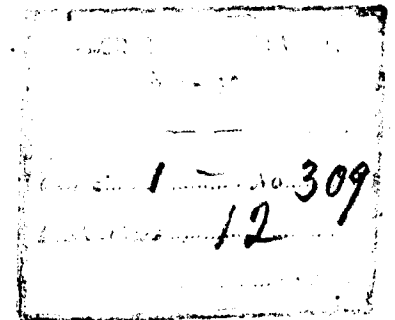


REPORT



ON

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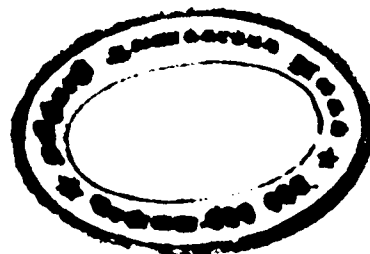
IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

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1886-87.



MADRAS:
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1887.

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No. 6840.

From

H. B. GRIGG, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE H. E. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the state and progress of Education in the presidency for the official year 1886-87.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

2. During the year under report there has been a further advance both in schools furnishing returns to the department and in scholars attending them. The number of institutions of all classes (public and private) rose from 16,014 to 16,717, or by 4 per cent., and the attendance from 455,837 to 488,942, or by 7 per cent. Under public schools there was an increase of 312 schools and 25,111 scholars, while the number of private schools rose from 1,397 to 1,788, and their attendance from 22,859 to 30,853. It is satisfactory to note that the bulk of the increase in numbers appertains to public schools, which means that many more indigenous schools came under the direct influence of the department.

A comparison of the statistics of the last five years shows that the year under report records the highest figures ever reached under schools or scholars. The large increase in the number and strength of schools is due to the gradual spread of education in rural villages and to the general prosperity of the country.

It will be observed that the average attendance of public schools rose from 30 to 31, which indicates permanence in schools.

The annexed summary gives the number of schools (public and private) and scholars arranged under different classes of institutions according to stages of instruction. It will be seen that the lower-secondary (middle) schools for girls only declined as regards number by 7, while all other classes of institutions either remained stationary or improved in number. The strength of all classes of institutions, excepting normal schools for masters, rose considerably.

The decline in the attendance of normal schools for masters, notwithstanding an increase in their number, is much to be regretted. The largest increase, both in schools and in scholars, was under primary schools for boys, while the largest relative increase in numbers appertained to professional and technical schools.

Classes of institutions.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Arts colleges ...	30	2,688	31	2,979
Professional colleges ...	4	304	4	344
Upper-secondary (high) schools for boys (English) ...	127	6,162	143	7,008
Lower-secondary (middle) schools for boys (English and Vernacular) ...	460	28,032	480	24,362
Upper-secondary (high) schools for girls (English). Lower-secondary (middle) schools for girls (English and Vernacular) ...	22	95	25	119
Primary schools for boys ...	175	1,824	168	1,927
Do. for girls ...	14,494	883,878	15,077	411,409
Normal schools for masters ...	627	35,295	707	37,772
Do. for mistresses ...	43	1,131	45	1,104
Professional and technical schools ...	12	291	12	324
	20	1,137	25	1,594
	16,014	455,837	16,717	488,942

*Distribution of schools
and scholars by districts and
divisions.*

3. The following table gives the distribution of schools and scholars by districts and divisions :—

Districts and divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census return of 1881.	Number of pupils, 1884-85.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Increase.		Decrease.		
				Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	
First division.												
Ganjam	8,313	1,749,604	26,475	1,117	26,880	1,150	29,675	33	2,795	...	...	
Vizagapatam ...	18,344	2,485,141	18,589	677	18,051	707	18,306	30	255	...	...	
Second division.												
Bellary	11,007	739,566	12,706	633	13,480	666	13,205	33	...	...	275	
Anantapur ...		597,130	5,504	303	5,472	287	5,469	...	...	16	8	
Cuddapah		8,367	1,121,038	8,871	535	8,968	511	8,997	...	29	24	...
Kurnool		7,358	709,305	6,671	387	6,918	378	6,840	...	...	11	78
Third division.												
Nellore	8,462	1,220,236	10,293	445	10,319	503	11,267	58	948	...	...	
Madras	27	405,848	27,051	393	28,238	435	30,104	42	1,866	...	...	
Chingleput ...	2,753	981,381	15,609	558	17,047	673	19,936	115	2,889	...	...	
Fourth division.												
South Arcot ...	4,873	1,814,738	20,564	882	23,141	862	23,145	...	4	20	...	
North Arcot ...	7,139	1,817,814	19,631	760	21,154	692	20,825	...	...	68	329	
Salem	7,483	1,599,595	13,540	646	14,901	588	14,857	...	...	58	44	
Fifth division.												
Tanjore	8,654	2,130,383	35,147	1,299	39,410	1,337	41,667	38	2,257	...	...	
Madura	9,502	2,168,680	30,252	1,143	33,702	1,210	35,628	67	1,926	...	...	
Tinnevely	5,176	1,699,747	42,642	1,363	43,814	1,521	50,356	158	6,542	...	...	
Sixth division.												
Trichinopoly ...	8,515	1,215,033	16,281	796	21,555	821	22,232	25	677	...	...	
Coimbatore ...	7,432	1,657,690	17,165	709	18,281	771	20,532	62	2,251	...	...	
Nilgiri	749	91,034	1,765	46	1,923	47	2,059	1	136	...	...	
Malabar	6,002	2,365,035	39,254	891	40,603	1059	48,901	168	8,298	...	...	
Seventh division.												
South Canara ...	3,902	959,514	10,548	311	11,230	319	12,143	8	913	...	...	
Eighth division.												
Godavari	7,097	1,791,512	26,584	921	23,279	929	24,189	8	910	...	...	
Kistna	8,036	1,548,480	25,709	1,199	27,471	1,253	28,609	54	1,138	...	...	
Total	139,191	30,868,504	4,30,851	16,014	455,837	16,717	488,942	900	33,834	197	729	

Sixteen against 14 districts in the previous year show increase in the number of schools, while 17 against 19 districts show increase in attendance. There was again a decrease in both schools and scholars in Anantapur. Three other districts, viz., Kurnool, North Arcot and Salem, also declined in schools and pupils.

On the other hand, Godavari, which showed a decrease of 48 schools and 3,305 pupils in 1885-86, advanced by 8 schools and 910 pupils. Malabar is credited with the largest increase both in schools and in scholars, and Tinnevely and Chingleput come next. In Bellary, there was an increase in the number of schools and a decline in the attendance, while in Cuddapah and South Arcot the attendance rose, notwithstanding the diminution in the number of schools. Viewed by divisions, it

Divisions.	Schools.		Scholars.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
First ...	63	...	3,050	...
Second ...	33	51	29	356
Third ...	215	...	5,703	...
Fourth ...	...	146	4	373
Fifth ...	263	...	10,725	...
Sixth ...	266	...	11,362	...
Seventh ...	8	...	913	...
Eighth ...	62	...	2,048	...
Total ...	900	197	33,834	729

will be seen from the figures in the margin that all the divisions, except the second and fourth, show improvement on the whole, both in the number of schools and in attendance. The large decline in the fourth division (no less than 185 schools are returned as having been closed in the fourth division) is due to the closing of petty schools owing to the more stringent rules of the new Grant-in-aid Code, but that many of these schools were unnecessary is shown by the fact that while the number of schools fell by 146, the attendance decreased by 373 pupils only,

4. The annexed summary shows the distribution of schools and scholars according to agency. Except under aided schools, there was increase all round, both in the number of schools and in scholars. As in the preceding year, the largest increase is under unaided schools, which include indigenous and private schools. The fall under aided schools is more or less nominal, as payment of results grants earned by a large number of schools had to be withheld in March last from want of funds which led to all such schools being treated as unaided schools for the purposes of statistical returns. The large proportion of unaided schools indicates not only the extremely low standard of very many village schools but also the inadequacy of the provincial and local provision for elementary education.

The greater relative decrease in the number of schools aided to the number of scholars in such schools shows that aided schools secure, in a greater degree than unaided, the confidence of the people.

Classes of institutions.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government or departmental institutions ...	143	8,908	146	9,031
Institutions under local bodies or committees ...	1,414	49,584	1,424	52,346
Aided institutions ...	8,897	280,530	8,212	277,924
Unaided institutions, including private schools ...	5,560	116,815	6,935	149,641
Total ...	16,014	455,837	16,717	488,942

5. The distribution of schools and scholars by districts and standards is shown in greater detail in the annexed table. Pupils are classified here according to stages of instruction, but boys and girls are not distinguished in this table :—

*Distribution of schools by
districts and standards.*

GENERAL
STATISTICS.

Districts.	Institutions.										Pupils.																
	Total.										Special schools.	mistresses.	Normal schools for	masters.	Normal schools for	Primary schools for	girls.	Middle schools for	High schools / for	Primary schools for	Middle schools for	High schools for	boys.	Middle schools for	Primary schools for	boys.	Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	High schools for	boys.	Middle schools for	girls.	High schools for	girls.	Primary schools for	girls.																	
Ganjam	1	..	3	12	1,118	..	..	13	3	..	..	1,150	17	..	145	587	28,253	..	..	..	606	67	..	..	29,675		
Visagapatam	2	..	8	10	632	1	2	20	2	..	..	707	111	..	266	1,084	15,481	4	38	1,274	48	..	..	18,306			
Bellary	..	..	8	7	637	1	2	10	1	..	..	666	..	..	123	535	12,035	1	20	473	18	..	..	13,205			
Anantapur	..	..	1	15	263	..	..	7	1	..	..	287	..	..	36	210	4,966	..	..	244	13	..	..	5,469			
Cuddapah	..	..	1	8	496	..	3	1	2	..	..	511	..	..	38	294	8,495	..	8	156	16	..	..	8,997			
Kurnool	..	..	2	1	371	..	..	1	1	..	..	376	..	..	38	188	6,563	..	..	25	26	..	..	6,840			
Nellore	..	..	3	7	469	1	9	11	2	..	1	508	..	..	137	525	9,538	2	53	977	28	..	7	11,267			
Madras	7	4	16	18	208	17	58	94	2	3	8	435	1,061	344	1,458	3,531	14,430	86	738	7,323	55	85	993	30,104			
Chingleput	..	..	5	13	606	..	2	38	2	1	2	673	..	..	256	824	16,857	..	5	1,832	51	..	111	19,986			
South Arcot	1	..	10	13	817	..	5	19	2	1	..	862	44	..	283	851	20,571	..	16	1,310	57	13	..	23,145			
North Arcot	..	..	5	31	628	..	7	19	2	..	..	692	..	..	259	1,094	18,068	..	49	1,310	45	..	..	20,825			
Salem	1	..	5	23	535	..	2	21	2	..	..	588	36	..	96	736	12,938	..	4	1,013	34	..	..	14,857			
Tanjore	4	..	18	37	1,208	1	10	54	2	..	3	1,337	407	..	1,023	2,702	33,666	3	120	3,602	51	..	93	41,667			
Madura	1	..	7	39	1,117	..	6	31	3	1	5	1,210	69	..	309	1,328	32,038	..	73	1,406	106	16	283	35,628			
Tinnevely	3	..	8	53	1,262	..	17	171	3	2	2	1,521	148	..	297	1,682	41,754	..	345	5,814	112	120	84	50,356			
Trichinopoly	2	..	4	22	752	..	7	30	2	1	1	821	467	..	701	1,439	17,644	..	66	1,843	44	23	5	22,232			
Coimbatore	1	..	9	31	703	1	3	19	2	2	..	771	98	..	287	1,280	17,617	5	76	1,100	43	31	..	20,532			
Nilgiri	..	..	2	8	25	1	7	3	1	..	..	47	..	..	17	205	1,300	5	70	454	8	..	..	2,059			
Malabar	2	..	11	49	939	1	6	45	5	1	..	1,059	177	..	469	1,886	44,022	6	101	2,065	131	24	..	48,901			
South Canara	2	..	2	15	290	1	2	6	1	..	..	319	98	..	193	868	10,411	7	53	499	14	..	..	12,143			
Godavari	2	..	10	35	831	..	4	46	1	..	..	929	181	..	357	1,540	20,083	..	36	1,968	24	..	..	24,189			
Kistna	2	..	5	35	1,140	..	16	48	3	1	3	1,253	70	..	220	983	24,679	..	56	2,458	113	12	18	28,609			
Total	31	4	143	490	15,077	25	168	707	45	12	25	16,717	2,979	344	7,008	24,363	411,409	119	1,927	37,772	1,104	324	1,594	488,942			

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6. The following statement exhibits districts and divisions ranked according to proportion of pupils to population. It will be observed that the proportion of pupils to population ranged from 1 in 13 (in Madras) to 1 in 136 (in Vizagapatam) against 1 in 14 and 1 in 138 in the respective districts in the previous year. Ten against 12 districts maintained their position in the list. Malabar and Chingleput gained four places each, and Ganjam, Coimbatore and Nellore one place each, while Bellary lost four places, Tanjore two places, and Kistna, Trichinopoly, Madura, North Arcot and Anantapur one place each. As in 1885-86, there were six districts, three of which belong to the second division, in which the proportion was less than one per cent. of the population.

Districts and divisions.	Population.	Scholars connected with the department.		Proportion of pupils to population.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
<i>Districts.</i>					
Madras	405,848	28,238	30,104	1 in 14	1 in 13
Tinnevelly	1,699,747	43,814	50,356	1 „ 39	1 „ 34
Nilgiri	91,034	1,923	2,059	1 „ 47	1 „ 44
Malabar	2,365,035	40,608	48,901	1 „ 58	1 „ 48
Chingleput	981,881	17,047	19,936	1 „ 58	1 „ 49
Tanjore	2,130,883	39,410	41,667	1 „ 54	1 „ 51
Kistna	1,548,480	27,471	28,609	1 „ 56	1 „ 54
Trichinopoly	1,215,033	21,555	22,232	1 „ 56	1 „ 55
Bellary	736,807	13,480	13,205	1 „ 55	1 „ 56
Ganjam	1,749,604	26,880	29,675	1 „ 65	1 „ 59
Madura	2,168,680	33,702	35,625	1 „ 64	1 „ 61
Godavari	1,791,512	23,279	24,189	1 „ 77	1 „ 74
South Arcot	1,814,738	23,119	23,145	1 „ 78	1 „ 78
South Canara	959,514	11,230	12,143	1 „ 85	1 „ 79
Coimbatore	1,657,690	18,281	20,532	1 „ 91	1 „ 81
North Arcot	1,817,814	21,154	20,825	1 „ 86	1 „ 87
Kurnool	709,305	6,918	6,840	1 „ 103	1 „ 104
Salem	1,599,595	14,923	14,857	1 „ 107	1 „ 108
Nellore	1,220,236	10,319	11,267	1 „ 118	1 „ 108
Anantapur	599,889	5,472	5,469	1 „ 110	1 „ 110
Cuddapah	1,121,038	8,968	8,997	1 „ 125	1 „ 125
Vizagapatam	2,485,141	18,051	18,306	1 „ 138	1 „ 136
<i>Divisions.</i>					
Third	2,607,465	55,604	61,307	1 in 47	1 in 43
Fifth	5,998,810	116,926	127,651	1 „ 51	1 „ 47
Sixth	5,328,792	82,362	93,724	1 „ 65	1 „ 57
Eighth	3,339,992	50,750	52,798	1 „ 65	1 „ 63
Seventh	959,514	11,230	12,143	1 „ 85	1 „ 79
First	4,234,745	44,931	47,981	1 „ 94	1 „ 88
Fourth	5,232,147	59,196	58,827	1 „ 88	1 „ 89
Second	3,167,039	35,138	34,511	1 „ 90	1 „ 92

7. The following statement shows the progress of education in relation to the male and female population of school-going age. The percentage under boys varied from 8.4 to 71.3 and that under girls from .6 to 28.2, while in the preceding year it ranged from 8.4 to 66.3 under boys and from .6 to 26.9 under girls. It is noteworthy that, as in the previous year, the lowest percentage under boys appertains to that, as in the previous year, the lowest percentage under girls to Cuddapah, while Madras represents the highest percentages under both boys and girls. The number of boys under instruction has fallen in Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem, whereas in all the districts, except Kurnool, Tanjore and Madura, there has been an increase under girls. I regret to state that female education has as yet made lamentably little progress in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school-going age being less than one. The proportion of boys under instruction to the total male population appreciably improved, being 1 in 36 against 1 in 38, also that of girls under instruction to the total female population, being 1 in 239 against 1 in 265. The relative advance in the number of girls under instruction is a gratifying feature in the year's history.

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Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils.		Percentage.	
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	130,420	132,021	27,961	1,714	21.4	1.3
Vizagapatam	188,228	184,544	15,890	2,416	8.4	1.3
Bellary	56,092	54,429	12,443	762	22.2	1.4
Anantapur	45,818	44,165	5,129	340	11.2	.8
Cuddapah	85,496	82,660	8,501	496	9.9	.6
Kurnool	53,903	52,493	6,464	376	11.9	.7
Nellore	92,300	90,736	9,723	1,544	10.5	1.7
Madras	30,026	30,852	21,413	8,691	71.3	28.2
Chingleput	73,894	73,813	17,195	2,741	23.2	3.7
South Arcot	135,866	136,345	20,852	2,293	15.3	1.7
North Arcot	136,103	136,669	18,632	2,193	13.7	1.6
Salem	116,772	123,167	13,198	1,659	11.3	1.3
Tanjore	153,979	165,578	36,904	4,763	23.9	2.8
Madura	154,906	170,396	33,376	2,252	21.5	1.3
Tinnevely	123,883	131,079	42,037	8,319	33.9	6.3
Trichinopoly	87,965	94,290	19,517	2,715	22.2	2.9
Coimbatore	121,029	127,625	18,508	2,024	15.3	1.5
Nilgiri	7,646	6,009	1,540	519	20.1	8.6
Malabar	176,141	178,614	40,907	7,994	23.2	4.4
South Canara	70,835	73,091	10,554	1,589	14.9	2.2
Godavari	133,345	135,381	19,590	4,599	14.7	3.4
Kistna	117,088	115,184	23,471	5,138	20.05	4.5
Total ...	2,291,735	2,388,541	423,805	65,137	18.5	2.8

8. The annexed table gives the percentages of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age under each great class of the population. The total percentage of boys rose from 17.3 to 18.5, and that of girls from 2.5 to 2.8.

Classes.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	2,745	2,165	3,780	3,186	138	147
Native Christians	48,791	51,254	26,024	12,961	53	25
Muhammadans	142,249	146,444	39,593	4,122	28	3
Hindus—Brahmans	82,667	84,243	61,947	9,720	75	12
Hindus—Vaisyas and Sudras	1,364,712	1,392,866	265,747	31,262	19	2
Hindus—Others	648,212	659,684	26,245	3,783	4	1
Others	2,359	1,885	469	103	20	5
Total ...	2,291,735	2,388,541	423,805	65,137	18.5	2.8

Europeans and Eurasians.—The census number of girls of school-going age is probably incorrect, being unaccountably low as compared with that of boys and girls, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. From Statement I in the appendix, it will be observed that nine districts show decrease in boys and seven in girls, against seven and nine, respectively, in the previous year. In Nellore and Coimbatore, there was a decline under both boys and girls. The number of girls under instruction in Madras fell from 1,860 to 1,799, which is, I believe, due to the migration of parents to other parts of the country in search of employment.

Native Christians.—There was an increase under this head also: but in Vizagapatam, Godavari and Nellore, the numbers declined under both boys and girls. There was a decrease under boys in Ganjam, North Arcot and Trichinopoly, and a decrease under girls in Kistna, Anantapur, Kurnool, Madura and Nilgiri.

Muhammadans.—It is highly satisfactory to note that there was a large advance under Muhammadans also, and that it was relatively greater than under any other head. As in the preceding year, Malabar shows the largest increase, the numbers having risen from 6,941 to 12,745 under boys and from 912 to 2,196 under girls. This result is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the operation of the Government order, making payment of grants to Mappilla schools a Provincial charge, and shows how ready the response in regard to education is when the

outlay is certain and liberal. In the rapidly-changing feeling of the people in regard to elementary education on native methods, the extension of elementary education is now mainly a matter of finance. There are multitudes of children ready to be taught if the Government will bear a considerable portion of the charge for teaching. Every year the country is growing more and more fit for a complete system of village education through the agency of village panchayets.

Hindus—Brahmans.—The percentage under boys rose from 73 to 75 and that under girls from 11 to 12. In seven districts there was, however, a decrease in the number of boys, and in five districts a decrease in the number of girls. The percentage of Brahman children under instruction to the population of school-going age is greater than under any other class except Europeans and Eurasians, but the pupils are younger.

Hindus—Vaisyas and Sudras.—The number of boys under instruction rose from 252,923 to 265,747 and that of girls from 28,621 to 31,262. It is, however, to be noted that the percentage of pupils under instruction to population of school-going age is still small. This section of the community represents the bulk of the rural population. Eight districts declined in boys and three in girls. In Vizagapatam and South Arcot there was a decrease in both boys and girls.

Hindus—Others.—There was an advance under this head also, the number of boys under instruction having risen from 23,424 to 26,245 and that of girls from 3,243 to 3,783.

Others.—Under this head only there was a decline in both boys and girls. The percentage of boys under instruction fell from 44 to 20 and that of girls from 11 to 5. This large decrease, however, is not to be regretted, as it is probably the result of a more correct classification.

9. Statement No. II in the appendix shows by districts the distribution of pupils in Arts colleges and secondary and primary schools according to their nationality. The number of European and Eurasian boys in colleges fell from 36 to 29; in secondary schools there was a decline in both boys and girls, while in primary schools the numbers rose considerably. Under Native Christians, colleges and primary schools advanced in numbers; in secondary schools, the number of boys fell from 5,573 to 5,370, while that of girls rose by four. Under Muhammadans, Vaisyas and Sudras, there was an improvement throughout. The large increase in the number of Muhammadan girls in secondary schools—from 40 to 162—is encouraging. There were no less than 120 girls of this class in secondary schools in the Kistna district alone. The number of Brahman boys rose in all classes of institutions, while under girls there was a decrease in secondary schools which is to be regretted. Under “Hindus—Others” also, there was a decline in girls in secondary schools. There were only three children of “Others” in colleges against eight in the previous year. Except in boys in secondary schools, the decline was general under this class.

Distribution of pupils according to wealth.

10. The annexed table gives the classification of pupils according to the wealth of their parents:—

Classes of institutions.	Richer classes.		Middle classes.		Poorer classes.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In colleges	93	...	2,291	4	934	1
In secondary schools	1,257	247	22,774	4,763	32,330	9,114
In primary do.	2,536	556	52,429	9,597	306,551	40,443
In special do.	24	3	645	152	1,941	258
Total ...	3,910	805	78,139	14,516	341,756	49,816
In 1885-86 ...	3,583	842	72,538	12,407	320,919	45,548

Advance will be noted throughout, except in girls belonging to the richer classes. While the number of pupils of the richer classes rose by 7 per cent., that

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of pupils of the middle and poorer classes rose by 9 and 7 per cent., respectively. In the previous year, the increase under the three classes was 25, 3 and 6 per cent., respectively.

Seventy-two per cent. of the college pupils were of the richer and middle classes. The proportion of children of the richer classes in colleges fell from 1 in 28 to 1 in 36. There were 5 girls in the senior department of the Medical college, of whom 4 belonged to the middle classes and 1 to the poorer classes.

In secondary schools the children of the poorer classes fell from 58 to 57 per cent. under boys and from 67 to 65 per cent. under girls. The percentage of boys of the poorer classes in primary schools was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 85, while that of girls fell from 81 to 80. In special schools, about 27 per cent. of the children were represented by the richer and middle classes. There were only 2 girls of the richer classes against 15 in the preceding year. As observed by Government in their order, dated 4th March 1887, No. 111, Education, much reliance can hardly be placed on these returns for some time to come.

Distribution of pupils according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

11. The following is a summary of pupils classified according to the chief occupation of their parents or guardians:—

Classification of pupils according to occupation.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total, 1885-86.
Officials	20,532	7,003	27,535	25,790
Petty officials and menial servants ...	35,935	8,493	44,428	43,829
Traders	68,332	10,008	78,340	73,482
Landholders	193,969	20,016	213,985	196,306
Artizans	29,302	4,973	34,275	31,652
Coolies	54,054	9,256	63,310	58,858
Mendicants	6,821	1,162	7,983	6,916
Others	14,860	4,226	19,086	19,004
Total	423,805	65,137	488,942	455,837

The number of girls of mendicants and "others" declined. As in the previous year, the bulk of the increase was under landholders. It is very encouraging to note the steady advance of the children of the trader, the artizan and of the cooly classes.

12. The following statement shows the race and sex of pupils for the last two years and the proportion of pupils to population. The proportion rose under Hindus, Native Christians and Muhammadans, while it remained stationary under Europeans and Eurasians. The increase in the proportion of Muhammadan pupils to population is relatively greater than under any other head as stated elsewhere. On the 31st March last, there was 1 pupil in 63 persons against 1 in 68 on the corresponding date in 1885-86 and 1 in 72 in 1884-85.

Race.	1885-86.			1886-87.			Population.	Proportion of pupils to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1885-86.	1886-87.
Hindus	336,366	40,800	377,166	353,939	44,765	398,704	27,027,110	1 in 72	1 in 68
Native Christians ...	25,208	12,211	37,419	26,024	12,961	38,985	666,967	" 18	" 17
Muhammadans	30,715	2,460	33,165	39,593	4,122	43,715	1,924,625	" 58	" 44
Europeans and Eurasians.	3,704	3,132	6,836	3,780	3,186	6,966	32,733	" 5	" 5
Others	1,047	204	1,251	469	108	577	1,217,069	" 972	" 1,228
Total	397,040	58,797	455,837	423,805	65,137	488,942	30,868,504	" 68	" 63

13. An analysis of pupils according to the languages studied by them is given in the following statement. It will be observed that there was a decline under boys in English, Sanskrit, Latin and Telugu. Except in Persian, which none of the girls studied during the year under report against 11 in 1885-86, there was an increase throughout under girls.

