. 21 0 8

Head Master, S. Kannasabhapathy Pillai, Matriculation, salary Rupees 30.

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.

KAVVAI UNION SCHOOL, CHEERAKKAL TALUQ.,
TIRUCHERRY 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.

KOTTAYI UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAT 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. Madhavanayyan, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 15.

49. *Tiruttala 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 Malayalam.

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.

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.

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.

**PERUMALAI UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAT TALUK,
CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1869).**

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
2	22	3	RS. A. P. 250 7 4	RS. A. P. 7 5 7

Head Master, A. Venkataswamy, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 15.

53. *Perumalai 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.

PATTAM UNION SCHOOL, KUNAWARAN TALUK, TRICHUR 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 0

Head Master, K. Ramathi, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 25.

54. *Pattam 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, WYRAAD TALUK,
TRICHUR CIRCLE (established 1869).**

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
2	22	1	RS. A. P. 600 0 0	RS. A. P. 17 2 0

Head Master, H. Shiva Rama Ayyar, Matriculation, salary Rupees 50.

55. *Manantoddy School* has no permanent school-house. Apparatus, insufficient. Standard, third. Attendance, decreased and irregular. Instruction badly reported on.

**PUNNAYAR UNION SCHOOL, POKKANI TALUK,
CALICUT CIRCLE (established 1869).**

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each pupil.
2	27	2	RS. A. P. 783 14 10	RS. A. P. 29 11 4

Head Master, V. Krishnaswamy, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 25.

56. *Punnayar 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, POKKANI TALUK,
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. 13 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, POKKANI TALUK,
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, Sekhankurup, 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.

CHATTAMANGALAM UNION SCHOOL, CALICUT TALUK, 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. *Chattamangalam 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 Chattamangalam.

**KONGAD UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAT TALUK,
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	2	RS. A. P. 870 15 2	RS. A. P. 7 8 9

Head Master, O. Venkataswamy, Matrimonial, salary Rupees 20.

MEDAKIDRI UNION SCHOOL, UDUPI TALUQ, SOUTH CANARA (established 1868).

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	45	2	RS. A. P. 501 5 9	RS. A. P. 12 6 0

Head Master, N. Mangalash Rao, Fourth Grade, salary Rupees 24.

MULKI UNION SCHOOL, MANGALORE TALUQ, SOUTH CANARA (established 1863).

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total Annual.	Total Annual of educating each Pupil.
4	74	2	RS. A. P. 1,183 8 9	RS. A. P. 15 5 11

Head Master, J. R. Tellis, old Eighth Grade, salary Rupees 40.

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 25), 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.

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 25.

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.

62. Medakidri.—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.

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.

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 25), 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

65. Manjeshwara.—Standard, a 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.

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.

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."

interest in the school, and it appears desirable that he should be made a member of the sub-committee.

NAYAR UNION SCHOOLS, MALABAR TALUK,
SOUTH CANARA CIRCULE, 1909.

NUMBER OF			COST.	
1	2	3	Total Annual	Total Annual of educating each Pupil
2	8	1	Rs. 100 0 4	Rs. 12 3 3

Head Master, H. Seshagiri, salary Rs. 8.

69. *Nayar 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. *Vilapattur Union School*.—The building is incomplete. The windows small and without shutters. The attendance provided increase under a better teacher. The teacher, a fifth grade man, is reported on as untrained and inexperienced, and also negligent of his duties. His teaching was mechanical, without explanation, and wanting in thoroughness.

2 Classes.
32 Pupils.
1 Master.
N. Karupakam 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.
32 Pupils.
1 Master.
N. Subramanyam, salary Rupees 15.

72. *Palattulla 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 Palattulla. 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.
N. Subramanyam, 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 Pappu, salary Rupees 15.

74. *Kashalmannum 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 Malayalam Munshi at the Palghat 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 Malayalam, 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. Subramanyam, 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, Palghat, 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. Man-jamatha, salary Rs. 10.

80. *Khamladahm Union School*.—An elementary Rate School at this village was sanctioned and actually opened, but in consequence of sanction not having been received in 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.

81. *Brahmanara Union School*.—An application for an Anglo-Vernacular School was made in 1898 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 Taluk School. The head master holds a fifth grade certificate.

82. *Toner 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.

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 contrived 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.

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 Taluk 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

90. *Suratkul 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.

91. *Villa 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.

3 Classes.
42 Pupils.
1 Master.
F. B. Farber, salary
Rupees 1.

92. *Pattar Union School*.—This school was established on the application of the inhabitants. Standard, a second class. Master, unpassed.

93. *Houdrey 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. 285 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.

94. As this village borders on Malabar, part of the inhabitants speak the Malayalam language. A Malayalam teacher is, therefore, necessary for this school; 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 1865).

NUMBER OF			Cost.	
Classes	Pupils	Masters	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Cost to Government.
3	62	3	RS. A. P. 1,120 2 0	RS. A. P. 474 0 0
Cost of educating each Pupil			16 15 7	7 6 3
Head Master, D. Karwan, 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, CANNANORE (established 1865).

Classes	4	Head Master, F. Thomas, Matriculation, Rs. 40.			
Pupils	92				
—		Total.		To Government.	
Annual Cost		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
Do. of educating each Pupil.		1,540	10	0	663 0 0
		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 Malayalam and Geography. In History it was passable. The other classes did tolerably well in English and Malayalam, and fairly in Arithmetic.

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GERMAN MISSION SCHOOL, CALICUT (established 1859).

Classes ...	4	Head Master, C. Abraham, Matriculation, Rupees 30.	
Pupils ...	130		
Masters ...	4		
—		Total.	To Government.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Annual Cost ...		1,342 0 5	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	Head Master, I. Rozario, Matriculation, Rupees 25.
Pupils ... 123	
Masters ... 4	
—	Total. To Government.
Annual Cost ...	RS. A. P. RS. A. P.
Do. of educating each Pupil...	1,193 13 8 345 11 4
	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 Malayalam, 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	Head Master, Mr. Menzies, Matriculation, Rupees 35.	
Pupils ...	106		
Masters ...	4		
—		Total.	To Government.
Annual Cost ...		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Do. of educating each Pupil... ..		916 6 8	240 0 0
		11 0 7	4 1 0

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 School in which the Highest Class corresponds in Standard.	Attendance.	Grant earned during the year.	Cost.	
				Total.	Of educating each Pupil.
Christian Brothers' School, Cannanore ...	5th.	187	Rs. A. P. Not examined.	Rs. A. P. 1,000 3 0	Rs. A. P. 9 15 5
German Mission A. V. School, Cannanore ...	4th.	97	407 8 0	833 5 6	9 12 9
German Mission A. V. School, Muliyil, Cannanore ...	2nd.	25	74 8 0	222 0 0	3 15 10
German Mission Orphanage, Tellicherry ...	2nd.	101	234 8 0	5,793 8 0	28 6 2
Roman Catholic School, Calicut ...	5th.	156	— — —	1,150 0 0	9 3 6
German Mission School, Palghat ...	2nd.	28	145 0 0	722 4 0	6 12 9
South Canara.					
Roman Catholic Bishop's School, Milagres, Mangalore.	5th.	124	406 0 0	1,092 11 6	8 15 8
Roman Catholic Trustees' School, Milagres, Mangalore.	4th.	85	109 8 0	402 5 0	5 0 6
Anglo-Vernacular School, Urva, Mangalore ...	2nd.	23	60 0 0	158 0 0	5 12 10
German Mission A. V. School, Mangalore ...	2nd.	18	47 8 0	500 7 0	2 11 18
German Mission Middle Schl.	Do.	28	120 0 0	2,128 0 11	31 5 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 managed school, fully up to its standard, and in possession of a large and handsome 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			Cost.	
Classes.	English.	Malabar.	Total.	Educating each Pupil.
3	45	3	Rs. A. P. 378 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8 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		GRANT.		Cost.	
	On 31st March 1871.	On 31st March 1872.	For 1870-71.	For 1871-72.	Annual.	Educating each Pupil.
MIDDLE CLASS.						
Malabar.						
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.	40	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 4 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, Palghat ...	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	28 7 8
Brahmin Girls' School, No. II. ...	13	26	53 4 0	28 0 0	480 5 8	26 10 11
German Mission School, Mavriat ...	...	12	...	28 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 Noleyalam Arasa, 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.

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APPENDIX A.

No. XI.

FROM V. KRISHNAMA CHARIAR, 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 dépôt 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 dépôt 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 Dépôts 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 6,500 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, mission 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 Dépôts 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 Dépôt	85,767	3	7			
In the District Dépôts	61,655	6	4	1,47,422	9	11
Add—						
Profit by the enhanced prices of the books in stock of the District Dépôts 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 Dépôt during the year	6,588	11	11			
Value of Books sold at the District Dépôts ...	42,946	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 Dépôt	75,425	9	5			
In the District Dépôts	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

No. of Works printed.	No. of Copies printed.	Actual Cost of Publication.	Value at Depôt Price.
12	93,350	RS. A. P. 7,776 5 9	RS. A. P. 11,760 0 0

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

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 Malayalam, 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. Barron. 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. Godavery	do.	do.	do.
Do. Kistna	do.	do.	do.
Do. Madras and } Tamil	do.	do.	do.
Chingleput }	do.	do.	do.
Do. North Arcot	do.	do.	do.
Do. South Arcot	do.	do.	do.
Do. Salem	do.	do.	do.
Do. Tinnevely	do.	do.	do.
Do. South Canara, Canarese	do.	do.	do.
Do. North Arcot, Telugu	} Nearly completed.		
Do. Madura, Tamil			
Do. Trichinopoly, do.			

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 Malayalam names is being executed in Germany through the agency of the Basle 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 Zemindari 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 Malayalam and Canarese names, they have been left to the Superintendent of the Basle 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

No. of Copies.	Prime Cost.	Value at Depot price.
60,098	Rs. A. P. 25,121 4 3	Rs. A. P. 34,180 13 6

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.

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

1. Prime cost of English books imported through Messrs. Baker and Co., during 1871-72...	Rs. A. P. 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

20 per cent. off the published prices, and that allowed by Messrs. Allen & Co.,

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 Rs. 11½, per Rupee.	Portion of Freight payable in India.	Landing Charges and Cartage.	Total Charge.
<i>Supply from the India Office.</i>								
A.	£ s. d. 445 9 8	£ s. d. 111 7 5	£ s. d. 334 2 3	£ s. d. 11 13 2	£ s. d. 345 14 5	Rs. A. P. 3,607 8 4	Not exactly known.	Rs. A. P. 3,607 8 4
B.	£ s. d. 269 13 10	£ s. d. 67 8 5	£ s. d. 203 5 5	£ s. d. 6 1 9	£ s. d. 205 7 2	Rs. A. P. 2,174 2 0		
<i>Supply from Messrs. Baker & Co. of London.</i>								
	Gross Value.	Discount of 20 per cent.	Net.			Value at par Exchange at Rs. the Rupee.		
A.	£ s. d. 445 9 8	£ s. d. 89 1 11	£ s. d. 356 7 9	Nd.	Nd.	Rs. A. P. 3,663 14 0	Nd.	Rs. A. P. 3,663 14 0
B.	£ s. d. 269 13 10	£ s. d. 53 18 9	£ s. d. 215 15 1	Nd.	Nd.	Rs. A. P. 2,157 8 8	Nd.	Rs. A. P. 2,157 8 8

* For this total charge the books and maps used to be delivered at the depot door by Messrs. E. P. Baker & Co., the Book Department having nothing else to pay.

* For this total charge the books and maps used to be delivered at the depot door by Messrs. F. P. Baker & Co., the Book Department having nothing else to pay.

"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.
132,689	Rs. A. P. 49,894 11 9

Years.	No. of Copies.	Value realized.
1871-72...	134,615	Rs. A. P. 49,529 4 9
1870-71...	176,175	54,914 9 8

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.

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
Malayalam ...	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 Malayalam, 2½ 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
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Balance remaining unpaid, or net cost of the

Department to the State ...	5,426	2	4
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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 6¼ to the provision of books, ¼ 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 Depot 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 18,920, 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 Depot 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.
Selections in English Poetry, No. II.	300	English	Rs. 317 2 7
Clift's Geography	4,000	Tamil	859 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.	83 4 5
Nalucharitra	1,000	Telugu	72 0 3
Second Book of Lessons	10,000	Do.	895 11 1
Map of the World	24	Do.	90 12 0
Second Book of Lessons	10,000	Do.	895 11 1
First do.	8,000	Malayalam	2,588 6 1
Second do.	3,000	Canarese	460 0 0
First Catechism of Grammar	3,000	Do.	574 0 0
	3,000	Do.	128 0 0
Total			7,776 5 9

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 Depot	...	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	...	...	8,865	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	2,069 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).

From other Govern- ment.	Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.
	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
	School Fees ...	174	14	0
	Proceeds of work executed during the year ...	3,842	2	0
	Total ...	27,887	15	4
From other Govern- ment.	Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Superintendent's Salary ...	12,000	0	0
	House-rent ...	3,000	0	0
	Pay, &c., of the Artistic Department ...	2,144	10	0
	Do. Industrial do. ...	5,529	2	10
	Contingencies ...	6,207	1	11
	Total ...	23,880	14	9
	Balance against the School ...	992	15	5

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.
W. R. 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. Insp. of Schools, Ganjam	8,313	161	1,949	116	149	265	2,256	
G. Balarama Doss	Acting do. do.	18,844	129	3,289	151	126	235	1,430	
G. Vaidanta Chariar	Dy. Insp. of Schools, Vizagapatnam	6,224	169	4,352	149	185	215	2,348	
K. Dakshinamurti Sastri	Do. Godavery	8,036	105	2,825	89	192	232	1,947	
T. Ramabrahman Sastri	Do. Krishna	35,194	105	2,368	125	178	281	2,974	
H. Fortey, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	8,337	134	1,892	86	202	211	1,708	
J. A. Boyle, Esq.	Acting do. do.	8,462	126	1,623	100	210	174	1,719	
M. Ekambarham Pillai	Dy. Insp. of Schools, Cuddapah	11,007	147	1,932	92	232	211	3,094	
C. Kosalaya	Do. Nellore	7,353	219	1,303	101	243	309	2,618	
M. Singaravelu Moodelilar	Do. Bellary		15	723	10	63	11	270	
A. Subba Row	Inspector of Schools								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.
J. T. Fowler, Esq.	Acting Inspector of Schools	7,653	53	5,828	85	217	42	238	From the 6th July only.
H. Fortey, Esq.	Acting Inspector of Schools								

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.
First Division.									
P. Viazarungum Moodalliar ...	Dy. Insp. of Schools, Madras and Chingleput	2,780	174	5,714	125	183	117	239	
S. Seebis ...	Dy. Insp. of Schools, South Arcot	4,873	200	5,224	148	107	157	299	
R. C. Caldwell, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools	21,791	105	6,869	107	202	184	3,642	
C. C. Sama Row ...	Dy. Insp. of Schools, Tanjore	3,654	142	7,918	147	154	214	2,476	
B. Kistna Row ...	Do. Trinchnopoly	3,515	127	2,861	94	217	114	1,206	
C. Elvatarani Pillai ...	Do. Salem	7,453	132	3,127	79	205	211	3,891	
N. Murugasu Moodalliar ...	Do. North Arcot	7,139	246	6,207	121	306	224	2,397	
T. Marden, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools	23,859	86	3,011	76	216	257	2,612	
A. Chappeswariah ...	Dy. Insp. of Schools, Combaratore	8,151	332	5,048	99	179	210	3,569	
R. Annalarainian ...	Do. Madura	9,502	154	3,448	105	161	196	1,959	
Mr. J. Armstrong ...	Do. Tanjavelly	5,176	150	3,350	112	185	184	1,478	
T. Gopala Row, Esq. ...	Acting Inspector of Schools	9,904	83	3,481	83	169	301	2,651	Mr. Garthwaite resumed charge of the office on the 14th March 1872 from on leave.
L. Garthwaite, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools								
Sixth Division.									
Mr. P. O. Potham ...	Dy. Insp. of Schools, Malabar	6,003	256	5,571	201	94	216	4,000	
K. Santesappa ...	Do. South Canara	3,803	114	2,453	100	207	147	1,033	

APPENDIX A.

No. XIV.
List of Union Schools for 1871-72.

Districts.	NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	RECEIPTS.					Total Number of Pupils.	Total Number of Schools.	Lower Class.	Middle Class.	Higher Class.	Total Expenditure.				Remarks.	
		Government.		Local.		Total											
		RS.	P.	RS.	P.							RS.	P.				
Vizagapatam.	First Division.																
	Union School, Parvatipur	...	1	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	286	6	0	260	2	0
	Do. Achanta...	...	1	...	1	60	166	0	0	...	...	21	10	0	341	0	0
	Do. Palkol	...	1	...	1	55	240	0	0	...	...	40	14	0	526	10	0
	Do. Undi	...	1	...	1	35	74	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	245	5	11
	Union Schools, Narsapur Taluq	...	32	...	32	702	...	...	...	...	...	520	13	10	2,993	2	5
	Do. Bhimavaram do.	...	32	...	32	674	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	8	4,617	6	3
	Do. Tenku Taluq	...	16	...	16	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Elur Taluq	...	12	...	12	330	...	...	...	...	...	2,285	9	4	2,285	9	4
	Do. Yernagadam Taluq	...	9	...	9	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery.	Do. Peddapur	...	4	...	4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Rajahmundry do.	...	9	...	9	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Ramachundrapur	...	7	...	7	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Annapur	...	22	...	22	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Coringa Division	...	3	...	3	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Cocanada do.	...	6	...	6	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Pittapur do.	...	7	...	7	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Tuni do.	...	1	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Union School, Nizampeta Taluq	...	1	...	1	20	140	0	0	...	...	206	2	11	269	12	6
	Do. Chinnaganjam...	...	1	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	531	8	5	182	12	8
Kistna.	Do. Avanigadda	...	1	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	493	7	0	466	10	2
	Total	7	159	166	3,956	620	0	0	...	...	6,554	1	2	14,283	13	3	

No. XIV.—(Continued.)
List of Union Schools for 1871-72.

District.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts.		Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
							Government.	Local.		
							RS.	A.	P.	
Bellary.	Anglo-Vern. School, Kumbly	1	1	1	1	18	66	0	0	RS. 230 6 10
	Do. Harpukhally	1	1	1	1	35	193	6	7	530 6 2
Bellary.	Do. Hospett	1	1	1	1	54	240	0	0	1,781 6 10
	Do. Narrandorakur	1	1	1	1	30	233	7	11	943 14 6
Bellary.	Do. Tadpatri	1	1	1	1	49	325	0	0	259 5 11
	Do. Koodlighee	1	1	1	1	34	...	...	...	259 15 10
Bellary.	Do. Pennascondah	1	1	1	1	23	...	...	...	549 4 8
	Do. Royadroog	1	1	1	1	26	...	...	...	262 6 0
Bellary.	Do. Ghooty	1	1	1	1	40	...	...	...	340 8 0
	Do. Nuroor	1	1	1	1	23	...	...	...	295 0 0
Bellary.	Do. Peapully	1	1	1	1	36	...	...	...	...
	Do. Cumbun	1	1	1	1	54	...	...	...	...
Bellary.	Do. Sidhout	1	1	1	1	39	348	0	0	1,181 4 3
	Do. Jamalanadgu	1	1	1	1	38	629	11	4	1,342 11 4
Bellary.	Do. Prodakore	1	1	1	1	36	419	9	0	1,363 2 3
	Do. Badwal	1	1	1	1	44	...	...	...	796 13 9
Bellary.	Do. Cavally	1	1	1	1	53	336	8	...	...
	Do. Allur	1	1	1	1	50	187	8	0	843 0 0
Bellary.	Do. Kalgherry	1	1	1	1	33	...	...	...	366 10 0
	Do. Brahmasakraka	1	1	1	1	24	82	8	0	334 10 10
Bellary.	Do. Gudur	1	1	1	1	54	905	0	0	905 0 0
	Do. Vargondah	1	1	1	1	32	265	8	6	279 12 1
Bellary.	Do. Kukur	1	1	1	1	33	338	8	0	338 8 0
	Do. Chinnu Analur	1	1	1	1	25	180	0	0	334 10 10
Total		24	24	24	24	876	4,540	11	4	14,714 10 4

School recently opened.

South Arcot.	Third Division.	Siddapet High School	1	1	1	207	4,177	11	6	3,486	11	10	7,824	10	6
		Do. Primary do.	1	1	1	101	150	0	0	370	6	3	480	11	4
South Arcot.	Fourth Division.	Union School, Manargudy	1	1	1	36	99	11	1	47	6	6	101	15	10
		Do. Tillavandagun	1	1	1	20	385	4	6	92	9	0	575	6	0
South Arcot.	Fifth Division.	Do. Baovanagerry	1	1	1	24	65	0	0	250	1	9	311	10	6
		Do. Kuzurachi	1	1	1	16	88	0	0	116	2	0	202	0	0
South Arcot.	Sixth Division.	Do. Paroor	1	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	7	421	4,365	11	1	4,363	5	4	9,496	6	2	...	...
North Arcot.	Seventh Division.	Walajahpet Taluk	1	1	1	38	...	...	...	100	7	9	...	...	...
		Town School, Salem	1	1	1	91	272	8	0	531	9	0	804	1	0
North Arcot.	Eighth Division.	Branch School, Serpette	1	1	1	48	107	1	6	504	8	11	611	10	4
		Anglo-Vernacular School, Womalore	1	1	1	42	198	0	0	575	13	2	644	12	8
North Arcot.	Ninth Division.	Do. Harrur	1	1	1	27	116	5	4	411	11	7	496	4	4
		Fori Girls' School, Salem	1	1	1	40	42	0	0	378	8	6	420	8	6
North Arcot.	Tenth Division.	Total	5	1	6	286	755	14	10	2,500	10	17	2,977	4	10
		Union School, Kargayam	1	1	1	86	217	9	9	354	12	6	581	15	10
North Arcot.	Eleventh Division.	Do. Saur	1	1	1	13	...	...	...	235	6	11	231	15	11
		Total	2	49	217	9	9	590	3	5	813	15	9	...	...
North Arcot.	Twelfth Division.	Union School, Palghat	1	1	1	154	2,220	0	0	3,188	2	6	6,781	7	6
		Do. Alattur	1	1	1	50	510	0	0	86	2	0	1,340	13	1
North Arcot.	Thirteenth Division.	Do. Kallangode	1	1	1	55	490	0	0	77	4	0	1,136	2	10
		Do. Perambur	1	1	1	82	120	0	0	62	6	0	389	7	4
North Arcot.	Fourteenth Division.	Do. Kotayil	1	1	1	36	120	0	0	121	8	0	428	5	7
		Do. Korgadu	1	1	1	24	...	...	...	32	8	...	334	2	6

Expenditure not ascertainable by the Inspector.