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The very great increase in the number of boys and girls studying Arabic is due to the increase in the number of Mappilla pupils in Malabar. But probably some of the pupils now returned as reading Arabic were returned in the previous year as reading Malayalam.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
English	72,563	72,016	6,000	6,493
Sanskrit	6,572	6,267	12	15
Arabic	2,108	12,320	358	2,317
Persian	634	643	11	75
Latin	1,406	1,236	...	...
Greek	1	2	...	...
Tamil	199,147	215,626	29,847	32,167
Telugu	117,263	116,824	17,357	18,857
Malayalam	34,762	40,976	5,434	7,649
Canarese	17,762	18,065	1,375	1,661
Hindustani	5,644	7,179	1,317	1,562
Uriya	14,277	17,108	280	324
Tulu	92	1,537	73	89

14. The following table gives particulars of pupils, male and female, that remained unprotected from small-pox at the close of the past two years. The percentage of unprotected boys fell from 14 to 13, and that of unprotected girls from 16 to 11. Of the 108 unprotected pupils in special schools, 98 belonged to the School of Arts.

Institutions.	Unprotected boys.		Unprotected girls.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Colleges	2,436	1,971	985	770
Secondary schools ...	52,771	55,135	8,550	6,405
Primary schools	37	103	...	1
Special schools	...	...	...	...
Total	55,244	57,209	9,535	7,176

15. The figures in the margin give the number of schools and scholars in municipalities and rural circles. In municipalities, the number of schools rose by 9 per cent., against 7 in the preceding year and the attendance by 8.6 per cent. against 6 in 1885-86. In rural circles, on the other hand, the number of schools advanced by 3.7 per cent. and the attendance by 6.8 per cent. against 2 and 6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Municipalities	1,985	2,165	111,460	121,097
Rural Circles	14,029	14,552	344,377	367,845

The average strength of each school in municipalities, as well as in rural circles, remained almost the same as in the preceding year, viz., 56 and 25 respectively. It is noteworthy that, as in the previous year, about one-eighth of the schools in the Presidency were situated in municipal towns and about one-fourth of the total number of pupils belonged to schools in municipalities. Statement III in the appendix gives the number of schools and scholars in each municipality. The number of boys rose from 86,944 to 95,176 and that of girls from 24,516 to 25,921. In twenty municipalities, however, the number of boys declined and no less than seventeen municipalities had fewer girls under instruction than in the previous year. The reasons for this decrease are not evident but the decrease in the number of pupils in schools furnishing returns to the Department is no indication of actual decrease in the number of children under instruction. The percentage of male pupils in municipalities to the total number of male pupils under instruction rose from 21.9 to 22.5, while that of girls fell from 42 to 39.8. It is, however, to be noted that female education has advanced relatively in rural circles. The

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percentage of boys in municipalities to the male population of school-going age rose from 68.2 to 71.04, whereas that of girls remained stationary. Thirty-six municipalities against 35 in 1885-86 had under instruction 1,000 pupils and upwards. The number of municipal towns having more than 10 per cent. of the girls of school-going age at school rose from 41 to 44. In only ten municipalities, as in the previous year, were more than 25 per cent. of the girls of school-going age under instruction.

School fees.

16. The usual summary showing the income from fees for the past ten years is given below :—

Year.	Government institutions.		Institutions under the management of Local Boards and Committees under control of Government.		Public institutions under private management and private institutions.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.
1877-78	10,993	Rs. 1,22,068	26,903	Rs. 30,160	217,913	Rs. 4,69,747	255,809	Rs. 6,21,975
1878-79	11,279	1,33,921	29,688	34,189	196,871	4,80,193	237,838	6,48,303
1879-80	11,304	1,32,810	39,765	40,318	217,310	5,18,599	268,379	6,91,727
1880-81	11,668	1,42,488	39,548	40,804	276,592	6,40,022	327,808	8,28,814
1881-82	12,141	1,47,576	43,585	47,349	337,957	7,50,580	393,683	9,45,505
1882-83	11,936	1,62,299	48,507	58,626	385,881	8,22,687	446,324	18,43,612
1883-84	10,297	1,77,040	48,225	66,826	389,264	8,93,762	447,786	11,57,628
1884-85	8,598	1,50,001	48,792	1,33,065	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140
1885-86	8,908	1,29,034	49,584	1,62,174	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042
1886-87	9,031	1,25,709	52,346	1,79,418	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114

The increase in the number of pupils attending colleges and schools, the introduction of the new scheme of fees from 1st January 1887, and the preference given in the revised Grant-in-aid Code to results schools in which fees are regularly levied, led to an increase of over one lakh and twenty-two thousand rupees in the fee revenue realized in all classes of institutions taken together. Some allowance, however, should be made for the fact that under the new scheme the proportionate payment of fees in the first three months of a term is greater than under the old scheme. In 1879-80, the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 6,91,727 only and in 1886-87 to Rs. 14,22,114, that is, the income has risen by 106 per cent. in seven years. This compares favorably with the advance in attendance during the interval, viz., 82 per cent. A general comparison of the kind, however, is somewhat misleading, as the vast majority of village scholars probably do not pay a much higher average rate of fee now than they did two years ago. The increase in rate is mainly under colleges and secondary schools.

Government institutions yielded, on the whole, Rs. 3,325 less than in the previous year, and this is mainly due to the transfer of certain Government high schools to the management of Municipal Councils in the course of 1885-86 and 1886-87, and also to the abolition of the Cuddalore college and the school department of the Rajahmundry college early in 1886. The fact that the income in Government institutions has remained almost stationary for ten years is due to the fact that whilst the number of elementary hill schools and of girls' schools has increased considerably, all the paying Government secondary schools and several second-grade colleges have been transferred to local bodies or been closed. The board institutions show an increase of over Rs. 17,000 in fees. The vast increase during the decade, nearly 500 per cent. in the income of this class of schools, is due to the compulsory levy of fees in such schools, to the raising of the rates, and to the transfer of Government schools, realizing large incomes from fees. As in the case of attendance, the bulk of the additional income appertained to institutions under private management. Of the total increase, Rs. 30,595, which forms more than a fourth part, appear under private schools, among which are included several important schools not conforming to the fee regulations of the department and consequently not treated by the department as "public" institutions for statistical purposes.

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There was no appreciable improvement in the amount of fees, viewed as the average contribution by each pupil.

Attendance and fees in the different classes of institutions.

17. The next table compares the attendance and the fee income of the different classes of institutions :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.				Board.			
	Attendance.		Fees.		Attendance.		Fees.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Arts colleges	899	919	Rs. 49,690	Rs. 50,595	39	36	Rs. 475	Rs. 1,678
Professional colleges	339	344	33,098	36,682	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys	1,092	874	38,630	26,234	2,705	2,372	43,260	53,023
Lower do.	176	210	853	1,193	8,887	8,199	77,499	76,270
Secondary schools for girls	1,841	1,765	960	1,545	351	127	276	489
Primary schools for boys	1,974	1,950	428	398	35,187	38,295	40,664	47,666
Do. for girls	1,807	2,108	50	429	1,541	1,908	...	292
Special schools	780	861	5,325	8,633	874	914	...	...
Total	8,908	9,031	1,29,034	1,25,709	49,584	52,346	1,62,174	1,79,418

Classes of institutions.	Aided.				Unaided and private.	
	Attendance.		Fees.		Attendance.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Arts colleges	1,483	1,753	Rs. 60,278	Rs. 81,525	267	271
Professional colleges	15,213	15,655	2,74,952	2,80,891	3,932	5,453
Upper secondary schools for boys	16,307	18,250	1,26,173	1,21,481	6,327	5,088
Lower do.	10,662	10,534	36,476	39,667	877	1,145
Secondary schools for girls	220,877	213,815	2,72,469	2,77,238	100,401	132,118
Primary schools for boys	13,795	16,737	5,548	5,642	6,340	5,499
Do. for girls	625	1,180	212	2,790	239	67
Special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	278,962	277,924	7,76,108	8,09,234	118,383	149,641

Classes of institutions.	Unaided and private—continued.		Total.			
	Fees.		Attendance.		Fees.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Arts colleges	Rs. 9,705	Rs. 13,180	2,688	2,979	Rs. 1,20,148	Rs. 1,46,978
Professional colleges	...	...	339	344	33,098	36,682
Upper secondary schools for boys	62,403	88,164	22,942	24,854	4,19,245	4,48,312
Lower do.	29,479	33,062	31,697	31,747	2,34,004	2,32,006
Secondary schools for girls	402	910	13,731	13,571	38,114	42,611
Primary schools for boys	1,29,376	1,71,162	353,439	386,178	4,42,937	4,96,464
Do. for girls	1,104	1,275	23,483	26,247	6,702	7,688
Special schools	257	...	2,518	3,022	5,794	11,423
Total	2,32,726	3,07,753	455,837	488,942	13,00,042	14,22,114

Fees in Arts Colleges rose from Rs. 1,20,148 to Rs. 1,46,978, or by 22 per cent. against 11 per cent. increase in attendance, and every class of institutions is credited with an increase. The Government colleges show an advance of Rs. 905 only, but the actual increase will be found to exceed Rs. 2,000 if the figures of the closed colleges for the past two years be left out of account. The large improvement in the strength of the Law class attached to the Presidency College brought about an increase of over Rs. 3,500 in the fee revenue of Professional colleges. The fee income of the Government upper-secondary schools shows a diminution of Rs. 12,396, but

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of this sum Rs. 11,323 appertain to institutions transferred to Local Boards or abolished. There was a slight fall in the fees of the existing schools also, which is due to a fall, temporary I trust, in the attendance of some of the institutions on the introduction of the new school fee notification. The Board upper-secondary schools yielded nearly Rs. 10,000 more than in the previous year. The increase would have been greater but for the fall in the attendance of the high departments of these schools also when the new fee scheme came into force. Aided upper-secondary schools show an increase of nearly Rs. 6,000, which is mainly due to the transfer of the Free Church Mission high school, attached to the Madras Christian College, to the list of aided schools and that of the Hindu high school, Triplicane, to the list of unaided schools. But for these transfers, the fee income would have shown a decrease of about Rs. 10,000, which must also be attributed to the fee scheme, especially to the fact that some large institutions relinquished Government aid, rather than submit to the new scheme. Unaided and private schools, on the other hand, show a very large increase—from Rs. 62,403 to Rs. 88,164. The establishment of several "adventure" high schools not observing the fee regulations had the effect of drawing away a large number of pupils from aided and Government or board institutions, and this accounts for this increase. The lower-secondary schools for boys show, on the whole, a decrease which is however confined to the board and aided schools. The adoption of the different rates of fees for the several classes composing the middle departments of schools accounts in part for this fall, as third classes are generally more numerous than the lower-fourth and the lower-fourth than the upper-fourth classes, and consequently the additional receipts realized in the upper-fourth classes from the enhanced rate of fee in those classes could not compensate managers for the loss in the fee income of the third classes resulting from adopting the new rate of the notification. Exact statistics of attendance in the several classes of the middle schools are not available. All other classes of institutions, especially those for primary schools for boys, gave a larger amount of fees than in the previous year. The increased receipts from the primary schools for boys alone exceeded half a lakh of rupees, but the figures under this head are always more or less unsatisfactory, and the great bulk of the payment is in village schools, in which no accurate accounts are kept, especially those not yet receiving aid. Still there is no reason to doubt that as there was improved attendance in these schools, and as the year was a prosperous one in most parts of the country, there was a material increase in the revenues of these schools.

Relative cost of Government, board and aided institutions for boys.

18. The percentage of fees to total cost and cost to Government of educating each pupil in Government, board, and aided institutions for boys are compared in the annexed table:—

Institutions.	Department.	Government.				Department.	Aided.			
		Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Average cost to Government per pupil.		Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Average cost to Government per pupil.
Arts colleges	Under the management of the department.	Rs. 2,07,056	Rs. 50,595	24.4	Rs. A. P. 185 13 2	College School	Rs. 2,34,377	Rs. 81,525	34.8	Rs. A. P. 87 3 10
		18,801	14,219	75.6	17 7 11		2,06,153	1,29,593	62.9	3 6 2
	Under the management of local boards	2,25,857	64,814	28.7	140 7 3	College School	8,284	1,678	51.1	79 14 3
		5,506	4,157	75.5	2 15 1		8,790	5,835	66.4	14 12 6
Upper secondary schools for boys.	Under the management of the department	23,860	12,015	50.4	23 4 2	College School	4,40,530	2,11,118	47.9	10 0 2
	Under the management of local boards	77,614	48,740	62.8	5 3 4		2,85,894	1,51,298	53.0	4 13 9
	Under the management of other committees—Lawrence Asylum	6,885	1,193	17.3	29 5 5		2,68,266	1,21,461	45.3	2 4 8
Lower secondary schools for boys.	Under the management of the department	1,31,092	73,744	55.9	1 7 4	College School	94,406	2,643	2.8	108 13 10
	Under the management of local boards	13,725	398	2.9	7 4 7		2,37,029	47,868	20.1	0 5 5
Primary schools for boys.	Under the management of local boards	2,37,029	47,868	20.1	0 5 5	...	7,10,338	2,77,238	39.03	0 3 5

In Government colleges, the percentage of fees to total cost fell in both the college and the school departments—in the college departments from 27.0 to 24.4 and in the school departments from 76.2 to 75.6. In the former case the decrease was the result of the reorganization of all the first-grade colleges towards the close of 1885-86 and in 1886-87. The very large expenditure of over Rs. 10,000 in connection with the apparatus procured for the Presidency, Kumbakonam, and Rajahmundry colleges to afford instruction in the science branches according to the new B.A. curriculum of the University also accounts for the comparatively enhanced cost of the college departments in 1886-87. In the school departments, the decrease is .6 per cent. only, which is due to a decline in the attendance of the Madura and Calicut high schools and also to the abolition of the Cuddalore college on the 31st December 1886. As a consequence of the fall in the proportion of fee income, the cost of educating each pupil in the Government colleges rose from Rs. 154-0-4 and Rs. 8-7-11 to Rs. 185-13-2 and Rs. 17-7-11 in the college and school departments, respectively, or Rs. 182-1-8 and Rs. 13-0-1 if the Cuddalore college be left out of account as a closed institution. Taking both departments together, the proportion of fees to total cost fell from 32.0 to 28.7, while the cost per pupil rose from Rs. 108-10-10 to Rs. 140-7-3 or Rs. 136-8-5 if the figures of the Cuddalore college be omitted.

In aided colleges, the percentage of fees in the college departments rose from 32.2 to 34.8, but that of the school departments fell from 64.6 to 62.9. The decrease in the school classes is probably due to a temporary diminution in the attendance of certain schools in consequence of the Fee Notification. The cost to Government of educating each pupil in the college department rose from Rs. 35-0-6 to Rs. 37-3-10, but in the schools attached to colleges it fell from Rs. 4-1-4 to Rs. 3-6-2. Taking both departments together, the proportion of fee income rose from 46.9 to 47.9, while the cost to Government per pupil fell from Rs. 10-10-1 to Rs. 10-0-2.

Upper secondary schools of every description show a smaller percentage of fees to total cost, and the Government and board institutions an increase in the cost to Government per head. In aided high schools, there was a fall of 18 pies per pupil in the cost to Government.

As regards lower secondary schools, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of fee income to total cost under board and aided institutions. But the cost to Government fell from Rs. 2-1-0 to Rs. 1-7-4 in the former class of institutions, while it rose from Rs. 1-13-9 to Rs. 2-4-7 in aided schools. The figures relating to departmental schools show a marked variation compared with those of the previous year.

Coming to primary schools, it will be observed that the percentage of fees to total cost fell in departmental schools, but rose in board and aided institutions. The cost to Government decreased from 8 annas 3 pies to 5 annas 5 pies in the board, and from 4 annas 10 pies to 3 annas 5 pies in the aided schools. The reduction in the cost to Government in aided primary schools is a satisfactory feature.

19. The percentages of fees to total cost in the Government, board, and aided colleges are given in the following table:—

TABLE.						Percentage of fees to cost, 1886-87.				Percentage of fees to cost, 1885-86.
Colleges.						Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	
GOVERNMENT.										
First Grade.						29.8	...	...	29.8	36.9
Kumbakonam ...	...	...	...	...	...	21.1	...	...	21.1	20.7
Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	...	...	14.6	...	...	14.6	20.5
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...					
Second Grade.						93.5	71.8	...	85.7	62.8
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	66.4	75.1	...	70.2	67.7
Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	47.7	92.1	...	67.4	55.3
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	16.5	80.6	...	38.8	36.2
Berhampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	17.7	45.6	...	28.9	47.6
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...					

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Colleges.	Percentage of fees to cost, 1886-87.				Percentage of fees to cost, 1885-86.
	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	
BOARD.					
Municipal college, Salem	51.1	75.5	...	66.4	65.2
AIDED.					
First Grade.					
S.P.G. college, Trichinopoly	43.7	94.4	57.1	60.5	74.8
Christian college, Madras	49.2	70.7	...	56.0	43.7
S.P.G. college, Tanjore	35.3	66.7	...	50.7	56.7
Doveton Protestant college	12.6	50.7	72.4	36.0	28.1
St. Joseph's college, Trichinopoly	22.2	81.7	81.3	35.7	50.4
Caldwell college, Tuticorin	15.9	24.8	...	19.0	25.0
Second Grade.					
Hindu college, Tinnevely	83.1	109.9	86.3	98.5	78.6
Coimbatore college	76.4	71.5	78.5	74.0	76.1
Wesleyan Mission college, Rayapet	22.9	66.1	89.2	62.4	50.8
St. Joseph's college, Cuddalore	40.5	61.2	84.2	56.6	57.8
Pithápuram Rajah's college, Cocanada	25.5	77.0	...	53.2	53.5
Church of Scotland Mission college, Madras	69.9	53.3	33.3	51.1	47.6
Hindu college, Vizagapatam	42.0	47.4	...	45.7	51.1
C.M.S. college, Tinnevely	39.4	56.3	28.1	45.2	62.9
St. Aloysius' college, Mangalore	24.8	57.6	...	44.3	35.2
Wesleyan Mission college, Negapatam	22.3	61.3	43.1	41.4	44.8
St. Mary's college, Madras	5.7	54.0	29.7	40.6	37.7
Lutheran Mission college, Tranquebar	18.9	59.9	...	38.9	34.1
Noble college, Masulipatam	19.3	37.0	...	28.4	29.7

Of the Government first-grade colleges, Rajahmundry shows a slight improvement, while in the Presidency and Kumbakonam colleges there was a considerable fall in the percentage. The Government second-grade colleges, on the other hand, show more or less advance, excepting the Cuddalore college abolished in the course of the year.

With the exception of the Madras Christian and Doveton colleges, all the aided first-grade colleges show a lower percentage of fees to cost than in the previous year. Of the eleven aided second-grade colleges in the last report, only four show a better percentage, while in seven colleges there was more or less decrease.

Of the second-grade colleges, only one, viz., the Noble college, Masulipatam, did not meet a third of its cost from fees.

20. Similar particulars regarding upper secondary schools for boys are furnished in the subjoined table. In two Board schools, the fees covered the whole cost, but both of these are newly-formed schools. Thirty-one out of 48 aided high schools met a moiety of their cost from fees against 41 out of 59 in the previous year.

High schools.						Percentage of fees to total cost, 1886-87.			Percentage of fees to total cost, 1885-86.
						Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total of both departments.	
Government.									
Chittoor High school	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	13.002	51.4	55.2
Saidāpet do.	...	...	...	...	...	49.9	...	49.9	50.2
Madrasa-i-Azam	...	...	...	...	...	20.4	...	20.04	17.5
Board.									
Villupuram Board High school	...	...	...	...	...	96.6	137.4	103.5	...
Bimalipetam Municipal High school	...	...	...	...	...	102.8	...	102.8	...
Dhāraspuram Board do.	...	...	...	...	...	97.2	...	97.2	...
Udamalpet do.	...	...	...	...	...	90.9	...	90.9	86.1
Wālaipet Municipal High school	...	...	...	...	...	92.5	70.4	89.7	105.5
Anantapur do.	...	...	...	...	...	77.4	160.4	83.3	86.2
Cannanore do.	...	...	...	...	...	83.7	74.2	82.9	70.7
Anakāpalle do.	...	...	...	...	...	74.8	114.08	81.8	73.5
Chicacole High school	...	...	...	...	...	77.9	...	77.9	58.2
Māyavaram Municipal High school	...	...	...	...	...	73.01	83.4	74.9	96.02
Tiruvālar Board do.	...	...	...	...	...	70.1	...	70.1	93.5

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High schools.	Percentage of fees to total cost, 1886-87.			Percentage of fees to total cost, 1885-86.
	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total of both departments.	
Board—continued.				
Karúr Municipal High school	60.5	...	60.5	78.4
Bellary do.	56.1	60.2	56.7	68.04
Amalápuram Board High school	56.02	50.6	55.6	76.5
Guntúr High school	46.4	...	46.4	73.8
Kurucól Municipal High school	41.0	66.6	45.6	46.6
Pálghat do.	41.02	...	41.02	51.4
Cuddapah do.	42.3	12.4	37.9	63.3
Tellicherry do.	34.7	48.2	36.0	55.9
Aided.				
Narásapur Taylor school	91.7	...	91.7	67.1
Madura Native High school	91.6	60.1	89.0	83.2
Kumbakónam Town school	88.6	...	88.6	76.8
Black Town High school	89.6	76.4	87.1	...
Kolongód Rajah's school	85.9	93.9	86.8	89.5
Bellary Wardlaw Institution	83.2	95.4	84.8	91.4
Cannanore school	86.4	74.6	84.0	70.7
Nellore F.C.M. school	93.6	47.7	82.3	80.2
Periyakulam Hindu school	79.9	...	79.9	95.2
Salem London Mission school	73.8	100	76.7	51.7
Chingleput F.C.M. school	90.4	...	72.1	54.8
Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's school	68.5	104.5	71.6	75.1
Bishop Corrie's Grammar school	68.4	79.03	68.2	67.8
Dindigul Hindu school	67.8	...	67.8	63.9
Mannárgudi Native school	66.5	...	66.5	71.5
Conjeeveram F.C.M. school	65.9	...	65.9	63.1
Coimbatore Native High school	62.2	77.6	64.1	66.8
Ramnád S.P.G. school	63.9	...	63.9	63.7
Hindu High school, Masulipatam	62.8	...	62.8	81.4
Tiruvallúr F.C.M. school	49.7	87.4	58.2	70.3
Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission school	57.4	...	57.4	46.1
Madura American Mission High school	57.3	51.8	57.3	65.9
Negapatam St. Antony's school	58.6	...	56.5	55.1
Rajahmundry A.L.M. school	56.5	39.04	56.3	57.9
Cochin St. Joseph's school	58.8	...	54.8	...
Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's school	54.8	...	54.7	48.3
Tellicherry Parsi Results school	56.7	43.4	54.7	52.9
Vepery S.P.G. school	55.9	48.6	53.3	52.7
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission school	50.0	67.1	51.9	66.9
Coimbatore London Mission school	50.7	58.6	48.2	60.3
Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's school	59.8	...	47.8	48.5
St. Thomé seminary, Mylapore	44.6	35.4	46.9	55.5
St. Thomas' Mount Wesleyan Mission school	49.5	88.1	46.9	61.2
Madras London Mission school	42.2	40.6	46.4	47.0
Palamcottah C.M.S. school	49.2	57.9	43.2	30.3
Bezváda do.	44.4	65.0	41.6	34.4
Madurantakam Wesleyan Mission school	42.5	32.0	41.1	36.7
Coimbatore Roman Catholic school	43.6	...	38.6	23.2
Calicut B.G.M. school	41.1	62.9	35.7	53.7
Pithápuram Samasthanam High school	29.0	...	34.1	33.9
Ongole American Baptist Mission school	35.7	49.04	33.2	70.0
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school	31.3	29.5	31.0	64.8
Ootacamund Brecks Memorial school	3.05	17.5	28.08	26.8
Ellore C.M.S. school	40.6	28.02	26.9	21.7
Sivaganga Zemindari High school	28.03	...	26.3	38.2
Alwar-Tirunagari S.P.G. school	26.9	...	26.8	55.0
Harris High school, Rayapet	26.5	25.7	20.5	14.3
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' school	26.8	19.7	9.1	14.08
	20.8	...		
	7.6	15.7		

21. A list of institutions on the salary grant system in which fees and grants exceeded the total cost is given here—

Institutions.	Grants.	Fees.	Total receipts.	Total cost.	Excess or profit.	Excess in 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
S.P.G. High school, Ramnad	2,619	3,788	6,407	5,925	482	676
Hindu college, Tinnevely	249	10,421	10,670	10,576	94	...
Tondaimandalam A.V. school, Madras	61	5,727	5,788	5,739	49	...
Middle school, Kapiesthalam	53	870	923	874	49	...
Coimbatore college	4,374	12,449	16,823	16,819	4	744

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There was a further decrease from 12 to 5 in the number of schools that yielded a profit and the amount of profit was also trifling. The retrenchment of grants under contemplation will still further reduce the list next year.

22. The expenditure on grants-in-aid to public institutions under private management is noted below for the past ten years. The total outlay fell from Rs. 7,69,667 in 1885-86 to Rs. 6,71,330, in 1886-87 showing a fall of about Rs. 98,000, of which Rs. 60,000 appertained to grants from Local funds. The gradual decrease since 1882-83 in the aid to private effort given by District Boards is noteworthy. The decrease of grants from Provincial funds is wholly due to the stoppage of payment of results grants in March 1887, as the budget allotment was found inadequate to meet the demands of the year.