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.			EXPENDITURE.						REMARKS.
																	Total Expenditure.						
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
	Union School, Palpali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	19	0	0	86	8	0	1,472	2	2	2
	Do. Palatoli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	9	0	0	747	13	10	1,114	0	1	4
	Do. Kishakkampuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	20	0	0	1,446	13	1	2,723	13	1	1
	Do. Chulavur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	27	0	0	340	8	6	1,590	14	5	5
	Do. Kunisheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	28	0	0	5	0	0	78	13	7	7
	Do. Kundalur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	21	0	0	...	...	...	1,458	3	3	3
	Do. Keshammannar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	13	0	0	199	8	6	733	14	10	10
	Do. Vilayalur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	13	0	0	...	...	...	1,010	1	4	4
	Do. Konadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	17	0	0	...	...	...	568	15	6	6
	Do. Angudinuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	65	0	0	...	...	...	562	10	11	11
	Do. Cherpalcheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	43	0	0	69	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Do. Manjeri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	72	0	0	195	9	9	...	...	...	...
	Do. Bettattupattiyangeste ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	62	0	0	...	...	...	574	1	0	0
	Do. Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	1,028	2	5	5
	Do. Ponnani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	55	0	0	1,678	3	10	600	0	9	9
	Do. Ponnayur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	27	0	0	1,215	0	0	865	14	10	10
	Do. Tuzale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	41	0	0	...	...	...	901	7	0	0
	Do. Ennanakkil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	26	0	0	...	...	...	1,062	1	7	7
	Do. Tripprayar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	23	0	0	...	...	...	851	2	7	7
	Do. Chettamangalam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	28	0	0	...	...	...	1,044	5	8	8
	Do. Payyoli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	53	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Manantoddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	53	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Pinnalam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Kottayam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	73	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Karrai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	63	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Talipparumba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	46	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Kalpetti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	142	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Milabur—(Continued.)

Opened during the last quarter of the official year.
Information regarding receipts, &c., not furnished.

South Canara.															Receipts from "fees" only; no further informa- tion given.					
Do. Malki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183	8	9	...	...	
Do. Buntwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067	18	6	...	...	
Do. Manjeshwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	819	3	0	...	...	
Do. Madalidri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	3	9	...	...	
Do. Madagrama ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	3	10	...	...	
Do. Kundapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	15	2	...	...	
Do. Basur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	9	6	...	...	
Do. Gangoli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	0	6	...	...	
Do. Byndur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	4	10	...	...	
Do. Barkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	2	9	...	...	
Do. Hariyadaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	4	9	...	...	
Do. Malpi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	4	10	...	...	
Do. Ariyadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	4	10	...	...	
Do. Brahmanwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	2	7	...	...	
Do. Hosadrag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	0	9	...	...	
Do. Kap ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	2	...	...	
Do. Khambadakone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	15	10	...	...	
Do. Kollur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	5	4	...	...	
Do. Navur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	14	4	...	...	
Do. Padubidri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	0	0	...	...	
Do. Surakkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	5	1	...	...	
Do. Puttur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	4	9	...	...	
Do. Touse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	8	0	...	...	
Do. Udayavar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	4	4	...	...	
Do. Vitta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,198	8	4	...	...	
Total ...	...	1	82	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	2,480	7,147	9	11	16,209	12	1	33,198	8
Total ...	...	2	76	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	8,067	18,227	8	11	43,287	1	8	75,484	10
Add the amount of grants drawn by schools closed during the year															...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	...	2	76	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	8,067	18,227	8	11	43,767	0	2	75,484	10

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, Chatterpore ...	M.	84	642 18 10		
	Zemindari School, Parla Kimeedy...	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	200 0 0		
	Subscription School, Sonopeta ...	M.	12	200 0 0		
	Do. Jalamoore ...	M.	15	90 0 0		
Vizagapatnam.	Do. Calingapatam ...			90 0 0	2,441 10 8	Closed.
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatnam ...	H.	168	1,790 0 2		
	London Mission School, do. ...	H.	165	1,477 6 10		
	Subscription School, Rajam ...	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		
Godavary.	Do. Bobbili ...	M.	38	570 12 8		
	Do. Salur ...	M.	10	80 0 0	4,561 12 10	
	Church Mission School, Elar ...	H.	117	2,807 0 0		
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Cocanada ...	H.	197	2,424 13 8		
	Central School, Narsapur ...	H.	123	1,860 0 0		
	Samasthanam School, Pittapur ...	M.	60	811 8 0		
	Primary School, Innespetta ...	M.	58	237 8 0		
Cuddapah.	Anglo-Ver. School, Rajahdava-ram ...	M.	25	200 7 0		
	Do. Yelamauchilly ...	M.	20	50 0 0		
	Do. Vella ...	M.	31	180 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		
Nellore.	Subscription School, Bhattapalica ...	M.	20	82 1 9		
	Anglo-Ver. Schl., Beddapur ...	M.	46	321 14 5		
	Do. Dowleshwaram ...	M.	43	376 15 8		
	Do. Dava ...	M.	...	43 8 0		Closed.
	Do. Ghattinadini ...	M.	12	110 0 0		
	Do. Pamaru ...	M.	29	215 4 0		
	Do. Ryali ...	M.	25	127 8 0		
Kurnool.	Do. Tanuku ...	M.	46	95 3 5		
	Do. Ramachendrapur ...	M.	39	93 6 11		
	Do. Tallipadi ...	M.	31	114 0 0		
	Zemindari School, Juggampetta ...	M.	...	26 12 0		Closed.
	Anglo-Ver. School, Karagoramalli ...	M.	37	877 16 8		
	Do. ...	M.	21	85 0 0		
	Do. ...	M.	...	...		

* House-rent, Servants' wages, and Contingencies.

C. Stands for Colleges.
H. do. Higher Class Schools.
M. do. Middle do.

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.	
Godavary-(Concld.)	Rate School, Achanta ...	M.	60	160 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	3,329 10 5		
	Do. Training Institution, do. ...	M.	142	1,968 0 0		
	Do. School, Bezvada ...	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	824 7 2		
	Anglo-Ver. School, Repali ...	M.	17	221 0 0		
Bellary.	Do. Kalkalur ...	M.	38	174 0 0		
	Do. Mungalagiri ...	M.	11	128 0 0		
	Do. Gadivada ...	M.	27	50 1 1		
	Do. Nizampatam ...	M.	20	140 0 0		
	Do. Parushotapatnam ...	M.	17	110 0 0		
	Mudelliar's School, Ramanaipetta ...	M.	56	210 0 0	9,507 13 11	
	Do. ...					
Kurnool.	SECOND DIVISION.					
	London Mission School, Bellary ...	H.	292	1,171 15 7		
	Roman Catholic School, do. ...	M.	97	66 10 8		
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kompli ...	M.	18	66 0 0		
	Union School, Narraidevukerry ...	M.	80	223 7 11		
	Anglo-Ver. School, Hupnubally ...	M.	35	193 6 7		
	Union School, Hospet ...	M.	54	340 0 0		
Cuddapah.	Do. Tadpatri ...	M.	40	325 0 0		
	Hindustani School, Sultanpore ...			72 0 0		Closed.
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Allur ...			60 0 0		Do.
	Do. ...				2,418 8 0	
	Anglo-Ver. School, Putticondah ...	M.	21	100 0 0		
	Do. Yeldoorty ...	M.	25	80 0 0		
	Do. Nandial ...	M.	46	155 6 0		
Nellore.	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. Jamalamadga ...	M.	38	629 11 4		
	Do. Volpaul ...	M.	32	80 0 0		
	Do. Kadri ...	M.	40	80 10 8		
Nellore.	London Mission Girls' School, Cuddapah ...	M.	46	80 0 0	2,299 10 2	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Nellore ...	M.	18	91 1 1		
	Free Church Mission School, Nellore ...	H.	263	3,876 0 0		
	Do. Venkatagiri ...	M.	46	333 11 0		
	Do. Kandakur ...	M.	22	272 18 7		
	Do. Kallur ...	M.	26	46 1 4		
	Do. Bramanakraka ...	M.	24	82 8 0		
Nellore.	Do. Gudur ...	M.	54	190 8 0		
	Do. ...					

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grantdrawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.		Remarks
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Nellore. (Cmcd.)	Anglo-Ver. School, Varigonda ...	M.	82	32	8 9			
	Do. Rapur ...	M.	26	99	0 0			
	Do. Naidupett ...	M.	64	739	7 5			
	Do. Kavally ...	M.	58	18	8 0			
	Do. Kaligiri ...	M.	38	75	0 0			
	Do. Chinna Anna-lur ...	M.	25	90	0 0			
	Union School, Allur ...	M.	50	180	0 0			
Nellore	Christ Church Girls' School, ...	M.	23	800	0 0			
						6,477	8	2
THIRD DIVISION.								
Madras and Chingleput.	Free Church Mission Central Institution, Madras ...	C.	824	10,638	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.	864	5,342	0 0			
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	H.	132	3,234	0 0			
	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapetta ...	H.	299	3,049	0 40			
	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 Thomas ...	H.	97	1,290	0 0			
	Free Church Branch School, Con-jeveram ...	H.	94	1,123	8 0			
	Pacheappah's Branch School, Con-jeveram ...	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			
	Govinda Naidu's School, Madras ...	M.	496	8,860	5 7			
	Bahura Andra Dravidu English Putasala, Triplicane ...	M.	300	1,508	10 5			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mutialpett ...	M.	134	738	0 0			
	Lutheran Mission School, Parse-walkum ...	M.	113	510	8 0			
	Harris' School, Triplicane ...	M.	123	627	0 0			
	Saint Francis Xavier's School, Paracherry ...	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.	187	664	2 2			

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1872.	Amount of Grantdrawn from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.			Total.		Remarks
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Emmanuel Church Boys' School ...	M.	34	800	0	0			
Do. Girls' do. ...	M.	73	496	10	8			
Christ Church Schools, Mount Road.	M.	63	672	0	0			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Nungumbankum ...	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			
Strinivasa Pillai's Vernacular Female School, Madras ...	M.	182	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, Paracherry ...	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	268	4	0			
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Saidapett ...	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, Nungumbankum ...	M.	48	210	0	0			
Paracherry Poor Schools ...	M.	112	645	3	4			
Saint Matthias' Poor School, Pudupetta ...	M.	79	175	0	0			
Saint Matthias' Poor School, Parse-walkum ...	M.	55	200	0	0			
Free Church Mission Girls' Boarding School, Madras ...	M.	70	737	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.
Madras & Chingleput.-(Concluded.)	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, Tiruvittikore	M.	67	696	0 0		
	Bulica Patasala, Triplicane	M.	86	402	0 0		
	Free Church Girls' School, Conjeeveram	M.	83	293	4 0		
		M.	47	64	0 0		
	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.	H.	160	1,344	13 6	9,549	11 8
	Anglo-Ver. School, Munjucoppam.	M.	73	406	6 0		
	Do. Trippalore	M.	35	126	0 0		
	Pacheappah's Branch School, Chillumbarum	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, Chidambaram	M.	15	60	0 0		
	German Mission Orphan School, Semmandalam	M.	30	50	0 0		
South Arcot.	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. Boovangberry	M.	24	385	5 6		
	Do. Kumaratchi	M.	16	65	0 0		
	Do. Mucasa Pareor	M.	17	88	0 0		
	FOURTH DIVISION.						
	Fort Schools, Vellore	M.	...	162	0 0	5,496	14 3
	Anglo-Ver. School, Arconum	M.	67	388	0 0		
	Do. Gurattam	M.	36	344	10 6		
Church of Scotland's School, Vellore	M.	281	588	0 0			
Anglo-Ver. School, Parangy	M.	...	48	0 0			
Convent School, Vellore	M.	85	300	0 0		Closed.	
Salem.	Anglo-Ver. School, Palcode	M.	21	155	6 1	1,320	10 6
	Do. Dowlatabad	M.	23	53	10 0		
	Do. Anlapalli	M.	8	41	4 0		
	Do. Royacotta	M.	28	304	8 0		
	Do. Pulavery	M.	13	78	0 0		
	Do. Denkecotta	M.	44	182	0 0		
	Hindu Infant School, Triplicane	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. Saramangalam	M.	35	157	0 0		
	Do. Ruspuram	M.	35	347	3 10		
	Do. Caveripattam	M.	20	25	6 5		
	Do. Pulapady	M.	34	63	0 0		
	Do. Namagerripett.	M.	24	54	0 0		
	Do. Comarapalliem	M.	32	186	0 0		
	Union Do. Womalore	M.	42	193	5 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.	
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 ...	...	...	39	0	0				
	Railway School, Jollarpett...	M.	...	120	0	0				
	Remount Depot School, Oosoor ...	M.	...	294	0	0				
	Shervapet 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.	...	48	0	0				
Trichinopoly.							4,493	11	8	
	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.	20	60	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Erangalore ...	M.	6	139	0	0				
	Do. Pullambady...	M.	8	84	0	0				
	Do. Ootamanikam.	M.	6	84	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Trichinopoly Fort.	M.	35	273	14	2				
	Do. Condyempetia ...	M.	33	222	0	0				
	Do. Trichendurai ...	M.	16	69	8	0				
	Do. Nungapuram ...	M.	25	180	0	0				
	Do. Museri ...	M.	32	220	0	0				
	Do. Kattalai ...	M.	15	99	5	8				
	Do. Sarkurpalliam ...	M.	24	120	0	0				
	Do. Mutrasanallore ...	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	220	0	0				
	Do. Pitchandereovil	M.	23	180	0	0				
Do. Lalgudy ...	M.	31	450	12	8					
Do. Perambalore ...	M.	16	120	0	0					
Do. Aralore ...	M.	20	120	0	0					
Do. Vattiligadalore.	M.	36	138	0	0					
Do. Alathadum-patty.	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	Closed.	
Do. Jayasconda-chalaparam.	M.	10	50	0	0					
Do. Wodiarpalliam.	...	...	87	5	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.
Vediarpuram Seminary ...	H.	92	2,366	0	0			
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore ...	C.	465	6,790	5	2			
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Vellam ...	M.	85	825	13	5			
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Poriar ...	M.	119	1,510	8	0			
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Amiappen ...	M.	85	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, Tritrapandy ...	M.	53	392	0	0			
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Manargudy ...	H.	155	1,560	8	0			
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam.	C.	342	3,000	0	0			
Town School, Combaconum ...	M.	536	2,578	15	8			
Elementary School, Combaconum.	M.	50	314	13	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, Cudamaagalam ...	M.	20	60	0	0			
German Mission School, Tanjore ...	M.	60	100	0	0			
Do. Tranquebar.	H.	152	872	0	0			
Anglo-Ver. School, Samimalai ...	M.	37	380	4	5			
Do. Natcharecvi ...	M.	21	118	14	6			
Do. Melavory ...	M.	18	82	15	11			
Do. Kottayur ...	M.	22	117	0	0			
Do. Kapistallam ...	M.	74	622	4	6			
Do. Valanginam ...	M.	17	104	0	0			
Do. Chorakayar ...	M.	21	22	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.	49	143	0	0			
Do. Koranadu ...	M.	30	90	0	0			
Do. Keeralore ...	M.	63	28	0	0			
Do. Paundy ...	M.	59	236	0	0			
Do. Thandankurai.	M.	20	120	0	0			
Do. gudy	M.	109	376	4	11			
Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School, Negapatam ...	M.	50	81	0	0			
Mapunar's Girls' School, Combaconum ...	M.	68	164	0	0			
German Mission Girls' School, Tranquebar ...	M.	40	144	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.
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Tranquebar ...	M.	50	144	0	0			
Tahsildar's Girls' School, Combaconum ...	M.	43	133	0	0			
						27,583	8	2
FIFTH DIVISION.								
Hindu Anglo-Ver. School, Caroor ...	M.	30	344	6	0			
High School, Coimbatore ...	H.	356	4,472	10	0			
Anglo-Ver. School, Aveasby ...	M.	23	120	0	0			
Do. Kodimady ...			20	0	0			Closed.
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. Tirupoor ...	M.	25	135	0	0			
German Mission Sch., Coimbatore.			19	0	0			Do.
Anglo-Ver. School, Karamaday ...	M.	29	120	0	0			
London Mission Sch., Coimbatore.	M.	94	398	0	0			
Do. Metapallium.			13	5	4			Do.
St. Stephen's School, Ootacamund.			250	0	0			Do.
						6,569	15	1
Hindu Anglo-Ver. Sch., Madura ...	M.	179	1,236	10	2			
Anglo-Ver. School, Nelakotta ...	M.	23	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. Manamadurai ...	M.	43	60	0	8			
Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura ...	M.	86	512	0	8			
Anglo-Ver. School, Tirumangulam.	M.	39	248	0	3			
Do. Solavandam ...	M.	52	330	0	0			
Do. Shiyagunga ...	M.	60	270	0	0			
Gospel Society's School, Rannad ...	M.	132	1,518	0	0			
Christian Ver. Education Society's Training Institution, Dindigul ...	M.		2,167	5	2			
						7,800	10	5
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevely ...	H.	294	1,844	0	11			
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Srivelliputtur ...	M.	67	324	0	0			
Subscription School, Tuticorin ...	M.	79	846	0	0			
Anglo-Ver. School, Shermadevy ..	M.	14	180	0	0			
Do. Ambasamudram	M.	68	805	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. Vickramasingapuram ...	M.	18	120	0	0			
Do. Valluoor ...	M.	21	180	0	0			
Do. Murupanad ...	M.	20	130	0	0			
Do. Thachanulloor ...	M.	19	120	0	0			
Do. Sattoor ...	M.	21	80	0	0			
Do. Christianpetta ...	M.	17	84	0	0			
Do. Elavelengul ...			60	0	0			Closed.
Do. Papangulam ...			60	0	0			Do.

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.	
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevely ...	M.	143	936	0	0				
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Sankaranainarcovil ...	M.	23	150	0	0				
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Strivigundam ...	M.	55	180	0	0				
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Santhakulam ...	M.	18	65	0	0				
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Mudivithanandal ...	M.	14	80	0	0				
Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Nallur ...	M.	25	54	0	0				
Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Surandai ...	M.	12	72	0	0				
Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Pannivelai ...	M.	27	108	0	0				
Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Mengalapuram ...	M.	30	207	8	0				
Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Dohavur ...	M.	25	58	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, Suriveshapuram ...	M.	14	45	12	0				
Church Mission Girls' School, Sachiapuram ...	M.	28	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 Tinnevely ...	M.	86	210	0	0				
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Tentiruputhy ...	M.	9	144	0	0				
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Kolasagarapattam ...	M.	34	162	0	0				
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Teruvai ...	M.	40	223	0	0				
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Radhapuram ...	M.	58	273	0	0				
Gospel Society's Training Institution, Sawyerapuram ...	M.	132	2,024	2	0				
SIXTH DIVISION.						13,273	6	8	
Church of England School, Cannanore ...	M.	52	474	0	0				
Brennan's School, Tellicherry ...	M.	130	485	0	0				
German Mission School, Calicut ...	M.	123	345	1	4				
Protestant Boys' School, Cochin ...	M.	92	663	8	0				
Do. Girls' do. ...	M.	45	121	0	0				
Union School, Palghat ...	H.	154	2,229	0	0				
Do. Alattur ...	M.	50	519	0	0				Closed.

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.	
Union School, Kollangode ...	M.	55	490	0	0				
Do. Peruvambu ...	M.	32	120	0	0				
Do. Kottayi ...	M.	33	120	0	0				
Do. Angadipuram ...	M.	65	670	0	0				
Do. Cherpalacherry ...	M.	50	300	0	0				
Do. Manjeri ...	M.	72	238	0	0				
Do. Betutpudiangady ...	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	106	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	135	0	0				
Do. Kalapatti ...	M.	143	64	0	8				
Total ...						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. Mindhidri ...	M.	46	109	6	10				
Do. Munjeshwara ...	M.	35	98	7	0				
Do. Buntwal ...	M.	58	81	9	5				
Total ...						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 ...						23,980	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 ...	91,524	12	8	23,646	14 10
Lower Class Schools ...	...	...	...	1,327	13 4
Normal Schools ...	...	...	...	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, Palacootah.

‡ Includes grants drawn for the preceding year and grants to Middle Class Schools the grade of which has since been altered.

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.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.		Remarks.
				No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	No. of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	No. of Pupils who passed in Geography.	No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
Ganjam— [127 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	121	a 1,167	764	851	742	...	...	...	...	...	a 26 Girls.
	II.	47	b 392	225	294	294	...	...	...	...	...	b 37 Girls.
	III.	26	c 212	143	190	148	130	158	74	62	...	c 5 do.
	IV.	6	d 43	24	41	21	21	26	27	27	25	d 4 do.
Vizagapatam— [90 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	89	e 938	506	553	480	...	...	...	...	...	e 27 Girls.
	II.	64	f 431	303	330	282	...	...	...	...	...	f 8 do.
	III.	35	g 207	115	155	108	81	95	44	46	...	g 7 Girls.
	IV.	14	h 73	45	68	24	34	23	23	25	22	h 4 do.
Godavery— [90 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	75	i 461	242	* 305	232	...	...	...	...	...	i 13 Girls.
	II.	72	j 490	309	401	322	...	...	...	...	...	j 3 do.
	III.	58	k 341	217	306	218	121	129	94	65	...	k 4 do.
	IV.	23	l 129	99	126	89	53	60	41	42	23	l 4 do.
Kistna— [55 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	43	m 318	279	268	263	...	...	...	...	...	m 9 Girls.
	II.	35	n 358	230	255	175	...	...	...	...	...	n 1 do.
	III.	17	o 132	109	127	76	66	58	90	77	...	o 4 do.
	IV.	9	p 72	65	71	51	59	45	71	72	66	p 4 do.
Bellary— [79 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	69	q 340	201	297	191	...	...	...	...	...	q 13 Girls.
	II.	66	r 332	315	201	170	...	...	...	...	...	r 3 do.
	III.	24	s 75	72	73	30	5	...	9	6	...	s 6 do.
	IV.	1	t 4	4	4	...	4	...	4	2	...	t 4 do.
Karnool— [87 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	74	u 429	322	367	216	...	...	...	...	...	u 9 Girls.
	II.	45	v 206	169	156	72	...	...	...	...	...	v 1 do.
	III.	24	w 117	94	82	70	25	7	7	7	...	w 4 do.
	IV.	3	x 13	9	7	8	5	2	1	1	...	x 4 do.
Cuddapah— [77 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	68	y 686	411	370	196	...	...	...	...	...	y 25 Girls.
	II.	37	z 333	222	197	139	...	...	...	...	...	z 3 do.
	III.	1	aa 6	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	aa 6 do.
	IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ab 4 do.
Nellore— [148 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	131	ac 774	563	694	443	...	...	...	...	...	ac 34 Girls.
	II.	124	ad 622	331	525	354	...	...	...	...	...	ad 34 do.
	III.	71	ae 362	181	265	133	6	18	11	15	...	ae 16 do.
	IV.	38	af 242	121	152	20	15	11	50	37	5	af 16 do.

District or Division.	Standard.	No. of Schools that passed Pupils.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LAN- GUAGE. *			Remarks.
				No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	No. of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	No. of Pupils who passed in Geography.	No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.		
Madras— [84 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	84	a 303	296	325	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	a 75 Girls.
	II.	29	b 268	232	227	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	b 10 do.
	III.	13	c 104	82	96	72	64	63	64	71	...	...	c 6 do.
	IV.	2	d 22	17	19	13	15	17	14	15	13	...	
Chingleput— [95 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	90	e 874	847	646	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	d 77 Girls.
	II.	73	f 534	419	464	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	e 8 do.
	III.	34	g 196	173	187	141	49	79	72	75	...	...	
	IV.	1	h 7	7	7	4	4	4	4	7	5	...	
South Arcot— [109 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	99	i 847	429	678	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	f 84 Girls.
	II.	77	j 585	231	484	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	g 10 do.
	III.	33	k 222	99	207	129	56	80	62	97	...	...	h 4 do.
	IV.	14	l 86	33	73	26	38	39	25	39	21	...	
North Arcot— [188 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	174	m 1,940	1,453	1,461	1,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	i 83 Girls.
	II.	138	n 1,090	874	845	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	j 16 do.
	III.	64	o 439	331	349	320	139	249	83	79	...	...	k 2 do.
	IV.	26	p 216	167	161	130	100	121	62	68	33	...	
Salem— [95 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	89	q 724	561	485	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	l 52 Girls.
	II.	73	r 477	377	338	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	m 40 do.
	III.	41	s 261	174	182	95	60	93	35	31	...	...	n 13 do.
	IV.	22	t 100	77	87	18	33	40	19	17	7	...	o 6 do.
Trichinopoly— [49 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	46	u 422	337	342	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	p 21 Girls.
	II.	24	v 173	138	122	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	q 9 do.
	III.	11	w 59	52	30	42	47	24	28	...	...	...	r 11 do.
	IV.	5	x 19	17	18	11	17	11	14	12	6	...	
Tanjore— [51 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	49	y 417	333	343	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	s 44 Girls.
	II.	44	z 327	275	260	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	t 26 do.
	III.	23	aa 152	120	126	106	63	74	102	100	...	...	u 8 do.
	IV.	7	ab 68	51	57	45	34	34	48	46	27	...	v 2 do.
Coimbatore— [287 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	270	ac 1,961	1,728	1,691	1,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	w 56 Girls.
	II.	174	ad 822	673	802	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	x 33 do.
	III.	95	ae 489	327	454	335	155	193	83	106	...	...	
	IV.	45	af 232	147	226	55	69	119	80	95	59	...	
Nilgcherries— [4 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	4	y 45	23	36	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	y 2 Girls.
	II.	4	z 29	17	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	z 3 do.
	III.	4	aa 10	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	aa 3 do.
	IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura— [127 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	111	aj 1,155	710	766	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	b 65 Girls.
	II.	85	ak 630	291	537	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	c 35 do.
	III.	36	al 190	86	177	152	43	56	82	115	...	...	d 4 do.
	IV.	14	am 112	49	92	13	14	42	65	65	28	...	
Tinnevely— [71 Schools pass- ed Pupils.]	I.	71	e 575	509	590	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	e 154 Girls.
	II.	61	f 545	405	524	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	f 194 do.
	III.	35	g 239	188	237	160	117	92	76	95	...	...	g 102 do.
	IV.	14	h 190	179	185	82	150	123	107	103	77	...	h 107 do.

District or Division.	Standard.	No. of Schools that passed Pupils.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LAN- GUAGE.			Remarks.
				No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	No. of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	No. of Pupils who passed in Geography.	No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.		
Malabar— [128 Schools pass- ed 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 pass- ed 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	h 105	57	73	27	37	34	24	38	14		

APPENDIX A.

Abstract of foregoing Table arranged according to Standards.

Standard.	Number of Schools that used Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.						Girls.	Remarks.
			Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.						
I.	253	2,229	1,701	1,977	1,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1st Division.			
	...	2,084	1,597	1,628	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	2nd do.			
	858	8,508	1,872	1,644	1,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	3rd do.			
	456	3,736	2,574	2,631	2,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	4th do.			
	165	1,831	2,370	3,083	3,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	5th do.			
Total ...	1,872	16,267	11,577	12,313	10,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	6th do.			
II.	218	1,571	1,066	1,280	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1st Division.			
	273	1,493	1,037	1,179	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	2nd do.			
	179	1,387	882	1,175	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3rd do.			
	270	2,097	1,664	1,565	1,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	4th do.			
	324	2,032	1,386	1,918	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	5th do.			
Total ...	1,421	9,772	6,929	8,038	6,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	6th do.			
III.	136	892	584	778	550	418	435	302	250	...	...	4	1st Division.			
	120	580	350	423	235	37	25	27	28	...	...	22	2nd do.			
	80	522	353	490	342	169	221	198	243	...	...	10	3rd do.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

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139	961	687	687	563	304	463	144	258	32	4th do.
170	228	608	807	652	319	841	245	323	109	5th do.
96	728	435	403	338	292	337	113	194	102	6th do.
Total ...	741	4,591	3,017	2,075	1,538	1,843	1,038	1,275	280	...
IV.	52	217	243	135	166	154	163	166	135	1st Division.
	42	259	134	23	94	13	55	40	5	2nd do.
	17	115	57	43	57	60	43	61	4	3rd do.
	60	403	312	204	184	206	143	143	39	4th do.
	73	534	875	100	233	339	252	252	8	5th do.
Total ...	282	1,994	1,302	633	808	864	709	732	15	6th do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...

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APPENDIX A.

Abstract arranged according to Divisions.

Divisions.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNAICULAR.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Remarks.
				Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.		
First Division.	I.	223	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.	135	c 892	584	778	550	418	435	303	250	...	...	c 4 do.
	IV.	53	d 217	243	300	135	166	154	162	166	135	...	...
Second Division.	I.	343	e 2,259	1,597	1,626	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	d 77 Girls.
	II.	272	f 1,483	1,037	1,179	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	e 38 do.
	III.	120	g 560	350	423	235	37	25	27	28	1	...	f 22 do.
	IV.	42	h 259	134	163	23	24	13	55	40	5	...	g 4 do.
Third Division.	I.	222	i 2,084	1,372	1,644	1,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	h 186 Girls.
	II.	179	j 1,337	883	1,175	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	i 28 do.
	III.	80	k 522	353	490	342	169	291	198	243	...	...	j 10 do.
	IV.	17	l 115	57	93	43	57	50	43	61	39	...	...
Fourth Division.	I.	358	m 2,503	2,674	2,831	2,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	k 155 Girls.
	II.	279	n 2,067	1,664	1,565	1,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	l 93 do.
	III.	139	o 961	687	687	563	304	463	144	238	...	...	m 33 do.
	IV.	60	p 403	312	323	204	184	206	143	143	73	...	n 8 do.

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First Division.	I.	456	q 2,716	2,970	3,033	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	o 277 Girls.
	II.	324	r 2,032	1,386	1,919	1,696	...	...	...	...	...	p 289 do.
	III.	170	s 925	608	857	653	319	341	245	822	...	q 109 do.
	IV.	73	t 534	375	503	100	232	289	232	232	164	r 107 do.
Second Division.	I.	165	u 1,531	1,173	1,850	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	s 281 Girls.
	II.	149	v 1,322	894	921	839	...	...	...	...	...	t 297 do.
	III.	96	w 725	495	493	333	292	267	118	194	...	u 102 do.
	IV.	38	x 386	181	338	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.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Remarks.
			Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.		
Total for the Madras Presidency.	I.	1,872	a 16,267	11,577	12,213	10,989	...	...	...	...	...	a 1,073 Girls.
	II.	1,421	b 9,772	6,929	8,038	6,756	...	...	...	...	...	b 682 do.
	III.	741	c 4,591	3,017	3,728	2,875	1,838	1,442	1,028	1,275	1	c 280 do.
	IV.	282	d 1,294	1,203	1,620	626	803	584	709	732	448	d 134 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.	
FIRST DIVISION.							
Normal School, Vizagapatam...	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	Special.
Do. Narsapur ...	2,050	13	1	...	...	...	Do.
Do. Russelcondah..	666	14	4	...	...	...	Do.
	375	10	4	...	...	...	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Government Normal School, Madras ...							
Madras-i-Azam ...	4,495	4	11	...	...	...	Special.
Presidency College ...	52	0	0	...	...	...	General.
Medical College ...	2,540	0	0	...	...	...	Do.
School of Industrial Arts ...	1,260	0	0	...	...	...	Special.
	420	0	0	...	...	...	Do.
Dowson Protestant College ...	...	...	...	240	0	0	General.
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Provincial College, Combaconam ...							
Normal School, Vellore ...	3,440	0	0	...	...	...	General.
Do. Trichinopoly...	1,163	15	11	...	...	...	Special.
	1,081	14	2	...	...	...	Do.
High School, Tanjore ...	...	...	...	120	0	0	General.
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	...	...	...	120	0	0	Do.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	
FIFTH DIVISION.							
Training Institution, Dindigul.							
Palamcottah English Institution ...	...	...	...	312	0	0	Special.
Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Preparandi Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	821	4	0	Do.
Sarah Tucker's Training Institution for Girls, Palamcottah.	...	...	...	821	4	0	Do.
	...	...	...	720	0	0	Do.
SIXTH DIVISION.							
Normal School, Cannanore ...							
Do. Mangalore ...	1,752	5	9	...	...	...	Special.
Provincial School, Calicut ...	1,447	1	8	...	...	...	Do.
	180	0	0	...	...	...	General.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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.

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
Madra ...	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 ...	...	1	3	4	...	1	2	3
Malabar ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	18	92	118	5	7	66	78

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX B.—INSTITUTIONS
Government Colleges and

TABLE I.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Latin.	
Presidency College Branch	Madras	14th April 1841	99	4	18	116	94	119	116	62	32	3	2	6	4	3	5 and 4 Rs.
College School Department	Madras	14th April 1841	111	4	8	119	123	124	119	65	26	6	4	17	1	1	3 and 2½ Rs.
Provincial College Branch	Combaconum	19th October 1854	299	...	...	299	85	97	98	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 and 4 Rs.
Provincial College School Department	Bellary	1865	11	...	...	301	316	351	301	271	...	...	...	30	...	...	2 and 2½ Rs.
Provincial School	Calicut	29th January 1855	195	4	11	210	203	261	210	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3 Rupees
Provincial School	Calicut	1st January 1864	19	...	2	21	203	261	210	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	1, 2, and 2½ Rs.
Provincial School	Mangalore	1st November 1854	262	4	56	322	267	298	322	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	2 and 3 Rs.
Provincial School	Mangalore	1st January 1859	16	...	2	18	9	9	18	...	...	322	...	...	...	...	1 and 3 Rs.
Provincial School	Mangalore	20th Sept. 1866	125	2	88	215	227	267	315	...	...	...	18	7	...	...	1, 2, 2½, and 3 Rs.
Total			1,235	14	183	1,432	1,347	1,523	1,432	405	280	356	239	86	4	4	

TABLE II.

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 Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.										Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Persian.		
Provincial School ...	Rajahmundry	16th January 1854	190	3	...	193	178	188	193	...	103	...	...	...	18	...	...	1 to 2½ Rs.	
Zillah do. ...	Berhampore	4th September 1856	137	4	18	159	135	143	159	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	185	6	13	204	162	181	204	...	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2½ Rs.	
Madras-i-Azam	Madras	— May 1859	...	221	...	221	225	226	221	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R.	
Zillah School	Cuddalore	1st July 1858	174	7	6	187	178	190	187	187	...	...	...	...	221	61	...	12 As. to 2½ Rs.	
Do. ...	Chittoor	14th February 1859	272	6	6	284	235	257	284	100	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 As. to 2½ Rs.	
Do. ...	Salem	14th April 1857	302	17	34	353	304	346	353	853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2½ Rs.	
Do. ...	Madura	1856	280	3	7	290	245	262	290	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
																		1 to 2½ Rs.	
Total ...			1,655	272	85	2,012	1,776	1,916	2,012	1,151	861	...	...	181	18	231	51		

INSTITUTIONS FOR
Government SchoolsFOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
Collegiate 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.		
47,990	12 11	1,430	8 0	...	...	30	0 0	5,491	0 0	280	12 0	55,223	0 11	43,370	10 11	2,221	3 11	50,592	14 10	4,630	2 1	...	...	459	14 11	294	2 0
15,955	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,375	8 0	...	...	19,331	7 3	16,335	13 3	241	7 11	16,576	5 3	2,755	2 1	...	...	130	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	268	0 0	15,676	8 2	2,757	0 0	...	...	161	9 9	130	14 9
9,439	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,696	8 0	53	8 0	16,194	4 1	8,819	4 9	619	15 4	9,439	4 1	6,753	0 0	...	...	20	14 3	7	15 0
1,600	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0 0	...	...	1,150	0 0	1,150	0 0	...	...	1,150	0 0	...	...	...	...	164	4 9	142	13 5
11,533	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,503	6 2	281	2 1	16,317	9 1	12,165	0 7	438	0 3	12,599	0 10	3,718	8 3	...	...	48	4 4	29	15 1
5,747	8 7	318	0 0	...	...	...	...	492	3 0	...	...	6,558	0 7	6,022	15 9	43	8 10	6,065	8 7	492	8 0	...	...	336	15 7	291	15 1
8,554	0 7	126	0 0	...	...	...	...	5,978	1 9	15	0 0	14,668	2 4	3,038	2 10	19	5 2	9,285	8 0	5,382	10 4	...	...	32	3 11	11	0 2
2,626	2 6	477	0 0	...	...	...	...	299	0 0	...	...	3,402	2 0	3,053	4 0	43	14 0	3,103	2 0	299	0 0	...	...	344	12 8	258	9 1
6,129	1 10	2,040	0 0	...	...	...	...	3,974	7 0	21	7 6	12,155	0 4	8,581	5 7	208	2 0	8,733	7 7	3,431	8 9	...	...	30	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	1,28,951	1 10	4,279	9 5	1,33,221	11 3	30,221	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Approximating charges. The exact charges cannot be given, as separate masters are not employed for the College Department.																											

Approximating charges.
The exact charges cannot be given, as separate masters are not employed for the College Department.GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Higher Class.

RECEIPTS.																CHARGES.												ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment		Local Funds		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.						
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.					
6,491	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,937	0 0	...	...	9,478	7 2	6,569	2 5	229	4 9	6,798	7 2	2,680	0 0	...	...	36	2 7	20	4 4					
5,646	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,955	0 0	...	...	7,601	4 4	5,508	1 4	281	6 0	5,789	7 4	1,811	13 0	...	...	40	7 9	26	13 0					
5,281	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	0 0	...	...	6,513	14 0	5,370	15 0	99	0 0	5,469	15 0	1,043	15 0	...	...	44	7 6	34	7 3					
8,459	1 8	*80	0 0	...	...	...	...	2,288	12 0	5	0 0	10,832	13 8	8,840	1 1	100	0 0	8,940	1 1	1,892	12 7	...	...	49	6 8	36	4 5					
12,629	1 2	52	0 0	...	...	...	...	1,705	11 0	3	1 0	14,389	13 2	12,629	1 2	108	0 0	12,734	1 2	1,655	12 0	...	...	56	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	...	...	37	7 2	21	12 4					
8,805	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,748	12 0	...	...	12,554	7 7	8,743	6 1	68	5 6	8,805	11 7	3,748	12 0	...	...	34	4 3	19	10 10					
8,584	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,526	1 6	5	0 0	12,915	10 8	8,815	10 6	68	14 8	8,884	9 2	4,531	1 6	...	...	24	3 9	11	2 5					
7,178	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,473	0 0	...	...	11,651	10 4	7,920	2 4	68	0 0	7,988	2 4	3,663	8 0	...	...	30	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	1,011	14 11	72,025	9 4	23,349	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...					

* Interest for two years on Smith's prizes Endowment.

* Interest for two years on
Smith's prizes Endowment.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTION
Government SchoolFOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.			Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Teluga.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	
FIRST DIVISION.																		
Ganjam District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Chicacole	1st November 1856	63	3	3	69	77	89	69	69	69	69	69	69	As. 12 to Rs. 2		
	Taluq School	Russelcondah	17th March 1857	32	11		43	40	47	32	43			32	As. 4, 6, & 8			
	Do.	Parushotmapur	3rd September 1867	26			26	29	32	20	20			10	Do.			
	Do.	Itchapore	26th do. 1857	19	2		21	23	27	16	21				Do.			
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	Tekkali	22nd November 1859	29			29	36	43	19	29			10	Do.			
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Bimlipatam	29th August 1857	39			39	43	52	39	39	39	39		As. 8 to Rs. 2			
	Taluq School	Paleondah	21st July 1857	31	1	2	34	30	35	34	34				As. 8 to Rs. 1			
	Do.	Gunapur	18th August 1867	22	1		23	21	23	20	23				As. 4 to 8			
	Do.	Ankapalli	17th December 1856	37	1		38	40	44	20	38				As. 4 to Rs. 1			
	Do.	Kassimoottah	16th September 1857	32			32	35	38	28	32				Do.			
Godavari District.	Do.	Chodavaram	19th August 1861	45			45	43	48	25	45				As. 4 to 12			
	Taluq School	Viravasaram	1st April 1855	63	4		67	67	73	67	67				As. 4 to Rs. 14			
Kistna District.	Do.	Amalapur	8th do. 1870	56			56	46	52	56	56				Do.			
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Guntoor	1870	76	7	1	84	81	91	84	83				As. 8 to Rs. 2			
SECOND DIVISION.																		
Belari District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Anantapur	1st July 1859	47			47	46	56	47	47				As. 8 to Rs. 2			
	Do.	Adoni	12th May 1859	37	2	1	40	40	46	40	40				As. 8 to Rs. 1			
Kur-nool District.	Taluq School	Nundikotkur	10th May 1870	16			16	12	17	16	16				As. 4 & 8			
	Do.	Koilguntla	22nd April 1870	25	2		27	24	26	27	27				Do.			
Nellore District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Ongole	10th February 1869	47	2		49	41	50	49	49				As. 8 to Rs. 1			
THIRD DIVISION.																		
Chingleput District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Mylapore	1st January 1864		48		48	45	48	48	48				48	As. 4 to 8		
	Taluq School	Trivellore	6th April 1857	65	7		72	68	78	69	72					As. 4 to Rs. 14		
	Do.	Steipermatur	30th October 1857	26	2		28	25	30	5	23					As. 4 & 8		
	Do.	Kunnatur	18th September 1858	35	2		37	29	36	14	37					As. 4 to 12		
	Do.	Poonamallee	17th January 1859	73		1	74	71	87	63	74					As. 4 to Rs. 1		
	Do.	Ponneri	6th do. 1858	28			28	26	28	25	28					As. 4 to 12		
South Arcot District.	Taluq School	Old Town, Cuddalore	4th October 1856	45	8		53	34	45	42	48					Do.		
	Do.	Porto Novo	25th do. 1856	20	17		37	21	35	20	37					As. 4 to Rs. 1		
	Do.	Kalikachy	1st December 1869	37	1		38	38	49	32	38					Do.		
	Do.	Virdachellum	16th October 1856	54	3		57	50	67	57	57					Do.		
	Do.	Panratty	1st do. 1856	33	2		35	37	45	13	35					As. 12 to Rs. 24		
	Do.	Villapuram	16th September 1857	62	3	1	66	65	73	55	66					As. 4 to Rs. 14		
	Do.	Trickalore	1st May 1863	47	2		49	46	62	28	49					As. 4 to Rs. 1		
	Do.	Trinomalay	18th December 1857	26	1		27	27	35	18	27					As. 4 to 12		
	Do.	Tindivanam	10th September 1859	45	3		48	45	50	42	48					As. 4 to Rs. 1		