Years.	Payments made from			Total.	Years.	Payments made from			Total.
	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.			Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	
1877-78	Rs. 2,81,895	Rs. 1,78,184	Rs. 34,427	Rs. 4,94,506	1882-83	Rs. 3,11,285	Rs. 3,01,099	Rs. 59,115	Rs. 6,71,499
1878-79	2,68,986	1,39,026	25,005	4,33,017	1883-84	3,17,258	2,83,095	74,926	6,75,279
1879-80	2,61,292	1,10,741	24,057	3,96,090	1884-85	3,65,801	2,76,938	1,01,677	7,44,416
1880-81	2,32,950	1,78,467	34,899	4,46,316	1885-86	4,05,686	2,59,100	1,04,881	7,69,667
1881-82	2,51,204	2,58,819	43,768	5,48,791	1886-87	3,81,013	1,99,100	91,217	6,71,330

Classification of the grant-in-aid expenditure from Provincial funds.

23. Particulars of the outlay on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds are given below :—

Grants.	1885-86.	1886-87.
<i>I—Grants for salaries to schools under private management.</i>		
Grants for salaries and house-rent and fees for poor European and Eurasian children	Rs. 1,92,634	Rs. 1,99,179
Furniture, book, and apparatus grants	8,634	6,055
Scholarship grants	14,032	11,745
Building grants	30,885	24,416
Results grants	1,45,389	1,22,187
Grants for feeding and clothing in European schools	14,112	17,451
Total	4,05,686	3,81,013
<i>II—Other charges.</i>		
Salary, scholarship and results grants to District Board schools	57,186	47,117
Do. do. to Municipal schools	9,444	17,843
Grants to eleemosynary schools not under inspection	1,588	1,481
Total	68,218	66,441
Grand Total	4,73,904	4,47,454

The expenditure on salary grants shows an increase of Rs. 6,545 on the whole. The bulk of the increase appertained to boys' schools, including technical schools. There was an increase of over Rs. 3,000 in the outlay on feeding and clothing grants to European schools, due chiefly to grants having been drawn in arrears in 1886-87. Under results grants, there was a decrease of Rs. 22,740, but this is the result of stoppage of payments on certifying memoranda during the greater portion of March 1887. There would have been a decided increase had all the grants earned been paid.

An aggregate amount of Rs. 47,117 was paid to district boards by way of salary, scholarship and other grants against Rs. 57,186 in the previous year. The Accountant-General shows an outlay of Rs. 36,655 only, but he has debited to schools under private management certain grants given in Board schools, especially all results grants paid to masters in schools in which the Board allowed them to appropriate a portion of the grants earned from Provincial funds. The departmental returns show the entire grants under Board schools.

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Grants paid to municipalities amounted, on the whole, to Rs. 17,346. The Accountant-General has shown the expenditure as Rs. 11,202 only, which is also due to certain erroneous debits.

To Government girls' schools and the Muhammadan schools in Madras on the salary-results system, results grants amounting to Rs. 991 were paid during the year, which the Accountant-General has debited to "grants-in-aid," though in the departmental budget the item is provided for under "Government schools." Thus, the entire outlay on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds was Rs. 4,47,454 as follows :—

	RS.
Amount debited to grants-in-aid in the Accountant-General's books, including net cost of Municipal High Schools	4,11,790
Amount debited to adjusting heads	36,655
	4,48,445
Deduct results grants to Government schools on the salary-results system	991
	4,47,454

24. Statement No. IV in the Appendix gives particulars regarding attendance in and grants drawn by salary grant schools under private management during 1886-87. It will be observed from this statement that grants were given to 101 institutions for boys and to 115 institutions for girls and that the aggregate attendance in boys' schools was 19,574 and in girls' schools 8,276.

The entire expenditure on salary and rent grants to boys' schools was Rs. 1,36,488, giving an average annual grant of Rs. 1,351.4 per institution and Rs. 6.9 per pupil. The salary and rent grants to girls' schools amounted to Rs. 62,691, giving an average annual grant to each institution of Rs. 545 and of Rs. 7.5 per pupil. The figures of 1885-86 against this item included grants for fees for poor European and Eurasian children paid for 1884-85. The fees were discontinued from 1st April 1885.

The entire grant to boys' schools (7,553) was Rs. 1,46,106 and to girls' schools (613) Rs. 1,27,958, giving an average grant for each boys' school of Rs. 19.3 and for each girls' school of Rs. 208.7, or Rs. .6 and Rs. 4.9, respectively per pupil.

25. The receipts of the University aggregated Rs. 1,61,120-8-7 and the charges Rs. 1,30,428-1-0. At the close of the year under report, the University fee fund had cash amounting to Rs. 32,714-3-0 in its favor, in addition to the investment on Government promissory notes amounting to Rs. 40,000.

26. The income from fees from the candidates for the School Management examination amounted to Rs. 809, while the charges incurred on account of the examination aggregated Rs. 102.

27. The expenditure on ordinary and annual repairs to school-houses carried out departmentally during the year amounted to Rs. 5,112.

28. The outlay on educational buildings by the Public Works Department aggregated Rs. 90,842-0-2 as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Original works and improvements above Rs. 1,000	84,154	10	4
Minor original works, deducting recoveries	2,443	10	10
Repairs costing above Rs. 1,000	1,651	8	7
Minor repairs	2,592	2	5
Total	90,842	0	2

The important original works and repairs executed during 1886-87 were—

	RS.	A.	P.
Latrine of the Senate House, Chepak ...	2,541	13	1
Improvements to the College of Engineering ...	29,281	7	8
Rebuilding out-houses attached to the quarters of the Principal, College of Engineering...	1,441	1	7
Completing the upper story of the College of Agriculture ...	16,095	14	1
New building for the Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund ...	21,749	8	8
Improvements to the Government School-house at Arcot ...	1,044	13	3
Purchase of a building for the Presidency Training School for Mistresses ...	12,000	0	0
Total ...	84,154	10	4

Besides the amount noted above, Rs. 9,517-8-6 were spent from the University fee fund on repairs and improvements connected with the Senate House.

The additions and improvements to the College of Engineering buildings are being proceeded with rapidly, and the want of accommodation, which has long been felt, will, it is trusted, be supplied at an early date. The upper story of the College of Agriculture, Saidápet, has been completed and handed over to the Department. The premises in Egmore, occupied at a monthly rental of Rs. 100 by the Government Female Normal School, now designated the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, were purchased by Government for Rs. 12,000. The building stands in need of certain repairs and improvements to provide adequate accommodation. A sum of Rs. 21,749-8-8 was also expended by the Department of Public Works on the construction of a new building for the Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund.

29. The building grants paid during the year amounted to Rs. 24,416-5-0 as detailed below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Christian college ...	7,222	0	0
Mangalore St. Aloysius' college ...	5,129	0	0
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's college ...	3,833	5	4
Ráyapet Wesleyan Mission college ...	3,820	0	0
Ongole American Baptist Mission High school ...	2,162	8	10
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school ...	1,366	10	8
Trichinopoly S.P.G. college ...	440	0	0
Vizagapatam London Mission High school ...	133	5	4
Cocanada St. Thomas' Girls' school ...	94	11	4
Trichinopoly St. Mary's Boys' school ...	83	5	4
Wálajábád F.C.M. Industrial school ...	67	2	4
Calicut B.G.M. High school ...	64	3	10
Total ...	24,416	5	0

30. District Boards maintained 1,297 schools attended by 43,056 scholars against 1,292 schools with 40,635 scholars in the previous year. The net cost of these schools to the District Boards was Rs. 2,46,263 against Rs. 2,31,848 in 1885-86. The fee revenue rose from Rs. 95,994 to Rs. 1,07,651. During the year District Boards spent Rs. 20,986 on and in institutions maintained by the Department, Rs. 275 and Rs. 1,99,100 on Municipal and aided institutions, respectively, in the shape of grants, and Rs. 89,138 on inspection, buildings, and miscellaneous charges. The entire net expenditure from Local funds was Rs. 5,55,762 against Rs. 6,12,741 in 1885-86. Statement No. VI in the Appendix gives particulars of receipts and charges appertaining to each District Board approximately.

31. On the 31st March last, 125 schools with 8,962 scholars were maintained by municipalities against 120 schools with 8,585 pupils on the corresponding date in 1886. The net expenditure on account

of these schools amounted to Rs. 43,253 against Rs. 29,574. The fee income rose from Rs. 64,017 to Rs. 68,635. Besides the above outlay, municipalities spent Rs. 12,284 on and in schools, departmental, Rs. 3,939 on District Board schools, Rs. 91,217 on aided institutions as grants-in-aid, and Rs. 13,150 on inspection, buildings and other miscellaneous charges. Particulars of the receipts and charges of the different municipalities are summarized in Statement No. VII in the Appendix.

32. The annexed statement gives the entire expenditure on education from Provincial funds during the past official year:—

Charges.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Charges in connection with the office of the Director of Public Instruction, including cost of Departmental examinations ...		48,225		39,973
Charges in connection with the inspecting agency ...		2,68,856		2,73,355
Government colleges and schools under the management of the Educational Department, including charges met from fees and other receipts credited to Government. } General ...	3,16,376		3,02,495	
Special ...	2,29,001		2,51,634	
		5,45,377		5,54,129
Scholarships in colleges and schools, training schools } General ...	9,642		6,945	
excepted. } Special ...	13,319		10,425	
		22,961		17,370
		4,82,113		4,47,454
Grants-in-aid ...		34,595		41,579
Other expenditure—		5,714		3,072
Book Department and registration ...				
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts ...				
Adjustments on account of Europe stores, miscellaneous charges and refunds ...		12,456		6,735
		40,168		95,954
Expenditure on Government educational buildings ...				
Total ...		14,60,465		14,79,621
Deduct—	1,29,034		1,25,709	
Fees in colleges and schools ...	2,342		2,342	
Income on endowments credited to Government ...	530		809	
Departmental examination fees ...	37,806		36,551	
Book Department ...	15,495		8,862	
Sale-proceeds of the manufactures of the School of Arts ...	8,052		10,744	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	6,456		34,211	
Contribution from Local and Municipal funds ...		1,99,715		2,19,228
Net Total ...		12,60,750		12,60,393

Of the gross expenditure, Rs. 90,842 represent the outlay on school buildings by the Public Works Department and Rs. 86,127 the outlay on Medical schools and the Ordnance Artificers' school. The balance, viz., Rs. 13,02,652, is the expenditure directly incurred by the department and detailed in para. 34. The grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, (Rs. 48,000), and to the Orphanages, Bellary, (Rs. 3,979), is not included.

33. An abstract of expenditure on education from all sources during 1886-87 will be found in General tables Nos. II and IV. The table below compares the percentages of expenditure under the important heads:—

Charges.	1885-86.	1886-87.
University education.		
Arts colleges ...	9.14	10.35
Professional colleges ...	1.49	1.52
School education, general.		
Secondary schools ...	63.43	62.69
Primary schools ...		

Charges.				1885-86.	1886-87.
<i>School education, special.</i>					
Training schools	...	...	...	3.45	3.23
Other special schools	...	...	...	3.69	4.35
Total				81.20	82.14
University	...	...	...	2.63	2.86
Direction	...	...	...	1.08	.88
Inspection	...	...	...	7.56	7.40
Scholarships	...	...	...	.73	.65
Buildings	...	...	...	5.22	4.34
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1.53	1.73
Total				18.80	17.86

To primary schools, including primary departments of secondary schools, 39.39 per cent. of the entire expenditure appertained. The entry of 28.56 in General table II relates to the outlay on primary schools proper.

Receipts and charges proper of the department.

34. The following statement shows the receipts and charges proper of the department for the last two years :—

Receipts.	Actuals.		Percentage on the entire receipts.		Charges.	Actuals.		Percentage on the entire charges.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Fees in Government Arts Colleges.	Rs. 67,824	Rs. 70,362	5.07	5.40	Direction	Rs. 47,576	Rs. 39,973	3.56	3.07
Fees in the College of Engineering and Law class.					Inspection	2,63,856	2,73,355	20.09	20.98
Fees in Government schools, high, middle and primary.	46,070	36,603	3.44	2.81	Government colleges, including Law class.				
Fees in girls' and special schools.					Government schools, high, middle and primary.	3,33,777	3,16,259	24.94	24.28
Fees and other receipts of the School of Arts.	15,884	9,362	1.19	.72	Normal schools	49,696	32,819	3.71	2.52
Fees from departmental examinations	530	809	0.04	.06	Technical schools	66,554	79,306	4.97	6.09
Income on endowments.	2,342	2,342	0.17	.18	Scholarships	22,934	17,370	1.71	1.33
Sale of books	37,805	36,551	2.83	2.81	Government Book Branch and Registration	34,595	41,579	2.59	3.19
Miscellaneous receipts...	12,044	11,712	0.90	.89	Grants-in-aid	4,74,080	4,47,454	35.43	34.35
					Miscellaneous	3,697	9,807	.28	.75
					College of Engineering.	36,432	44,730	2.72	3.44
Net expenditure from Provincial funds	1,82,499	1,67,741	13.64	12.87					
	11,55,698	11,34,911	86.36	87.13					
Total	13,38,197	13,02,652	100	100	Total	13,38,197	13,02,652	100	100

Of the charges, 12.87 per cent. was met from the departmental receipts, against 13.64 per cent. in 1885-86, which is mainly due to a fall in the fee income of Government schools, general and in the earnings of the School of Arts, Madras. The charges aggregated as per returns and the Accountant-General's books Rs. 13,02,652, but the details differ from those furnished by the Account department, though correctly stated in the returns. The expenditure on Grants-in-aid covered more than a third of the gross outlay, and direction and inspection cost 24 per cent. as also the cost of Government institutions for general education.

The actual receipts, proper, of the department amounted to Rs. 1,67,741. The entry of receipts in para. 32, viz., Rs. 2,19,228 included the following items :—

Fees and other receipts, Medical college	Rs. 17,116
Contributions from District Boards for Medical schools	20,664
Do. from Municipalities for Medical schools	12,284
Fees and other receipts, Medical schools	1,423
Total	51,487

These items are not credited to "Education" and do not accordingly find place in the above statement.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

35. Dr. Duncan, who was officiating as Director of Public Instruction, continued in charge of office till the 28th March last, owing to my having had to take an extension of leave for four months. In April he proceeded to Cuddalore and Kumbakonam. The object of visiting the former place was to ascertain whether the Government college might be abolished or transferred to a local body. In February 1887, he made a tour through the Malabar and South Canara districts.

36. In July 1886, the sanction of the Secretary of State for India was received for the constitution of the Godavari and Kistna districts a new Educational Division under the designation of the Eighth Division. The place was conferred on a Native of India, as originally proposed by me, with a view, among other things, of lessening the cost of the additional agency.

37. No change took place in the charge of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Divisions. Mr. S. Seshayya was in charge of the Fourth Division from 1st to 16th April 1886, when Dr. Bradshaw, the permanent Inspector, then acting in the Sixth Division during Mr. Garthwaite's leave, reverted to his division. But on his appointment to act for Mr. Garthwaite again, Dr. Burroughs was posted to the Division and was still in charge at the close of the year. Dr. Bradshaw was in charge of the Sixth Division, except for about three months, when Mr. Garthwaite, the permanent Inspector, held office.

38. The usual statement showing the amount of work done by the Inspectors of Schools is appended.

Divisions.	Inspecting officers.	Districts.	Population.	Number of institutions.							Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.			Examining schools.	Other work.		
First ..	T. T. Logan, Esq., B.A.	Ganjam Vizagapatam.	4,234,745	2	10	22	1,780	36	5	1,855	2	4	18	220	20	5	269	47,518	9,740	68	246	143	1,555
Second ..	G. Bickle, Esq.	Bellary Anantapur Cuddapah Kurnool	3,167,039	...	12	31	1,767	25	5	1,840	...	5	14	168	17	5	209	34,511	7,494	78	241	301	3,288
Third ..	J. T. Fowler, Esq.	Nellore Madras Chingleput	2,607,465	5	28	38	1,283	...	11	1,365	3	23	26	46	...	12	110	47,354	10,481	88	221	72	1,874
Fourth.	S. Seshayya, Esq., B.A. John Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., LL.D. C. W. Burroughs, Esq., B.A., LL.D.	South Arcot... North Arcot... Salem	5,232,147	2	15	65	1,980	...	6	2,068	3	5	46	27	...	5	86	55,112	4,224	100	220	298	3,776
Fifth ...	A. Munro, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.	Tanjore Madras Tinnevely	5,998,810	4	30	129	3,587	...	16	3,766	7	20	25	155	...	10	217	115,004	12,713	72	226	179	2,845
Sixth ...	J. Bradshaw, Esq. L. Garthwaite, Esq., B.A.	Trichinopoly. Coimbatore Nilgiri Malabar	5,328,792	2	23	110	2,419	63	12	2,629	5	15	45	11	10	10	96	88,635	6,424	81	238	277	71
Seventh...	E. Marsden, Esq., B.A.	South Canara.	959,514	1	1	15	290	9	1	317	1	...	11	82	5	1	100	11,960	2,860	84	213	107	826
Eighth ...	C. Nagoji Rao, Esq., B.A.	Godavari Kistna	3,339,992	3	15	70	1,971	114	8	2,181	2	13	27	120	35	3	200	52,639	8,076	85	103	148	1,318
		Total	30,868,504	19	134	480	15,077	247	64	16,031	23	85	212	829	87	51	1,287	452,733	62,012	656	1,708	1,525	15,533

Mr. Logan examined the largest number of schools and Mr. Monro the largest number of pupils. Their work includes, I am glad to say, a large number of primary schools. Mr. Bickle spent the greatest number of days on circuit, and just a fourth of the time he was absent from headquarters was employed in the actual work of examining schools. The Inspectors of the Fourth and Sixth Divisions spent after Mr. Bickle the greatest number of days on circuit, but they examined respectively 86 and 96 schools only. Only a third of the time spent on circuit was devoted to the actual work of examining schools. A higher proportion than this cannot be expected, considering the heavy correspondence and other office work devolving on Inspectors and the time lost in actual travelling. Mr. Logan was on circuit for less than five months, but he visited the schools in the Gumsur Maliahs. All the Inspectors showed much energy and zeal in the heavy work of their divisions.

39. Mrs. Brander proceeded to Europe on three months' privilege leave from 18th July 1886, and Miss Carr, the Superintendent of the Government Female Normal Schools, was in charge of the office. Between them, they examined during the year 119 schools with 7,141 pupils against 7,251 pupils examined in the previous year. They were on circuit for 88 days and travelled nearly 4,000 miles. The extent of the Inspectress' range remained the same during the year.

40. The number of Deputy Inspecting officers rose from 69 to 72, on the entertainment of a Fourth Deputy in the Ganjam and Malabar districts and the employment towards the close of the year of a separate Deputy Inspector for the Nilgiri. Three of the officers were under the direct control of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and the rest under the several Inspectors. There were several changes among the *personnel* of this class of officers. I beg to report, with much regret, that six Deputy Inspectors, some of whom were high up in service, died during the year, and one of the Deputies, R. S. Noronha, was required to resign service in consequence of the discovery of certain frauds committed by him in the matter of payment of results grants.

The Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan schools, Muhammad Azam Sahib, B.A., was appointed Headmaster of Madrasa-i-Azam and a Muhammadan graduate was employed in his place.

41. The following table gives certain particulars as to the amount of work done by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools:—

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
First Division.								
Babu P. C. Mullik	Russellkonda	232	4,443	181	114	70	192	1,818
Babu P. C. Chatterjea	Berhampore	217	4,425	168	115	82	151	1,020
Babu Sasibhushana Palit, B.A.	Parlakimedi	238	4,456	143	110	51	175	1,318
S. Suryanarayanaprasada Rau	Chicacole	67	786	42	112	1	67	785
Pantulu.	Párvatipur	182	3,554	107	88	15	106	1,062
K. Sankarayya Pantulu		54	1,090	38	107	10	73	649
K. Sankarayya Pantulu	Vizianagram	186	3,522	74	134	2	120	1,389
S. Suryanarayanaprasada Rau		104	2,343	63	106	10	61	297
Pantulu.	Vizagapatam	41	589	30	54	32	36	253
S. Venkatachallam Pantulu.		30	454	9	2	...	10	308
K. Sanjivi Rau Pantulu	Vizagapatam	356	11,111	173	156	36	163	1,746
G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri, B.A.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. V. Kachayya Sastri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second Division.								
T. Somasundara Rau	Bellary	187	4,604	122	114	129	93	1,086
S. V. Melagiri Rau		116	2,655	52	32	8	68	702
J. Vittal Punt	Hospet	345	6,372	188	145	32	201	1,788
G. S. Abboy Nayudu		159	2,891	151	125	89	140	1,101
C. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Anantapur	22	275	20	9	1	21	231
P. Krishnamachari		185	3,396	109	148	108	142	2,204
K. Singarachari	Gooty	46	677	20	39	2	32	370
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CONTROLLING
AGENCIES.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
Second Division—cont.								
S. Hanumanta Rau	Penukonda	184	2,742	147	181	37	186	1,932
V. Krishnappa	Cuddapah	133	2,330	83	129	153	71	782
C. Subramanya Aiyar	Sidhout	94	2,024	63	18	11	51	394
W. Ramaswami Nayudu	Madanapalle	252	4,060	199	108	58	265	1,586
H. Swami Rau	Kurnool	170	3,857	165	130	70	199	1,704
S. Shanmukham Mudaliyar	Koilkuntla	164	3,348	165	133	67	179	1,102
S. V. Melagiri Rau		126	2,011	77	121	68	143	909
S. Varamuniswamaiya	Nandyál	6	95	5	3		5	46
M. Venkappa		207	3,728	183	133	49	205	1,454
A. V. Bhima Rau	Markápur	24	584	21	120	65	118	433
S. Varamuniswamaiya		98	1,827	92	78	30	152	1,058
Third Division.								
P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar	Madras	185	7,885	165	108	92		
P. Vedantachari	Saidápet	152	3,505	111	132	122	127	1,829
T. Janakirama Aiyar	Chingleput	56	1,532	38	15	8	37	441
N. Murugesu Mudaliyar		202	3,754	128	101	36	151	1,360
Mr. J. W. Armstrong		50	1,174	37	42	21	32	479
C. Kotayya Chetti	Nellore	135	2,907	112	146	107	69	862
K. Singarachari	Kávali	73	1,300	40	50	2	45	583
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu		199	3,286	106	206	53	149	1,281
K. Krishnamurti Pantulu	Ongole	65	1,355	70	110	118	92	497
S. Saundarama Aiyangar		32	604	36	21	4	24	300
K. Singarachari	Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan schools.	89	798	37	24	6	37	657
Muhammad Azam Sahib		60	1,578	52	110	21	101	1,775
Khaja Khan Sahib		39	1,167	44	106	32	39	2,057
Fourth Division.								
B. S. Sesha Aiyangar	Salem	42	1,239	28	107	14	99	184
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar	Hosúr	124	2,684	62	111	43	116	1,062
T. Srinivasa Rau		157	3,316	110	126	129	138	1,599
V. Raghunatha Aiyar	Tiruchengód	70	1,604	40	42	10	65	614
C. Ramalinga Aiyar		194	4,175	104	150	26	132	1,355
S. Krishnaswami Aiyar		76	1,396	25	51	9	57	515
P. Venkatramayya	Cuddalore	130	3,672	69	111	28	88	875
Mr. H. M. Winfred	Vridhdhachalam	158	5,479	101	27	20	63	500
N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar	Tirukoilúr	221	4,184	148	146	71	194	1,710
T. Ramalingam Pillai	Tiruvannam	267	5,187	134	193	38	168	1,649
T. Muniswami Pillai		167	3,934	157	121	48	192	1,462
S. Saundarama Aiyangar	North Arcot, Northern Range.	18	354	14	19	6	15	128
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar		22	390	18	66	7	28	145
C. Venkataramayya		163	3,863	147	104	23	191	1,485
M. R. Vaidyanatha Sastri	Do. Eastern Range.				48	13		
S. Varadachari		46	1,181	48	55	8	60	462
S. Saundarama Aiyangar		37	1,175	37	20	11	48	431
N. Murugesu Mudaliyar	Do. Southern Range.	52	1,227	48	28	16	74	624
T. Janakirama Aiyar		4	130	3	11	1	3	58
Mr. H. M. Winfred					27	2		
S. Saundarama Aiyangar	Do. Western Range.	12	266	6	6		10	94
T. Aiya Aiyar		166	4,046	128	160	21	163	1,494
C. Kodandarama Nayudu		65	1,578	58	95	10	95	1,110
T. Janakirama Aiyar		121	2,695	102	68	32	129	1,882
Fifth Division.								
D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Tanjore, North Range	60	988	18	73	274	27	416
K. Duraiswami Aiyar		23	423	7	28	4	9	122
T. Janakirama Aiyar		31	434	13	12	5	21	259
T. A. Ramachandra Aiyar		103	3,499	53	81	9	45	375
S. Gopala Aiyar	Tanjore, South	146	3,696	59	38	14	58	586
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Negapatam	271	6,956	165	134	66	190	1,103
T. A. Ramachandra Aiyar		4	269	5	16	7	4	76
T. Krishna Rau	Máyavaram	286	7,410	216	111	38	226	1,462
P. Ramachandra Rau		10	193	5	40	15	4	16
M. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar		309	7,887	170	87	10	165	1,422
A. Vaithalinga Chettiyar	Madura Range	235	3,895	98	112	40	102	718
K. Duraiswami Aiyar		124	2,944	58	21	19	29	397
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar		27	567	11	2		12	128
Mr. J. W. Armstrong	Ramnad	97	2,253	39	83	15	67	426
N. Subrahmanya Aiyar		167	4,310	85	83	15	90	1,787
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar	Dindigul, North	417	8,519	190	145	30	193	1,821
S. Gopala Aiyar		98	1,912	67	66	23	69	447
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar	Dindigul, South	121	2,498	78	42	20	88	794
G. S. Seshiah		41	682	16	8	2	18	190

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Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
Fifth Division—cont.								
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Tinnevely, Central ...	263	6,458	151	135	79	175	1,059
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Do. East ...	255	4,745	119	106	140	231	731
S. Krishnaswami Aiyar ...	Do. North ...	136	2,910	54	25	7	58	348
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar ...	Do. North ...	209	3,978	103	141	121	163	997
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...	Do. North ...	89	1,837	31	19	6	40	279
G. S. Seshiah ...	Do. West ...	334	6,904	133	118	81	154	882
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Do. West ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar ...	Do. West ...	55	932	15	12	...	18	153
Sixth Division.								
Mr. M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...	Malabar, North ...	...	...	...	53	8	...	...
Mr. P. O. Pothan ...	Do. Central Range ...	278	8,514	179	58	67	153	1,324
Mr. T. Mathai ...	Do. Southern Range ...	323	8,401	137	153	75	113	1,261
S. Selvanayagam Pillai ...	Do. Mappilla schools ...	245	5,959	137	163	65	148	2,565
M. Muhammad Khan Sahib ...	Coimbatore, North ...	270	5,903	98	142	27	262	2,108
Mr. J. P. Lewis ...	Do. Central ...	156	5,250	78	190	97	170	1,545
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...	Do. South ...	19	482	11	22	3	23	321
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Trichinopoly, South ...	235	5,527	170	126	69	178	2,246
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Do. North ...	77	1,667	34	49	...	63	575
T. L. Subba Rau ...	Nilgiri ...	103	2,022	69	68	13	93	1,186
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar ...	...	53	1,263	23	97	8	32	980
M. Ramasesha Aiyar ...	...	231	6,036	158	193	14	139	2,009
C. Appayya Sastri ...	...	262	5,461	170	122	64	240	1,767
R. Krishnamachari ...	...	5	141	5	4	...	9	56
T. K. Venkata Rau ...	...	26	952	24	5	2	11	216
Seventh Division.								
K. Santappa ...	South Canara, Northern Range.	169	6,069	137	170	58	227	1,161
R. S. Noronha ...	Do. Southern Range.	18	896	12	129	22	23	154
U. Raghavendra Rau ...	...	130	4,985	105	71	26	92	872
Eighth Division.								
K. Dhakshinamurti Sastri ...	Cocanada ...	340	7,358	200	83	82	170	1,154
G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri, B.A.	Rajahmundry Range	253	6,652	148	157	47	145	1,084
C. Kothandarama Nayudu ...	...	3	19	2	11	...	2	124
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.	Narsapur do.	81	1,572	33	129	3	64	397
K. Sanjivi Rau Pantulu ...	...	172	4,072	102	76	13	129	927
C. Kothandarama Nayudu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar ...	Ellore do.	126	2,538	101	177	87	162	1,247
K. Sanjivi Rau Pantulu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. Sitaramaswami Pantulu ...	Bezvada ...	213	4,958	167	150	48	196	1,651
C. Subbarayudu Pantulu ...	Musulipatam ...	282	6,357	141	139	85	104	1,262
V. Kameswara Rau Pantulu ...	...	72	1,528	42	98	6	46	300
D. Venkatrao Pantulu ...	Guntur ...	196	4,363	91	160	114	130	1,404
T. Srinivasachari ...	Vinukonda ...	99	2,130	40	10	9	16	178
K. Krishnamurti Pantulu ...	...	209	3,743	134	152	79	200	1,292
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		16,386	370,786	10,180	10,587	4,745	12,056	109,391

Each Deputy examined, on an average, 241 schools and 5,439 pupils against 254 schools and 5,363 pupils in the previous year. The decrease in the number of schools examined is probably due to the increase in the strength of the Deputy Inspectors. There has been a steady and satisfactory improvement in the number of pupils examined. The proportion between the number of days spent in examining schools and on circuit on the one hand and the number of schools examined during the year on the other, remained almost unchanged.

No limit has been laid down in this Presidency as to the number of days the Deputy Inspectors have to be actually on circuit during each year, but it is expected that they should devote not less than eight months to inspection work. In Bengal, each Deputy has to be on circuit for 150 days. The average number of days the Deputies in Madras were on circuit in 1886-87 was 177 against 183 in 1885-86, so that the Deputies here may be said to be actually on circuit for half the

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year. The average number of days devoted by the Deputies to examination of schools was 143. Looking at the number of days spent by the Deputies on circuit individually, it will be observed that in thirteen ranges the deputies remained at head-quarters for seven months or upwards and in twenty-four other ranges between six and seven months. When the reorganization of the inspection agency is complete, I contemplate the issue of a code of instructions regulating the work of each grade.

Deputies to the Inspectress
of Girls' Schools.

42. Particulars relating to the work done by the three Deputies to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools are given below :—

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sun- days, holiday and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
Miss S. Govindarajulu ... M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, Ag.	Northern Range ...	162	8,119	113	179	73	112	2,129
R. Swaminatha Aiyar ... P. Venkataramayya, Ag.... Mr. H. M. Winfred ...	Central Range ...	188	7,775	144	169	52	250	5,639
Y. Amirtanayagam Pillai. T. Muniswami Pillai, Ag.	Southern Range ...	229	6,568	180	113	72	196	2,008
	Total ...	579	22,462	437	461	197	558	9,776

The number of pupils examined by the Deputies shows an improvement, though the number of schools examined fell by fourteen. There was also some decrease in the number of days spent on circuit. But in spite of their heavier travelling, it is satisfactory to find that these Deputies devoted on the average rather more days to the examination of schools than the ordinary Deputies, and examined, on average, a much larger number of pupils.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

43. The annexed table gives the number of Inspecting Schoolmasters in each district for the past two years :—

District.		1885-86.	1886-87.	District.		1885-86.	1886-87.
Ganjam ...	...	7	8	Tanjore ...	...	14	12
Vizagapatam ...	...	6	8	Madura ...	...	12	12
Bellary ...	...	6	6	Tinnevely ...	...	5	10
Anantapur ...	...	1	1	Trichinopoly ...	...	7	7
Cuddapah ...	...	5	6	Coimbatore ...	...	10	10
Kurnool ...	...	4	4	Nilgiri ...	...	1	1
Nellore ...	...	5	4	Malabar ...	...	18	18
Chingleput ...	...	3	3	South Canara ...	...	3	4
South Arcot ...	...	7	7	Godavari ...	...	10	10
North Arcot ...	...	4	5	Kistna ...	...	12	12
Salem ...	...	1	1				
		9	9	Total ...		150	158

Eight additional inspecting schoolmasters were employed in the year. As in 1885-86, one of the inspecting schoolmasters was paid from Provincial funds and 26 were paid from Municipal funds.

44. Four Superintendents of Hill Schools were employed in the Agency Tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari. The Superintendent of Hill Schools, Ganjam, inspected 103 schools with 2,822 pupils and spent 266 days on circuit. No information has been furnished regarding the work done by the Superintendents of Hill Schools, Vizagapatam and Godavari.

Superintendents of Hill
Schools.Superintendents of Schools
and groups of schools.

45. Ten superintendents of primary schools were employed during the year, and all of them were paid from Municipal funds.

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III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Convocation for conferring
degrees.

46. The following degrees were conferred at the convocation of the University of Madras which was held on the 29th March last :—

Arts ...	...	...	...	B.A.	conferred on 168 candidates.
Law ...	...	...	...	M.A.	" 4 "
Medicine ...	...	...	...	B.L.	" 15 "
Engineering ...	...	...	...	L.M.S.	" 11 "
				B.C.E.	" 4 "

The Degree of Licentiate in Teaching has not been conferred as no costume has as yet been prescribed.

The usual address to the newly admitted graduates was delivered by Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.

47. During the year under report several important changes were sanctioned by Government in the bye-laws relating to the examinations in Arts and Medicine. Hebrew was added to the optional languages prescribed for the Matriculation, F.A., and B.A. Examinations. Hitherto, the successful candidates at the Matriculation and F.A. Examinations were arranged in two classes in the order of proficiency as determined by the total number of marks obtained by each, but it was ruled that only the candidates that pass in the first class should be so ranked, those that pass in the second class being arranged in alphabetical order. Revised forms of applications for the B.A. and M.A. Examinations were prescribed, and attendance certificates in conformity with the requirements of the bye-laws relating to the Medical Examinations were adopted. The Faculty of Law submitted their report on the Law Examinations, but the Senate had not, at the close of the year, considered their recommendations for revising the curricula of studies and the rules relating to these examinations. The report of the B.Sc. committee was adopted by the Senate, but the scheme has not yet been matured, the committee having been enlarged to report on certain matters of detail referred to it. During the year the Senate appointed a committee to suggest suitable costumes for the L.T. and B.Sc. Degrees and to consider also the suitability or otherwise of the academical dress now prescribed for the graduates of the University.

48. The Wesleyan Mission and the Church of Scotland Mission Colleges, Madras, were affiliated during the year up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, thus raising the total number of affiliated institutions to 47.

Affiliated institutions.

49. The income from fees from candidates aggregated Rs. 1,44,062, while that from books and certificates amounted to Rs. 17,058-8-7. The great increase under this head of income has not been explained in the syndicate's report. The charges incurred by the University, including remuneration to examiners and superintendents, amounted to Rs. 1,30,428-1-0, leaving a surplus of Rs. 30,692-7-7. On the 31st March 1887, the University had a cash balance of Rs. 32,714-3-0 in its favor in addition to Government promissory notes amounting to Rs. 40,000.

University Fee Fund.

50. In recognition of the good services of their dubash, Sir P. S. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E., Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. presented Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of awarding a medal in his name to the best student in Political Economy at the B.A. Degree Examination. The Senate have also accepted the Queen-Empress gold medal awarded by the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to female medical students, and a prize of Rs. 50, awarded by the Madras Government, for the best essay on Indian palæography in the History branch of the B.A. Degree Examination. In the place of the single Arni medal, which was instituted for the encouragement of the study of Physical Science, two medals of equal value will in future be awarded. This prize has been thus divided to meet the twofold division of Branch II—Physical Science—of the new curriculum for the B.A. Degree. A medal will now be awarded to the first candidate in each division. All the scholarships and prizes, with the exception of the Queen-Empress gold medal and the prize for the essay on Indian palæography, were duly awarded during the year under report. The Senate framed certain rules

University endowments.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. for the examination and election of candidates for the Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India. The total aggregate value of the scholarship and prize endowments of the University is now Rs. 58,500.

51. For the various examinations conducted by the University, 9,154 candidates were registered and 9,009 candidates examined against 7,991 and 7,846, respectively, in the previous year, and, of these, 3,331 against 2,634 passed. The percentage of passes rose from 33.6 to 36.9, but the increase was in the Arts examinations, and was to some extent due to the separation of the Language branch from the Optional branches in the B.A. Degree Examination.

52. The following statement gives the results of the University Examinations under the different classes of institutions, those of the Matriculation Examination excepted, which will be noticed under "Secondary Education":—

Name of Examination.	Examined.							Passed.						
	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.														
Master of Arts ... { 1885-86.	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
... { 1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Bachelor of Arts. { 1885-86.	173	72	...	201	2	26	474	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
... { 1886-87.	172	73	...	231	7	51	534	64	23	...	71	...	5	163
F.A. Examination ... { 1885-86.	355	218	5	133	3	8	285	124	47	...	163	3	30	367
... { 1886-87.	408	229	15	676	156	44	1,354	66	16	...	74	1	1	158
Law.														
Master of Laws ... { 1885-86.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
... { 1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws ... { 1885-86.	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1886-87.	83	9	...	...	...	...	72	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
Medicine.														
Second M.B. and C.M. { 1885-86.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	1	...	...	...	...	16
... { 1886-87.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First M.B. and C.M. { 1885-86.	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1886-87.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary Scientific Examination. { 1885-86.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
... { 1886-87.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Second L.M.S. ... { 1885-86.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
... { 1886-87.	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
First L.M.S. ... { 1885-86.	84	...	...	...	...	...	84	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
... { 1886-87.	73	...	...	...	...	...	73	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
Engineering.														
Bachelor of Civil Engineering. { 1885-86.	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
... { 1886-87.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.														
Licentiate in Teaching. { 1885-86.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... { 1885-86.	724	290	5	777	158	87	2,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1886-87.	900	349	15	1,053	190	124	2,631	305	101	2	253	59	19	739
								419	151	5	485	65	41	1,166

It will be seen, from the above table, that the number of examinees rose on the whole from 2,041 to 2,631, the number of passes from 739 to 1,166 and the percentage of passes to examinees from 36 to 44. Viewed individually, the percentage of passes in the Arts examinations rose from 34 to 46 and that in Engineering from 38 to 64, while in the examinations in Law and Medicine it fell from 50 and 61 to 17 and 34, respectively. The poor results attained at the examinations in Medicine are much to be regretted. In the M.A., M.L., and First and Second M.B. and C.M. Examinations, the number of examinees fell by 50 per cent. or more; and in the M.L. and Second M.B. and C.M. Examinations none passed, while in the other two examinations the percentage of passes was smaller than in the previous year.

53. There was an increase in the number of candidates presented for the F.A. Examination under all classes of institutions, though the proportion of increase did not keep pace with that of the preceding year. The Municipal College, Salem, the only college maintained by a local board, is credited with the

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. largest relative increase, viz., 200 per cent. against 15 per cent. under Madras Government institutions, 5 per cent. under Government institutions in Native States, 20 per cent. under aided institutions, and 15 per cent. under unaided institutions. The percentage of passes to examinees rose under departmental institutions from 37 to 40, under Government institutions in Native States from 36 to 38 and under aided institutions from 32 to 36, while under board and unaided institutions it fell from 40 and 38 to 33 and 34, respectively. It is noteworthy that the Madras Government institutions passed the highest percentage.

The candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination having been examined for the first time according to the new curriculum, the relative success during 1886-87 of the different classes of institutions cannot be compared with that of the preceding year. While 69 per cent. of the examinees passed in the Language branch, only 54 per cent. passed in the Optional branches. As in the F.A. Examination, the Madras Government institutions were credited with the highest percentage of passes, viz., 72 per cent. in the Language branch and 64 per cent. in the Optional branches, against 71 and 56 per cent. under aided institutions, 64 and 42 per cent. under Government institutions in Native States, and 43 and 33 per cent. under unaided institutions.

At the F.A. Examination, the Government institutions presented 26 per cent. of the examinees and secured 28 per cent. of the passes, while the proportion of examinees and passes to the total number was 44 per cent. under aided institutions against 11 per cent. under unaided institutions and 15 per cent. under Government institutions in Native States. It may be observed here that the departmental institutions presented the same percentage of candidates as in the preceding year, but passed less, while the aided institutions advanced both under examinees and passes, especially in the percentage of passes. The proportion under Government institutions in Native States remained stationary.

At the Language examination of the B.A. Degree, Government colleges represented 32 per cent. of the examinees, aided institutions 43 per cent., and Government institutions in Native States 14 per cent. while 34, 44, and 13 per cent. of the passes belonged to them respectively. For the examinations in the Optional branches, Madras Government institutions sent up 36 per cent. of the examinees and Government institutions in native states 13 per cent. and they secured 42 and 10 per cent. of the passes respectively. Forty-seven per cent., of the examinees and passes belonged to aided colleges. In both the Language and the Optional branches, unaided institutions presented and passed but 1 per cent. of the total number.

(a) ARTS.

54. Nine candidates were registered for the M.A. Degree Examination and six examined, of whom one passed in English, one in Sanskrit, and one in History. All the three candidates were placed in the third class.

M.A. Degree Examination.

55. I have already remarked on the general results of the B.A. Degree Examination. The table in the margin gives the number examined and passed in the various subjects during the last two years. I regret to have to report that the disproportion in the number of candidates taking up the different optional subjects still continues. Forty-six per cent. of the candidates took up Logic and Moral Philosophy, 35 per cent. Physics and Chemistry, and only 12 per cent. Mathematics, against 43, 40 and 17 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of passes to examinees fell considerably in all the three subjects. Six per cent. of

B.A. Degree Examination.

Subjects.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English ...	476	284	60	534	367	69
Optional language ...	476	444	94	534	367	69
Mathematics ...	81	65	80	34	18	53
Physics ...	188	101	54	75	29	39
Chemistry ...	...	...	...	26	12	46
Natural Science ...	...	...	...	2	1	50
Mental and Moral Science.	476	325	68	131	86	66
History ...	476	318	67	17	12	71

the examinees took up History under the new curriculum, and of these 70·6 per cent. passed—a higher percentage than in any other group.

It is matter for regret that the number of pupils, who brought up Mathematics, fell very considerably, viz., from 81 to 34, and that only 18 pupils were successful against 65 in the previous year.

The results of the examination in the several optional languages do not compare favorably with those of the preceding year, the total percentage of passes having fallen from 94 to 69, but this decline is a healthful sign and is to be attributed to the raising of the minimum required for a pass from one-fourth to one-third of the total number of marks.

It will be observed that out of 367 candidates who passed in Language, only 275 or 75 per cent. appeared for examination in the optional subjects. This state of things I consider satisfactory, as it indicates a more thorough study of language (the percentage of passes in English rose from 60 to 69), and also an ambition to take a high place in the Optional branch on the part of some of the candidates for the University degree.

56. The general results of the F.A. Examination have already been noticed.

F.A. Examination.

Subjects.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English ...	1,354	1,060	78	1,576	1,035	66
Optional language ...		1,297	96		1,493	95
Logic ...		1,012	75		1,290	82
Mathematics ...		716	53		1,114	71
Physics ...		1,095	81		1,246	79
History ...		805	59		896	57

Classes of the community
represented at the B.A. and
F.A. Examinations.

Classes.	B.A. Examination.				F.A. Examination.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Number passed.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.
Brahmans ...	117	71·8	265	72·2	321	70·4	400	70·2
Other Hindus ...	30	18·4	64	17·5	91	20·0	110	19·3
Muhammadans ...	4	2·5	4	1·0	5	1·0	10	1·8
Native Christians ...	11	6·7	23	6·3	30	6·6	40	7·0
East Indians ...	...	...	6	1·6	7	1·6	7	1·2
Europeans ...	1	·6	5	1·4	1	·2	3	·5
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	163	...	367	...	456	...	570	...

Comparing the number of candidates that passed the Language branch of the B.A. Examination of 1886-87 with the number that passed the B.A. Examination of 1885-86, it will be observed that the results obtained by the several classes of the community do not present much variation. Four Muhammadans passed the Language branch. Three of these appeared for the examinations in the Optional branches, but only one passed.

The proportion of passes in the F.A. Examination was also almost stationary. It is satisfactory to note that 10 Muhammadans passed the F.A. Examination against 5 in 1885 and 2 in 1884.

58. The annexed table compares the attendance in colleges for general education for the last five years :—

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of									
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.
ENGLISH.										
FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.										
<i>Departmental.</i>										
Presidency College ...	135	119	160	105	183	112	146	94	133	101
Kumbakonam do. ...	77	172	55	154	58	151	59	163	68	178
Rajahmundry do. ...	16	71	23	55	26	77	27	132	40	119
<i>Aided.</i>										
Christian College, Madras ...	163	250	183	241	218	319	237	336	263	372
Doveton Protestant College, Madras ...	3	24	3	18	...	19	6	22	8	18
St. Peter's College, Tanjore ...	20	88	20	69	22	84	24	89	23	90
Caldwell do. Tuticorin ...	...	22	...	29	...	29	8	31	14	32
St. Joseph's do. Trichinopoly ...	30	64	44	129	34	165	54	181	90	228
S.P.G. do. do. ...	10	101	32	104	21	89	26	110	32	117
<i>Unaided.</i>										
H. H. The Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum ...	...	40	6	51	7	42	13	48	18	54
Total ...	454	951	526	955	569	1,087	600	1,206	689	1,309
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.										
<i>Departmental.</i>										
Berhampore College ...	...	24	...	16	...	23	...	26	...	17
Bellary do. (closed) ...	...	13	...	19	...	24	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore do. ...	...	32	...	30	...	28	...	22	...	...
Madura do. ...	...	61	...	68	...	73	...	75	...	69
Calicut do. ...	...	93	...	61	...	68	...	111	...	130
Mangalore do. ...	...	32	...	48	...	48	...	44	...	64
<i>Board.</i>										
Salem College ...	...	13	...	15	...	24	...	39	...	86
<i>Aided.</i>										
Hindu College, Vizagapatam ...	...	21	...	19	...	24	...	21	...	39
St. Mary's College, Madras ...	...	3	...	10	...	6	...	3	...	1
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Church of Scotland Mission, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	10	...	18	...	29	...	44
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Negapatam ...	...	16	...	29	...	49	...	30	...	39
Lutheran Mission Institution, Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	5	...	9
C.M.S. Institution, Tinnevely ...	...	33	...	30	...	25	...	26	...	39
Hindu do. do. ...	...	45	...	48	...	54	...	74	...	63
Coimbatore College ...	...	54	...	62	...	85	...	78	...	93
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore ...	...	17	...	28	...	40	...	45	...	34
Pithapuram Maharajah's College, Cocanada ...	...	19	...	19	...	23	...	21	...	22
Noble College, Masulipatam ...	...	30	...	31	...	31	...	27	...	29
<i>Unaided.</i>										
Pachaiyappa's College, Madras ...	...	88	...	88	...	127	...	130	...	111
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut ...	...	56	...	56	...	83	...	57	...	47
American Lutheran Mission College, Guntur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	41
Total ...	...	655	...	694	...	859	...	882	...	981
Total English Colleges ...	454	1,606	526	1,649	569	1,946	600	2,088	689	2,290

There was no change in the number of first-grade colleges. The number of second-grade colleges rose from 20 to 21. The Government college at Cuddalore was abolished on the 31st December 1886, and two high schools, viz., the Wesleyan Mission Institution, Rayapet, and the Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras, opened college departments at the beginning of 1887. In the first-grade colleges, 689 pupils were reading for the B.A. Degree Examination against 600 at the close of the previous year, thus showing an increase of 15 per cent. During the last quinquennium there has been an increase of 52 per cent. in the number reading for the B.A. Degree Examination. The number of pupils studying for the F.A. Examination rose by 10 per cent. Here the increase during the last five years has been 42 per cent.

First-grade Colleges.

59. The Arts classes of the Presidency College contained 234 pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year against 240 pupils on the corresponding day in 1886, and the decrease was in the number of pupils reading for the B.A. Degree, the strength of the F.A. classes having risen from 94 to 101. The results of the B.A. and F.A. Examinations were on the whole good, compared with the average percentages for the whole Presidency. The following extracts from the Principal's report will be read with interest :—

Examinations.—University prizes were gained by C. Krishnan, who was first in the first class in Branch II-A, and was awarded an Arni medal; M. Sundararajan, who gained the Ramasami Mudelliar's medal for Political Economy; C. S. Sitarama Aiyar, who was first in the first class in the B.A. Examination (Language Branch) and gained the Christian College medal, and who also gained the Sri Godaveri prize for being first in Sanskrit; and M. K. Vaidyanathan, who gained the Carmichael prize and the Innes prize.

Library.—The number of works added to the library during the year was 70, contained in 90 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and works in progress presented to the library. The number of issues of books to students was 2,305, and Professors and others 390. There were 7,861 consultations of books made in the consulting library.

Fees.—The new system of fees came into operation at the beginning of 1887, by which the option is given to students of paying their fees in four instalments, or in advance at a slight discount. Out of the 215 students who paid fees for the first term of 1887, 168 or 78·14 per cent. chose to pay them in advance. Students can now join the College for the purpose of studying a particular subject, paying the fee for the course of lectures in that subject only; and several have taken advantage of this provision. The number of free scholars is 18.

Scholarships and Prizes.—The Elphinstone scholarship continues to be held by C. Hanamanta Rau. The Ellis scholarship has been awarded to K. S. Chandrasekharam for Sanskrit. The Senior Conolly scholarship continues to be held by V. Raman Nayar. The Morehead Law scholarship was awarded to K. S. Ganapati Aiyar. The Thompson scholarship was awarded to T. Desikhachari, now in the fourth class, for proficiency in English. The Elphinstone prize for an English Essay has not been awarded. The Arbuthnot prize for English composition has been awarded to Muhammad Inayeth Hussain. The Kunjambu Nambiyar prize for Malayalam was awarded to P. Narayana Menon. The Norton Gold medal for Tamil Essay has been awarded to T. T. Kanakasundaram Pillai, who also gets the Powell Vernacular prize for the best translation into Tamil of three chapters from Hunter's Short History of the Indian People. His Tamil is spoken of as being exceptionally good. The other endowed prizes have been awarded for work in the classes.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been received by me in payment of a bequest made to the College by the late Mr. N. Subramanya Aiyar of Tanjore for the purpose of assisting deserving students. It is gratifying to have to record such a bequest, a sign of the willingness to aid an institution so well deserving of national support as the Presidency College.

60. The College received a further accession to its strength during the year. To some extent this may be due to the effect of the new fee scheme, under which the College is not required to levy the same rate of fees as the Presidency College. The following are extracts from the Acting Principal's Report.

The very large size of our F.A. classes calls for special remark, and I submit the following in the hope that some action may be taken in the matter. It must be candidly admitted that the F.A. classes in this college are far too large for efficient instruction if it be remembered that the methods of instruction applicable to them savour more of the school than of the college. I would propose the adoption of one of two alternatives. We must either fix a standard maximum of strength for our two F.A. classes at a point considerably below the present

figures, or, by adding a little to our accommodation and slightly strengthening our staff, render it possible to split both into two divisions for the efficient teaching of Mathematics, History, Logic and English Composition.

The number of students in our B.A. classes is far below our point of maximum capacity, but I trust, with the inducements of valuable money scholarships, there will soon be signs of a rapid increase.