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.										ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.
From Govern-ment.	Proceeds of Endowment	Local Funds.	Subscrip-tions, Dona-tions, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordi-nary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Gov-ernment.											
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	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	1,532	12 7	87	2 0	1,619	14 7	710	12 0					
735	8 4	...	...	...	...	163	2 0	...	...	898	10 4	712	0 0	43	4 4	755	4 4	143	6 0					
549	0 0	...	...	...	...	89	2 0	...	...	638	2 0	544	12 0	16	10 0	561	6 0	76	12 0					
573	6 1	...	...	...	...	98	8 0	...	...	671	14 1	537	15 7	47	10 6	585	10 1	86	4 0					
625	1 8	...	...	...	...	152	0 0	...	...	777	1 8	616	10 7	20	15 1	637	9 8	189	8 0					
1,048	8 1	...	...	...	...	450	0 0	...	...	1,493	8 1	1,067	3 7	29	13 6	1,037	1 1	396	7 0					
499	1 2	...	...	...	...	258	0 0	1	12 0	753	13 2	494	1 2	17	14 0	511	15 2	246	14 0					
518	3 6	...	...	...	...	81	2 0	...	...	599	5 6	513	5 0	16	0 6	529	5 6	70	0 0					
715	0 8	...	...	...	...	263	10 0	...	...	918	10 8	718	8 8	19	11 0	738	3 8	180	7 0					
702	3 0	...	...	...	...	204	15 0	...	...	907	2 0	693	0 0	21	13 0	714	13 0	192	5 0					
447	2 0	...	...	...	...	219	4 0	...	...	666	6 0	446	0 0	15	10 0	461	10 0	204	12 0					
816	0 8	...	...	...	...	435	1 6	...	...	1,251	2 2	824	4 8	36	12 0	861	0 8	390	1 6					
630	3 2	...	...	...	...	374	10 0	...	...	1,004	13 2	655	5 2	14	2 0	669	7 2	335	6 0					
1,371	9 5	...	...	...	...	747	14 4	4	10 10	2,124	2 7	1,369	10 11	153	6 6	1,523	1 5	601	1 2					
1,563	14 9	...	...	...	...	484	2 6	...	...	2,048	1 3	1,542	3 2	125	13 0	1,668	0 3	380	1 0					
1,035	4 6	...	...	...	...	259	11 0	...	...	1,294	15 6	1,061	11 6	24	4 0	1,083	15 6	209	0 0					
584	13 5	...	...	...	...	79	12 0	...	...	664	9 5	614	13 5	...	...	614	13 5	49	12 0					
525	7 9	...	...	...	...	120	4 0	...	...	645	11 9	585	7 9	...	...	585	7 9	60	4 0					
935	12 8	...	...	...	...	381	12 0	...	...	1,267	8 8	1,086	15 7	...	...	1,086	15 7	180	9 1					
1,329	0 9	...	...	...	...	211	0 0	...	...	1,540	0 9	1,312	15 10	50	6 5	1,363	6 3	176	10 6					
908	10 0	...	...	...	...	428	10 0	...	...	1,335	4 0	918	0 0	47	10 0	965	10 0	369	10 0					
506	2 0	...	...	...	...	97	14 0	...	...	604	0 0	511	0 0	27	2 0	538	2 0	65	14 0					
635	14 0	...	...	...	...	124	0 0	...	...	759	14 0	650	4 0	27	12 0	678	0 0	81	14 0					
801	2 0	...	...	...	...	486	2 0	...	...	1,287	4 0	858	0 0	41	2 0	899	2 0	388	2 0					
441	14 0	...	...	...	...	146	8 0	...	...	588	6 0	432	0 0	33	14 0	465	14 0	122	8 0					
481	5 2	...	...	...	...	306	8 0	...	...	637	13 2	358	4 8	111	7 11	469	12 2	168	1 0					
416	3 0	...	...	...	...	190	10 0	0	4 6	607	1 6	343	7 9	100	5 1	443	12 10	163	4 8					
491	3 6	...	...	...	...	261	10 0	...	...	752	13 6	504	0 0	82	5 6	586	5 6	166	8 0					
616	12 0	...	...	...	...	426	6 0	0	2 4	1,043	4 4	642	0 6	82	15 10	725	0 4	318	4 9					
450	12 3	...	...	...	...	218	6 0	1	5 0	670	7 8	415	12 11	67	2 7	482	15 6	137	7 9					
773	9 9	...	...	...	...	509	8 0	...	...	1,283	8 9	821	0 9	74	4 0	895	4 9	387	4 0					
574	3 10	...	...	...	...	333	6 0	...	...	910	9 10	542	15 10	62	12 0	605	11 10	042	14 0					
406	0 0	...	...	...	...	153	12 0	...	...	559	12 0	372	14 5	67	9 8	440	8 1	319	3 11					
661	1 4	...	...	...	...	347	14 0	...	...	1,008	15 4	663	11 4	70	8 0	734	3 4	174	12 0					

TABLE III.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.		Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the ROLL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	
FOURTH DIVISION.																	
North Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Wallajahpett	28th January 1857	96	...	...	96	102	127	96	32	64	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2 Rs.
	Taluk School	Arcoot	28th February 1851	95	12	...	107	67	84	63	107	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R.
	Do.	Arnee	5th October 1857	67	1	2	70	62	85	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Tirupathi	May 1852	73	...	...	73	56	63	57	...	75	...	...	...	...	Do.
Salom District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Palmanad	19th October 1857	46	2	...	48	34	41	15	...	47	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1 R.
	Taluk School	Tripator	28th August 1859	77	5	8	84	78	94	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R.
	Do.	Namkul	14th September 1853	34	2	...	36	47	60	50	56	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Darampori	18th November 1853	53	1	5	64	55	63	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Tanjore District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Kistnagherry	31st December 1853	56	1	...	57	50	67	51	51	31	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Taluk School	Oossoor	1st May 1853	70	5	...	75	69	86	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2 Rs.
	Do.	Mayavaram	19th September 1851	62	...	4	66	81	99	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 12 As.
	Do.	Tiravadi	13th May 1857	115	...	1	116	126	152	109	116	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Tidhaloo District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Trivadamurthar	11th August 1857	49	...	...	49	38	43	34	40	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Taluk School	Trivellore	1st October 1856	128	...	3	131	123	143	96	131	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Puttacottah	15th April 1857	46	1	...	47	31	52	38	47	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Nagore	30th October 1856	38	10	...	48	39	46	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
FIFTH DIVISION.																	
Coimbatore District.	Taluk School	Srirangam	23rd September 1857	137	...	...	137	126	144	116	137	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R.
	Do.	Pollachy	8th April 1859	61	5	8	74	70	70	42	74	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R.
	Do.	Udamalapetta	1st August 1859	34	3	...	37	54	64	22	37	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Darapuram	1st do. 1859	53	...	...	53	49	55	21	53	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Madura District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Sattiamungalam	9th July 1860	45	1	...	46	50	56	29	49	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Taluk School	Erode	1st August 1860	73	3	...	76	73	79	50	76	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Cheyur	1st do. 1861	33	...	...	33	35	37	15	38	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Dindigul	April 1856	82	2	...	84	68	76	61	84	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
SIXTH DIVISION.																	
Malabar District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Pereakulam	7th August 1857	36	...	...	36	31	35	23	36	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2 Rs.
	Taluk School	Chowghant	1860	43	...	27	70	64	90	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R.
	Do.	Badagers	1857	70	4	2	76	88	107	76	...	...	76	...	...	...	4 to 12 As.
	Do.	Koindudi	1858	46	...	3	49	43	56	49	...	...	49	...	...	...	Do.
South Canara District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Kassergoda	1857	39	1	...	40	34	50	22	...	...	40	...	...	...	4 As. to 1 R.
	Taluk School	Uthala	1860	15	...	...	15	17	22	12	...	...	15	...	...	...	4 to 12 As.
	Do.	Udupi	1860	11	1	2	14	18	24	7	...	...	14	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Kurakal	1857	34	8	...	42	34	46	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Total...				3,237	193	69	3,519	3,395	3,969	2,878	2,247	995	264	...	89	48	

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.										
From Govern-ment.		Proceeds of Endow-ment.		Local Funds.		Subscrip-tions, Dona-tions, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordi-nary.			Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Govern-ment.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
2,191	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	0 0	5	0 0	3,137	4 3	2,189	2 7	2	1 8	2,191	4 3	946	0 0	...	...	17	3 0	9	12 11	
983	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	2 0	2	0 0	1,421	15 9	983	13 9	...	...	983	13 9	438	2 0	...	...	11	11 5	6	7 11	
955	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	4 0	17	0 0	1,525	10 9	974	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	11 0	704	11 10	17	0 0	721	11 10	326	6 0	...	...	11	1 7	9	1 4	
520	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	8 0	24	0 0	725	9 0	488	12 2	31	4 10	521	1 0	205	8 0	...	...	12	10 11	17	10 9	
1,554	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	12 0	5	3 0	2,178	4 6	1,494	6 6	50	15 0	54	5 6	623	15 0	...	...	16	8 7	9	14 4	
600	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	2 8	1	14 0	899	5 7	578	4 2	22	0 9	6	4 11	299	0 8	...	...	10	0 1	5	0 4	
*981	0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	2 0	2	0 0	1,354	2 2	808	13 2	172	3 0	0	2	373	2 0	...	...	14	6 9	8	15 6	
1,016	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	13 7	2	11 6	1,368	15 8	988	2 2	28	4 5	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	1,027	0 1	28	2 8	1,005	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	1,630	0 9	15	0 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	1,340	8 1	4	8 0	1,345	0 1	1,028	5 6	...	...	8	13 7	2	1 6	
731	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	8 0	2	0 0	964	12 0	731	4 0	...	...	731	4 0	233	8 0	...	...	17	0 1	11	10 0	
1,158	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	14 0	2	0 0	1,974	11 4	968	0 0	100	13 4	1,158	12 4	815	14 0	...	...	8	1 8	2	7 1	
870	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	2 0	1	1 8	1,233	6 4	863	14 9	6	3 11	870	2 8	363	3 8	...	...	16	11 9	9	12 4	
599	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	0 0	2	0 0	835	7 3	598	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	1,320	1 11	3	8 0	1,323	9 11	893	10 2	...	...	9	3 1	3	0 0	
631	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	7 0	...	...	1,076	15 0	744	1 7	3	9 5	747	11 0	329	4 0	...	...	10	10 9	5	0 6	
532	1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	8 0	...	...	899	9 9	608	7 4	25	5 11	631	12 3	207	13 6	...	...	11	11 3	5	13 2	
653	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	12 0	...	...	942	6 1	696	8 5	12	15 9	653	10 1	232	13 11	...	...	12	14 5	7	10 5	
831	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	2 0	...	...	939	1 3	661	7 5	10	9 4	831	15 2	257	0 0	...	...	12	0 0	6	11 1	
813	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	8 0	...	...	1,237	0 0	843	1 7	10	13 10	813	8 0	382	14 7	...	...	10	13 0	5	7 2	
404	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	10 0	...	...	579	2 0	417	14 9	9	8 3	404	8 0	151	11 0	...	...	11	8 10	6	13 4	
782	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	4 0	...	...	1,263	5 0	826	14 8	1	4 0	782	1 0	425	2 4	...	...	11	0 5	4	11 2	
692	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	12 0	...	...	921	3 0	776	0 6	3	6 0	692	9 0	141	14 6	...	...	23	4 4	15	11 9	
1,194	2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	12 0	2	8 6	1,737	6 9	1,321	14 9	...	...	1,194	2 3	415	8 0	...	...	14	11 10	8	10 5	
1,185	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	6 0	4	4 8	1,789	2 6	1,266	13 0	53	15 2	1,185	8 10	468	7 4	...	...	12	5 6	6	11 3	
706	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	2 0	13	7 5	1,006	11 5	766	8 0	...	...	706	2 0	240	3 5	...	...	13	11 0	8	5 1	
661	2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	1 0	12	7 4	900	11 3	684	1 4	10	2 0	661	2 10	197	7 11	...	...	14	1 10	9	5 2	
590	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	14 0	1	7 2	574	3 4	473	3 7	38	8 2	590	14 2	62	7 7	...	...	23	4 2	10	14 10	
452	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	13 0	3	3 0	537	15 2	472	10 2	5	4 5	452	15 2	60	0 6	...	...	19	14 4	16	5 9	
567	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	12 0	8	1 11	731	4 10	581	5 5	23	2 3	567	6 11	126	10 2	...	...	13	6 11	9	12 9	
53,662	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,017	4 2	129	4 9	76,809	1 9	53,803	1 5	2,419	3 7	56,251	5 0	20,557	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Includes Rupees 150 sanctioned and drawn for erecting shed.

* Includes Rupees 150 sanctioned and drawn for erecting shed.

TABLE IV

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attend- ance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Telugu.	Uriya.		
FIRST DIVISION.													
Hill Schools (16)	In the Hill Tracts of Gum- soor and ChinnaKimeri, in the Ganjam District.	.....											
SECOND DIVISION.													
Yenadi School	Sreeharicotah (Nellore District)	— April 1858	726	...	...	726	445	705	...	116	726	.....	
			40	...	...	40	25	40	...	40	...	.....	
		Total ..	766	...	..	766	470	745	...	156	726	.....	

TABLE V.

Government Schools.											
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR		Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Telugu.	
THIRD DIVISION.											
Pensioners' School	Tripassore (Madras District)	15th February 1859	Boys ...	...	14	14	22	25	14	...	.....
			Girls ...	...	11	11			11		
		Total ...	...	...	25	25	22	25	25	...	.....

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Government Schools

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.																CHARGES.								Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.			
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.		Current.		Extraordi-ary.				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.	
4,630	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	3	6	4,780	14	3	4,154	6	9	63	7	6	4,780	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 6	6 9 1
382	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	14	4	382	14	4	...	...	...	382	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	11 9 8	11 9 8
5,013	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	3	6	5,163	12	7	4,537	5	1	63	7	6	5,163	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.				
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
564	0 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	0 0	564	0 0	...	...	564	0 0	...	...	...	...	22	9 0	22	9 0
564	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	0 0	564	0 0	...	...	564	0 0	...	...	...	...	22	9 0	22	9 0

TABLE VI.

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APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Colleges and Collegiate Institutions

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Teluga.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Latin.	Sanskrit.		Greek.
FIRST DIVISION.																		
Church Mission School.	{ College Branch ... School Department.	Masulipatam ...	21st Nov. 1843...	{ 17 196	...	...	17 213	16 179	12 205	17 213	...	17 211	...	...	...	...	...	2 Rupees 6 Annas to 12 Rupees.
THIRD DIVISION.																		
Devotion Protestant College.	{ College Branch ... School Department.	Madras ...	1st March 1855...	{	...	...	33 158	23 142	18 157	23 158	...	...	...	...	23 112	...	...	8 Rupees 3, 4, & 5 Rupees
Free Church Mission Central Institution.	{ College Branch ... School Department	Do. ...	{ ... 1865... — April 1837...	{ 67 576	1 93	3 10	71 753	51 679	60 719	71 753	38 466	25 185	...	...	...	7 13	...	3½ to 2½ Rupees 4 Annas to 2 Rupees
Sullivan's Garden's Seminary	{ College Branch ... School Department	Do. ...	1st June 1843...	{	...	...	5 11	4 16	4 18	5 11	5 10	...	...	...	...	2 ...	6 10	Exhibitions
FOURTH DIVISION.																		
Gospel Society's High School.	{ College Branch ... School Department	Tanjore ...	1790...	{ 9 384	...	...	9 456	10 360	12 405	9 455	9 455	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Annas to 2 Rs.
Saint Joseph's College.	{ College Branch ... School Department	Nagapatam ...	{ — June 1863... — May 1844...	{ 2 123	...	...	9 297	12 287	15 363	12 297	2 230	...	...	...	10 100	...	...	2 to 3 Rupees 1 to 1½ Rupees
Total ...				1,368	111	56	2,025	1,768	1,927	2,025	1,260	451	...	...	91	247	20	15

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

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Institutions open to Government Inspection.

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		REMARKS.
From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.						Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
695 13 1	...	...	236 3 9	241 0 0	3,463 12 2	4,636 13 0	4,600 11 8	56 1 4	4,636 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	386 6 5	57 15 9	...
2,633 13 4	...	...	1,653 10 3	1,464 14 0	4,464 7 7	10,216 13 2	9,964 4 0	52 9 2	10,216 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	49 13 5	12 13 7	...
3,045 0 0	5,443 8 0	...	333 0 0	1,140 0 0	...	9,961 8 0	6,200 0 0	1,87 15 9	8,037 15 9	1,873 8 3	...	...	...	...	449 5 3	169 2 8	...
5,916 15 5	8,320 0 0	...	333 0 0	6,142 0 0	...	20,711 15 5	10,386 0 0	3,75 15 6	14,161 15 6	6,549 15 11	...	...	...	...	90 3 3	37 11 0	...
3,540 0 0	...	...	7,689 10 11	1,705 8 0	...	12,935 2 11	12,608 0 0	37 2 11	12,935 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	215 9 5	59 0 0	...
6,493 10 8	...	...	5,178 2 10	8,246 9 0	...	17,918 6 6	17,665 6 6	53 0 0	17,918 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	24 14 9	9 0 6	...
381 4 0	788 4 6	...	279 7 5	...	853 9 6	2,202 9 5	2,202 9 5	...	2,202 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	550 10 4	70 5 0	...
618 12 0	1,734 3 6	...	614 12 7	...	1,877 14 6	4,845 10 7	4,845 10 7	...	4,845 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	269 3 3	34 6 0	...
6,790 6 2	...	...	3,518 1 0	1,228 1 4	11,536 8 6	11,264 10 0	21 14 6	11,536 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10 8	16 4 7	...
360 0 0	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	...	1,080 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 0 0	24 0 0	...
2,610 0 0	2,320 0 0	...	2,780 0 0	180 0 0	7,920 0 0	7,920 0 0	...	7,920 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3 7	8 11 10	...
33,615 10 8	13,300 0 0	...	14,317 15 9	25,598 0 0	12,427 13 11	11,03,905 7 6	88,737 4 2	6,84 11 2	95,541 15 4	8,423 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

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 Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.										Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Latin.		
FIRST DIVISION.																				
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	Vizagapatam	16th April 1860	167	...	...	168	115	134	168	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1	
London Mission School	Do.	April 1868	145	6	...	151	121	160	165	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1	
Samaathanam High School	Vizianagaram	Do.	117	1	...	118	98	106	118	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1	
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	Cocanada	28th October 1863	187	1	...	197	164	176	197	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 2	
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Elur	Do. 1854	78	38	...	117	116	125	117	...	79	...	...	38	...	25	...	...	6 As. to 1	
Central School	Narasipore	Do. 1852	124	4	...	128	112	124	128	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	Masulipatam	1st January 1855	142	1	...	143	120	141	143	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	108	1	8 As. to 1	
SECOND DIVISION.																				
Wardlaw Institution	Bellary	1838	254	12	...	266	262	287	292	...	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1	
Free Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Nellore	...	245	2	...	253	214	241	263	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
THIRD DIVISION.																				
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	Madras	1st July 1836	...	...	...	132	113	127	132	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	4 Rs.	
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Royapettah	April 1851	264	9	...	273	229	258	299	210	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School	Vepery	January 1864	298	2	...	300	321	364	364	290	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 8 As.	
London Mission School	Black Town	1853	353	36	...	451	432	492	451	532	88	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	
Patcheappa's High School	Madras	January 1842	435	...	...	435	337	367	435	293	154	...	...	...	...	...	78	1	14 to 2 Rs.	
Hindu Proprietary School	Do.	15th do. 1869	168	...	...	112	98	116	112	66	43	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2 Rs. and up	
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary	Do.	1836	8	...	...	269	262	280	269	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	
St. Francis Xavier's School, Saint Thomas	Do.	17th Dec. 1863	36	1	...	97	102	122	97	92	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 As. to 1	
Church of Scotland's Missionary Institution	Do.	1837	338	73	...	433	377	422	430	246	102	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1	
Union Anglo-Vernacular School	Saidapet	2nd May 1864	201	1	...	207	154	166	207	181	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1	
Patcheappa's Branch School	Conjeeveram	March 1846	140	...	...	140	127	145	140	97	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1	
Do.	Chidambaram	Do.	158	...	...	158	157	170	158	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	6 As. to 1	
St. Joseph's Institution	Cuddalore	22nd January 1868	119	4	...	160	109	124	160	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1	
Free Church Mission Branch School.	Conjeeveram	May 1839	86	5	...	94	83	98	94	55	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1	
FOURTH DIVISION.																				
S. P. G. Seminary	Vediarpuram	1844	23	...	...	92	78	96	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1	
Wesleyan Mission High School	Nagapattinam	Prior to 1840	143	9	...	186	164	207	186	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1	
Do.	Manargudy	1833	141	...	...	155	124	147	155	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
German Lutheran Mission School	Tranquebar	1840	29	8	...	152	132	159	123	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 A. to 1	
S. P. G. High School	Trichinopoly	1863	374	22	...	416	290	342	416	395	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1	
Wesleyan Mission High School	Do.	1857	131	13	...	163	138	163	163	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
FIFTH DIVISION.																				
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	Tinnevely	1st April 1861	202	2	...	204	219	248	204	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1	
High School	Coimbatore	1869	348	6	...	356	305	321	356	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1, 1, 2 Rs.	
SIXTH DIVISION.																				
Union School	Palghat	1863	130	1	...	154	136	228	154	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	8, 12 As.	
Total			5,539	251	1,030	6,816	5,865	6,656	6,792	8,920	2,394	155	...	172	...	25	201	166	...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Higher Class.