College and University Examinations.—The entrance examination for the admission of students to our first class was held early in February this year, but I regret to say it was found impossible to regulate our admissions to the college entirely by this examination. The policy of holding an entrance examination of a higher standard than the present Matriculation examination of the Madras University is, in my opinion, a sound one; for, on the one hand, by helping us to select our material, it will enable the college staff to work under more favorable conditions, and, on the other, by re-acting on the high schools in touch with this institution, it will probably have the effect of stimulating managers to make responsive efforts to raise the standard of secondary education. Under present circumstances, it would be altogether too heroic a remedy to regulate our admissions by such an examination pure and simple.

Scholarships—Subramanyan Endowment.—During the year the college was so fortunate as to obtain its first valuable endowment, the late Mr. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar having left a legacy of Rs. 5,000 towards the founding of scholarships in aid of poor students prosecuting their studies here.

Stipendiary Scholarships.—In my letter, No. 9, dated 26th January last, I informed you that several native gentlemen of this town and district had kindly formed themselves into a committee for collecting subscriptions towards the establishment of stipendiary scholarships to aid the education of poor students at this college. The contribution from the committee at present amounts to Rs. 600 a year, which, with the Government grant of Rs. 300 a year sanctioned by you under the terms of Chapter VII of the Grant-in-Aid Code, has placed us in a position to give away five scholarships of Rs. 54 a term each and four of Rs. 45 each.

Library.—Very good use seems to be made of the library, 2,085 books having been taken out against 1,365 last year, while 2,083 represents the number of references to the consulting library.

Gymnastics, Lawn Tennis, Athletic Sports.—The gymnasium is, I regret to say, still far from popular and anything like real gymnastic skill is exhibited only by a very small and select circle of students. In consequence of this and owing to the unwieldy size of our F.A. classes, I have asked the instructor to rely chiefly on drill and the extension movements. Lawn tennis continues to be very popular, and the college can show some very decent players.

The following extracts are from my review :—

There was a satisfactory increase of nearly 11 per cent. in attendance, the greater portion of which was in the senior department. The aggregate increase in the strength of colleges throughout the Presidency was 15 per cent. The Director notes with satisfaction that the percentage of students from other districts shows decided improvement. It is not desirable that an institution of the grade of this college should be attended only by local students. The small number of students belonging to the richer classes is noteworthy in a wealthy district like Tanjore and is not understood, considering that not a few mirasidars give their sons a high education. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the raising of the fees has not checked the tendency of the middle classes to educate their sons highly, nor has it tended, so far, to make higher education the monopoly of the rich.

With reference to the Acting Principal's remark in regard to the popularity of Sanskrit, the Director, whilst on general grounds viewing with favor the growing tendency of students to select that language, is inclined to regret that the standard in it does not appear to be so high as in the vernaculars. The subject is receiving his attention. The Acting Principal's remark under optional branches, that the largest increase appertains to mathematics, is noted with much satisfaction in view of the very small number of students selecting this branch in the Presidency College.

The Director also considers it a very satisfactory feature in this report that nearly one-third of the students of the senior B.A. class are reading for the language branch of the B.A. only, because he believes that thus only can any real and decided improvement in the standard of the knowledge required in the several branches be brought about. Students who by this act of self-denial have given themselves the opportunity of gaining a greater mastery over the language through which alone all scientific knowledge must, speaking generally, be acquired by Indians, will be doubly rewarded by a deeper insight not only into that language, but also into the sciences. He hopes that ere long the university may, by limiting the compulsory study of language after the F.A. examination to English, materially further the change in the order of study, which the absolute separation of the language from the optional branches is already gradually effecting.

The Director is inclined to recognise, so far as Kumbakonam is concerned, the justice of Mr. Bilderbeck's remarks on the necessity of retaining the F.A. classes in view of the low attainments of the average matriculate, and if retained, of providing a larger staff for this

section of the college than that now provided, but he observes that the finances of the department will not admit of the regular staff being supplemented at present, but it is possible that funds might be provided for adding two temporary assistants to the staff on low salaries, who, if they qualify for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching, shall be held to have prior claims to vacancies occurring in the department. Any proposals, which Mr. Bilderbeck may see his way to make in this direction, will receive favorable consideration.

The Lecturers in Mathematics and Physical Science had the great satisfaction of seeing their students head the lists in these branches, and, as regards the examinations generally for the B.A. degree, the results of the year must be regarded, with the single exception of history, as highly creditable to the staff.

The Director regrets to hear that the students do not take advantage of gymnastic instruction to the extent that is desirable, and he approves Mr. Bilderbeck's determination to rely more on drill and extension movements; he hopes that the Acting Principal may be able to supplement these exercises by those of single stick, foils and Indian clubs. He notes with much pleasure that the first athletic meeting was held in August last.

There has been naturally considerable increase in the net cost of the college, but this increase is not to be regretted if it can be shown, as the Director trusts is the case, that the country will be indirectly, far more largely than hitherto, benefited by the supply of a body of thoroughly well educated citizens.

Rajahmundry College.

61. The progress of the college may be gathered from the following extracts from the Principal's report:—

Changes in the Staff.—It is again my melancholy duty to record the death of one of our staff in the person of Mr. C. Sundara Rao, who was suddenly seized with paralysis on the 21st of March and died on the 28th. In him the college has lost a most able teacher, whose place it will be difficult to supply.

Results of Examinations.—Out of 15 who went up for the Language Branch of the Degree examination, 12 were successful, 9 being in the second class and 3 in the third. These results were very fair; but I regret to state that the passes in the optional branches were not at all in correspondence. Three went up for the Mathematical Branch and 2 passed in the third class. Four appeared in Logic and 1 passed in the third class. Three took up Science and 1 passed, fortunately taking a good place in the second class. The failure in Logic and Morals has been already accounted for, and, I believe, the examination in Science was extraordinarily severe; but, apart from these causes, there is the fact that the students do not pay sufficient attention to their optional subjects, probably because they throw all their weight into their preparation for the Language Branch simply because it comes first in order of time, and this I fear will always be the case.

In the First Arts Examination, 56 appeared from this college and 29 passed, 3 being in the first class. Considering the number of failures which generally take place in this examination, I consider this a creditable result.

The Junior B.A. and F.A. classes were as usual examined by myself and colleagues at the close of the second term of 1886. Of the Junior B.A., all passed creditably in the language branch, but I regret to say several had the bad taste to shirk the optional subjects, the examinations in these having been unavoidably postponed to the beginning of the first term of the present year. Of the Junior F.A. class, 70 were examined, of whom I was very pleased to find that only 6 were absolutely unfit for promotion.

The Library.—The library and reading-room are well attended, and the change in the periodicals has, I think, been appreciated.

The Carpentry class.—The carpentry class continues to be popular, there being always more applicants for admission than we can accommodate. I think, however, that the present carpenter is scarcely sufficiently skilled for our purpose, and that a European or Eurasian from the School of Arts would have much more influence with the students, but he would not be obtainable on the same pay.

Our thanks as usual are due to the Rajah of Pithapuram for the handsome donation of Rs. 40 per month which is given to poor deserving scholars.

I annex extracts from my review of the Principal's report.

The most important event in the history of the college during the year was the receipt of the sanction of the Secretary of State for the re-organization of the staff—a step rendered necessary, among other things, by the revised curriculum of the University. Under the above scheme, the Principal is assisted by three Lecturers, who are gazetted officers, and six Assistant Lecturers, besides three Pandits. With reference to the Principal's remark that the re-organization scheme had not in some cases been favorable to the claims of the staff, the Director observes, whilst noting with satisfaction Mr. Metcalfe's testimony as to the manner in which his assistants have worked towards the development of the college, that those claims can only be taken into account with due regard to officers of the department in other Government institutions who have also worked well.

The results of the B.A. Degree Examination in the Language Branch, in which 12 out of 15 candidates were successful, were very fair, provided all the 12 passes were among the

15 who went up from the college. The Syndicate's report shows 19 candidates against 12 passes. The results in the Optional Branches were very disappointing, in the Logic Branch especially. The failure is here attributed to the absence of Mr. N. Vaidyanatha Aiyar from illness. The Director cannot accept the excuse put forward for the discreditable failure of this officer's class. Only a month of the course was not completed when Mr. Vaidyanatha Aiyar went on leave, whilst he had had the class under instruction for nearly eighteen months. The partial failure in the Science class has not been satisfactorily explained. The Acting Principal is requested to submit a statement showing the number of hours devoted every week by the Principal, Lecturers and their Assistants last year to the several classes. He will also state what steps were taken to gauge the progress of the students in each branch of study in the senior department. The Director sees no reason to regret the fact that students should devote their chief energies to Language during the first two years of their course, leaving the completion of their optional course or courses to a third year. In fact, he considers that students should be encouraged to pursue their studies in this manner, the natural result of which should be the passing out of the University of a body of graduates more thoroughly educated and possessing a deeper knowledge of the subjects they have studied than is now ordinarily the case. In the F.A. Examination, 29 out of 56 pupils, or about 52 per cent. of the examinees, were successful, the average percentage for the whole Presidency being 36. This result is very creditable.

The strength of the college remained stationary. It is noted with much satisfaction that the attendance in the B.A. classes rose from 23 in 1883-84 and 27 in 1885-86 to 40 on the 31st March last. On the other hand, the Junior F.A. class had much fewer pupils on the rolls than in the previous year, owing to the very poor results which the high schools in Rajahmundry obtained at the last Matriculation examination. The Director trusts that the managers of the high schools in the town will co-operate to render instruction in their institutions thoroughly efficient. It is lamentable that Rajahmundry should have produced a lower percentage of passes than even the Godavari district as a whole; and it is still more lamentable that this rich and prosperous district should be distinguished by the lowest percentage of passes at the entrance examination of all the districts of the Presidency.

62. There was a further addition to the strength of both the B.A. and F.A. classes. The college was educating at the close of the year 635 pupils, or nearly a third of the pupils in all the first-grade colleges of the Presidency. The following extracts from my review of the college report relate to the work of the institution:—

Madras Christian College.

The Director of Public Instruction has perused this report with much pleasure, and he congratulates the council on the fact that they have retrieved the disaster of the previous year, the tower and new hall being complete. The account given in the report of the collection of the funds for repairing the misfortune which had occurred affords very substantial evidence of the grateful feeling which former students entertain towards the institution in which they were educated. The generosity displayed by Mr. M. Aboyi Naidu in contributing Rs. 100 a month for one year is especially entitled to recognition. It is stated that the entire cost of the new buildings has amounted to Rs. 1,36,000. This is a large sum, and it is gratifying to find that when all contributions have come in there will be a debt of only a few hundreds of rupees. The Director trusts that funds will be forthcoming for enclosing the court, &c., which will make the buildings complete and convenient as a whole. Towards the cost the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 40,520, of which Rs. 30,810 have been already paid. The grant is equal to an endowment of Rs. 50,650, at Rs. 4 per centum.

The serious loss of the Rev. Mr. Alexander's services has been amply compensated for by valuable accessions to the staff. The absence of change in the tutorial staff of the college is satisfactory. The few changes of teachers in the school appear not to have affected the quality of work.

The introduction of Biology into the college course is noted with much pleasure. The facts given at the close of the report are very interesting. They show that the institution is in the jubilee year of its existence and how under careful management and a thorough appreciation of the Government system of education it has reached a position second to none in India. With its success the names of the Rev. John Anderson and the Rev. Dr. W. Miller must always remain prominently identified.

63. There was a slight fall in the attendance of the junior section of the college, i.e., in the number of pupils reading for the F.A. Examination. No pupil was presented for the B.A. Examination. Out of 12 candidates sent up for the F.A. Examination of December 1886, only 5 met with success.

64. The attendance remained stationary. Twenty out of 58 pupils sent up for the F.A. Examination passed against 15 out of 53 in the previous year. The results of the B.A. Examination were fair, the institution being credited with 15 passes out of 21 entrances in the Language

Doveton Protestant College.

S.P.G. College, Tanjore.

branch and 6 out of 12 in the Optional branches. The institution received Rs. 4,235 in salary grants, including the Schwartz grant of Rs. 2,400.

65. Both the B.A. and F.A. sections improved in numbers. The institution has not yet commenced to send up pupils for the B.A. Examination; for the F.A. Examination 15 candidates were sent up, of whom 10 passed, which compares favorably with the result obtained in the previous year.

66. This institution, under the management of the Society of Jesus, has been making rapid advance in numbers. The strength of the B.A. classes rose from 54 to 90 and that of the F.A. classes from 181 to 228. As regards attendance, the institution ranks next to the Madras Christian College and the Presidency College. Two-thirds of the pupils examined for the language branch and half the pupils for the optional branches of the B.A. Examination passed, while in the F.A. Examination 41 candidates passed out of 91 entrances.

67. This college also is credited with a larger number of pupils on the rolls than at the commencement of the year. In the B.A. Examination, 9 passed in the Language branch and 5 in the Optional branches out of 16 and 8 pupils sent up respectively. The results of the F.A. Examination were better than those of the previous year.

68. There was further improvement in the strength of the college. Of the 7 candidates sent up for the language branch of the B.A. Examination 3 were successful, but in the optional branches only one pupil passed out of 3 pupils presented. In the F.A. Examination, 13 out of 27 pupils examined met with success.

Second-grade Colleges.

69. At the last Matriculation Examination, only 7 pupils passed out of 31 entrances. This poor outturn brought about a large fall in the attendance of the college—from 26 to 17. The results of the F.A. Examination were even worse, only a fifth of the pupils presented having passed. Changes in the staff, especially in the Headmastership, probably led to this failure.

70. This institution was closed on the 31st December last on the recommendation of Dr. Duncan. Of the 14 pupils that appeared for the last F.A. Examination, 6 pupils passed.

71. The strength of this college fell from 75 to 69, owing to the poor results of the Matriculation Examination of December 1886. The proportion of passes at the F.A. Examination, though an improvement on that of the previous year, is still poor.

72. The Government College, Calicut, had steadily risen in numbers. In the space of two years the attendance has nearly doubled, and the institution ranks fourth in the list of colleges, as regards the strength of the F.A. classes. Of the 45 pupils entered for the last F.A. Examination only 14 passed, which gives a percentage (31) below the average (36 per cent.) for the Presidency.

73. There was an accession of about 50 per cent. to the strength of the Government College, Mangalore. At the F.A. Examination the institution secured fair results.

74. Fifteen pupils were presented by this college for the last F.A. Examination, but only 3 passed. There was a slight decline in attendance.

75. The institution bids fair to improve in numbers under Mr. Sheppard. The attendance rose from 21 to 39. At the last F.A. Examination, however, only 4 pupils passed out of 15 sent up.

76. There was only one pupil on the rolls of the college on the last day of the year. Of the 3 pupils on the rolls at the beginning of the year, 2 passed the last F.A. Examination. The College classes will probably be discontinued from the close of the current year.

77. The Junior F.A. class, opened early in 1887, contained 11 pupils at the close of the year.

78. This institution also, affiliated to the University early in 1887 up to the F.A. standard, was 43 strong on the 31st March last. The raising of the standard of this institution as well as that of the Wesleyan high school to that of a second-grade college is, I consider, a step in the right direction, and possibly one of the remaining high schools in Madras will follow the same course. The excessive strength of the F.A. classes in some of the existing colleges is quite incompatible with efficient tutorial teaching, a description of instruction which cannot be dispensed with without serious injury to the students at this stage of their course of studies.

79. In consequence, chiefly, of the abolition of the Government College, Cuddalore, the attendance of the St. Joseph's College rose from 29 to 44. In the last F.A. Examination, however, only one boy passed out of 11 pupils sent up, while the Government College passed 6 out of 14 entrances. The teaching staff of the St. Joseph's College much needs strengthening.

80. This institution made progress during the year. The attendance rose from 30 to 39, and at the last F.A. Examination 55 per cent. of the pupils presented were successful.

81. Nine pupils were on the rolls at the close of the year against 5 on the 31st March 1886, and only one pupil from this college passed at the last F.A. Examination against none in the previous year. St. Mary's College excepted, this is the worst attended college in the Presidency.

82. This institution obtained even poorer results than in 1885-86 at the last F.A. Examination, only 2 pupils having passed out of 20 boys presented. There was, however, an advance of 50 per cent. in the attendance of the college.)

83. The Hindu College at Viraraghavapuram (near Tinnevely) secured better results at the F.A. Examination than the Church Mission Society's College, 10 out of 40 pupils having passed. There was a decline in attendance from 74 to 63 pupils, which must be attributed to the poor results of the Matriculation Examination, at which 21 passed out of 82 entrances against 39 out of 81 pupils in 1885-86. An estimate for Rs. 15,000 was approved during the year for extending the college building and a third grant was sanctioned by Government.

84. The college more than recovered the strength which it had at the close of 1884-85. At the F.A. Examination, it passed 22 pupils out of 62 sent up against 15 out of 53 candidates in the previous year.

85. There was a sudden fall in the strength of the college, which cannot be explained. This may have been due to the large increase in the strength of the Government College in the town. The percentage of passes at the last F.A. Examination was somewhat above the average for the Presidency. The decrease in attendance was confined to the seventh or Junior F.A. class.

86. This institution is still in a more or less unsatisfactory condition. There were 22 pupils on the rolls. At the F.A. Examination only 4 pupils passed out of 15 that appeared. In the previous year, 14 pupils were presented, out of whom 2 passed. These results are not commensurate with the cost of the upkeep of the college.

87. As in the Cocanada College there was a slight improvement in attendance. But at the F.A. Examination only 3 pupils passed, though 13 were sent up. Considering the generally unsatisfactory results which the institution has been obtaining for years, there can be no question that the teaching staff should be improved.

88. Owing probably to an increase in the number of second-grade colleges in the town of Madras, the attendance of the Pachaiyappa's College fell from 130 to 111. At the F.A. Examination of December 1886, the institution passed 24 or 31 per cent. of the pupils it sent up. This result compares unfavourably with that obtained in the previous year.

89. This college is gradually going down in numbers, the attendance having fallen to 47 pupils from 83 at the close of 1884-85. It has been suffering since Mr. Fagan's death from the want of a European Principal. Fifteen or one-third of the pupils presented for the F.A. Examination were successful.

90. Owing chiefly to the opening of the Senior F.A. class, the attendance rose from 19 to 41. The college has not yet begun to send up pupils for the F.A. Examination.

(b) LAW.

91. Reference has already been made to the general results of the M.L. and B.L. Examinations. The Law class, attached to the Presidency College, continued to work fairly satisfactorily. It numbered 182 pupils at the close of the year against 141 on the 31st March 1886. The fee income of the class amounted to Rs. 15,950, which, after meeting all the charges, left a surplus of about Rs. 5,000.

(c) MEDICINE.

92. The following extracts from my review of the Principal's report relate to the work of the institution:—

The academical year, being the fifty-second in the history of the institution, opened on the 1st October 1886 with 211 students on the rolls, and 4 more joined at the beginning of the summer session. The fresh admissions were 41. The corresponding numbers at the beginning of the previous year were 226 and 45, thus showing a diminution.

On the retirement of Dr. Keess after a twenty years' connexion with the institution, Brigade-Surgeon Porter was appointed Principal, and took charge on the 3rd January. Mrs. Scharlieb having been compelled by ill-health to leave for Europe, Miss Bouchier, M.D., was appointed Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children to the female students. Mr. Edgar Thurston, Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, was appointed Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy.

The paucity of Muhammadan students is regretted. With the sole exception of the Brahmans, who have increased by more than one-third, four of the remaining five classes show a decrease, notably Sudras, fifty-four against seventy-two.

The number of female students increased from fourteen to twenty-three, a gratifying fact. One of them was an F.A. and five were Matriculates.

Senior Department.—There were twenty-six students studying for the M.B. and C.M. degree, one of them being a female, and 120, including four females, for the L.M.S. degree. Three were casual students, two of whom had completed their curricula, but had failed to pass.

It is matter for regret that the class reports of many of the Professors are unfavorable. The Director will not remark on the point here, as it is proposed to make a special representation on the subject.

The results of the University examinations in July 1886 on the whole must be considered a failure, the number presented being 123 (not 132; the number registered), the number passed being 40 and the percentage being 30. This is an unusual result contrasting strongly with the results in the preceding year when 61.2 per cent. of the candidates passed. At the University examinations in July last, the results were as follows, showing a slight improvement:—

Examination.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
First L.M.S. Examination ...	66	17	25.8
Second L.M.S. Examination ...	35	26	74.3
Preliminary Scientific Examination ...	12	...	...
First M.B. and C.M. Examination ...	5	1	20.0
Second M.B. and C.M. Examination ...	8	2	25.0
Total ...	126	46	36.5

Except in 1884-85, the bulk of the failures in the First L.M.S. Examination was in Anatomy, and next to Anatomy, Chemistry was the chief subject of failure. In the Second L.M.S. Examination a large proportion of failure was in Surgery and Ophthalmology and Operative Surgery. Changes in the staff have probably contributed partly to the failure, but the Director is inclined to think that insufficiency in practical instruction must have mainly contributed to the unsatisfactory results in the above subjects. The Principal is requested to submit his opinion on this point. If the time allotted to instruction in these subjects be insufficient, the time-table must be revised. The Director will also be glad to learn the views of the College Council. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination of 1887, there were eight failures in Chemistry and one failure in Chemistry and Botany out of twelve candidates; and of the four pupils who failed in the First M.B. and C.M. Examination, three failed in Comparative Anatomy.

The Director observes that bye-law 211 of the University requires the passing of the Preliminary Scientific Examination before the commencement of the regular medical studies. This rule appears to have been ignored. The examination consists of Chemistry, Chemical Physics and Botany, and there appears no sufficient reason why instruction in these subjects should not be obtained in the ordinary first-grade colleges where they are taught and the Medical College altogether relieved of the duty of giving instruction therein, a certificate of the Institution that a candidate has passed the examination being simply demanded for admission to the college in the senior department. The Principal is requested, after consulting the College Council, to report fully on the question.

The Director is pleased to hear of Mr. Karney's success in gaining a commission in the Indian Medical Service, and he congratulates Assistant Surgeon Eyles on the success which his work on "Malarial fever on the Gold Coast" has met with, in being favorably reviewed by the *Lancet*.

Female Students.—The number increased from fourteen to twenty-three, nineteen being European or Eurasian, and four Native Christian. One is qualifying for the M.B. degree, four for the L.M.S. and eighteen for the college certificate of Medical Practitioner. Miss D'Abreu goes up for the Second M.B. Examination, and Miss Jaganatham and the two Misses Wells for the First L.M.S. Examination. For the Final examination for civil apothecaries three appeared and one passed. During the past year, Miss Ramsbotham obtained charge of the Women's Hospital at Durbungah. The Director is glad to hear that with the national association for providing female medical aid to the women of India of which Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin is President, the appointments are more numerous than the candidates qualified to fill them. This will doubtless give much impetus to female medical education, the progress of which is a matter of higher importance in India than in any other country of the world, and the Director feels sure that the Madras Medical College will year by year gain such an accession of pupils as will enable it to retain its position as the most forward institution in India for the training of women medically.

Scholarships, Medals and Endowments.—The founding of a second Lane scholarship, to be held by a lady student, was a step in the right direction. The Director trusts that Miss Reichter will do justice to her selection. The granting of a stipend to Miss Ayachee Ammal is one more proof of the generous and enlightened liberality of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. The Lady Dufferin scholarships, to be available at the opening of the next session, must give a further impetus to female education, and the College is to be congratulated on the fact that from the same association it will receive two medals—one a gold medal to be designated the "Queen-Empress Medal" and the other a silver medal, to be designated the "Viceroy's Medal."

Physical Training was carried out satisfactorily. The Volunteer Company is stated not to be so enthusiastic as it was.

Students' Club.—The Director is glad to hear that the students' association for reading papers and discussion is flourishing. The interest in the journal will, it is hoped, not be allowed to decrease.

Library.—The library had an addition of 131 new books, and very good use seems to have been made of it.

Museum.—The museum received a considerable number of specimens, and the nucleus of an herbarium was formed.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The fees amounted to Rs. 18,325, or Rs. 1,221 over the fees of the previous year.

The expenditure was Rs. 64,006, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,490.

The Director is glad to hear that a portrait of Surgeon-General Cornish has been received and placed in a good position.

Medals and Special Prizes.—Mr. G. Rama Rau carried off both the Johnstone and Blacklock Medals—a fact that does him credit. Mr. Everard won the Chipperfield Medal. Mr. Mahoney, a private student, won the Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar Medal for Midwifery. The Bharati Lakshmi medal was won by Miss D'Abreu. The George Smith prize was won by Mr. Everard.

(d) ENGINEERING.

College of Engineering.

93. The work of the institution may be gathered from the annexed extracts from my review of the Principal's report :—

The College and School departments contained 181 students on the 31st March 1887 against 185 students at the close of 1885-86.

For want of accommodation and teaching agency, no classes have yet been formed for Mechanical Engineers, for Sub-Overseers, or for Maistries and Artisans under the new organization scheme. The Engineer Subordinate's class excepted, there was a slight fall in the average strength of the other three classes now existing, and the Acting Principal suggests three causes for the decline. The difficulty in obtaining employment may have told on the attendance, but the Director is inclined to doubt whether either the increased length of the courses or the enhanced rate of fees has at all outweighed the enhanced benefits as regards entrance to the Government service in the superior and inferior grades which the new code of rules has unquestionably conferred on the successful students of this institution.

The re-organization of the College sanctioned early in 1886 was continued. At the close of the year the classes admitted under the old rules were finally examined. All the pupils now on the rolls have been admitted under the new rules.

The additions to the College buildings are also in rapid progress, and it is hoped that the College will have the long-felt want of adequate accommodation supplied before the close of this official year.

The Engineers' and the Engineer Subordinates' classes were examined by the Board of Examiners appointed under the new scheme, while Mr. J. W. Brassington, Acting Consulting Architect, and Mr. Gompertz, of the Revenue Survey Department, respectively, valued the papers of the Draftsmen's and Surveyors' classes. These classes were examined for the first time by external Examiners, to whom the thanks of the Director are due. The Principal is requested to credit to Government any balance of the sum of fees remaining in his hands after remunerating the Examiners at the rates approved by the Director.