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.						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.				Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.				
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1,790	0 2	...	...	...	...	2,638	8 0	742	12 0	374	10 0	5,545	14 2	4,769	8 0	245	13 11	5,015	6 5	530	7 9	...	...	37	10 13	5 8	...	...	
1,477	6 10	...	...	...	...	524	0 0	1,493	13 5	1,200	0 0	4,695	4 3	3,754	3 1	181	10 0	3,935	13 5	759	6 10	...	...	24	9 7	9 0	8	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	0 0	5,687	1 2	6,261	1 2	5,615	3 8	276	12 8	5,891	15 10	369	1 4	...	...	55	9 4	...	...	...	
2,424	13 8	1,839	2 6	...	...	345	11 4	2,805	7 0	...	...	7,416	2 6	5,535	13 8	431	8 5	5,967	6 2	1,448	12 4	...	...	20	5 10	8 4	5	...	
2,807	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	8 8	3,054	7 7	6,471	0 3	6,047	15 7	423	0 8	6,471	0 3	...	...	...	...	51	12 3	22 7	3	...	
1,860	0 0	...	...	...	...	123	12 0	1,354	6 5	395	1 2	3,733	3 7	3,003	6 0	278	10 10	3,281	1 1	446	2 0	...	...	26	8 2	15 0	0	...	
1,552	11 3	...	...	...	...	1,413	2 4	1,123	4 0	200	0 0	4,289	1 7	3,653	11 1	362	11 10	4,015	13 9	273	3 10	...	...	28	7 8	11 0	2	...	
1,171	15 7	...	...	...	...	253	0 0	2,826	0 0	2,371	6 2	6,622	5 10	6,207	8 3	379	8 0	6,586	11 3	35	10 7	...	...	22	15 2	4 1	4	...	
3,876	0 0	400	0 0	...	...	1,867	15 4	2,588	4 0	70	0 0	8,802	3 4	8,802	3 4	...	...	8,802	3 4	...	...	...	...	36	8 5	16 1	4	...	
3,234	0 0	2,754	0 0	...	...	400	0 0	4,240	0 0	1,115	0 0	11,743	0 0	10,293	0 0	1,196	15 10	11,489	15 10	253	0 2	...	...	80	7 7	25 7	5	...	
3,049	0 0	...	...	...	...	100	0 0	2,668	12 0	...	...	5,817	12 0	7,790	8 8	...	...	7,790	8 8	...	...	1,972	12 8	30	3 2	11 13	1	...	
5,342	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,556	4 0	2,611	9 4	11,516	13 4	11,310	8 1	306	8 0	11,516	13 4	...	...	...	...	31	10 2	14 10	10	...	
4,393	0 0	...	...	...	...	220	4 0	5,127	8 0	1,286	2 8	11,031	14 8	10,757	12 3	...	...	10,757	12 3	274	2 2	...	...	21	13 10	8 15	1	...	
10,599	11 0	5,831	7 4	...	...	...	...	5,930	0 0	...	...	2,410	9 2	22,168	13 3	241	9 6	22,410	9 2	...	...	...	...	61	1 1	28 14	1	...	
2,074	5 7	1,477	8 7	...	...	1,925	0 0	2,745	8 0	119	10 8	8,342	0 10	5,672	6 0	254	13 1	5,927	3 1	2,414	13 9	...	...	51	1 6	17 14	1	...	
1,796	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,495	0 0	...	...	3,291	14 10	4,333	0 0	993	2 6	5,329	2 6	...	...	2,037	3 8	19	0 6	6 6	8	...	
1,390	0 0	...	...	...	...	1,715	3 6	926	14 0	...	...	3,932	1 6	3,885	0 0	47	1 6	3,932	1 6	...	...	...	...	32	3 8	10 9	2	...	
5,704	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,546	1 0	8,910	3 1	18,160	8 9	18,160	8 9	...	...	18,160	8 9	...	...	...	...	43	0 6	13 8	3	...	
5,177	11 0	...	...	655	14 6	...	...	2,582	11 0	248	2 4	7,664	7 4	6,874	5 0	950	4 8	7,824	10 6	...	...	160	3 2	31	2 9	16 10	3	...	
2,217	2 1	1,502	4 9	...	...	...	...	966	2 7	...	...	4,685	9 5	4,510	15 8	174	9 9	4,685	9 5	...	...	...	...	32	5 1	15 4	7	...	
1,862	10 2	674	15 7	...	...	...	...	1,082	14 0	...	...	3,620	7 9	3,509	7 1	120	0 8	3,620	7 9	...	...	...	...	21	4 9	10 15	3	...	
1,344	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,062	7 9	...	...	2,407	5 3	3,267	0 4	298	10 0	3,565	10 4	...	...	1,158	5 1	28	12 1	10 13	6	...	
1,123	8 0	...	...	...	...	1,314	12 3	626	2 0	...	...	3,064	6 3	3,064	6 3	...	...	3,064	6 3	...	...	...	...	31	4 4	11 7	5	...	
2,366	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	4 0	4,431	12 0	7,128	0 0	6,797	12 0	...	...	6,797	12 0	330	4 0	...	...	70	12 11	24 10	4	...	
1,735	0 0	...	...	...	...	72	0 0	1,446	14 0	513	2 0	3,767	0 0	3,767	0 0	...	...	3,767	0 0	...	...	...	...	18	3 2	8 6	1	...	
1,560	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407	12 0	706	8 6	3,674	12 6	3,427	10 6	247	2 0	3,674	12 6	...	...	...	...	25	0 0	10 9	10	...	
872	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	9 0	3,350	4 11	4,522	13 11	4,522	13 11	...	...	4,522	13 11	...	...	...	...	28	7 1	5 7	9	...	
4,834	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	13 0	2,018	0 8	10,253	10 5	9,956	0 0	297	10 5	10,253	10 5	...	...	...	...	29	15 8	14 2	2	...	
1,940	7 8	...	...	...	...	89	0 0	1,027	2 0	2,101	12 8	5,158	6 4	5,084	6 0	73	15 6	5,158	6 4	...	...	...	...	31	10 4	11 14	6	...	
1,844	0 11	1,200	0 0	...	...	197	0 0	1,683	3 0	6 6 0	4,930	9 11	3,907	11 1	227	1 4	4,134	13 3	794	12 8	...	...	16	10 9	7 6	11	...		
4,472	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,897	12 0	315 0 0	9,685	6 0	9,325	15 8	832	4 7	10,158	4 3	...	...	472	14 3	31	10 0	13 14	11	...		
2,220	0 0	...	...	1,650	10 0	...	...	1,537	8 6	...	...	5,408	2 6	6,542	4 5	239	3 1	6,781	7 6	...	...	1,373	5 0	29	11 10	9 11	9	...	
87,018	15 0	15,679	6 9	2,306	8 6	13,199	4 2	56,756	9 4	44,093	5 0	2,26,054	1 4	2,16,314	2 6	9,933	12 9	2,25,297	15 3	7,930	13 11	7,174	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE VIII.

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APPENDIX B.—(Continued.) INSTITUTIONS
Private Schools

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate Schooling Fee	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarase.	Uriya.	Hindustani.		
FIRST DIVISION.																	
Gadjan District.	Chetterpore	...	...	67	1	16	84	59	60	84	...	84	...	...	67	...	As. 6 to 1 1/2 R.
	Berhampur	...	1st April 1868...	24	3	...	29	46	49	29	...	29	...	...	29	...	...
	Parla Kimeedy	...	...	61	1	1	63	48	55	53	...	53	...	...	43	...	As. 4 to 1 R.
	Chikati	...	4th February 1867...	24	...	...	23	21	26	17	...	23	...	...	8	...	As. 4 to 12
	Mandasa	...	19th January 1866...	23	1	...	24	23	24	29	...	29	...	...	29	...	As. 2 to 8
	Srikurmam	...	15th October 1867...	23	...	...	23	16	19	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Somapeta	...	1st December 1866...	12	...	...	12	13	15	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
	Jalamur	...	1st September 1867...	11	...	...	11	10	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Narasannapetta Taluq	...	...	23	...	...	23	24	25	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
	Berhampur Taluq	...	...	30	...	...	30	17	20	12	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Vingaypatan District.	Chatterpur	...	...	32	...	...	32	39	40	26	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
	V. Appadu's	...	...	34	...	...	34	28	30	29	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicacole Municipality	...	...	18	2	...	20	30	26	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
	P. Mallikaryanayya's	...	...	44	2	...	46	40	40	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
	Samasthanam Primary School	Vizianagram	...	53	3	...	56	48	56	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	4 Annas
	Do. Branch School	Jami	...	23	...	...	23	23	26	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6
	Do. do.	Konada	...	33	...	...	33	33	35	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
	Do. do.	Vaddadi	...	19	...	...	19	16	21	11	...	19	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do. do.	Chipurapalli	...	28	...	...	28	25	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 4
	Do. do.	Tallavalasa	...	26	...	...	26	20	24	17	...	26	...	...	...	...	2 Annas
Godavary District.	Lakkavarapucotta	...	...	16	...	...	16	9	14	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 1 1/2 R.
	Bobbili	...	...	38	...	...	38	37	44	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
	Gajapatnagar	...	...	21	...	...	21	23	26	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Rajam	...	...	30	...	...	30	30	33	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 8
	Rayavaram	...	...	24	3	...	27	14	19	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
	Kottam	...	...	27	...	...	27	26	30	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Meranghi	...	...	20	...	...	20	9	11	6	...	20	...	...	...	...	As. 1 and 2
	Salur	...	...	7	3	...	10	9	13	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 4
	Parvatipur	...	...	40	...	...	40	36	40	26	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Cocanada	...	...	124	2	1	127	107	117	127	...	127	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 1 R.
Rajahmundry	...	...	66	5	...	71	68	72	71	...	71	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8	
Innespeta	...	...	65	3	...	68	37	39	31	...	58	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 1 1/2 R.	
Pittapur	...	...	60	...	...	60	55	46	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaggampetta	...	...	...	36	1	...	37	29	36	23	...	37	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12
Dowlaiswaram	...	...	...	43	...	...	43	43	49	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
Raghudevapur	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	20	27	15	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Polavaram	...	...	...	24	2	...	26	19	27	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12
Coringa	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	30	34	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	Do.
Vella	...	...	...	30	1	...	31	29	34	29	...	31	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 12
Guntinadevi	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	12	14	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12
Peddapur	...	...	...	45	1	...	46	32	40	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
Kirampudi	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	18	23	15	...	20	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12
Ramachandrapur	...	...	...	38	1	...	39	28	32	28	...	39	...	...	...	...	...

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

CCXXXIX

of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.										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.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.			
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
642	13 10	1,000	0 0	...	...	100	0 0	452	12 0	24	0 0	2,319	9 10	2,638	4 3	219	6 8	2,257	16 11	...	...	38	1 1	32	11 6	9	5 1	...	...
207	8 0	...	...	...	...	118	8 0	234	2 0	...	...	555	2 0	479	1 3	133	2 6	612	4 9	...	...	37	2 0	13	7 11	4	3 9	...	...
612	12 11	...	...	...	...	192	7 6	209	5 9	1,090	0 0	2,094	10 2	1,888	12 11	70	7 0	1,959	3 11	135	6 3	...	...	85	9 11	11	2 3	...	...
300	0 0	...	...	...	...	540	0 0	77	4 0	...	...	917	4 0	840	0 0	14	14 0	854	14 0	62	6 0	...	...	32	14 1	11	8 7	...	...
298	7 11	...	...	...	...	638	0 0	119	9 3	...	...	1,956	1 2	963	7 11	69	9 3	1,033	1 2	23	0 0	...	...	30	6 2	8	12 6	...	...
200	0 0	...	...	...	...	480	0 0	54	12 0	...	...	534	12 0	509	2 0	25	2 0	534	4 0	0	8 0	...	...	28	1 11	...	...	...	...
90	0 0	...	...	...	...	190	0 0	33	6 0	...	...	423	6 0	398	0 0	13	5 0	409	5 0	14	1 0	...	...	27	4 7	18	5 4	...	Unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	90	0 0	51	8 0	...	...	231	8 6	180	0 0	9	15 11	189	15 11	41	8 1	...	...	12	10 8	6	0 0	...	...
190	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	8 0	120	8 0	...	...	120	8 0	...	...	...	...	6	8 5	6	6 5	...	Grant of Rupees 139 sanctioned, but not drawn.
*239	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	0 0	230	0 0	...	...	230	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aided under the results' system, Unaided
*215	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	0 0	215	0 0	...	...	215	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aided under the results' system, Grants to the amount of Rs. 124-8-0 drawn during the year relate to the preceding year.
*67	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	8 0	67	8 0	...	...	67	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Relates to previous year. Grant of Rupees 106-8-0 for 1871-72, sanctioned but not drawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	151	4 0	418	8 8	569	12 0	418	8 0	9	1 0	427	9 0	142	3 0	...	...	...	...	7	10 2	...	...	...	Unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	405	0 0	55	10 0	...	...	460	10 0	441	2 0	15	9 0	459	11 0	0	15 0	...	...	17	10 10	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	420	14 7	100	4 0	...	...	521	2 7	453	10 7	20	8 0	474	2 7	47	0 0	...	...	13	8 9	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	468	6 1	62	14 0	...	...	531	4 1	503	6 1	13	8 0	515	14 1	15	6 0	...	...	24	9 1	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	430	0 0	80	10 0	...	...	500	10 0	453	8 0	20	6 0	473	14 0	26	12 0	...	...	16	14 9	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	413	6 10	40	0 0	...	...	478	6 10	440	6 0	10	0 0	459	15 10	2	7 0	...	...	18	12 7	...	...	...	Do.
579	12 8	...	...	...	...	183	6 0	4	6 0	...	...	187	12 0	197	4 0	2	0 0	199	4 0	...	...	11	8 0	14	3 8	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	710	2 8	151	13 0	...	...	1,441	11 4	1,271	1 4	103	8 6	1,380	9 10	61	1 6	...	...	31	6 1	13	2 10	...	Do.
270	0 0	...	...	...	...	456	7 5	97	10 0	...	...	524	1 5	522	7 5	14	5 0	633	12 5	47	5 0	...	...	20	10 4	...	...	...	Do.
173	0 2	...	...	...	...	288	8 0	162	14 0	...	...	720	6 0	602	8 0	101	3 2	796	11 2	19	10 10	...	...	31	6 8	8	2 10	...	Do.
100	0 0	...	...	...	...	59	0 0	92	14 0	...	...	355	7 2	355	3 7	1	0 0	366	12 7	...	...	1	5 6	18	12 5	9	2 2	...	...
91	0 0	...	...	...	...	255	7 0	79	15 0	...	...	445	6 0	415	3 0	11	14 0	427	1 0	8	5 0	...	...	14	3 9	2	5 4	...	...
80	0 0	...	...	...	...	168	0 0	46	4 0	...	...	395	4 0	282	0 0	10	4 0	294	4 6	11	15 0	...	...	26	10 7	8	4 4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	116	12 0	12	4 0	...	...	269	0 0	198	5 9	15	13 0	209	2 0	...	...	0	2 0	16	1 5	6	2 6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	261	2 0	...	...	...	...	256	6 0	253	0 0	7	2 0	260	2 0	26	4 0	...	...	6	8 1	...	...	6	8 5
425	8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	8 0	2	8 0	1,998	8 1	984	8 2	2	0 0	986	8 8	...	...	...	...	13	11 4	5	14 7	...	Expenditure entered against the Hindu School, Cocanada.
237	8 0	...	...	...	...	166	4 0	193	14 0	18	6 0	556	0 0	529	0 0	4	5 8	532	5 6	23	10 6	...	...	13	10 5	6	1 5	...	...
811	8 0	...	...	...	...	1,616	7 0	249	2 0	...	...	2,677	1 0	1,975	4 0	220	2 8	2,196	6 9	480	10 3	...	...	47	12 0	17	10 8	...	...
377	10 8	...	...	...	...	514	9 5	35	14 0	...	...	928	2 1	892	4 1	16	2 8	908	12 6	19	5 7	...	...	25	3 11	10	7 10	...	...
378	15 8	...	...	...	...	161	9 0	250	2 0	...	...	788	10 8	690	15 6	127	2 4	818	1 10	...	...	29	7 2	16	11 2	7	21 1	...	...
209	7 9	...	...	...	...	271	8 0	59	14 0	...	...	531	12 0	499	6 3	32	7 6	531	13 9	...	...	...	...	19	11 2	7	6 10	...	...
136	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	8 0	136	8 0	...	...	136	8 0	...	...	...	...	5	0 11	5	0 11	...	...
111	6 0	...	...	...	...	102	14 10	149	2 0	2	0 0	365	10 10	329	5 0	36	5 10	365	10 10	...	...	...	...	10	12 1	3	4 5	...	...
186	12 0	...	...	...	...	154	0 0	105	8 0	6	0 0	451	1 0	335	12 0	15	8 0	451	4 0	...	...	...	...	18	4 4	5	7 11	...	...
119	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	0 0	...	...	275	0 0	229	0 0	28	0 6	275	0 0	...	...	...	...	19	10 2	8	8 0	...	...
321	12 5	...	...	...	...	126	0 0	201	10 0	...	...	649	8 5	569	8 5	80	0 6	649	8 5	...	...	...	...	16	3 10	8	0 9	...	...
198	3 10	...	...	...	...	197	8 8	92	8 0	...	...	487	15 6	435	1 0	2	14 6	487	15 6	...	...	...	...	21	3 5	8	9 10	...	...
93	6 11	...	...	...	...	23	14 0	143	10 0	30	2 4	291	1 3	278	6 11	17	0 0	299	6 11	0	10 4	...	...	8	12 10	2	11 3	...	...

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.			Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	
FIRST DIVISION.—(Continued.)																		
Udavery District.—(Continued.)	Subscription School	...	Pomaru	...	July 1838	22	...	22	19	24	9	...	23	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to Rs. 1
	Do.	...	Akividu	...	October 1857	28	...	28	21	22	18	...	23	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1
	Do.	...	Yalamanchili	...	September 1866	20	...	20	15	22	14	...	20	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12
	Do.	...	Pennugonda	...	November 1865	30	2	32	34	44	20	...	32	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12
	Do.	...	Bhatlapalika	...	do. 1868	20	...	20	18	22	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
	Do.	...	Tannu	...	...	45	1	46	44	55	39	...	46	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12
	Do.	...	Tallapudi	...	January 1869	27	4	31	28	41	18	...	31	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
	Do.	...	Dommeru	...	do. 1869	28	...	28	20	27	25	...	28	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12
	Do.	...	Khandavalli	...	April 1869	45	...	45	43	54	32	...	45	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
	Do.	...	Ryali	...	do. 1869	25	...	25	24	30	20	...	25	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	...	Kottapetta	...	August 1869	55	1	56	21	29	31	...	56	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 15
	Do.	...	Karagorumilli	...	...	21	...	21	17	22	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
	Union School	...	Achanta	...	June 1855	59	1	60	60	53	30	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	Palskol	...	do. 1855	54	1	55	30	45	38	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	Undi	...	March 1855	35	...	35	22	34	10	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna District.	Balarampotta School	...	Masulipatam	...	December 1867	127	1	128	150	141	128	...	128	...	...	...	11	As. 4 to Rs. 14
	Old Ramapotta do.	...	Do.	...	6th April 1866	37	16	55	55	66	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	As. 3 & 4
	Nizamotta do.	...	Do.	...	10th December 1865	17	3	20	23	23	20	...	20	...	...	...	28	As. 2 to 8
	Church Mission do.	...	Bezawada	...	...	4	29	41	52	70	26	...	30	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12
	Zamindary do.	...	Vallur	...	15th August 1866	37	3	40	42	49	30	...	40	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 6
	Subscription School	...	Purushottapatam	...	...	7	10	17	15	21	8	...	17	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
	Do.	...	Kakulur	...	19th April 1868	30	8	38	32	42	31	...	38	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8
	Do.	...	Gudivada	...	20th January 1869	27	...	27	24	32	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	As. 6
	Do.	...	Mangalagiri	...	7th do. 1869	10	1	11	14	16	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	As. 4 & 6
	Do.	...	Repalli	...	5th February 1869	17	...	17	18	22	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Union School	...	Chinna Ganjam	...	...	31	...	31	20	26	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	...	Avanigadda	...	...	51	...	51	47	57	39	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacular School	...	Nandera	...	...	27	...	27	23	27	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	Chebrolu	...	...	32	1	33	24	30	30	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
	Result School, Bhatipoola	...	Repalli Taluk	...	...	15	2	17	9	15	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Lalapeta, Guntur.	...	Guntur do.	...	...	39	1	40	29	32	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Bejabada	...	Bejabada Taluk	...	...	95	...	95	69	70	95	...	95	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Nandigama	...	Nandigama do.	...	...	16	3	19	14	21	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
SECOND DIVISION.																		
Bellary District.	R. C. Male Asylum Anglo-Ver. Sch.	...	Bellary	...	1843	23	11	35	68	50	61	...	68	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8
	Do.	...	Do.	...	1843	27	...	70	97	79	90	...	85	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12
	R. C. Infantry Lines School	...	Harpanahally	...	22nd March 1865	33	2	35	35	41	25	...	35	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Anglo-Vernacular School	...	Hospeth	...	June 1867	46	6	54	49	60	54	...	54	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
	Do.	...	Narasimdevakerry	...	27th January 1868	36	...	36	30	36	30	...	36	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8
	Do.	...	Pennacodab	...	March 1870	23	...	23	26	32	22	...	23	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12
	Do.	...	Kudighi	...	September 1869	32	3	34	16	20	34	...	49	...	...	...	...	As. 2
	Do.	...	Tadipatri	...	1st August 1869	41	8	49	28	30	20	...	49	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	Allur	...	26th September 1867	11	2	15	11	16	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.				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.				Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.		
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
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			806	0 0	800	0 0	6	0 0	806	0 0					13	14 6	6	13 1			
50	0 0					86	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	8 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 0	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 9	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 8	374	6 6	11	6 2			12	7 8	4	4 0			
127	8 0							115	8 0			242	14 0	235	0 0	7	14 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											187	10 0	341	0 0			341	0 0			153	6 0	6	6 11	3	2 1			
240	0 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 5	1,215	9 4	28	1 2	1,238	10 6					18	12 8	3	2 11			
140	0 0					170	10 11					346	2 11	237	8 0	33	4 6	369	12 6	76	6 5			11	11 8	6	1 4			
552	0 0							321	1 6	967	2 6	2,170	4 0	2,098	0 0	162	4 0	1,710	4 0					31	0 1	12	9 2			
420	0 0							393	0 0	119	4 0	932	4 0	876	0 0	24	4 0	900	4 0					13	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	32	0 0			12	13 9	5	3 10			
174	0 0							119	12 0	132	4 0	427	0 0	415	8 0	11	8 0	427	0 0					10	2 8	4	2 8			
50	1 1							50	8 11			186	13 0	186	13 0			186	13 0					5	13 4	1	9 0			
126	0 0							30	0 0	35	8 0	181	8 0	232	0 0	37	0 0	259	0 0					16	3 0	7	14 0			
221	0 0							132	0 0			451	15 2	349	7 2	103	3 5	452	10 7			77	8 0	20	9 2	10	0 9			
								31	14 0			531	8 5	164	15 8	17	13 0	182	12 8			0	11 4	7	0 6					
*259	8 0					499	10 5					498	7 0	460	8 0	6	2 2	466	10 2	81	12 10			8	3 0					
+232	12 0					428	0 0			35	15 0	34	8 0					370	8 0					13	11 7	9	9 9			
								111	0 0			370	8 0	370	8 0			370	8 0					12	10 6	9	7 4			
								95	0 0			379	12 0	379	12 0			379	12 0											
2130	8 0							80	0 0			200	8 0	200	8 0			200	8 0					13	5 10	8	0 6			
215	8 0							157	8 0			573	0 0	563	0 0	19	0 0	573	0 0					11	10 6	6	11 9			
349	8 0							679	14 6			1,182	7 0	673	2 3	102	10 6	775	12 9	406	10 3			11	1 4	4	15 9			
125	8 0							55	0 0			199	2 0	245	8 0	17	0 0	262	8 0			63	8 0	12	8 0	5	15 7			
+2,197	14 4																													
60	10 8							1,523	10 0	244	4 0	535	0 6	4,567	7 6	4,191	2 6	337	13 6	529	0 0	38	7 6	64	1 3	32	0 6			
193	6 7							163	15 7	39	12 0	133	4 0			530	6 2	530	6 2					29	11 1	4	0 0			
240	0 0							1,669	5 0			163	14 0			2,072	3 0	1,731	7 9	49	1 7	731	6 10	26	5 9	6	3 4			
223	7 11											67	12 0			948	14 6	948	14 6					19	9 0					
												25	12 9			656	12 9	541	12 3	7	8 0	549	4 3	107	7 9					
325	0 0											44	14 0			323	13 10	350	15 10					63	13 0					
												28	0 0	130	0 11	1,071	12 11	789	14 11	10	7 0	206	5 11	271	7 0					
												543	0 0	343	0 0			343	0 0											