Ten students of the Engineer classes and an independent candidate were examined by the Board in December 1886 for certificates as Assistant Engineers, but only seven students passed, three with credit, while the remaining three pupils and the independent candidate were passed for overseers' certificates. These results do not compare favorably with those of the preceding year. R. Gopala Aiyar, B.A., who headed the list, obtained appointment as Assistant Engineer. Nine students appeared for the B.C.E. Degree examination, of whom six passed, three being placed in the second class. All these are students who have passed for the Assistant Engineers' certificates. The College department had seventeen pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, eight in the senior and nine in the junior division.

The senior division of the Engineer Subordinates' class, containing thirty-five pupils, did not pass a satisfactory examination before the Board. Only four students secured certificates as Supervisors against thirteen out of twenty-four examinees in the previous year; and twenty-two students passed for Overseers' certificates. One pupil was expelled for malpractices. The number of failures was as high as eight. The independent candidates fared worse, only two having passed out of eight entrances. The Acting Principal has not explained the cause of this heavy failure. Captain Baddeley's report shows that the percentage of marks obtained fell in every subject, language excepted, the decline being most marked in the important branches—Mathematics and Surveying and Levelling. As the Director believes that the pupils in the matter of general attainments were not below the average, the poor outturn must be attributed to insufficient instruction or to a rise in the standard of the examination. One satisfactory feature in the examination is that a Muhammadan pupil, Muhammad Sikandar, headed the list of passed candidates with 1,810 out of 2,600 marks. One of the two military students presented for the examination secured a Supervisor's certificate, while the other failed.

The library received an addition of 110 volumes during the year and was well used by masters and students.

On the completion of the improvements to the College buildings, ample accommodation will be found for a museum to be attached to the college in which the apparatus and new models can be conveniently arranged.

The thanks of the Director are due to Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I., for founding a prize in connection with this institution. He also notices with pleasure the interest which the old students take in the college by offering prizes.

The conduct of the students continued to be satisfactory.

(e) TRAINING.

94. On the transfer of Mr. J. H. Stone, Principal, to the Presidency College as Professor of History, Mr. Hall was appointed as Principal by the Secretary of State. Seven graduates were on the rolls on the 31st March last, reading for the L.T. degree. The following extracts from my review of the Principal's report relate to the working of the institution during the past official year.

The year under review is the second of the institution as an affiliated college of the Madras University. The first Principal, Mr. Stone, of the re-organized institution, was transferred to the professoriate, and his place taken by Mr. Hall, of King's College, Cambridge, who, in addition to his honors in the Natural Science Tripos, has had considerable practical experience of the working of a training institution for teachers in England. Mr. Hall entered on his duties in January last.

There were several changes in the teaching staff; but, notwithstanding this drawback, all the masters who acted seem to have devoted themselves with such diligence to their work that the institution can have suffered but little in consequence of the transfers.

The year closed with forty-four normal students, being an increase of four on the number at the beginning of the year. The number of graduates had fallen from nine to seven, but that of F.A. teachers remained the same, whilst the number of Matriculates was twenty-seven against eighteen. Thirty-two were in receipt of Government scholarships. Only one student had been sent by a local body, whilst five had been sent by native states. The Director also regrets the failure of local bodies to take advantage of the college when it is remembered how large is the direct part which they take in secondary education; he also regrets that the liberal provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, regarding aid towards the training of teachers, have not been taken advantage of by managers notwithstanding the liberal manner in which grants have been conditionally allowed for unpassed teachers. The time appears to have arrived for placing greater pressure on managers of colleges and secondary schools to employ technically qualified men by granting Government aid to qualified teachers only and by cancelling the concession allowing conditional grants.

The success in the School Management Examination is very satisfactory. The trouble taken by the use made of the school library is very commendable.

Mr. Stone in re-arranging the library is very satisfactory. It is hoped that a love for field games also will be encouraged by Mr. Hall in every way possible, as also a love for other rational amusements, so that the pupils may carry away with them an aptitude for making their lives not only more useful to the community, but more happy for themselves and their associates.

The Director shares the regret of the Principal at the loss of the lives of a member of the staff and of a student caused by the Park fire.

He notes the relative success of graduates, F.A. and Matriculate masters in the practical examination. In reading, the disparity between Matriculates and F.A. and B.A. teachers is very great. Great attention should be paid to reading during training, and no student should be allowed to pass who cannot read accurately and pronounce well.

The college, with the additional staff sanctioned by Government, has now been transferred to its new home at Saidápet, and the Director confidently looks for very favorable results from the change.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) Public High or Upper Secondary Schools for Boys.

95. The general results of the Matriculation Examination for the last two years are given in the following summary. The total number of candidates rose from 5,805 to 6,378, or by about 10 per cent., and that of passes from 1,895 to 2,165, or by 14 per cent. Of the candidates presented, 34 per cent. were successful against 33 per cent. in 1885-86 and 31 per cent. in 1884-85. In 1879-80, the percentage was 33 and the number of candidates 3,309. The small proportion obtaining a first class shows how low the average attainments of the candidates are, but still there is improvement now in this respect.

General results.				Public institutions under the Madras Government.	Public institutions maintained by District Boards and Municipal Councils.	Public institutions in Native States.	Public institutions receiving aid.	Other public institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Examined	...	{ 1885-86 ...	...	327	213	344	2,251	1,188	1,502	5,805
Passed—	...	{ 1886-87 ...	...	259	305	401	2,033	1,695	1,685	6,378
First class	{ 1885-86 ...	...	...	39	22	36	157	48	19	321
	{ 1886-87 ...	...	...	26	16	40	120	70	12	284
Second class	{ 1885-86 ...	...	...	126	82	129	693	311	233	1,574
	{ 1886-87 ...	...	...	101	115	163	770	484	248	1,881
Total	{ 1885-86 ...	...	...	165	104	165	850	359	252	1,895
	{ 1886-87 ...	...	...	127	131	203	890	554	260	2,165
Percentage of passes.	{ 1885-86 ...	...	...	50	49	48	38	31	17	33
	{ 1886-87 ...	...	...	49	43	51	44	33	15	34

The decrease in the number of candidates presented by the Madras Government schools and by aided schools is nominal. In the former case it is due to the transfer of certain Government schools to the management of local boards, and in the latter case it is the result of the transfer of certain aided schools to the list of unaided schools owing to the withdrawal of their grants.

Public institutions in native states secured the highest percentage of passes (51) against 48 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the Madras Government and Board institutions slightly declined. The advance in this respect made by aided institutions under private management is very marked.

In the margin will be found the number of pupils that passed in the various subjects. The number and proportion of passes improved all round, except under mathematics, where the percentage of passes to examinees fell from 69 to 56. More than 60 per cent. of the candidates passed in English, which is satisfactory. The largest number of failures was under general knowledge, i.e., history, geography and science.

Subjects.	1885-86.	1886-87.
English	3,030	3,876
Optional language	4,282	5,330
Mathematics	4,033	3,571
General knowledge	2,930	3,298
Number examined	5,805	6,378

The results of the examination in the several optional languages show general improvement, Sanskrit, Urdu and Uriya excepted. The number of examinees in Sanskrit rose from 797 to 912, but that of passes fell from 610 to 561.

Classes.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Brahmans	3,337	1,184	35	3,632	1,304	36
Other Hindus	1,778	453	25	1,975	549	28
Muhammadans	126	31	25	170	43	25
Native Christians	373	156	42	419	187	45
East Indians	112	40	36	118	55	47
Europeans	70	25	36	54	23	43
Others	9	6	67	10	4	40

96. Forty-eight high schools presented 859 pupils for the Comparative Examination of the Fifth Class held in November 1886. The decrease, as compared with the number of schools (61) and of examinees (1,532) of the previous year, is due to the withdrawal of certain high schools under private management from the test; but it is gratifying to note that 426, or nearly 50 per cent. of the pupils, passed against 31 per cent. in 1885.

97. The annexed table gives particulars of the number and strength of high schools for boys. There was, on the whole, improvement both in their number and attendance. The advance in the numbers attending the high school classes was relatively greater than in the lower secondary and upper primary departments, while in the lower primary classes attached to high schools there was actually a decrease in attendance, or due to the separation of lower classes with a view to escape the fee notification, or to render themselves eligible independently for recognition or aid. Twelve new schools found admission into the list, while ten high schools in the previous year's list have since ceased to exist as high schools, or have furnished no returns to the department, or have been removed to the list of "private" schools.

Divisions.	1885-86.						1886-87.					
	No. of schools.	Strength on 31st March.					No. of schools.	Strength on 31st March.				
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
First	8	281	758	145	130	1,314	9	372	853	151	122	1,498
Second	5	133	557	143	235	1,068	6	193	684	167	190	1,234
Third	25	1,728	3,170	814	1,105	6,817	27	1,838	3,297	835	1,261	7,231
Fourth	12	495	999	193	448	2,135	14	621	1,191	190	474	2,476
Fifth	32	1,486	2,313	316	761	4,876	27	1,375	1,972	303	330	3,980
Sixth	19	1,126	1,837	374	712	4,049	21	1,083	2,022	462	656	4,223
Seventh	2	183	195	...	...	378	2	193	201	...	...	394
Eighth	16	557	1,320	157	202	2,236	15	577	1,115	89	120	1,901
Total	119	5,989	11,149	2,142	3,593	22,873	121	6,252	11,335	2,197	3,153	22,937

The figures in the margin represent the strength of the several departments of the institutions appearing in the lists of the last two years, only such schools being entered as contained corresponding departments. Only two departments—the upper secondary and the upper primary—improved in numbers, while the lower secondary and the lower primary classes show diminution; but the fall in the former case was very trifling.

Departments.	1885-86.	1886-87.
High	5,370	5,680
Middle	10,115	10,101
Upper Primary	1,956	2,030
Lower do.	3,106	2,908

98. The next statement gives the distribution of high schools according to agency. The abolition of the Cuddalore college and the transfer of the Guntur high school to the local Municipal Council reduced the number of Government schools from 9 to 7. The number of Board schools rose from 17 to 20, in consequence of (1) the raising of the standard of the middle schools at Bimlipatam, Villupuram and Dharapuram, (2) the transfer of the Government school at Guntur to the Municipality, and (3) to the closing of the Municipal high school at Erode. The number of aided and unaided schools rose from 93 to 94, the decrease of four in the number of aided schools having been more than made good by the accession of five unaided schools.

Divisions.	1885-86.				1886-87.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
First	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	2
Second	...	4	1	3	2	4	2	...
Third	2	...	20	1	1	...	20	5
Fourth	2	2	7	8	1	3	6	4
Fifth	1	2	21	1	1	2	18	6
Sixth	1	6	11	1	1	6	12	2
Seventh	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...
Eighth	1	1	11	...	2	9	...	4
Total	9	17	75	18	7	20	71	23

99. The particulars of high schools in the first division are given below.

The opening of a fifth class in the Municipal school, Bimlipatam, raised the number of schools in the division from 8 to 9. There was an increase in the strength of the several departments, excepting the lower primary section. In the Matriculation Examination 70 pupils passed against 71 in the previous year, but in the Fifth Comparative and the Middle School Examinations, the proportion of passes considerably improved.

High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
GANJAM.																				
Government.																				
Berhampore high school.	87	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	31	31	19	7	44	32	15	16	...	...	...	...
Board.																				
Chicacole Municipal high school	24	102	...	...	35	58	...	...	16	6	4	8	33	20	5	9	25	46	4	13
VIZAGAPATAM.																				
Board.																				
Bimlipatam Municipal high school	...	...	...	...	9	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	18
Anakapalle Municipal high school	6	54	...	...	9	49	18	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	18
Aided.																				
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' high school.	7	70	20	38	7	67	25	51	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	...
Do. Hindu do.	38	116	...	...	47	153	...	...	17	20	7	9	...	...	...	...	45	30	12	11
Do. London Mission high school.	38	124	52	64	70	167	38	36	18	25	18	17	21	...	7	...	81	24	9	20
Unaided.																				
Vizianagrum Maharajah's school	87	222	61	21	101	231	42	...	45	48	27	24	...	...	...	...	53	72	23	43
Bobbili Samasthanam high school	14	70	12	7	16	60	28	10	3	10	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	281	758	145	130	372	853	151	122	135	145	71	70	98	58	27	29	189	232	57	115

The Government of Madras

The Government high school, Berhampore, improved in numbers, but at the Matriculation Examination it passed 7 pupils against 19 in the previous year, owing probably to changes in the headmastership. The Chicacole Municipal school passed only 3 pupils in the above examination—a most unsatisfactory result. The St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam, had seven pupils on the rolls of the high school department as on the 31st March 1886, and for the Matriculation Examination five pupils were presented, all of whom passed. This school excepted, all the schools in the division had an accession to the strength of the high school classes.

100. The S.P.G. Mission school at Nandyál having been raised to the status of a high school, the number of high schools in the division rose from 5 to 6. Each school is credited with a larger number of pupils in the high school classes, and the entire attendance rose by about 50 per cent. There was also improvement on the whole in the attendance of the lower secondary and upper primary departments, and also in the proportion of success in the several public examinations.

High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Bellary Municipal high school	21	68	28	48	39	97	28	18	14	14	6	5	13	17	1	5	23	23	2	11
Bellary Wardlaw institution.	35	171	37	58	42	180	53	61	32	27	13	8	40	20	9	10	33	53	9	22
Anantapur Municipal high school	26	102	30	32	36	89	35	19	...	16	...	6	13	15	8	7	24	37	15	18
Cuddapah Municipal high school	24	117	5	34	38	171	6	37	13	10	2	7	20	14	7	4	41	30	14	12
Kurnool Municipal high school	27	79	43	63	33	102	40	50	7	8	4	7	15	17	4	11	18	19	8	11
S.P.G. Mission school, Nandyal	...	...	...	...	5	45	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5
Total	133	557	143	235	193	684	167	190	66	75	25	33	101	83	29	37	139	169	48	79

The Municipal high school, Bellary, passed five pupils at the Matriculation Examination against 6 in the previous year, but in the Comparative and Middle School Examinations, it passed 5 and 11 pupils, respectively, against 1 and 2 pupils in 1885-86. Very similar results were obtained by the Wardlaw institution, Bellary. The Municipal high school, Anantapur, passed 6 pupils out of 16 examinees in the Matriculation Examination, and about half the candidates for the Comparative and Middle School Examinations. The Municipal high schools, Cuddapah and Kurnool, also made satisfactory progress during the year.

101. In the subjoined table will be found the particulars of high schools in the third division. Two unaided schools, the Native high school, Mailapur, and the Native high school, St. Thomas' Mount, appear in the list for the first time. Each department showed on the whole improved attendance.

on the whole improved attendance.

High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
NELLORE. Aided. Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's high school ... Nellore F.C.M. high school ... Ongole American Baptist Mission high school ...																				
23	89	20	25	37	70	16	21	21	21	9	11	...	...	...	...	34	37	10	2	
65	167	49	66	70	169	46	46	43	44	9	24	...	...	...	...	73	86	23	4	
25	86	24	17	30	86	27	...	11	21	2	8	...	...	...	...	27	35	4	1	

12.

High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Exa- mined.		Passed.		Exa- mined.		Passed.		Exa- mined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
MADRAS.																				
Government.																				
Madrasa-i-Azam ...	16	129	34	36	21	124	29	31	...	8	...	1	10	10	5	5	19	26	10	13
Aided.																				
Doveton Protestant high school ...	25	81	36	55	23	98	29	55	19	15	10	6	...	...	...	...	13	14	11	7
St. Mary's high school.	44	121	24	30	60	114	22	32	26	23	2	8	...	...	9	...	26	30	10	20
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission high school ...	68	150	69	62	68	138	61	84	52	47	15	16	...	...	...	...	72	63	22	14
Church of Scotland Mission institution ...	140	215	45	83	160	248	55	89	82	79	28	32	...	...	...	...	112	87	22	49
London Mission institution ...	59	171	59	70	51	173	41	66	28	29	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomé Seminary ...	26	101	32	52	28	88	25	53	21	22	8	10	10	...	...	...	64	65	12	19
S.P.G. school, Vepery.	63	212	82	103	69	196	86	90	30	27	4	8	10	13	2	9	41	39	12	20
Black Town high school.	...	...	...	...	60	90	24	66	35	32	4	3	...	...	...	...	71	63	20	34
Bishop Corrie's Grammar school ...	35	106	41	48	39	115	39	54	19	18	14	15	...	...	...	...	50	47	10	18
Harris high school ...	14	35	9	32	30	65	19	67	13	15	4	3	...	...	...	...	22	33	13	20
Wesleyan Mission high school, Triplicane ...	39	71	18	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	...	7
Free Church Mission high school ...	311	434	132	181	342	450	108	160	165	183	54	94	...	...	...	...	137	150	44	63
Unaided.																				
Pachaiyappa's high school ...	430	167	...	...	330	166	...	...	252	241	39	61	151	...	20	...	...	104	...	55
Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular school ...	102	194	...	...	97	200	...	...	50	61	17	30	...	...	...	...	63	57	38	45
Wesleyan Mission high school, Triplicane ...	...	...	...	...	56	79	23	40	24	23	8	7	...	...	...	...	34	29	8	11
Native high school, Mailapur ...	...	...	...	...	24	51	28	77	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town high school.	57	85	21	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHINGLEPUT.																				
Government.																				
Saidápet high school ...	42	112	...	...	43	76	...	...	22	16	8	7	23	22	9	16	48	42	24	32
Aided.																				
Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's high school...	39	127	21	45	54	155	22	40	25	25	12	17	...	...	...	...	31	40	16	22
Conjeeveram F.C.M. school.	37	84	...	...	25	67	...	...	20	31	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvallúr do. ...	26	66	20	57	22	64	41	69	13	5	7	2	...	...	...	...	39	31	16	15
Chingleput do. ...	20	64	24	...	22	66	20	59	13	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	15	13	9	10
Madurántakam Wesleyan Mission school.	11	36	16	42	15	30	12	45	6	7	1	5	...	...	...	...	27	31	9	15
St. Thomas' Mount Wesleyan Mission school.	11	67	38	18	17	54	42	17	8	1	...	...	8	2	3	2	22	19	10	9
Unaided.																				
Native high school, St. Thomas' Mount ...	...	...	...	...	45	65	20	...	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,728	3,170	814	1,105	1,838	3,297	835	1,261	998	1,033	271	394	251	77	56	52	1,087	1,164	353	584

Improvement will be noticed in the results of the several public examinations. All the three high schools in Nellore had an accession of pupils to their high departments and produced better results than in the previous year in the Matriculation and

the Middle School Examinations. The Government Madrasa-i-Azam sent up, for the first time, eight pupils for the Matriculation Examination, but succeeded in passing one pupil only. In the current year it may be expected to produce better results. The aided high schools in the town of Madras passed 38 per cent. of their pupils. Though this is an improvement on the figure of the previous year, much better results ought to be obtained, from the fact that most of the high schools in the Presidency town are provided with a sufficient and an efficient staff. The Middle School Examination, the results show a better proportion of success. In the Matriculation Examination, the Pachaiyappa's school passed only a fourth of its pupils, the general average for the Presidency being 34 per cent. The Government high school, Saidápet, declined in strength in the lower secondary department, in consequence of the rivalry of an adventure school started at St. Thomas' Mount. In the Matriculation Examination, it passed 7 pupils out of 16 examinees, but in the Middle School and Fifth Comparative Examinations it secured a better proportion of passes. Of the aided schools in the Chingleput district, the Pachaiyappa's High school, Conjeeveram, and the Wesleyan Mission High school, Madurántakam, improved in numbers, and produced good results at the Matriculation Examination.

102. The number of high schools in the division rose from 12 to 14, owing to (1) the abolition of the Cuddalore college with the attached high school on the 31st December 1886, and (2) the raising of the Board school, Villupuram, and of the unaided town school, Cuddalore, and St. Joseph's school, Tirupáuliyúr, to the grade of high schools. The new schools effected a considerable improvement in the strength of the high and middle departments.

High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
SOUTH ARCOT.																				
Government.																				
High school, Cuddalore...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	21	14	14	37	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Board.																				
Villupuram Board high school ...	...	...	...	...	7	66	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	12	...
Aided.																				
Cuddalore St. Joseph's high school ...	133	154	48	50	115	129	28	43	56	73	25	35	...	...	...	...	46	43	19	35
Ohidambaram Pachaiyappa's high school ...	41	67	13	15	51	69	14	13	21	25	6	9	32	28	12	10	28	26	15	23
Unaided.																				
Cuddalore Town high school ...	...	...	...	...	88	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	19
Tirupáuliyúr St. Joseph's high school ...	...	...	...	...	22	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	19	...
NORTH ARCOT.																				
Government.																				
Government high school, Chittoor ...	51	168	14	16	51	149	12	9	26	22	11	10	58	21	14	11	37	53	12	36

High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
NORTH ARCOT—cont.																				
Board.																				
Wárajápet Municipal high school	12	130	26	37	41	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	2	7	37	49	16	29
Aided.																				
Firupati H.L.G. Mission school	11	22	3	2	16	35	14	36	17	5	2	1	11	5	3	1	28	10	7	6
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission school	62	143	43	127	70	153	38	129	30	37	11	13	...	...	...	...	47	51	19	34
Vellore Union high school	27	67	21	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.																				
Mahant's high school, Tirupati	21	44	10	29	29	51	15	40	...	11	...	3	...	10	...	5	...	16	...	4
Vellore Native high school	...	...	...	...	50	67	24	107	23	13	6	3	...	...	...	...	26	22	7	6
SALEM.																				
Board.																				
Salem Municipal high school	46	160	...	...	61	160	...	...	25	20	16	9	31	...	8	...	46	57	17	28
Aided.																				
Salem London Mission high school	36	32	9	101	17	39	20	92	38	36	20	9	...	...	...	...	23	18	4	7
Remount Depot English high school	6	12	6	2	3	12	4	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total	495	999	193	448	621	1191	190	474	277	265	112	107	186	76	44	34	318	424	116	258

The Government college, Cuddalore, was abolished on the 31st December last with the sanction of Government, as it was considered unnecessary to retain it when local wants were supplied by the St. Joseph's college, Cuddalore. There was a fall in the attendance of the latter institution, owing, no doubt, to the opening of high school classes in the New Town school, Cuddalore, which is managed by a committee of native gentlemen, but the results obtained at the Matriculation and Middle School examinations compare favorably with those of the previous year.

The Pachaiyappa's school, Chidambaram, improved in strength and produced more favorable results at the public examinations than in the preceding year. The Government high school, Chittoor, declined in numbers, except in the high school department and yielded very fair results in the several examinations. The Municipal school, Wárajápet, has not yet commenced to send up pupils for the Matriculation Examination. In the Middle School Examination, it passed 29 pupils out of 49 entrances. The Hamburg Lutheran German Mission school, Tirupati, recovered its strength, but did not secure a good proportion of passes.

The Church of Scotland Mission school, Vellore, made progress during the year, while the Mahant school, Tirupati, did not secure good results in the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations. There was an accession to the strength of the high school department of the Municipal college, Salem, but in the Matriculation Examination, only 9 pupils passed out of 20 examinees against 16 out of 25 in 1885-86. The London Mission school, Salem, suffered in the attendance of the high school classes and obtained but poor results at the public examinations. From the Remount Depot school, only one pupil matriculated as in 1885.

103. The following table gives details of the high schools in the fifth division. There were 5 schools (2 aided and 3 unaided) less than in the previous year, and this has mainly contributed to a large fall in the average attendance of the high schools in the division. The results of the several public examinations compare, however, favorably with those of the previous year.

High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
TANJORE.																				
Board.																				
Máyavaram Municipal high school	59	169	74	90	63	172	62	80	23	31	16	17	36	28	18	15	40	47	34	28
Tiruválúr Board high school	27	123	...	...	33	101	...	...	...	13	...	10	16	15	6	5	23	34	19	11
Aided.																				
Tanjore S.P.G. High school	101	211	...	...	200	292	...	...	43	61	22	23	...	...	...	...	87	99	54	62
Kumbakónam Town high school	146	301	...	...	150	279	...	...	136	105	43	54	...	...	...	...	48	45	12	13
Mannárgudi Native high school	39	74	...	...	32	73	...	...	31	35	24	14	...	...	...	...	39	45	7	20
Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission high school	40	108	23	34	77	97	24	23	28	33	11	8	...	...	...	...	25	32	16	16
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission high school	55	140	39	55	40	129	44	41	29	23	11	16	...	...	...	...	15	13	2	9
Negapatam St. Antony's high school	18	71	22	83	41	...	...	...	3	23	2	13	...	...	...	...	11	13	8	9
Tranquebar Lutheran Mission high school	28	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	10	11	7	6	...	...	...	...	14	...	6	...
Native high school, Negapatam	25	64	10	29	...	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.																				
Kumbakónam Native high school	84	105	...	...	76	114	...	...	49	75	19	33	...	...	...	...	30	35	12	17
Poraiyar Nadar's high school	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	8	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	12	12	6	2
Shiyáli Native high school	12	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	2	...
Grammar school, Kumbakónam	57	39	...	21	...	...	...	...	57	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	17	...
St. Peter's school, Tiruvadi	40	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viraraghava Pillai's school, Tanjore	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURA.																				
Government.																				
Madura Government high school	72	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	43	41	14	12	35	28	6	13	...	...	...	...
Aided.																				
Madura American Mission high school	38	84	25	59	43	76	49	59	44	31	5	10	16	...	...	...	33	30	14	13
Madura Native high school	61	75	16	10	83	78	16	12	31	32	8	19	18	28	8	10	11	17	5	12
Dindigul Hindu high school	30	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	18	15	7	8	21	...	6	6	12	13	6	11
Periyakulam do.	21	59	...	...	17	54	...	...	...	10	...	6	9	7	6	3	2	18	6	5
Sivaganga Zemindary high school	15	39	11	28	7	36	11	16	11	8	2	5	7	5	3	2	24	41	11	27
Ramnad S.P.G. school	47	97	...	...	71	131	...	...	22	25	11	13	...	...	...	...	17	17	10	8
St. Joseph's school, Sivaganga	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	3	...	6	13	1	4	...	...	...	...