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	
SECOND DIVISION.—(Concluded.)																
Karnal Dist. {	Anglo-Vernacular School	Kumpli	22nd January 1869	14	4		18	14	16	18		18				Annas 8
	Do. do.	Hindupur	1st February 1870	34			34	28	34	34		34				Do. 4
	Do. do.	Royadroog	1st March 1871	26			26	28	36	26		26				Do. 6 and 8
	Hindustani do.	Sultanpore	— June 1869	68			68	53	62							
	Anglo-Vernacular do.	Gooty		40			40	29	37	40		40				Annas 4
	Anglo-Vernacular School...	Nundial	1st October 1868	40	3	3	46	38	45	46		46				Do. 6 to 12
	Do. do.	Puttecondah	1st March 1866	18	3		21	16	20	21		21				Do. 8 to 1 R.
	Do. do.	Yeldurty	1st December 1867	22	3		25	21	25	25		25				Do. 6 to 12
	Do. do.	Nurnoor	1st October 1869	20	3		23	20	23	23		23				Do. 4
	Do. do.	Penpully		33	3		36	31	34	17		36				Do. 6
Cuddapah Dist. {	Anglo-Vernacular School...	Cumbum		37	17		54	50	60	40		54				
	Do. do.	Royachote	20th March 1864	35	3		38	40	47	20		38				Annas 6 to 12
	Do. do.	Madanapalli	13th October 1862	50	7		57	48	63	57		57				Do. 8 to 1 R.
	Do. do.	Kadri	— June 1865	37	3		40	37	46	40		40				Do. 6 to 12
	Do. do.	Vallipand	15th September 1866	32			32	19	24	32		32				Do. 8 to 1 R.
	Do. do.	Pachero	1st April 1862	32			32	20	27	36		36				Do. 6 to 12
	Do. do.	Jamalamadugu	1st July 1864	33			33	27	37	38		38				Do. do.
	Do. do.	Sidhant	18th May 1866	39	1		39	36	34	39		39				Do. do.
	Do. do.	Budwail	1st January 1871	38	5	1	44	32	42	44		44				Do. do.
	Nellore District. {	Anglo-Vernacular School...	Cavally	14th July 1865	53			53	39	43	53		53			
Do. do.		Chinnai Annalur	1st March 1866	25			25	23	27	13		25				Do.
Do. do.		Allur	1st February 1863	48	2		50	33	35	50		50				Free
Do. do.		Kaligherry	14th December 1866	32	1		33	27	25		33					Do.
Do. do.		Brahmanakraka	1st do. 1866	24			24	19	24	24		24				Do.
Do. do.		Gudur	25th October 1866	47	6	1	54	40	52	38		54				Do.
Do. do.		Rapur	1st December 1866	25	1		26	15	20	26		26				Annas 6 to 12
Do. do.		Naidupett	1st February 1867	61	3		64	68	84	64		64				Do. 8 & 12
Do. do.		Cundacoor	8th October 1867	22			22	18	22	22		22				Free
Do. do.		Varigondah	5th March 1868	32			32	21	32	32		32				Do.
Madras District. {	Do. do.	Kullar	16th October 1868	26			26	29	27	15		26				Annas 6 to 12
	Do. do.	Venkatagerry	1st February 1865	46			46	39	45	46		46				
	Do. do.	Nellore Town		18			18	16	24	18		18				
	Do. do.	Bushreddypallam		22			22	20	23	11		22				
	Govinda Naidu's Primary School	Madras	— May 1865	498			498	430	481	498	262	284				Annas 12 to 1 R.
	Lutheran Mission Anglo-Vor. Sch.	Parsowalkum	— February 1857	30	1	76	113	91	114	47	113					Do. 2 to 1 R.
	St. Matthias' Poor School	New Town	1st August 1848			59	59	54	66	50						Annas 8 to 1 R.
	Emmanuel Church do.	Black Town	— 1861			34	34	26	34							Do. 8 to 1 R.
	Balura A. D. English Patasala	Triplicane	— 1856	300			300	224	264	300	144	166				
	St. George's Cathedral Parochial Sch.	Royapettah	Before 1844			39	39	34	38	39						
St. Francis Xavier's School	Parcherry	— 1842	10		94	104	114	138	104							
St. Peter's Roman Catholic School.	Royapoorum	— 1842	17		108	125	135	140	125							

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.		
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
66	0 0			150	0 0			34	12 0			250	12 0	216	0 0	4	6 10	220	6 10	30	5 2	
				540	3 5			7	2 0			547	5 5	529	2 8			529	3 8	18	1 3	
						262	6 0	73	4 0	0	15 0	336	9 0	246	1 4	16	4 8	262	6 0	74	3 0	
155	6 0					174	12 0	233	3 3	224	13 4	888	2 7	732	7 2	89	7 0	821	14 2	66	4 5	
100	0 0					156	7 8	55	0 0			311	7 8	311	7 8			311	7 8			
80	0 0					55	12 0	106	0 0			241	12 0	241	12 0			241	12 0			
				532	0 0	33	8 0	51	6 0			616	14 0	240	8 0			240	8 0			
				220	0 0	50	0 0	25	0 0			295	0 0	295	0 0			295	0 0			
120	0 0					125	4 0	73	13 0	100	0 0	418	0 0	418	0 0			418	0 0			
541	11 2					654	0 0	421	1 6			1,616	12 8	1,411	7 5	80	11 0	492	2 5			
80	10 8					924	10 1	130	8 0	33	8 0	1,171	4 9	776	14 5	63	9 6	840	7 11	330	12 10	
419	9 0					251	4 0	176	6 0			507	10 0	208	8 0	65	15 10	274	7 10	233	2 2	
639	11 4					782	14 7	160	2 0			1,362	9 7	1,342	2 3	20	0 0	362	2 3			
348	0 0			1,655	15 0	307	0 0	250	0 0	156	0 0	1,342	11 4	1,342	11 4			342	11 4			
				1,134	0 8			117	6 0			2,121	5 0	693	0 0	488	4 3	181	4 3	940	0 9	
*336	8 0			530	12 0			315	10 8			1,449	11 4	753	0 0	43	13 9	796	13 9	652	13 7	
*180	0 0			220	15 4	40	15 5			3	5 7	811	9 0	811	9 0			811	9 0			
												400	15 4	400	15 4			400	15 4			
*187	8 0											366	8 0	366	8 0			366	8 0			
82	8 0			179	0 0							334	10 10	334	10 10			334	10 10			
905	0 0			252	9 10							905	0 0	905	0 0			905	0 0			
457	6 3											612	9 10	358	6 3			358	6 8	254	3 7	
729	7 5					155	3 7					1,701	13 0	1,778	8 4			1,778	8 4			
372	13 7					540	12 7	121	9 0			718	7 2	717	13 2			717	13 2	0	10 0	
285	8 6					363	15 7	81	10 0			279	12 1	279	12 1			279	12 1			
238	8 6					14	3 7					238	8 0	238	8 0			238	8 0			
91	1 1											843	7 1	289	10 8	54	0 5	343	11 1			
				170	8 0	80	14 0													1	4 0	
3,860	5 7																					
510	8 0							5,385	12 0			9,246	1 7	8,671	1 0	218	13 1	8,889	14 1	356	3 3	
247	14 8							231	7 0	504	6 4	1,236	5 4	1,236	5 4			1,236	5 4			
309	0 0					358	2 5	37	0 0	200	0 0	743	1 1	694	0 0	38	11 0	732	11 0			
1,508	10 6					132	0 6	211	8 0	82	0 0	725	8 6	810	0 0	186	12 11	996	12 11	10	6 2	
729	0 0					81	2 15	2,870	5 3			4,460	2 6	3,696	4 5	93	8 9	3,789	13 2	870	5 6	
289	0 0					2,113	7 4	156	13 3			3,020	4 7	2,585	13 4	403	1 7	2,943	14 11	76	5 8	
266	0 0							191	4 0			484	3 6	1,242	0 0	71	9 7	1,313	9 7			
								310	2 0			576	2 0	1,327	0 0	75	4 8	1,402	4 8			

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Latin.	
THIRD DIVISION. (Concluded.)																	
St. Andrew's Poor School	Chintadripetta	September 1861	4		50	54	56	66	54							Annas 8 to R. 1	
Roman Catholic School	Palaveram	1845	7		56	63	64	71	63							Annas 8 to R. 1	
Union School	John Pereira's	1st June 1836			52	52	43	49	52	28							
Civil Orphan Asylum and St. Mary's Charity School	Egmore	1st May 1807			120	120	114	120	120	52						Annas 8	
Christ Church School	Mount Road	1843			33	33	29	39	33							Rupees 1 to 2 1/2	
Davidson's Street School	Madras	1815 or 1816			59	59	52	59	49							Annas 8 to R. 1	
Anglo-Vernacular School	Moothialpet	February 1867	136	3	5	134	99	121	119	57	77					Do. 6 to R. 1 1/2	
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	St. Thomas' Mount	January 1865	78	6	15	99	96	115	95	99						Do. 4 to R. 1	
Free Church Mission Branch School	Chingleput	1840	151	2	3	156	137	154	156							Do. 4 to R. 1 1/2	
Do. do.	Trivellore	1858	80			80	77	86	80							Do. 8 to R. 1 1/2	
Do. do.	Black Town		163		10	173	133	164	173	109	64					Annas 8 to 12	
Roman Catholic School	Triplicane		9	6	48	63	55	69	63							Do. 1 to 12	
Anglo-Vernacular School	Chintadripetta		262	4	5	271	210	273	271	97							
Harris' School	Triplicane	1856		123		132	102	105	89	50	123	40	20				
Primary School	Sydapett		101			101			101	49	52						
Pensioners' School	Cuddalore	22nd May 1865			24	24	22	25	24	24						Annas 1 to 6	
Anglo-Vernacular School	Munjaoopum	31st January 1865	72	1		73	58	71	73							Do. 4 to 12	
Do. do.	Tripalore		35			35	33	41	29	35						Do. 6 to 8	
Old Town S. P. G. School	Cuddalore	1801	23		21	44	40	47	44	44						Do. 2 to 12	
Noor Sahib's Mahomedan School	Chidambaram	February 1869		15		15	18	24	8	15						Anna 1	
Sivaprakasam Institution	Do.		179			179	163	179	142	172	27					Annas 4	
Union School	Boovensgherry	14th June 1866	33	1		24	19	27	24	24						Anna 1	
Do. do.	Mannargudy	21st do. 1866	26			36	29	34	36	36						Annas 4	
Do. do.	Kumarachy	15th do. 1866	16			16	14	15	16	16						Do. 1	
Do. do.	Tillavandagam	15th do. 1866	20			20	14	17	13	20						Do.	
Do. do.	Paroor	July 1866	17			17	11	17	8	17							
FOURTH DIVISION.																	
Church of Scotland Mission School	Vellore	1861	164	23	14	201	194	223	201	201						1 to 1 1/2 Rs.	
Anglo-Ver. School (Railway)	Arconum	July 1868	59	3	5	67	57	71	52	46	31						

of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.												ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.												REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.		Cost to Local Boards.								
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.							
381	0 0	...	...	...	...	588	0 8	61	5 6	...	...	1,030	6 0	1,027	8 0	2	14 0	1,030	6 0	...	...	...	...	15	9 9	5	12 4	...	...							
300	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	845	8 0	...	...	645	6 0	984	0 0	22	14 6	1,006	14 6	...	...	361	6 6	14	2 11	4	2 7	...	...							
715	0 0	...	...	...	...	478	8 0	559	8 0	484	0 0	2,487	0 0	2,484	13 0	40	14 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 8	18,262	9 6	15,074	1 2	2,952	18 8	19,036	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 9	35	0 0	1,477	12 0	...	...	254	0 0	37	14 3	17	3 8	...	...							
747	14 4	...	...	...	...	229	12 0	857	4 0	...	...	1,834	14 4	1,601	12 1	202	2 0	1,803	14 1	31	0 3	...	...	30	9 0	12	10 9	...	...							
738	0 0	...	...	...	...	148	0 0	1,112	0 0	...	...	1,008	0 0	1,525	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	2,884	12 0	2,302	12 0	82	0 0	2,384	12 0	...	...	...	...	21	1 7	8	12 0	...	...							
722	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	10 6	...	...	2,772	2 11	2,689	10 11	82	8 0	2,772	2 11	...	...	...	...	18	0 0	4	11 1	...	...							
744	12 0	...	...	...	...	1,306	13 9	913	15 6	523	1 0	...	...	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	5,483	5 6	39	3 0	5,527	8 6	...	...	...	...	33	11 3	7	7 10	...	...							
120	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	1 0	...	...	288	1 0	1,022	0 0	7	0 0	1,029	0 0	...	...	740	15 0	14	14 7	1	11 9	...	...							
559	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	12 0	...	...	1,548	12 0	1,281	5 11	220	7 0	1,501	12 11	45	15 1	...	...	5	8 4	2	0 10	...	...							
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	69	14 2	...	...	50	3 11	5	15 7	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
234	0 0	...	...	...	...	572	0 0	108	13 4	144	0 0	1,208	13 4	1,153	0 4	...	...	1,153	0 4	55	13 0	...	...	46	1 11	15	5 9	...	...							
498	6 0	371	4 9	...	...	151	6 0	308	12 0	5	15 10	1,238	12 7	900	2 8	55	14 6	966	1 2	272	11 5	...	...	13	9 8	5	11 7	...	...							
126	0 0	...	...	...	...	120	2 0	174	2 0	10	2 5	430	7 5	327	15 0	32	12 11	366	11 11	69	11 6	...	...	8	13 9	3	1 2	...	...							
270	0 0	202	8 0	...	...	...	...	75	12 3	...	...	638	4 3	553	2 0	54	12 3	638	4 3	...	...	...	...	13	9 3	5	11 11	...	...							
60	0 0	60	0 0	...	...	...	...	8	0 0	...	...	123	0 0	120	0 0	3	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	59	2 0	582	4 7	20	5 9	...	...	3	4 8	...	...	...	...							
335	4 6	...	...	411	0 0	...	...	50	14 0	...	...	477	13 6	515	2 3	60	2 9	575	6 0	...	...	97	8 6	21	5 0	14	4 4	1	8 8							
160	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	11 0	...	...	520	6 3	335	0 0	155	11 4	480	11 4	39	10 11	...	...	14	2 3	4	6 7	7	15 10							
65	0 0	...	...	271	11 3	...	...	28	0 0	...	...	315	1 9	195	0 0	116	19 6	311	10 6	3	7 3	...	...	20	12 5	4	5 4	14	12 11							
99	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12 0	...	...	147	1 7	161	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	...	...							
888	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	11 6	...	...	...	...	199	14 0	...	...	766	19 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
143	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
207	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
208	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
242	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
21	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
26	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

Particulars reported to be not ascertainable by the Inspector.

Aided under the Results System.

Particulars reported to be not ascertainable by the Inspector

Aided under the Results' System.

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTITUTIONS

• *Private Schools*

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

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of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.												ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.	
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		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.
53	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	...	...
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	143	0 0	...	...	...	...	12	12 0	2	12 0	...	...
30	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0 0	...	...	210	0 0	203	3 4	6	12 8	203	0 0	...	...	...	...	13	3 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	...	...	180	8 0	127	8 0	3	0 0	180	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	2,644	14 7	77	5 7	...	...	15	8 1	7	5 9	...	...
512	0 0	...	...	...	...	80	0 0	575	14 0	...	...	1,167	14 6	1,249	0 2	20	0 10	1,200	1 0	...	...	101	2 6	17	6 2	7	0 2	...	...
196	8 0	...	...	...	...	122	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	308	12 0	0	14 0	...	...	15	7 0	6	0 0	...	...
248	0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	8 0	...	...	487	6 3	495	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	110	366	13 10	365	12 0	...	...	363	13 9	31	5 1	...	...	16	10 0	8	2 11	...	...
145	12 0	...	...	...	...	122	8 0	86	14 10	40	0 0	395	2 10	363	13 9	...	...	1,011	2 0	...	...	...	...	18	2 1	7	4 7	...	...
270	0 0	...	...	...	...	431	6 0	379	12 0	...	...	1,081	2 0	1,081	2 0	...	...	60	15 6	86	0 2	...	...	14	2 9	7	0 10	...	...
310	5 8	...	...	...	...	194	12 0	232	4 0	1025	4 6	9,837	8 6	4,538	0 0	50	8 6	4,538	8 6	5,240	0 0	...	...	31	13 10	18	14 0	...	...
2,718	0 0	...	...	...	...	5,249	0 0	845	4 0	...	...	331	0 8	163	5 3	91	11 2	26	0 5	76	0 3	...	...	6	8 8	1	11 1	...	...
66	0 8	...	...	...	...	168	0 0	97	0 0	...	...	430	0 0	430	0 0	...	...	44	0 0	...	...	...	...	8	15 4	3	15 4	...	...
190	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0 0	...	...	221	8 0	221	8 0	...	...	21	8 0	...	...	...	...	8	13 9	3	1 7	...	...
77	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	0 0	...	...	374	8 0	374	8 0	...	...	23	0 0	...	...	...	...	7	3 3	2	9 5	...	...
134	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0 0	...	...	226	0 0	226	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0 8	0	14 1	...	...
22	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	4 0	220	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1 11	4	10 5	...	...
200	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4 0	...	...	220	0 0	220	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5 4	8	5 4	...	...
100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0 0	...	...	931	0 0	931	0 0	...	...	94	0 0	...	...	...	...	31	0 6	6	0 6	...	...
181	0 0	...	...	...	...	600	0 0	150	0 0	...	...	2,210	0 0	1,661	0 0	...	...	1,661	0 0	549	0 0	...	...	23	11 8	4	10 0	...	...
324	0 0	1337	0 0	...	...	...	...	540	0 0	...	...	1,793	10 6	1,817	9 0	3	12 6	1,817	5 6	...	...	22	11 0	15	0 10	6	15 10	...	...
846	0 0	...	...	...	...	711	4 0	241	6 6	...	...	832	10 3	418	8 0	30	8 0	44	0 0	832	10 3	...	...	6	14 6	4	11 2	...	...
305	9 3	90	0 0	...	...	...	...	437	1 0	...	...	366	3 0	366	13 4	6	2 0	37	15 4	...	...	6	12 4	23	11 0	13	13 6	...	...
180	0 0	88	3 0	...	...	23	0 0	75	0 0	76	0 0	628	3 9	555	5 9	79	2 0	63	7 9	...	...	6	4 0	12	3 2	4	11 4	...	...
244	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	4 0	...	...	466	12 7	313	7 7	1	14 11	31	6 6	151	6 1	...	...	24	4 2	13	9 4	...	...
178	9 9	141	4 1	...	...	...	...	148	14 9	...	...	581	12 9	320	0 0	132	12 6	56	12 6	79	0 3	...	...	25	2 2	8	0 0	...	...
160	0 0	41	0 0	...	...	117	10 0	119	0 0	144	2 9	1,248	4 0	240	0 0	8	4 0	2	4 0	1,000	0 0	...	...	10	12 8	3	7 8	...	...
80	0 0	...	...	...	...	1,090	4 0	78	0 0	...	...	261	0 0	260	0 0	1	0 0	2	0 0	...	...	...	...	11	13 9	5	14 6	...	...
130	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	0 0	...	...	168	6 3	168	0 0	0	6 3	1	6 3	...	...	...	...	10	8 4	5	4 0	...	...
84	0 0	59	0 0	...	...	...	...	198	0 0	...	...	400	8 0	398	0 0	2	8 0	41	8 0	...	...	...	...	18	3 3	8	2 10	...	...
180	0 0	...	...	...	...	22	8 0	90	0 0	...	...	252	0 0	240	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5 4	6	10 8	...	...
120	0 0	42	0 0	...	...	...	...	84	0 0	...	...	199	12 0	199	12 0	10	8 0	2	4 0	12	0 0	...	...	15	0 3	5	11 2	...	...
79	12 0	...	...	...	...	36	0 0	60	0 0	20	0 0	148	13 2	148	13 2	...	...	14	13 2	...	...	10	8 0	4	9 11	1	10 5	...	...
68	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	8 0	0	8 0	134	0 0	128	8 0	5	8 0	1	9 0	...	...	...	...	14	5 1	5	3 6	...	...
48	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8 0	33	0 0	85	8 0	63	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4 4	7	11 9	...	...
30	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	14 0	...	...	328	14 0	310	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12 0	3	2 6	...	...
120	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,281	12 0	...	...	3,309	12 0	2,970	0 0	88	0 0	3,03	0 0	22	8 0	...	...	4	8 0	2	2 3	...	...
936	0 0	...	...	...	...	1,092	0 0	161	7 0	252	0 0	603	7 0	442	0 0	...	...	...	...	251	12 0	...	...	161	7 0	...	...	...	...
150	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

TABLE IX.