High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Exa- mined.		Passed.		Exa- mined.		Passed.		Exa- mined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
TINNEVELLY.																				
Aided.																				
Tinnevelly Hindu high school	97	179	38	42	69	150	32	23	81	82	39	21	...	...	...	...	50	82	25	26
Do. C.M.S. high school.	51	88	20	53	54	100	52	76	21	44	11	12	...	...	...	...	32	25	9	24
Palamcottah do.	17	63	8	...	28	63	13	...	3	10	2	5	...	...	...	...	14	16	2	15
Tuticorin Caldwell do.	61	42	...	...	49	...	...	...	29	33	11	16	44	28	8	8	31	22	12	13
Alvár-Tirunagari S.P.G. high school	23	31	9	10	13	27	...	...	5	13	2	7	...	...	...	...	4	7	2	2
St. Xavier's school, Tuticorin	32	47	21	247	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	13	...
Unaided.																				
Palamcottah St. Xavier's high school	27	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	15	12	13	7	...	...	...	...	24	20	14	13
Do. Hindu do.	14	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	16	...	10	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	6
Tuticorin St. Xavier's high school	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	9
Total ...	1,486	2,313	316	761	1,375	1,972	303	330	874	802	346	360	212	152	68	63	862	849	381	442

The Municipal high school, Májavaram, shows some improvement in the strength of the high and middle departments, and passed very fairly in all the public examinations. The Board high school, Tiruválúr, sent up 13 pupils for the Middle School Examination, of whom no less than 10 pupils were successful. The high school department of the St. Peter's college, Tanjore, is credited with a large increase in pupils, but the results achieved in the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations cannot be considered good. The Town school, Kumbakónam, slightly declined in attendance on the whole; in the Matriculation Examination it passed a higher percentage of its pupils than in the preceding year. The attendance of the high school department of the Wesleyan Mission school, Mannárgudi, almost doubled during the year, but in the last Matriculation Examination, it passed with the St. Antony's high school. Three of the unaided high schools in the district ceased to furnish returns to this department.

The Government college, Madura, declined in numbers, and in the Matriculation and Fifth Class Comparative Examinations, it secured only very poor results. On the other hand, the American Mission and Native high schools, Madura, improved in numbers, and produced better results than in 1885-86 at the public examinations. The St. Joseph's school, Sivaganga, disappeared from the list of high schools.

The high school department of the Hindu college, Tinnevely, fell in numbers considerably, and in the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations, it passed a lower percentage of pupils than in the previous year. On the contrary, the high school department of the Church Mission Society's college, Tinnevely, shows improved attendance, and it secured very good results in the Middle School Examination. There was a fall in the attendance of the high school department attached to the Caldwell college, but the institution obtained fair results at the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations.

104. The high schools in the sixth division are enumerated in the table below. There was an increase of two schools on the whole, in consequence of the accession to the list of four new schools and the disappearance of two schools entered in the previous year's list. The attendance of the high school classes, however, fell from 1,126

High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Exa- mined.		Passed.		Exa- mined.		Passed.		Exa- mined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
TRICHINOPOLY.																				
Aided.																				
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's high school	249	331	47	113	291	303	76	89	121	111	58	72	...	...	...	...	95	109	48	62
Trichinopoly S.P.G. high school	253	332	35	26	179	299	20	22	111	64	49	20	...	...	...	...	136	105	29	37
COIMBATORE.																				
Board.																				
Karur Municipal high school	7	77	...	...	11	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	2	5	25	16	8	9
Udamalpet Board high school	43	92	...	...	29	100	...	...	17	18	6	8	21	24	9	6	30	17	10	6
Dharapuram do. do.	...	...	...	...	10	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	18	13	...	9
Municipal school, Erode	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Aided.																				
Coimbatore high school	91	237	70	116	69	173	59	92	84	53	40	26	63	...	13	...	68	52	19	23
Do. London Mission high school	24	78	27	78	21	59	25	93	8	13	3	7	15	9	1	2	17	12	8	6
Coimbatore Roman Catholic school	6	45	39	84	15	88	34	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	3	8
Coimbatore Native high school	36	94	28	35	54	120	37	41	27	25	11	13	20	9	9	6	45	30	16	17
London Mission school, Satyamangalam	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	3	4	21	14	8	7
NILGIRI.																				
Aided.																				
Ootacamund Brecks Memorial school	5	35	16	42	13	30	17	58	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	9	15	1	10
Unaided.																				
Grammar school, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	4	4	9	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.																				
Government.																				
Calicut Government high school	83	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	42	57	22	30	25	26	14	19	...	...	...	...
Board.																				
Tellicherry Municipal high school	37	59	10	54	38	65	35	11	30	20	14	7	22	10	6	7	36	29	8	11
Palghat Municipal high school	76	77	...	...	48	42	...	...	55	28	29	12	43	44	20	30	59	73	22	28
Cannanore do. do.	44	55	11	16	39	54	19	8	10	19	5	4	24	26	15	11	32	16	16	10
Aided.																				
Calicut B.G.M. high school	35	...	...	...	31	106	...	...	61	31	16	7	24	21	9	10	44	24	10	5
Tellicherry do. do.	34	96	44	64	47	116	40	49	20	27	5	7	19	19	5	5	25	31	7	8
Cannanore do. do.	...	...	...	...	22	110	34	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	7
Cochin St. Joseph's European boys' school	...	...	...	...	21	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolangod Rajah's high school	18	48	13	29	18	37	12	24	12	12	7	5	8	10	4	8	11	15	4	7
Unaided.																				
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	58	121	34	55	54	132	45	44	46	36	19	11	48	...	20	...	61	36	18	12
Total ...	1,126	1,837	374	712	1,083	1,462	462	656	643	520	232	367	212	132	113	745	676	239	307	...

The upper secondary and the upper primary classes of the St. Joseph's college, Trichinopoly, rose in numbers, and the institution met with fair success in the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations. Every department of the S.P.G. college in the same town declined in attendance, and only about a third of the pupils presented for the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations passed. The Municipal school, Erode, was closed during the year, on the opening of a private adventure school in the town which emptied the Municipal school by the levy of low fees. The place of the above school was taken by the Dharapuram school, in which a fifth class was opened early in 1887. There was a considerable fall in the attendance of the Coimbatore college in all its school departments, but in the public examinations about one-half of the students passed. The London Mission high school, Coimbatore, also suffered in numbers, except in the lower primary classes. The Roman Catholic and Native high schools, Coimbatore, show increased attendance.

The Nilgiri is credited with a second high school—Grammar school for Europeans, an unaided institution. The Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund, had 13 pupils in the high school classes at the close of the year against 5 on the 31st March 1886. In the Matriculation Examination it passed 2 pupils out of 5 entrances, but the results of the Middle School Examination were good, 10 having passed out of 15 pupils sent up.

The high school department, attached to the Government college, Calicut, fell in strength, owing probably to the opening of an adventure school in the town. At the Matriculation and Comparative Examinations it passed a larger number than in 1885-86. There was an improvement in the attendance of the Municipal high school, Tellicherry, but the Pálghat and Cannanore Municipal schools show a decline. The results of the Matriculation Examination were not favorable to any of the above schools, nor were they otherwise in the case of the Basel German Mission high schools, Calicut and Tellicherry. The Basel Mission school at Cannanore was raised to the status of a high school during the year. The Rajah's school, Kolangod, fell in numbers, but produced fair results in all the public examinations. The unaided high school, Kerala Vidyasala, maintained by the Zamorin, cannot be considered to have made progress, the institution having passed but a third of its pupils at the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations.

105. There were two high schools as in 1885-86, viz., the school departments of the Government college and the St. Aloysius' college, Mangalore. The attendance of the former rose from 109 to 119, and in the Matriculation Examination more than two-thirds of the pupils passed. The St. Aloysius' school did even better than the Government school, having passed 21 pupils out of 25 examinees.

... having passed 21 pupils out of 25 examinees.																				
High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Exa- mined.		Passed.		Exa- mined.		Passed.		Exa- mined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
SOUTH CANARA.																				
Government.																				
Mangalore Government high school	109	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	59	63	34	44	33	45	19	22	...	...	...	..
Aided.																				
St. Aloysius' school	74	195	...	...	74	201	...	...	50	25	18	21	38	...	16	...	54	52	26	26
Total	183	195	...	...	193	201	...	...	109	88	52	65	71	45	35	22	54	52	26	26

106. The particulars of high schools in the eighth division are given in the table appended, from which it will be seen that the aggregate number of schools fell from 16 to 15. The lower secondary and primary departments show decrease in attendance, while in the high school departments there was, on the whole, an increase of 20 pupils.

in the high school departments there was, on the whole, an increase of 11 per cent.																				
High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation Examination.				Comparative Examination, Fifth Class.				Middle School Examination.			
	1886.				1887.				Exa-mined.		Passed.		Exa-mined.		Passed.		Exa-mined.		Passed.	
	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
GODÁVARI.																				
Board.																				
Amalapuram Board high school	13	41	13	...	26	53	14	...	8	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	20	21	2	12
Aided.																				
Pithapuram Rajah's high school, Cocanada	36	123	23	27	52	149	...	...	37	41	14	8	29	23	9	4	29	56	4	25
Rajahmundry A. L. Mission school	25	70	9	9	36	72	17	18	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	42	24	8	6
Ellore C.M.S. high school	37	114	...	...	58	130	...	...	21	24	9	5	...	...	...	...	49	57	9	81
Pithapuram Samastanam school	16	56	28	73	7	55	18	21	9	14	4	1	11	5	4	1	10	17	3	11
Narasapur Taylor school...	49	122	...	...	56	60	...	...	20	19	11	10	...	...	...	...	45	52	19	25
Jagannadapuram memorial boarding and day school	2	9	7	16	1	9	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native high school, Cocanada	34	87	25	16	...	...	...	...	24	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	31	...	3	...
Thiestic school, Rajahmundry	72	90	17	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.																				
Thiestic high school, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	39	97	24	29	62	81	19	5	...	...	...	...	30	40	3	13
Rajahmundry Town and Innespettah high school.	60	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	11	50	3	11	...	...	...	...	54	50	15	12
Mission school, Narasapur.	...	...	...	...	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	8
Hindu high school, Cocanada	20	94	22	3	...	...	...	...	13	...	3	...	15	...	2	...	39	66	10	19
KISTNA.																				
Board.																				
Guntur Municipal high school	30	64	...	...	36	56	...	...	19	22	9	18	23	10	9	9	36	43	16	28
Aided.																				
Masulipatam Noble high school	41	136	...	...	37	121	...	...	23	21	10	14	...	...	...	...	27	19	14	11
Masulipatam Hindu high school	48	132	...	...	53	120	...	...	16	23	8	16	36	20	17	9	40	44	16	24
C.M.S. high school, Benavada	11	50	13	24	23	52	12	37	9	12	3	8	...	...	...	...	10	21	6	10
Unaided.																				
American Lutheran Mission highschool, Guntur.	63	132	...	...	71	124	...	...	18	37	6	16	...	...	...	...	462	533	123	235
Total ...	557	1,320	157	202	577	1,115	89	120	290	363	106	121	118	58	41	23	462	533	123	235
and a larger attendance in																				

The Board high school, Amalapuram, is credited with a larger attendance in all its departments, and it passed a fair proportion of pupils in the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations. The attendance of the secondary department of the

Pithapuram Rajah's college, Cocanada, improved, but in the Matriculation Examination the institution passed but a fifth of its pupils. The American Mission high school, Rajahmundry, sent up 10 pupils and passed 5 of them. The Taylor high school, Narsapur, passed one-half of its pupils. All the other high schools in the district gave a very poor outturn in the Matriculation Examination, which indicates that the condition of secondary education in the district is far from satisfactory.

There was an advance in the strength of the high department of the late Government (now Municipal) school, Guntur, and in the Matriculation Examination the school passed 18 pupils out of 22 entrances, which must be considered a very creditable result. The Noble and Hindu high schools, Masulipatam, were making good progress. Each of these institutions passed two-thirds of the candidates they sent up for the Matriculation Examination. The American Mission high school, Guntur, remained stationary as regards attendance, but met with fair success at the Matriculation Examination.

(b) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Boys.*

107. The Middle School Examination scheme of 1885 was revised by Dr. Duncan in 1886. The commercial and technical branches of the examination were modified with reference to the orders of Government passed after the date of the original notification. On the recommendation of Mr. Havell, certain changes proposed in the examination in Drawing were sanctioned by Government. The other changes consisted chiefly of verbal alterations with a view to make the meaning of certain sections of the notification clearer. The vernacular standards for passing were also lowered.

108. The following table gives the general results of the Middle School Examination of December 1885 and 1886. The number of examinees rose from 7,888 to 8,182, and that of passes from 2,640 to 3,997. The increase in the percentage of passes (from 33 to 49) is probably due to the reduction of minima necessary for passing, but it is noted that the percentage of passes is still much less than that of 1884, viz., 59. The number of first-class passes rose sixfold.

Institutions.	December 1886.					December 1885.				
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.			Registered.	Examined.	Passed.		
			First class.	Second class.	Third class.			First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Madras Government schools ...	1,406	1,386	134	494	109	1,270	1,247	22	139	335
Other Government schools ...	965	944	95	253	96	941	914	7	63	172
Private and aided schools ...	4,957	4,869	243	1,623	468	4,752	4,659	66	393	1,102
Private tuition ...	1,032	983	67	242	73	1,148	1,068	6	109	226
Total ...	8,360	8,182	639	2,612	746	8,111	7,888	101	704	1,835

The above figures do not include 27 candidates sent up by special permission from the School of Arts. Twenty candidates were successful in the examination.

In the following summary the classes of institutions from which the candidates appeared are distinguished. While 49 per cent. of the male candidates passed in the examination, no less than 62 per cent. of the female candidates passed, which is very satisfactory, and what is more noteworthy is that two-thirds of the successful female candidates were placed in the first class. The test for girls is, however, somewhat easier as regards the number of subjects to be brought up. Only 59 out of 938 private male candidates secured a place in the first class.

Class of institution.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.					
					First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A—(Pupils).										
1. Madras Government schools ...	1,381	25	1,361	25	125	9	490	4	109	7
2. Schools under Government inspection ...	4,606	292	4,546	285	213	130	1,564	51	455	6
3. Schools not under Government inspection ...	39	...	38	...	30	...	110	...	46	...
4. Government schools in Native States ...	386	...	378	...	34	31	120	23	47	3
5. Other schools in Native States ...	474	105	463	103	34	31	120	23	47	3
Total ...	6,886	422	6,786	413	402	170	2,292	78	663	10
B—(Others).										
Private candidates ...	986	46	938	45	59	8	229	13	71	2

The classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are given in the subjoined table. Fifty per cent. of the pupils examined and 48 per cent. of the pupils passed were Brahmans. The number of non-Brahman Hindus fell slightly. Of the Hindu girls, 4 out of 23 non-Brahman girls passed the examination against none in the previous year. Not a single Brahman girl-pupil appeared for the examination, and only one as a non-pupil, a fact which illustrates the real feeling of this class in regard to the education of their daughters.

Class of community.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.						Percentage.	
					First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A—(Pupils).												
1. Brahmans ...	3,432	...	3,388	...	177	...	1,242	...	337	...	1,756	52
2. Hindus (other than Brahmans) ...	2,302	23	2,269	23	115	4	680	...	224	...	1,019	45
3. Europeans ...	82	102	81	101	12	47	24	16	5	2	41	65
4. East Indians ...	206	151	201	145	30	66	56	30	22	5	108	101
5. Native Christians ...	577	145	569	143	54	52	214	32	55	3	323	97
6. Muhammadans ...	280	...	271	...	14	...	75	...	19	...	108	...
7. Parsees ...	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8. Burmese ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9. Jews ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	6,886	422	6,786	413	402	170	2,292	78	663	10	3,357	258
B—(Others).												
1. Brahmans ...	532	1	515	1	23	...	121	...	40	...	193	...
2. Hindus (other than Brahmans) ...	337	1	313	1	22	...	79	...	20	...	122	...
3. Europeans ...	17	13	16	13	4	...	5	...	1	...	9	...
4. East Indians ...	23	15	19	15	5	...	5	...	...	...	11	...
5. Native Christians ...	41	13	41	12	4	...	8	...	7	...	19	...
6. Muhammadans ...	36	...	34	...	1	...	11	...	3	...	15	...
7. Parsees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Burmese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	986	46	938	45	59	8	229	13	71	2	359	23

The results of the examination in the optional subjects are given in the following summary. It is interesting to observe the increase in the number of special subjects brought up. One private candidate appeared in carpentry, one in book-keeping, and one in astronomy, and all have passed. All the 8 girls presented for the music branch were successful. In the subject of phonography, 3 out of 17 pupils and 13 out of 19 private candidates have passed.

Optional subjects.	A—(Pupils).						B—(Others).					
	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Mathematics ...	6,786	4	5,205	4	77	100	938	3	607	2	65	67
2. Physical Geography ...	148	108	97	91	66	84	24	13	14	9	58	69
3. Physiology ...	66	9	9	8	14	89	4	3	2	3	50	100
4. English History ...	135	187	93	145	69	78	28	17	17	12	61	71
5. Agriculture ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
6. Botany ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Drawing ...	27	...	15	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Needle-work ...	...	169	...	146	...	86	...	12	...	12	...	100
9. Carpentry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Modelling ...	5	...	3	...	60	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
11. Wood Engraving ...	2	...	2	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Printing ...	3	...	2	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Book-keeping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Astronomy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
15. Political Economy ...	4	...	2	...	50	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
16. Domestic Economy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Music ...	...	67	...	68	...	94	...	7	...	6	...	86
18. Commercial Arithmetic ...	27	...	22	...	82	...	17	...	5	...	29	...
19. Commercial correspondence ...	43	...	35	...	81	...	27	...	22	...	81	...
20. Phonography ...	17	...	3	...	18	...	19	...	13	...	68	...

From the annexed table, giving the results of the examination in the optional languages, it will be observed that there was a general increase in the number of examinees, except in the number of those bringing up Tamil, Persian and Uriya. In the case of the last two languages, the decrease is very trifling. Of the 119 female pupils, 4 brought up Telugu, and all the rest Tamil. Three private female candidates appeared in Malayalam, and all passed.

Optional languages.	A—(Pupils).								B—(Others).							
	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.		Registered.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Latin ...	211	...	207	...	161	...	78	...	19	...	17	...	14	...	82	...
2. Sanskrit ...	956	...	947	...	799	...	84	...	84	...	80	...	58	...	72	...
3. Telugu ...	1,653	4	1,608	4	1,563	2	97	50	466	2	446	2	425	...	95	...
4. Tamil ...	2,737	116	2,693	115	2,526	78	94	78	238	5	220	5	200	2	91	40
5. Malayalam ...	506	...	498	...	495	...	99	...	76	3	71	3	67	3	94	100
6. Canarese ...	555	...	544	...	525	...	97	...	46	...	45	...	43	...	96	...
7. Hindustani ...	83	...	78	...	62	...	79	...	14	...	12	...	11	...	92	...
8. Persian ...	80	...	76	...	62	...	82	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	88	...
9. Uriya ...	12	...	12	...	12	...	100	...	9	...	7	...	6	...	86	...
10. French ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

109. In consequence of the increase in the number of middle schools and the cost of the examination, Dr. Duncan directed the discontinuance in 1886 of the Comparative Examination of the lower fourth classes.

110. The statement of middle schools for boys presents no great variations on the whole. The number of schools fell from 439 to 433, while the strength of the middle and primary departments rose from 10,886 and 19,219 to 11,129 and 19,219 respectively.

Division.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	No. of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	No. of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
<i>English Schools.</i>						
First division ...	21	680	657	18	680	623
Second do. ...	23	404	1,029	20	381	763
Third do. ...	45	1,451	3,343	39	1,572	3,381
Fourth do. ...	60	1,623	3,156	57	1,342	2,678
Fifth do. ...	120	2,843	3,760	116	3,143	3,774
Sixth do. ...	75	2,149	3,377	71	1,632	3,346
Seventh do. ...	13	547	584	15	667	520
Eighth do. ...	45	923	1,713	50	1,236	1,566
Total ...	402	10,620	17,619	386	10,653	16,656
<i>Vernacular Schools.</i>						
First division ...	...	...	...	2	9	151
Second do. ...	7	21	179	6	30	173
Third do. ...	...	...	...	...	33	171
Fourth do. ...	6	44	220	5	12	...
Fifth do. ...	3	21	108	1	...	...
Sixth do. ...	17	159	1,011	31	380	2,043
Seventh do. ...	1	6	20	...	...	...
Eighth do. ...	8	15	62	2	12	25
Total ...	37	266	1,600	47	476	2,563
Grand Total ...	439	10,886	19,219	433	11,129	19,219

English schools fell from 434 in 1884-85 and 402 in 1885-86 to 386 in 1886-87. Vernacular schools, on the other hand, rose during the period from 29 to 47. There is not much cause for regret at the fall in the number of English schools, inasmuch as the strength of the middle departments has steadily risen. That the closed schools must have had weak middle departments, but strong primary departments, is clear from the fact that, whilst the attendance in middle departments has gone up, that of the primary classes fell from 18,834 in 1884-85 to 17,619 in 1885-86, and again to 16,656 in 1886-87. As regards vernacular schools, attendance both in the middle and primary school classes rose in consequence of the increase in the number of schools.

The fall in the number of English schools extends to every division, the seventh and eighth divisions excepted. In the number of vernacular schools, the several divisions show great fluctuations, and the attendance in middle schools is in reality appreciably greater than is shown in the above returns, as there are not a few schools of this class, which do not furnish returns to the department, as they are not recognised under the Middle School Notification.

111. Middle schools for boys, English and Vernacular, are classified in the table appended, according to agency. The practising branch of the Teachers' College and the Government middle school, Bhadrachalam, are the only middle schools under the direct management of the department. The number of Boards' schools fell from 118 to 113 and the attendance from 3,530 to 3,320. Taking aided and unaided schools together, marked advance will be noticed in the number of scholars, in spite of slight fall in the number of schools.

Divisions.	Government.				Board.				Aided.				Unaided.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils, middle depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils, middle depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils, middle depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils, middle depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils, middle depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils, middle depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils, middle depart- ment.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils, middle depart- ment.
<i>English.</i>	1	82	2	107	118	3,530	113	3,320	225	5,907	203	5,562	58	1,101	68	1,664
First division	1	13	1	29	16	260	17	320	16	353	20	589	12	297	12	298
Second do.	...	...	...	...	8	313	7	370	4	232	5	270	1	12	3	27
Third do.	...	...	...	...	23	984	21	716	47	1,089	37	618	6	76	13	298
Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	3	61	4	120	93	2,416	91	2,405	24	366	21	618
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	41	1,019	40	915	17	978	15	408	2	241	2	19
Sixth do.	...	69	1	78	7	163	6	167	31	180	23	1,044	7	241	8	23
Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	10	222	9	211	12	190	8	147	1	84	5	98
Eighth do.	...	...	...	...	10	222	9	211	12	190	8	147	1	84	5	98
Total ..	1	82	2	107	118	3,530	113	3,320	225	5,907	203	5,562	58	1,101	68	1,664
<i>Vernacular.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1	82	2	107	118	3,530	113	3,320	255	6,140	247	6,003	65	1,134	71	1,699

The average attendance of each English middle school proper rose from 26.4 to 27.6, which is due to a rise in attendance against a fall in the number of such schools.

112. A statement of the number and strength of middle schools in the first division is given below. There were 3 English schools less and 2 Vernacular schools more than in the previous year, but the attendance shows an improvement on the whole. From the middle schools proper, 133 pupils were presented for the Middle School Examination, of whom 64 passed.

Middle schools for boys.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
<i>Ganjam.</i>						
Board schools ... English ...	5	295	302	5	355	257
Aided schools under private management ... English ...	5	88	160	4	81	115
Unaided schools do. do. ... Vernacular ...	1	8	8	1	9	151
Total ... English ...	11	391	470	10	442	391
Total ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	2	9	151
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>						
Board schools ... English ...	5	213	59	4	146	41
Unaided schools ... English ...	5	76	128	4	92	191
Total ... English ...	10	289	187	8	238	232
Grand Total ... English ...	21	680	657	18	680	623
Grand Total ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	2	9	151

Ganjam.—There was no change in the number of Board schools, and the attendance in the middle department improved considerably. Of the aided schools, there was 1 English school less, but 2 Vernacular middle schools appear in the list.

Vizagapatam.—The decrease in the number of Board schools, from 5 to 4, is nominal, being due to the removal of the Municipal school, Bimlipatam, to the high school list on the opening of a fifth class in January last. Of the unaided schools there was one school less, but the attendance of the middle schools, with that of the primary schools thereto attached, shows considerable improvement.

113. The particulars of middle schools in the second division are furnished in the following statement, from which it will be observed that both English and Vernacular schools fell in number on the whole—the former from 23 to 20, and the latter from 7 to 6, and that there was a decline in strength in consequence, except in the middle department of the Vernacular schools. From the middle schools in the division, 42 pupils appeared for the Middle School Examination of December 1886, of whom 25 passed.