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APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTION
Private School.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Others.	Total.	English.	Tamil.			Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.			
FIRST DIVISION.																		
Results' Schools (7)	Chicacole Taluq		1		156	128	141	39		156								
Do. (16)	Narasannapeta do.		2		218	175	199			218								
Do. (18)	Kimedy do.		3		367	320	361			212			155					
Do. (10)	Somepeta do.		1		122	127	152			108			14					
Do. (10)	Ichapur do.		1	1	116	120	138			71			33	12				
Do. (5)	Berhampur do.				54	56	66	14		42			30					
Do. (26)	Tukkali do.		5		580	496	553			515			65					
Do. (23)	Russelconda do.		2	3	243	242	291			28			207	8				
Do. (3)	Aska do.				56	55	66	8		44			12					
Do. (3)	Chetrapur do.				37	38	48			25			12					
Do. (13)	Chicacole Municipality		2	2	366	302	328	216		349								
Do. (10)	Berhampur do.		1	8	231	224	271	10		113			100	18				
Results' Schools (14)																		
Do. (2)	Sarvasidhi Taluq		1	7	344	285	336	15		344								
Do. (13)	Golgonda do.				62	54	65			62								
Do. (13)	Ankapalli do.				347	289	332	2		347								
Do. (3)	Viravilli do.		2		237	188	242			236								
Do. (21)	Vizagapatam do.				65	47	55	8		65								
	Do. Municipality		15	2	669	553	685	175		669								
Do. (2)	Sringavarapukotta Taluq				11	11	13	11		11								
Do. (8)	Bimlipatam Taluq		1	5	118	116	130			118								
Do. (4)	Do. Municipality		1	23	135	108	122	45		124								
Do. (2)	Vizianagaram do.		13		285	223	276	23		285								
Do. (1)	Gajapatinagaram Taluq				16	13	17			16								
Do. (1)	Salur Taluq				31	11	15			31								
Do. (6)	Bobbili do.		2		112	87	105			112								
Do. (3)	Parvatipur Taluq				79	62	70			79								

Generally between 1 and 8 annas.

Generally between 1 and 8 annas.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

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RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.										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.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.									
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.						
57	0 0	...	...	166	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	4 0	223	4 0	...	...	223	4 0	...	...	...	...	1	9 4	0	6 5	1	8 0	House System. Of these 1 school unaided and two girls studying Telugu and English.					
...	...	...	...	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. 3 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.					
...	...	...	...	797	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	797	0 0	797	0 0	...	...	797	0 0	...	...	...	...	3	1 5	...	...	3	1 5	R.S. Of these 1 school unaided and 2 girls reading Telugu.					
...	...	...	...	348	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	0 0	348	0 0	...	...	348	0 0	...	...	...	...	1	7 9	...	...	1	7 9	R.S. Three schools unaided and 4 girls studying Telugu and English and 1 school abolished.					
...	...	...	...	124	0 0	...	...	492	0 0	252	0 0	868	0 0	868	0 0	...	...	868	0 0	...	...	...	...	2	0 4	...	...	0	5 11	R.S. Of these 2 schools unaided and 2 girls reading Telugu.					
...	...	...	...	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 and 4 girls, Brahmin.					
...	...	...	...	13	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	Unaided.					
...	...	...	...	1189	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, 35 girls Brahmins and Sudras.					
...	...	...	...	109	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 0	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 2 schls. unaided and 2 schls. returns not furnished (10 girls, Christians, Brahmins, &c.)					
...	...	...	...	469	12 0	937	0 0	465	0 0	183	4 0	2,075	0 0	2,075	0 0	...	...	2,075	0 0	...	...	...	...	6	0 6	...	...	1	5 5	26 Girls (1 Native Christian, 12 Europeans, and 7 Sudras) studying Telugu.					
...	...	...	...	35	8 0	80	0 0	18	0 0	1	12 0	107	4 0	107	4 0	...	...	107	4 0	...	...	...	...	6	4 11	...	...	2	1 5	5 1 Schl. unaided, and 13 gils. Brahmins, Sudras, studying 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	One girl, Sudra, reading Telugu.					
...	...	...	...	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	2 2	2 schls. unaided & 3 girls, Brahmins and Sudras, reading Telugu and 1 schl. return not furnished.					
...	...	...	...	13	0 0	...	...	125	2 8	45	8 0	186	10 8	186	10 8	...	...	186	10 8	...	...	...	...	2	10 8	...	...	0	3 0	Two schools unaided and 2 girls, Brahmins, Sudras, reading Telugu.					

Result System. Of these 1 school unaided and two girls studying Telugu and English.
* Drawn in 1871-72 for the previous year.

R. S. Of these 2 schools unaided.
R. S. Do. 3 do. do.
R. S. Do. 1 do. do. and one girl reading Telugu.

R. S.
R. S.
R. S. Of these 4 schools unaided and 1 girl, Sudra.

R. S. One girl reading Telugu.
R. S. Of these 1 school unaided.

R. S. Of these 1 school unaided and 2 girls reading Telugu.

R. S. Three schools unaided and 4 girls studying Telugu and English and 1 school abolished.

R. S. Of these 2 schools unaided and 2 girls reading Telugu.

Of these 3 schools unaided and 4 girls, Brahmin.
Unaided.
Of these 3 schools unaided.

Of these 3 schools unaided, 1 school return not furnished, 39 girls Brahmins and Sudras.

Of these 1 school unaided and 1 school return not furnished.

Of these 2 schools unaided and 2 girls, return not furnished (10 girls, Christians, Brahmins, &c.)
20 Girls (1 Native Christian, 12 Europeans, and 7 Sudras) studying Telugu.

1 Sch. unaided, and 12 girls, Brahmins, Sudras, studying Telugu.
2 1 5
One girl, Sudra, reading Telugu.
2 2 2
2 schools unaided & 2 girls, Brahmins and Sudras, reading Telugu and 1 sch. return not furnished.

Two schools unaided and 2 girls, Brahmins, Sudras, reading Telugu.

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

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APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Private Schools

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

of the Lower Class

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APPENDIX B.-(Continued.)-INSTITUTIONS
* Private Schools

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarase.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	Persian.		
FIRST DIVISION.—(Concluded.)																		
Results' Schools (1) ...	Bundar Taluq		18	...	...	18	12	16	9	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (1) ...	Do. Municipality	.....	16	1	...	17	14	16	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Do. (1) ...	Godivada Taluq	.....	25	1	...	26	20	24	22	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Do. (14) ...	Repalli do.	.....	276	23	...	304	222	305	13	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Do. (33) ...	Bapatla do.	.....	728	32	...	757	562	734	78	...	757	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Do. (6) ...	Guntur do.	.....	123	15	...	140	97	139	19	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Do. (5) ...	Do. Municipality	.....	165	36	...	201	151	198	28	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
L. A. V. Branch School	Bittaspetta	.....	93	2	...	95	78	94	89	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	As. 3 to 6	
Do.	Inukaduru	.....	3	79	...	72	43	52	73	...	12	...	...	72	23	...	.....	
M. Village School	Veennasapadi	.....	2	...	4	6	5	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Do.	Pedavirivada	.....	25	...	...	25	19	24	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
SECOND DIVISION.																		
Village Schools (1) ...	Anantapur Taluq	.....	29	8	...	132	25	30	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6	
Do. (41) ...	Bellary do.	.....	838	87	...	675	723	813	...	...	104	...	711	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (8) ...	Dhurmavaram Taluq	.....	159	6	...	166	134	140	6	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (30) ...	Ghooty do.	.....	411	43	...	454	375	427	...	...	439	...	16	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (1) ...	Huvahadgully do.	.....	19	1	...	30	24	27	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (26) ...	Hospets do.	.....	791	49	...	831	708	793	...	...	69	...	762	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (21) ...	Kudlighee do.	.....	883	9	...	592	497	570	...	...	...	...	592	...	...	...	Do.	
Village Schools (29) ...	Ramankota Taluq	.....	483	133	...	626	516	675	28	...	573	...	...	58	...	...	Do.	
Do. (14) ...	Puttekondah do.	.....	209	33	...	242	185	218	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (21) ...	Nandial do.	.....	296	33	...	329	253	298	...	...	329	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (27) ...	Nandikotkur do.	.....	590	27	...	417	328	350	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (7) ...	Cumbum do.	.....	88	10	...	98	67	91	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (16) ...	Markapore do.	.....	298	10	...	224	157	208	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (46) ...	Koilkuntla do.	.....	596	43	...	739	580	649	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Do. (30) ...	Sirivail do.	.....	413	41	...	456	340	370	...	...	456	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Village Schools (34) ...	Prodators Taluq	.....	617	75	...	692	610	614	...	...	692	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Do. (52) ...	Cuddapah do.	.....	804	100	...	904	774	783	...	...	904	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Do. (27) ...	Jammalamadugu do.	.....	413	25	...	439	357	395	...	...	439	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Do. (50) ...	Pullampett do.	.....	1,069	80	...	1,099	995	1,018	...	...	1,099	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Do. (28) ...	Sidhout do.	.....	849	...	...	849	290	288	...	...	849	...	...	...	...	...	.....	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.						REMARKS.					
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.	Current.		Extra-ordinary.		Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.							
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.						
...	...	...	...	97	8 0	17	4 0	99	0 0	...	...	213	12 0	210	12 0	3	0 0	213	12 0	...	...	6	10 10	...	3	0 9	4 girls (Brahmins and Sadras) reading Telugu.		
...	...	...	...	151	0 0	...	...	80	12 0	...	...	231	12 0	228	12 0	3	0 0	231	12 0	...	...	9	10 6	...	6	4 8	* Relates to previous year. Of these 3 are unaided.		
*153	8 0	...	...	306	8 0	38	0 0	528	13 0	59	0 0	1,085	13 0	1,085	13 0	...	...	1,085	13 0	...	...	2	9 0	...	8	4	† Relates to previous year. Of these 6 are unaided & 2 girls (Sudras, Veishnas, and Brahmins) reading Telugu.		
†229	4 0	...	...	1,219	12 0	84	0 0	1,492	0 0	276	0 0	3,301	0 0	3,301	0 0	...	...	3,301	0 0	...	...	0	5 0	1	2 3	1	14 9	Of these 3 are unaided schools.	
...	...	...	...	332	8 0	...	...	561	8 0	157	0 0	1,101	0 0	1,101	0 0	...	...	1,101	0 0	...	...	3	4 3	...	1	6 4			
40	0 0	...	...	562	2 9	...	...	365	13 0	...	...	967	15 9	1,041	14 3	94	4 2	1,126	2 5	...	...	158	2 8	9	1 5	0	4 5	3	13 7
40	5 4	...	...	80	10 8	...	...	...	...	167	0 0	283	0 0	276	0 0	12	0 0	283	0 0	...	...	9	0 0	1	4 2	2	8 4		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This school is unaided.	
...	...	...	...	913	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of these 12 are unaided, 4 girls (Dancing Caste Hindus.)	
...	...	...	...	123	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 girls of Dancing Caste Hindus.		
...	...	...	...	276	8 0	...	...	8,496	0 0	...	...	10,383	4 0	10,383	4 0	...	...	10,383	4 0	...	...	5	14 2	...	1	1 1	Of these 10 are unaided.		
...	...	...	...	369	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.		
...	...	...	...	205	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of these 16 schools are unaided and 1 girl of the Prostitute Caste.		
...	...	...	...	625	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of these 14 schools are unaided.		
...	...	...	...	155	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f these 7 schools are unaided and 1 Hindu girl.		
...	...	...	...	228	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of these 2 schools are unaided and 1 Dancing Girl Hindu.		
...	...	...	...	175	0 0	2000	0 0	3,931	8 0	153	4 0	7,885	12 0	7,885	12 0	...	...	7,885	12 0	...	...	5	0 8	...	1	4 0	Of these 4 schools are unaided.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of these 15 schools are unaided and 1 Hindu Girl. Rs. 153-4-0 from other sources.	
...	...	...	...	55	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	These schools are unaided.		
...	...	...	...	386	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of these 14 schools are unaided.		
...	...	...	...	175	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 29 do. do.		
...	...	...	...	141	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 22 do. do.		
...	...	...	...	644	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 23 do. do.		
...	...	...	...	103	0 0	686	0 0	3,000	0 0	...	...	4,768	0 0	4,768	0 0	...	...	4,768	0 0	...	...	3	15 0	...	1	6 2	Do. 25 do. do.		
...	...	...	...	139	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 18 do. do.		
...	...	...	...	55	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of these 37 schools are unaided and 6 girls (Hindus).		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of these 19 schools are unaided and 2 girls.		

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

of the Lower Class.

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

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Private Schools of

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FOR GENERAL EDUCATION
of the Lower Class.

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS

* *Private Schögle*

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

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of the Lower Class.

TABLE X.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBERS OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannara.		
FIRST DIVISION.															
Orphan Asylum	Vizagapalam		Boys...		14	14	15	15	14						
SECOND DIVISION.															
Protestant Orphanage	Bellary		Girls...		24	24	25	25	24						
THIRD DIVISION.															
St. Matthias' Poor School	Pudupetta	1843	Boys...		39	39	35	42	39						8 As.
			Girls...		39	39	35	42	39						
Pancherry Poor School	Black Town	1st January 1844	Boys...		54	54	25	32	34						1 As. to 1 Rs.
			Girls...		45	45	31	37	43						
Gospel Society's School	Nagumbanum	April 1863	Boys...		60	60	49	64	60						
			Girls...		52	52	48	55	52						
St. John's S. P. G. School	Pudupetta	May 1868	Boys...	25	15	40	45	54	37	40					2 to 8 As.
			Girls...	5	3	5	5	8	8						
Mission Day School	Royapuram	1865	Boys...	7	36	43	33	41	35	43					As. 2
			Girls...	9	31	30	28	33	5	39					
German Mission Orphan School	Semundalam	1865	Boys...		21	21	20	24	21						1 Rs.
			Girls...		41	41	32	48	41						
FOURTH DIVISION.															
Chaplain's Fort School	Vellere	1863	Boys...		17	17	15	20	7	17					
			Girls...		13	13	12	13	4	13					
Railway School	Jollapett	Long-standing	Boys...		19	19	36	47	19						
			Girls...		37	37			37						
Remount Depot School	Quasoor	November 1866	Boys...	15	3	7	25	29	25						2 1/2 Rs.
			Girls...		7	7	23	29	7						
FIFTH DIVISION.															
Telugu Brahmin Street A. V. School	Coimbatore	April 1869	Boys...	53			53	53	53						4, 5, & 8 As.
	Do.		Girls...	2			2	2	2						
Othachakar's Street A. V. School	Do.	November 1868	Boys...	18			18	2	13						4, 5, & 8 As.
	Do.		Girls...	3			3	3	3						
London Mission Compound A. V. School	Do.	1832	Boys...	10			10	10	10						1, 2, & 4 As.
	Do.		Girls...	32			32	32	32						
Pothanur Anglo-Vernacular School	Do.	January 1869	Boys...	25	2	2	27	27	27						4 & 8 As.
			Girls...	1			1	26	27						
Kanjicovil do.	Pennudurai Taluk	June 1869	Boys...	14			14	5	14						4 & 8 As.
			Girls...	1			1	15	1						
Howary do.	Howary do.	1st November 1866	Boys...	60			60	27	60						8, As. 1 Rs.
			Girls...	5			5	61	1						
Komaralingam do.	Udamalapotta Taluk	January 1869	Boys...	21			21	8	21						3, 4, 5, 6, & 8 As.
			Girls...	3			3	24	3						
Utenkully do.	Pollachy do.	June 1870	Boys...	24			24	9	24						4, 5, & 12 As.
			Girls...	5			5	27	5						
SIXTH DIVISION.															
German Mission Orphanage	Tellicherry		Boys...		85	85	73	73							1 As.
			Girls...		16	16									
Do. School	Palghat		Boys...	63	10	18	91	87	98						
			Girls...	1		6	7	44							
Do. do.	Maliyil		Boys...	80	7	8	96	88	90						As.
			Girls...					55	55						

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
the Middle Class.

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RECEIPTS.															CHARGES.										ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		REMARKS.															
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.				Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
2,128	15	0							2,128	15	0	323	12	0	70	0	0	4,651	10	0	2,277	12	9	3,701	9	4	5,979	6	1				1,327	12	1	71	2	11	35	5	6	Aided from other than Educational Funds.
175	0	0							258	2	5	78	10	6	264	3	11	776	0	10	638	8	0	41	11	0	678	3	0	97	13	10				9	13	3	2	8	7	
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	
210	0	0							161	0	0	74	11	0	210	0	0	655	11	0	608	0	0	49	11	0	655	11	0							11	1	9	3	8	11	
			240	0	0							16	6	6				256	6	6	256	6	6				256	6	6													
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	
50	0	0													634	0	0	734	0	0	734	0	0				734	0	0													
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	
120	0	0							152	0	2	250	8	0				522	8	2	372	0	0	150	8		522	8	2							18	0	3	4	2	2	
294	0	0							334	0	0	200	0	0				828	0	0	828	0	0				828	0	0							28	8	10	10	2	2	
243	0	0							100	0	0	145	0	0				488	0	0	368	0	0	120	0		488	0	0							9	9	1	4	13	3	
65	8	4							15	0	0	39	0	0				110	6	4	104	6	4	6	0		110	6	4							4	12	10	2	13	6	
162	3	5										7	8	0	28	4	7	198	0	0	198	0	0				198	0	0							5	13	2	4	12	4	
69	8	0										168	0	0				237	8	0	237	8	0				237	8	0							8	7	9	2	7	9	
50	11	11										84	0	0				144	11	11	141	11	11	3	0		144	11	11							9	10	4	4	0	10	
943	12	4										144	0	0				487	13	4	451	13	4	36	0		487	13	4							7	9	11	5	5	11	
83	6	8										84	12	0				177	15	11	174	15	11	3	0		177	15	11							6	9	6	3	7	3	
												260	0	0				348	6	8	335	14	8	7	3		348	6	8							10	1	7	2	7	3	
254	8	0										36	0	0	2,402	0	0	2,782	8	0	2,782	8	0				2,782	8	0							28	6	3	2	9	7	
									35	0	0	103	15	6	309	7	6	439	7	0	715	4	0	77	0		792	4	0				352	13	0	8	12	10				
74	8	0										18	0	0	243	8	0	339	0	0	324	0	0	15	0		339	0	0							3	15	10	0	14	0	
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	4,210	15		18,617	8	3	158	7	10	1,368	2	7							

TABLE XI.

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APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Mixed Schools

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Carnata.	Hindustani.	
FIRST DIVISION.															
Godavery District.	Church Mission School	Elur Taluk	Boys 34	Girls 62	13	109	62	76	37	53	88				
THIRD DIVISION.															
Saint Mary's R. C. Infant School	Madras	1840	Boys 35	Girls 35	22	28	35	35						1 and 2 Rs.	
S. P. G. Mixed School	Sullivan's Garden		Boys 40	Girls 35	75	45	48	58	75					2 Annas	
Do.	St. Thomé		Boys 8	Girls 6	9	10	9	9						2 and 3 As.	
Church Mission School	Konditope		Boys 28	Girls 1	52	81	58	75	69	21				From 3 Pies to 2 Annas.	
Do.	Kulmantapam		Boys 37	Girls 1	88	87	42	16	38					Do.	
Do.	Seven Wells Street		Boys 7	Girls 1	22	30	24	26	4	19				Do.	
Do.	Tinnevely Settlement		Boys 21	Girls 11	32	28	30	6	32					Do.	
Do.	Royapooram		Boys 12	Girls 3	7	24	20	25	2	24				Do.	
Do.	Minatchiammapetta		Boys 12	Girls 11	39	15	19	2	25					Do.	
Do.	Taylor's Road		Boys 23	Girls 1	33	19	27	23						Do.	
Wesleyan Mission Day School	Popham's Broadway		Boys 4	Girls 1	2	27	12	26	27					Do.	
Ragged Poor School	Madras		Boys 14	Girls 9	13	36	33	42	8	26				1 and 2 Rs.	
FIFTH DIVISION.															
Pasumalai Mixed School	Madras Taluk		Boys 2	Girls 15	17	27	31	17						Not fixed	
Battalagundu do.	Dindigul do.		Boys 2	Girls 8	8	12	14	8							
Church Mission Mixed Schools (8)	Nellur District		Boys 1	Girls 6	6	12	14	6							
Do.	Surandai do.		Boys 138	Girls 5	68	211	183	238	211						
Do.	Panivellai do.		Boys 77	Girls 5	53	115	108	135	115						
Do.	Mengnanapuram District		Boys 15	Girls 15	15	17	25	15							
Do.	Suriveshapuram do.		Boys 18	Girls 15	15	17	25	18							
Do.	Dhonavur do.		Boys 246	Girls 16	356	618	638	901	618						
			Boys 9	Girls 394	296	638	901	296							
			Boys 121	Girls 12	67	300	281	360	300						
			Boys 11	Girls 61	72	231	260	72							
			Boys 116	Girls 11	99	229	261	229							
			Boys 54	Girls 54	54	201	261	54							

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

cclxxvii

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.				
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APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Mixed Schools

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTITUTIONS
Female Schools

INSTITUTIONS
Female Schools

еслхххiii

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.						REMARKS.	
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.							
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
208	4 0	...	...	...	...	72	8 0	...	...	250	0 0	525	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0 0	418	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
827	7 10	1,014	11 10	...	...	...	...	217	9 0	...	...	2,059	13 8	1,006	11 3	153	1 5	1,059	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	0 0	...	...	...	...	60	0 0	...	...	...	...	260	0 0	723	0 0	...	...	600	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	8 0	...	...	726	8 0	600	0 0	...	...	600	0 0	126	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	0 0	...	...	1,509	0 0	1,250	0 0	96	4 10	346	4 10	163	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
253	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	0 0	681	0 0	14	14 6	695	14 6	...	...	442	14 6	...	...	...	...
116	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	6 0	...	...	214	6 0	312	0 0	...	...	312	0 0	...	...	97	10 0	...	...	...	...
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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 2	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	81	7 9	724	1 3	41	3 8	...	...	29	11 7	8	9 0
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293	4 0	...	...	...	...	252	6 4	151	5 0	...	...	696	15 4	773	13 6	19	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 5	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 2	1,657	13 0	...	...	26	10 4	14	6 7	4	1 9
439	4 8	...	...	...	...	1,071	1 7	92	13 0	14	5 0	1,607	8 3	1,465	8 2	63	8 1	1,529	0 3	78	8 0	...	...	12	5 3	3	7 4
482	0 0	...	...	...	...	89	6 0	1,438	14 0	27	10 6	1,987	14 6	1,632	15 1	168	15 1	1,801	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
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205	0 0	324	0 0	...	...	...	...	12	10 8	...	...	541	10 3	539	0 0	12	10 8	541	10 3	...	...	...	...	20	1 0	7	9 6
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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	1,886	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
39	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	0 0	158	0 0	...	...	...	...	158	0 0	...	...	...	...	6	13 10	1	11 3
50	0 0	...	...	...	...	119	0 0	...	...	...	...	158	0 0	158	0 0	...	...	158	0 0	...	...	...	...	10	13 4	2	12 5
253	12 0	...	...	...	...	202	4 6	...	...	206	4 8	192	0 0	...	...	3	0 0	195	0 0	11	4 8	...	...	10	2 2	5	10 3
166	0 0	...	...	...	...	278	0 0	...	...	...	...	456	0 0	456	0 0	...	...	456	0 0	...	...	...	...	7	6 5	2	12 3
42	0 0	...	...	...	...	378	8 6	...	...	...	...	444	0 0	444	0 0	...	...	444	0 0	...	...	...	...	10	8 2	1	0 10
164	0 0	...	...	...	...	407	0 0	...	...	...	...	420	8 6	406	1 6	14	7 0	420	8 6	...	...	...	...	9	5 9	2	11 0
183	0 0	...	...	...	...	142	0 0	...	...	...	...	571	0 0	571	0 0	...	...	571	0 0	...	...	...	...	7	13 10	3	9 6
51	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	15 0	275	0 0	234	0 0	57	0 0	391	0 0	...	...	...	...	81	0 0	...	...
144	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4 0	817	10 0	213	15 0	294	15 0	...	...	244	15 0	...	...	...	...	7	15 2	2	3 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	14 0	413	0 0	...	...	55	14 0	463	14 0	...	...	...	...	13	5 3	8	12 8

Female Schools

of the Middle Class.

cc|xxv|v|

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
the Lower Class.

TABLE XIV.—(Continued.)

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

TABLE XV.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				When First Started.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH BRANCH OF THE INSTITUTION AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.													Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Ophthalmology.	Comparative Anatomy.	Hygiene.	Midwifery, &c.	Pathology and Chemistry.	Medical Jurisprudence.		
Medical College. { College Branch ... { School Department ...	Madras ...	1836	...	...	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	6	1	5	1	3	5	...		
			33	6	67	106	97	109	65	65	53	43	63	63	23	...	49	40	13	23	...	
Total ...			33	6	76	114	96	109	67	67	56	44	66	69	24	5	41	17	28	...		
Civil Engineering College. { College Branch ... { School Department.	Madras ...	1862	5	...	3	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupces 16... Do. 8...	
		1869	30	4	51	85	9	93	60	63	73	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		35	4	54	92	1	95	63	65	74	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School of Industrial Arts ...	Madras ...	1866	112	5	122	239	7	305	125	117	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 5...	
Ordnance Artificers' School ..	Madras ..	1855	...	...	60	69	5	69	20	20	30	30	13	13	30	13	24	10	4	...	...	
Grand Total.			179	15	379	564	9	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CCXCIII

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Government

FOR SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.
Institutions.

CCXCIII

RECEIPTS.																CHARGES.												ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.						
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	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	43,581	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	47,503	13 1	991	10 7	48,495	7 8	631	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...					
3,482	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	0 0	...	...	3,962	12 7	3,344	10 4	138	2 3	3,482	12 7	480	0 0	...	...	1,741	6 3	1,501	6 3					
33,353	12 2	175	8 11	...	...	...	...	2,346	0 0	...	...	35,875	5 1	29,242	2 24	287	2 11	33,529	5 1	2,346	0 0	...	...	360	8 5	333	6 8					
36,836	8 9	175	8 11	...	...	...	...	2,826	0 0	...	...	39,838	1 8	32,586	12 64	425	5 2	37,012	1 8	2,826	0 0	...	...	2,101	14 8	1,834	12 11					
22,620	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	14 0	*5,093	1 4	27,887	15 4	28,880	14 9	...	...	28,880	14 9	...	...	992	15 5	140	14 1	110	5 6					
3,665	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,665	4 0	3,600	0 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	112,371	8 4	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.

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.												ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		REMARKS.	
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.								
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4 0	8,766	8 11	8,524	2 5	310	2 6	8,734	4 11	32	4 0	...	...	69	7 3	69	7 3
18734	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	6 0	...	...	1,090	0 7	537	9 4	41	7 11	579	1 3	510	15 4	...	...	264	10 10	263	11 2
1,146	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,146	14 4	1,146	14 4	...	...	1,146	14 4	...	...	...	...	81	14 9	81	14 9
14,419	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002	8 8	15,421	13 3	14,407	10 0	281	4 1	14,558	14 1	763	15 2	...	...	458	1 5	426	13 4
12,633	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,010	0 0	...	...	13,643	1 8	12,633	1 8	753	12 4	13,386	14 0	1,256	3 8	...	...	59	12 2	50	12 7
9,450	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,973	0 3	7,888	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 6	4,852	9 3	891	12 8	...	...	22	10 10	17	4 9
4,048	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,235	10 10	4,754	12 10	37	0 4	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	4,686	8 0	1,119	8 10	76,613	9 7	69,793	6 7	1,426	0 3	71,219	6 9	5,394	2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVI.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL Government

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE HOUSE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Urdu.		
FIRST DIVISION.																
Normal Class ...	Rumelcondah	8th November 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 14	
Normal School ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Practising School ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Normal Class ...	Visagapatam	...	33	1	1	35	30	33	32	...	35	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 14	
Normal School ...	Nursapur	...	43	...	...	43	61	69	45	...	45	...	...	...		
Normal Class ...	...	...	18	...	...	18	15	14	5	...	15	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 14	
THIRD DIVISION.																
Normal School ...	Madras	March 1856	28	...	1	29	29	32	29	24	...	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 14	
Practising Schools (3) ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Female Normal School ...	Do.	1st December 1879	308	1	43	353	198	234	293	180	72	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 14	
Normal School ...	Vellore	1862	12	...	...	12	8	10	11	4	8	...	...	...		
Normal School ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 14
Practising School ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Normal School ...	Trichinopoly	1861	16	1	...	17	28	35	17	17	...	...	...	...	As 4 to Rs. 1	
Practising School ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Normal School ...	Cannanore	1861	155	8	11	174	168	189	174	174	...	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 24	
Practising School ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Normal School ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Practising School ...	Mangalore	1862	27	...	2	29	24	26	29	29	...	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 1	
Practising Branch ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Normal School ...	Mangalore	1862	179	1	2	182	165	189	182	182	...	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 1	
Practising School ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Normal School ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Practising Branch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 1	
Normal School ...	Mangalore	1862	18	...	2	20	21	24	20	...	...	20	...	...		
Practising School ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Normal School ...			...	...	63	4	8	75	88	108	75	...	...	69	...	...
Practising Branch ...	Mangalore	1862	25	...	7	32	32	35	32	...	...	...	...	...	As 8 to Rs. 1	
Normal School ...			...	...	63	1	42	106	52	60	106	...	...	...		106
Total			891	19	119	1,029	969	1,036	999	610	186	89	138	8		

TABLE XVIII.

FOR SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (NORMAL SCHOOLS)

the foregoing Institutions.

Number attending Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Higher Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Middle Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Normal Schools.	Number attending other Schools for Special Education.	Total.	Remarks.
10,977	118	5,364	2,787	...	...	7,754	
...	...	...	...	1,029	548	1,25,089	
...	...	...	...	756	...	1,593	
10,977	118	5,364	2,787	1,785	548	1,35,192	

TABLE XIX.

Abstract of Receipts and Charges

		RECEIPTS.																											
		Colleges.		Schools of the Higher Class.		Schools of the Middle Class.		Schools of the Lower Class.		Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.		Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.		Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.		Female Schools of the Higher Class.		Female Schools of the Middle Class.		Female Schools of the Lower Class.		Normal Schools.		Other Schools for Special Education.		Total.			
General Education.	{ Government ... Private ...	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Education.	{ Government ... Private ...	8,327	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,035	0 0	7,906	2 3	6,330	8 0	68,564	10 0	14,175	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		1,35,446	6	24,61,718	15 6	4,51,763	9 7	3,33,226	4 0	...	...	17,512	0 6	7,906	2 3	6,529	8 6	68,564	10 0	14,175	4 8	1,18,433	3	61,12,190	12 8	16,32,609	11 8		

TABLE XX.

Abstract of Grants-in-Aid received by

										Abstract of Grants-in-Aid									
										Colleges.		Schools of the Higher Class.		Schools of the Middle Class.		Schools of the Lower Class.			
										Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
General Education										14,712	7 3	1,05,323	2 5	*93,531	3 4	1,327	17 4		
Special Education										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...										14,712	7 3	1,05,323	2 5	93,531	3 4	1,327	17 4		

*Includes the expenditure of
†Expenditure from other than

B.—(Continued.)

at the above Institutions.

CHARGES.																											
Colleges.		Schools of the Higher Class.		Schools of the Middle Class.		Schools of the Lower Class.		Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.		Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.		Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.		Female Schools of the Higher Class.		Female Schools of the Middle Class.		Female Schools of the Lower Class.		Normal Schools.		Other Schools for Special Education.		Total.			
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
76,588	1 7	1,38,659	3 0	55,251	5 0	5,163	12 7	...	...	564	0 0	...	...	...	...	8,494	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,326	6 9		
40,479	1 7	2,80,860	13 0	3,63,692	4 5	2,44,883	6 5	...	...	18,617	8 3	11,378	7 8	...	...	77,132	7 8	15,078	14 11	...	...	...	...	10,60,117	9 5		
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 3	11,378	7 8	8,494	9 8	77,132	7 8	15,078	14 11	1,11,890	2 5	1,10,566	12 1	1,58,724	7 9		
																								71,219	6 9		

Private Institutions during the Year.

Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.		Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.		Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.		Female Schools of the Higher Class.		Female Schools of the Middle Class.		Female Schools of the Lower Class.		Normal Schools.		Other Schools for Special Education.		Total.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
...	...	3,278	3 1	...	...	1,247	0 0	18,645	12 7	...	...	12,268	12 1	...	...	2,38,064	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,268	12
...	...	3,278	3 1	...	...	1,247	0 0	18,645	12 7	...	...	12,268	12 1	...	...	2,50,333	6

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.		
Bemanjee Perumshaw, B.A., Bombay...	...	Master of Arts.
2ND CLASS.		
P. Rameswari ...	Presidency College ...	Bachelor of Arts.
A. Subba Row ...	Do. ...	Do.
A. J. Coelho ...	Do. ...	Do.
N. Vaidyanathan ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
A. G. Subramanyam Vajpayee ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
K. Ramaswami ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
O. Swarnakrishnamma ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
T. R. Scott ...	Davison Protestant College ...	Do.
S. Ramdas Aiyar ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
V. M. Parthasarathi Aiyengar ...	Do. ...	Do.
V. Ramachandra Row ...	Do. ...	Do.
V. Kappaswami Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
V. Ramachandra Aiyar ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
P. H. Kidd ...	Davison Protestant College ...	Do.
B. Srinivas Ragava Charri ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
V. Seshu Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.
K. S. Rama Row ...	Do. ...	Do.
O. V. Srinivasa Charri ...	Do. ...	Do.
J. C. B. Lawrence ...	High School, Bangalore ...	Do.
M. A. Terunavara Charri ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
G. Wynne ...	Presidency College and Private Study ...	Do.
J. Conquest ...	High School, Bangalore ...	Do.
R. Narayanaswamy Chetty ...	Free Church Institution, Madras.	Do.
V. Ramasastri ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
P. Thimathayya Naldeo ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
E. Coleman ...	High School, Bangalore, and Private Study ...	Do.
T. M. Ranga Charri ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
Mahomed Ummam ...	Free Church Institution, Madras.	Do.
N. R. Narasimha Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
V. Kannasabhai ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
P. S. Annachari ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
M. Gopala Rao ...	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. Srinivas Aiyar ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
T. Madhava Row ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study ...	Do.
G. Kappaswami Aiyar ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
T. Ramachandra Venkaji ...	Provincial College, Combaconum, and Private Study ...	Do.
S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
B. Ramaswami ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
P. Srinivasa Charri ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore, and Private Study ...	Do.

TABLE XXI.—(Concl'd.) 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. Sundararamaia ...	High School, Trevandrum ...	Do.
S. Vaidyala Mudaliar ...	Free Church Institution, Madras.	Do.
M. R. Raghunatha Rao ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
A. P. Paravi Perumal Pillai ...	High School, Trevandrum ...	Do.
T. Vencataramaia ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
A. Lakshmi Narasimha ...	Private Study ...	Do.
S. Saminatha Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
P. N. Purnaiya ...	Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore ...	Do.
N. Krishnasami Mudaliar ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
N. Ratnasabapathi Pillai ...	Do. ...	Do.
J. Arbutnot ...	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. ...	Do.
P. Gurumurti ...	Do. ...	Do.
N. Ranga Rao ...	High School, Trevandrum ...	Do.
K. C. Joseph ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
I. Kotabingum ...	Free Church Institution, Madras.	Do.
N. Subba Row ...	High School, Trevandrum, and Private Study ...	Do.
S. Vesudera Rao ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
N. Krishna Rao ...	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Do.
2ND CLASS.		
M. S. Aiyasami Aiyar, B.A. ...	Private Study ...	Bachelor of Laws.
V. Sundararamaia, M.A. ...	Do. ...	Do.
V. Subramanya Sastri, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3RD CLASS.		
C. V. Sundaram Sastri, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Do.
R. Seshaiyar, M.A. ...	Do. ...	Do.
P. V. Krishnasami Chetti, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Do.

Returns 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.
2ND DIVISION.				
Principal Inhabitants of Calicut.	"Smith's Prizes" in connection with the Outhpab Zillah School	Rs. 50 0 0	50 0 0	Interest for two years on Rupees 1,000, the Endowment Fund.
3RD DIVISION.				
Public Subscribers	Calicut Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Students from Travancore	189 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 Pachayappah Madrasah's Charities.	Pachayappah Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Students from Palichayappah's High School	489 0 0		
Public Subscribers	Boarding 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 Frey's College.	20 0 0		Do. do. " 500 do.
Do. of Vizianagram	do. do.	20 0 0		Do. do. " 500 do.
Do.	Do. do. Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Students from the Northern Circars	209 0 0		Donation.
Public Subscribers	Morehead Translation Prize at the Presidency College.	100 0 0		Interest on Rupees 700, the Endowment Fund.
E. Thompson, Esq.	Mr. Thompson's Prize at the Presidency College	30 0 0		
Public Subscribers	Norton Medal at the Presidency College awarded for the best Vernacular Essay	28 0 0		
Do.	Lane Scholarship, to provide a Scholarship at the Medical College of the value of Rupees 30 per annum, 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	300 0 0		Donation.
4TH DIVISION.				
Colonel G. W. Walker, R.E.	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.
The Honorable Sherful-Omrah Bahadur.	To train men at the Civil Engineering College for employment as Taling Overseers in Canara and Malabar.	175 8 11		Do. do. Rs. 4,000 do.
Some Native Gentlemen	For the encouragement of Mussulman youths in the Mysore Anglo-Vernacular School	52 0 0		Do. do. " 1,300 do.
	Scholarships to Pupils in the Government Female Normal School, Madras	1,431 10 2	8,519 11 1	
5TH DIVISION.				
Inhabitants of Combaconum	Beauchamp Medal at the Combaconum Provincial College	50 0 0		Interest on Rupees 1,000, the Endowment Fund.
Chundrapragasa Mupanar do.	Mupanar Medals (2) at do.	100 0 0		Do. do. 2,000 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	

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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	83	8,873	2	843	...
	Middle " " "	391	23,089	111	5,113	...
	Lower " " "	1,125	23,253	140	2,753	...
	Female Schools ...	110	5,201	35	1,776	...
	Normal " " "	10	1,885	...	68	1
	Special " " "	4	545	...	...	13
	Total ...	1,687	63,975	298	11,870	1

* Exclusive of 1,209 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.
1876-77	Colleges	17	364	8	48	...
	Higher-class Schools	41	10,743	8	1,870	...
	Middle	492	97,365	101	4,176	...
	Lower	1,780	40,370	614	17,107	...
	Female	117	45,966	7	767	...
	Normal	11	1,797	1	112	70
	Special	4	475	...	...	20
	Total	2,421	86,982	784	24,077	...
1877-78	Colleges	16	439	...	78	1
	Higher-class Schools	46	11,720	5	977	98
	Middle	508	97,107	86	...	...
	Lower	2,419	57,096	680	10,726	...
	Female Schools	128	46,859	11	891	116
	Normal	18	1,681	2	...	...
	Special	4	493	...	18	214
	Total	3,134	108,455	714	18,687	...
1878-79	Colleges	14	453	...	14	2
	Higher-class Schools	53	12,554	7	834	1,145
	Middle	501	26,022	...	...	...
	Lower	2,755	66,581	336	9,485	...
	Female Schools	136	17,180	8	321	...
	Normal	16	1,909	5	228	...
	Special	4	513	...	80	1,146
	Total	3,479	115,212	854	10,992	...
1879-80	Colleges	13	418	...	...	35
	Higher-class Schools	52	11,883	...	...	671
	Middle	507	24,594	6	...	1,438
	Lower	3,656	87,697	891	21,116	...
	Female Schools	163	58,367	27	1,937	124
	Normal	16	1,785	...	...	...
	Special	4	548	...	85	...
	Total	4,401	135,192	924	22,238	2,258
	Net Increase	...	...	2	2,258	...
				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 2,181 girls attending mixed schools.

† Exclusive of 2,592 girls attending mixed schools, and sixty girls attending Normal Schools.

‡ Exclusive of 2,930 girls attending mixed schools, and sixty-five girls attending Normal Schools.

§ Exclusive of 2,136 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ in Madras to $\frac{1}{11}$ in Vizagapatam, the average being $\frac{1}{12}$ against $\frac{1}{11}$ 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 Bachelor of Arts, eight passed the F. A.

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 Madrassa-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 Madure 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, Palghat, which was reported to have been injuriously affected by recent changes. Looking to the importance of Palghat 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 Amalapur 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 Madrassa-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 Chattram Schools in Tanjore showed signs of improvement. Tinnevely 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, 19 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, 230 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, and 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 Vizagapatnam 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.	
<i>Imperial Funds.</i>									
Direction and its subsidiary charges	do.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Inspection	do.	25,217	13 6	26,517	0 7	27,154	10 11	40,575	9 0
		1,18,636	1 10	1,29,995	10 5	1,34,780	3 7	90,577	8 6
Total ..		1,43,853	15 6	1,56,642	10 9	1,71,934	14 6	1,31,153	1 6
Government Colleges	(General)	46,810	0 8	62,929	5 10	68,889	11 5	66,608	15 8
Government Schools	(Professional)	9,378	12 2	9,978	9 0	6,734	1 5	6,327	10 2
	(General)	1,67,732	0 5	1,69,594	2 4	1,69,026	10 5	1,80,492	0 8
	(Special)	1,31,574	3 10	1,45,092	1 4	1,56,175	10 1	1,57,561	9 5
Total ..		3,37,495	1 1	3,68,596	2 6	3,75,126	1 7	4,11,290	2 8
Government Scholarships		17,828	12 10	21,015	15 5	21,591	8 11	21,450	0 2
Book Deposits		4,563	1 1	19,981	14 6	22,489	11 9	23,930	6 9
University of Madras		35,819	13 3	36,969	8 0	32,414	9 10	26,702	6 1
Total ..		58,611	11 2	81,965	3 11	78,504	10 6	66,486	11 5
Salary and other grants		2,15,071	2 4	2,61,323	14 5	2,47,064	4 1	2,32,728	7 4
Residual Grants		23,862	13 5	31,404	5 3	85,761	5 1	23,930	6 9
Scholarships		2,056	3 11	2,548	10 11	1,869	1 2	2,574	8 0
Total ..		2,41,990	3 8	3,07,881	14 7	3,35,594	10 4	2,59,233	6 1
Grant to the Madras School Book Society		2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	2,660	0 0	2,000	0 0
Preparation and purchase of school books		65,902	6 6	68,474	16 7	56,313	3 10	..	..
Total ..		8,57,651	6 11	9,84,963	12 4	10,18,165	8 9	8,51,893	6 8
Deduct—		21,196	0 0	26,542	0 0	20,854	0 0	22,295	0 0
University fees paid to the credit of Government		7,550	7 9	4,915	13 5	9,255	4 8	92,317	6 9
School fees		94,237	3 5	99,573	12 9	64,314	9 8	..	..
Proceeds of sale of books		92,592	11 3	92,036	10 6	59,135	13 11	1,14,716	8 9
Total ..		92,592	11 3	92,036	10 6	59,135	13 11	1,14,716	8 9

Net Outlay from Imperial Funds ..

Special Funds.

		7,74,658 10 8		8,92,427 1 10		9,33,028 10 10		7,46,947 13 11	
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	
Repairs		3,868 15 9		48 4 2		1,936 5 10		5,786 4 11	
Building Grants to Private Schools		3,641 7 9		29,254 8 0		29,097 6 10		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	
D ^o .		11,729 14 0		11,653 14 7		13,782 10 2		9,018 0 6	
Endowments, &c.									
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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