Middle schools for boys.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
<i>Bellary.</i>						
Board schools ... English ...	4	85	225	3	88	182
Aided schools under private management. English ...	3	61	194	2	70	128
Total ... English ...	7	146	419	5	158	310

Middle schools for boys.		1885-86.			1886-87.		
		Number of schools.	Middle de- partment.	Primary de- partment.	Number of schools.	Middle de- partment.	Primary de- partment.
<i>Anantapur.</i>							
Board schools	English	2	20	82	2	24	68
Aided schools under private management.	English	2	23	84	4	53	137
Unaided schools	Vernacular	6	14	164	5	19	146
	English	1	2	17	1	8	3
Total	English	5	45	183	7	80	208
	Vernacular	6	14	164	5	19	146
<i>Cuddapah.</i>							
Board schools	English	3	80	128	3	58	115
Aided schools under private management.	English	5	52	183	3	37	66
Unaided schools	Vernacular	...	...	...	1	11	27
	English	...	...	...	1	7	15
Total	English	8	132	311	7	102	196
	Vernacular	...	...	...	1	11	27
<i>Kurnool.</i>							
Board schools	English	1	37	42	1	41	54
Aided schools under private management.	English	2	44	74	...	...	...
	Vernacular	1	7	15	...	...	...
Total	English	3	81	116	1	41	54
	Vernacular	1	7	15	...	...	...
Grand Total	English	23	404	1,029	20	381	768
	Vernacular	7	21	179	6	30	173

Bellary.—The reduction of the Municipal school, Adóni, led to the fall in the number of middle schools from 4 to 3, but the attendance of the middle departments did not suffer thereby. There was also one aided school less than in the previous year.

Anantapur.—It is satisfactory to note an increase on the whole, both in the number of schools and scholars. Two English schools entered the list, while one Vernacular school ceased to appear as such.

Cuddapah.—While the aggregate number of middle schools remained stationary, the attendance fell considerably. The average attendance of the middle departments of each English school was so low as 15.

Kurnool.—The Board school at Nandyál improved in numbers. Of the two aided schools in the last year's list, one, viz., the S.P.G. school, Nandyál, became a high school on the opening of a fifth class, while the other school ceased to be a middle school. The only Vernacular school in the last list had also disappeared.

144. At the close of the year there were 39 English middle schools in the Presidency division against 45 such schools at the close of 1885-86, but the attendance of both middle and primary departments shows some advance. The average attendance of each school in the middle school classes rose from 32 to 40. Each district in the division is credited with an increase, though the bulk of the improved numbers belonged to Madras. From the middle schools proper in the division, 288 pupils appeared for the Middle School Examination, of whom 153 were successful.

Middle schools for boys.		1885-86.			1886-87.		
		Number of schools.	Middle de- partment.	Primary de- partment.	Number of schools.	Middle de- partment.	Primary de- partment.
<i>Nellore.</i>							
Board schools	English	6	143	250	6	167	262
Aided schools under private management.	English	1	6	20	1	33	11
Unaided schools	English	1	33	21	...	...	...
Total	English	8	188	291	7	200	273

Middle schools for boys.		1885-86.			1886-87.		
		Number of schools.	Middle de- partment.	Primary de- partment.	Number of schools.	Middle de- partment.	Primary de- partment.
<i>Madras.</i>							
Government schools	English	17	69	86	12	78	90
Aided schools under private management.	English	4	796	1,889	5	843	1,875
Unaided schools	do. English	...	182	417	...	215	526
Total	English	21	1,047	2,392	18	1,136	2,491
<i>Chingleput.</i>							
Board schools	English	1	14	25	...	...	...
Aided schools under private management.	English	13	176	613	10	168	584
Unaided schools	do. English	2	26	22	4	68	33
Total	English	16	216	660	14	236	617
Grand Total	English	45	1,451	3,343	39	1,572	3,381

Nellore.—The attendance of the Board schools improved, though their number remained unchanged.

Madras.—There was an improvement in the strength of the practising school attached to the Teacher's College. The number of aided schools fell from 17 to 12, but the strength of the middle departments rose from 796 to 843, thus raising the average strength of each middle school proper from 47 to 70.

Chingleput.—The Board school, Poonamallee, was abolished, as the attendance was very low. The number of aided and unaided schools fell from 15 to 14, but the numbers attending the lower secondary classes rose from 202 to 236.

115. The particulars of middle schools in the fourth division are given in the following statement. On the last day of the year, there were 57 English and 5 Vernacular schools against 60 English and 6 Vernacular schools on the corresponding day in the previous year. As regards attendance, there was a heavy fall both in the middle and primary departments. For the Middle School Examination, 256 pupils appeared from the middle schools in the division, and 119 passed.

Middle schools for boys.		1885-86.			1886-87.		
		Number of schools.	Middle de- partment.	Primary de- partment.	Number of schools.	Middle de- partment.	Primary de- partment.
<i>South Arcot.</i>							
Board schools	English	9	309	440	7	262	401
Aided schools under private management.	English	6	306	389	5	150	239
Unaided schools	do. English	1	11	65	...	...	...
Total	English	16	626	894	12	412	640
<i>North Arcot.</i>							
Board schools	English	18	340	900	17	274	695
Aided schools under private management.	English	4	216	165	5	214	121
Unaided schools	Vernacular	5	40	196	5	33	171
	English	1	12	32	1	11	71
Total	English	23	568	1,097	23	499	887
	Vernacular	5	40	196	5	33	171
<i>Salem.</i>							
Board schools	English	14	370	877	16	379	899
Aided schools under private management.	English	7	59	288	5	44	210
Unaided schools	Vernacular	1	4	24	...	...	...
	English	...	...	...	1	8	42
Total	English	21	429	1,165	22	431	1,151
	Vernacular	1	4	24	...	...	...
Grand Total	English	60	1,623	3,156	57	1,342	2,678
	Vernacular	6	44	220	5	33	171

South Arcot.—Owing to the transfer of the Villupuram school to the list of high schools and the closing of the middle department of the salary results school, Bhuvanigiri, the number of Board schools fell from 9 to 7, and the attendance proportionally declined. Aided and unaided schools also suffered in number and strength, in consequence of the removal to the high school list of the New Town school, Cuddalore, and the St. Joseph's branch school, Tirupadiripuliyur, on their being raised to the status of high schools. The attendance fell on the whole by a third.

North Arcot.—The total number of schools in the district was the same as at the close of the previous year, but in the strength of the schools there was a material fall all round.

Salem.—As in North Arcot, there was no change in the aggregate number of schools, and the attendance was very nearly the same as at the close of 1885-86.

116. The middle schools in the fifth division are enumerated below. The English schools fell in number, but improved in attendance, while the Vernacular schools show decline in both. From the middle schools in the division, 631 pupils were presented for the Middle School Examination, and 340 passed.

Middle schools for boys.		1885-86.			1886-87.		
		Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
<i>Tanjore.</i>							
Board schools	English	2	45	101	2	67	120
Aided schools under private management	English	19	642	839	22	731	1,054
Unaided schools do.	English	4	99	146	6	222	106
Total	English	25	786	1,086	30	1,020	1,280
<i>Madura.</i>							
Aided schools under private management	{ English	30	867	1,018	27	775	906
	{ Vernacular				1	12	150
Unaided schools do.	{ English	11	127	158	10	144	150
	{ Vernacular	1	12				
Total	{ English	41	994	1,176	37	919	1,056
	{ Vernacular	1	12		1	12	
<i>Tinnevely.</i>							
Board schools	English	1	16	84	2	58	61
Aided schools under private management	English	44	907	1,141	42	899	1,161
Unaided schools do.	{ English	9	140	323	5	252	216
	{ Vernacular	2	9	108			
Total	{ English	54	1,063	1,498	49	1,204	1,488
	{ Vernacular	2	9	108			
Grand Total	{ English	120	2,843	3,760	116	3,143	3,774
	{ Vernacular	3	21	108	1	12	

Tanjore.—From the accession to the list of 3 aided and 2 unaided schools chiefly, the number of pupils reading in the middle school classes rose from 786 to 1,020, or by 30 per cent. The average attendance of each middle school proper rose from 32 to 34.

Madura.—The year closed with 38 schools, English and Vernacular, against 42 schools at the end of 1885-86, but the middle school classes show a decrease of 75 pupils on the whole.

Tinnevely.—There was a fall, from 54 to 49, in the number of English schools, but the attendance of the middle school classes rose from 1,063 to 1,204 in spite of the decrease in schools, and this has raised the average attendance of each middle school from 20 to 25.

117. A summary of middle schools in the sixth division will be found in the annexed table. The fall in the number of English schools (5) was more than compensated by an increase in the number of Vernacular schools from 17 to 31. But the attendance of the middle departments considerably fell, probably through the competition of adventure schools. For the Middle School Examination, 359 pupils appeared from the middle schools proper and 170 were successful.

Middle schools for boys.		1885-86.			1886-87.		
		Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>							
Board schools	English	6	238	199	5	125	159
Aided schools under private management	English	9	223	461	6	85	303
Unaided schools do.	English	3	60	94	8	264	158
Total	English	18	521	754	19	474	620
<i>Coimbatore.</i>							
Board schools	English	2	100	14	1	36	
Aided schools under private management	{ English	22	269	749	13	171	659
	{ Vernacular	1	6	36	5	34	184
Unaided schools do.	{ English	4	12	157	3	35	90
	{ Vernacular						
Total	{ English	25	375	799	19	241	843
	{ Vernacular	4	12	157	7	49	187
<i>Nilgiri.</i>							
Board schools	English	1	118	174	1	101	159
Aided schools under private management	English	4	33	229	7	70	481
Total	English	5	151	403	8	171	640
<i>Malabar.</i>							
Board schools	English	14	528	535	14	454	508
Aided schools under private management	{ English	12	564	837	11	292	735
	{ Vernacular	13	147	854	24	331	1,856
Unaided schools do.	English	1	10	49			
Total	{ English	27	1,102	1,421	25	746	1,243
	{ Vernacular	13	147	854	24	331	1,856
Grand Total	{ English	75	2,149	3,377	71	1,632	3,346
	{ Vernacular	17	159	1,011	31	330	2,043

Trichinopoly.—The abolition of the Municipal school, Srirangam, reduced the number of Board schools from 6 to 5. Of the aided and unaided schools, there were 14 at the close of the year against 12 on the 31st March 1886. Both the middle and primary departments, however, suffered in numbers very much.

Coimbatore.—One of the Board schools in the last list, the Board middle school, Dhárápura, was constituted a High school early in January, and this has led to the reduction in the number of Board middle schools from 2 to 1. The number and attendance of aided schools show a considerable fall.

Nilgiri.—There was an accession of three aided schools to the last list, and the strength of both middle and primary schools consequently improved.

Malabar.—English schools fell by two, and the number of pupils on the rolls diminished from 1,102 to 746, but the number and attendance of the vernacular schools had doubled.

118. The number of middle schools in the seventh division rose from 14 to 15, and the strength of the middle department from 553 to 667. In the number of Board schools there was a fall of one school, which is due to the reduction of the Salatur school. For the Middle School Examination 151 pupils were entered, and 75 passed.

Middle schools for boys.				1885-86.			1886-87.		
				Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
<i>South Canara.</i>									
Board schools	...	English	...	8	313	327	7	370	293
Aided schools under private management	...	English	...	4	222	257	5	270	203
Unaided schools	do.	Vernacular	...	1	6	20	...	...	...
	do.	English	...	1	12	...	3	27	24
Total ...				13	547	584	15	667	520
		Vernacular	...	1	6	20	...	...	...

119. This division shows on the whole improvement both in schools and scholars, but the increase in schools is confined to the Kistna district. For the Middle School Examination, 160 pupils went up from the middle schools in the division, and 64 passed.

Middle Schools, Eighth Division.

Middle schools for boys.				1885-86.			1886-87.		
				Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
<i>Goddavari.</i>									
Government schools	...	English	...	1	13	8	1	29	13
Board schools	...	English	...	3	60	114	3	58	70
Aided schools under private management	...	English	...	12	309	540	15	471	608
Unaided schools	do.	English	...	10	269	365	6	232	110
Total ...				26	651	1,027	25	790	801
<i>Kistna.</i>									
Board schools	...	English	...	13	200	560	14	262	535
Aided schools under private management	...	English	...	4	44	126	5	118	82
Unaided schools	do.	Vernacular	...	3	15	62	2	12	25
	do.	English	...	2	28	...	6	66	148
Total ...				19	272	686	25	446	765
		Vernacular	...	3	15	62	2	12	25
Grand Total ...				45	923	1,713	50	1,236	1,566
		Vernacular	...	3	15	62	2	12	25

Goddavari.—The attendance of the Government middle school, Bhadrachalam, doubled, and the school bids fair to become a strong middle school. There was no change in the number of Board schools, but their aggregate strength fell. Aided schools are credited with an increase in number and strength, while the unaided schools declined in both.

Kistna.—Every class of institution improved in number and attendance, excepting vernacular schools. The average attendance of each middle school rose from 14 to 18, but it is still less than the average of several districts.

(c) Public High or Upper Secondary Schools for Girls.

120. A high department was constituted early in 1887 in connection with the Presidency Training Institution for Mistresses. Four of the middle schools in the previous year's list, viz., the Presentation Convent Pay school, Vepery, the Presentation Convent

Special school, Black Town, the Roman Catholic girls' school, Rayapet, and the St. Joseph's convent girls' school, Calicut, became also high schools on the opening of a class for pupils preparing for the Higher Examination for Women. On the other hand, two high schools—the St. Francis Xavier's school, Black Town, and the St. Joseph's convent school, Cocanada—ceased to have high departments at the close of the year. There were thus 25 high schools on the 31st March 1887 against 22 schools on the same date in 1886.

The increase in the number of schools was followed by an advance in the number of pupils in all departments. The high school classes are credited with an increase of 24 pupils on the whole, but of these only eight pupils appertained to schools appearing in the list of both the past and the previous years. It must, however, be noted that the total strength, viz., 119, is still much below the figure of 1884-85, viz., 152. The bulk of the increase in the attendance of the middle and primary departments also belonged to new schools, as will be seen from the statement of high schools appended.

High schools for girls.		1885-86.						1886-87.							
		Scholars on the 31st March.			Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School Examination.		Scholars on the 31st March.			Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School Examination.	
		High.	Middle.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
VIZAGAPATAM.															
Aided.															
Vizagapatam Fort Catholic girls' school	...	3	22	85	5	...	5	1	4	29	87	2	1	6	1
BELLARY.															
Aided.															
Bellary St. Philomana's Convent school	...	1	13	51	1	...	...	...	1	6	63	1	1	3	2
NELLORE.															
Aided.															
Nellore Christ Church girls' school...		1	6	11	2	1	2	...	2	3	10	...	...	1	1
MADRAS.															
Presidency training school for mistresses, practising branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	36	138	...	...	19	8
Pudupet S.P.G. girls' boarding school.	...	1	26	13	7	6	...	...	5	45	53	1	1	3	2
Vepery Presentation Convent Special school	...	6	14	22	3	2	...	...	3	10	20	6	6	10	10
Vepery Presentation Convent Pay school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	47	...	...	...	...
Vepery Doveton girls' school	...	19	65	119	13	7	16	7	16	58	127	10	8	20	9
Black Town Presentation Convent Pay school	...	6	29	45	...	...	...	...	5	21	28	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Special school	...	...	...	...	7	6	5	2	2	6	15	7	6	17	10
Black Town Presentation Orphan school	...	1	20	68	...	...	...	...	1	49	54	...	...	...	...
Vepery Baptist girls' day school	...	1	14	48	3	...	2	...	4	10	52	1	1	5	4
Black Town Davidson Street girls' school	...	5	32	72	5	4	9	3	7	23	82	4	3	7	6
Rayapuram Medical Mission school.	...	2	10	38	...	...	1	1	3	7	45	1	1	3	3
Madras Emmanuel Church school	...	4	10	69	...	...	2	2	1	10	67	4	4	3	2
Egmore Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	12	13	85	...	...	14	3	6	21	108	2	1	13	6
Popham's Broadway Wesleyan Mission girls' day school	...	4	27	58	5	4	4	2	8	29	55	1	1	7	4
Madras F.C.M. boarding girls' school.	...	5	30	60	8	2	6	2	8	30	48	4	2	9	8
Rayapet Roman Catholic girls' school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	88	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Xavier's school	...	3	22	205	2	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	2	3	2
Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	...	2	19	31	1	...	5	1	5	10	29	...	...	4	3

High schools for girls.	1885-86.							1886-87.						
	Scholars on the 31st March.			Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School Examination.		Scholars on the 31st March.			Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School Examination.	
	High.	Middle.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
TANJORE.														
Aided.														
Tanjore St. Peter's S.P.G. boarding girls' school	6	45	80	...	...	7	5	3	45	90	7	4	6	6
COIMBATORE.														
Aided.														
Stanes' girls' day school	3	11	27	4	2	1	...	5	18	32	2	1	5	3
MALABAR.														
Aided.														
Calicut St. Joseph's Convent European girls' school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	89	...	...	3	3
NILGIRI.														
Aided.														
Ootacamund Nazareth Convent for Europeans	4	11	45	4	4	5	1	5	16	43	4	3	6	6
SOUTH CANARA.														
Aided.														
St. Ann's Convent salary system school	5	53	111	2	2	6	2	7	48	143	5	4	11	11
GODÁVARI.														
Aided.														
Cocanada St. Joseph's Convent school	1	17	34	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	95	509	1,377	73	41	98	35	119	586	1,613	65	50	174	110

Improvement will also be noticed, both in the number and the proportion of passes, in the Higher Examination for Women and the Middle School Examination. It may here be noted that, in the last Matriculation Examination, seven female candidates were successful, one of whom has entered on her college studies by joining the Doveton Protestant College with a Government scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem.

(d) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Girls.*

121. The following table compares the number and strength of middle schools for girls for the past two years, classified according to the supporting agency. The number of English schools remained almost stationary and the attendance slightly improved, but as regards Vernacular schools, there was some fall both in the number of schools and in attendance. Of the decrease the greater portion belonged to the third and fifth divisions.

Number and strength of
Middle Schools for Girls.

Divisions.	Government schools.						Board schools.						Aided schools.						Unaided schools.					
	1885-86.			1886-87.			1885-86.			1886-87.			1885-86.			1886-87.			1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Schools.	Middle.	Primary.	Schools.	Middle.	Primary.	Schools.	Middle.	Primary.	Schools.	Middle.	Primary.	Schools.	Middle.	Primary.	Schools.	Middle.	Primary.	Schools.	Middle.	Primary.	Schools.	Middle.	Primary.
English.																								
First division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	29	136	...	...	...	1	22	50	1	22	46	82	565	3,431	81	661	3,683	6	82	316	7	78	182
Vernacular.																								
First division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	70	1,806	19	61	1,523	3	11	268	1	268	1	52	469	4,216	48	465	3,752	4	67	412	11	47	674
Grand Total ...	21	99	1,742	19	61	1,523	4	83	318	2	318	2	98	140	1,034	129	1,126	7,435	10	149	728	18	125	866

* Three were studying for the Higher Examination for Women.

Mrs. Brander writes:—

"The education given in the secondary girls' schools in my range is improving, especially where the schools have been officered by trained teachers. Reading aloud and recitation, language, mental arithmetic, and map-drawing from memory are subjects that require special attention and improvement. Hygiene and domestic economy continue to be popular subjects and are generally intelligently studied. Writing and needle work are generally good in schools for Europeans, Native Christians, and Muhammadans, but poor in schools for Hindu girls."

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

122. The following table gives the number of pupils presented and passed under the fifth, sixth and seventh results standards. There was a large fall in the number of boys presented and passed under all the three standards, while the number of examinees and passes under girls rose considerably throughout. The fall under boys presented was due to the restrictions of the revised code and to the limiting of aid. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the percentage of boys that passed to the number examined under the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards rose from 70, 56 and 35 to 72, 62 and 43, respectively. The quality of instruction in results schools has, I doubt not, improved during the year under report, but the improvement in passes may also be partially the result of changes in the standards of the code. The high percentage of passes under girls testifies to the superiority of trained over untrained teachers.

Standards.	Pupils presented.		Pupils passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Fifth ... { 1885-86	2,215	360	1,547	318
{ 1886-87	1,790	470	1,293	375
Sixth ... { 1885-86	1,363	90	757	86
{ 1886-87	1,010	168	629	133
Seventh... { 1885-86	989	11	343	10
{ 1886-87	705	34	341	28

(f) *Private Schools.*

123. On the 31st March last there were 69 private secondary schools attended by 3,316 pupils. Six of these schools were teaching Arabic or Persian and 29 Sanskrit, while the remaining 34 represent schools that did not conform to the departmental rules, especially in the matter of fees. Many of these schools appeared as public schools in the returns of the previous year.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

124. The number and strength of primary schools for boys for the past two years are compared below:—

Classes of schools.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Under public management.</i>				
Government schools	58	1,974	57	1,950
Board schools	1,203	35,137	1,213	35,295
<i>Under private management.</i>				
Aided schools	7,998	220,871	7,232	213,815
Unaided do.	3,868	79,208	4,856	104,581
Private do.	1,367	21,193	1,719	27,537
Total ...	14,494	358,433	15,077	386,178

There was an advance of 4 per cent. in the number of elementary schools and 8 per cent. in their attendance. The relative increase in numbers indicates, I believe, the gradual, though slow, consolidation of primary schools, petty and

ephemeral schools giving way to well-attended and well-managed schools. The provisions of the new Grant-in-aid Code requiring a minimum attendance of three pupils under each standard and a minimum attendance in results schools, are calculated to bring about such an improvement. The average attendance of each school rose from 25 to 26.

A large fall will be noticed in the number of aided schools, but this is partly due, as elsewhere explained, to the non-payment of results grants to a large number of schools before the close of the official year for want of funds; it is also due to the increasing earnings of schools, as they improve in teaching and organization; the provision being limited, the money must be distributed among fewer schools. The restrictions of the new code no doubt constitute another cause. Private schools, under which class are included indigenous schools of every description, rose from 1,367 to 1,719 with a corresponding increase in numbers. In all cases the attendance includes girls. It is melancholy to note the very large proportion of unaided schools, and still more melancholy to think that, with the limited means at the disposal of the State for educational purposes, that proportion is more likely to increase than to decrease, unless the Government adopt the measure which is now before them of establishing a test for admission to all Government employment, the inferior menial only excepted—a measure, which will practically make education compulsory among all classes, the very lowest classes excepted, and among these also to some extent, as they too will be sure to follow the lead of the higher castes and classes.

125. The annexed statement, which is inserted for the first time, shows the distribution by districts of the number of boys (with boys in girls' schools) connected with primary schools and primary classes of secondary schools, including private schools. Districts are arranged in order of the percentage of the total number of pupils to the number of male children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the population.

Districts.	Boys of school-going age.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary classes of secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Madras	30,026	9,442	4,454	13,896	31	46
Tinnevely	123,883	37,880	1,730	39,610	31	32
Chingleput	73,894	15,032	937	15,969	20	22
Malabar	176,141	64,866	3,236	38,102	20	21
Ganjam	130,420	26,780	567	27,347	21	21
Bellary	56,092	11,308	472	11,780	20	21
Tanjore	153,979	31,104	1,739	32,843	20	21
Madura	154,906	30,020	1,224	31,244	19	20
Trichinopoly	87,965	16,267	759	17,026	19	19
Kistna	117,088	21,268	804	22,072	18	17
Nilgiri	7,646	564	743	1,307	7	17
South Arcot	135,866	18,832	772	19,604	14	14
Coimbatore	121,029	15,370	1,425	16,795	13	13
North Arcot	136,103	15,800	1,424	17,224	12	13
South Canara	70,835	8,876	495	9,371	13	13
Godavari	133,345	16,457	977	17,434	12	12
Kurnool	53,903	6,076	144	6,220	11	11
Anantapur	45,818	4,478	394	4,872	10	11
Salem	116,772	11,037	1,270	12,307	10	10
Cuddapah	85,496	7,980	252	8,232	9	10
Nellore	92,300	8,598	426	9,024	9	8
Vizagapatam	188,228	13,850	524	14,374	7	8
Total { 1886-87	2,291,735	361,885	24,768	386,653	16	17
{ 1885-86		337,616	25,090	362,706	15	16

There was an increase of 1 per cent. in the total number of pupils, but the increase is wholly confined to primary schools proper, the attendance of the primary classes of superior schools having fallen from 25,090 to 24,768.

The statement shows that, with the exception of Madras and the Nilgiri, nearly all the primary education of the country is being carried on in primary schools

proper, and not in the primary departments of secondary schools. This state of things did not exist to the same extent before the great raising of the fees in secondary schools and in the primary departments of secondary schools, which began in 1884. The exemption of vernacular primary schools from the fee scheme has also operated in the same direction—a direction which I consider by no means beneficial, although it has no doubt been in the main unavoidable.

Madras heads the list with 46 boys at school out of every 100 boys of school-going age. Tinnevely ranks first among the districts with nearly a third of its boys of school-age at school. Eight districts have about a fifth of their children at school, while in 6 districts the proportion falls below one-eighth.

126. Primary schools are returned in groups, and the number of schools containing pupils up to the upper primary stage cannot be ascertained. Moreover, the standard of primary schools, especially those in the rural parts of the country, is of a fluctuating character. The number of pupils, however, can be ascertained. On the 31st March last, 27,021 boys were reading in the upper primary classes against 26,317 pupils on the same day in 1886—an increase it is true, but so small as to be very disappointing. It is, however, in excess of the total number of pupils in the primary departments of secondary schools.

127. Fifty-seven primary schools were being maintained by the department at the close of the year—27 in Ganjam, 2 in Vizagapatam, 21 in Godáviri and 7 in Madras, and the attendance in this class of schools was nearly the same as in the preceding year. These schools, those in Madras excepted, are all in the Agency tracts.

128. There were 27 primary schools in the hill tracts of Ganjam as in 1885-86, and the attendance rose from 1,224 to 1,321, but the number of girls fell from 92 to 81. Eleven of the schools are maintained on the salary results system and the rest on the salary system.

The Inspector visited and examined twenty-three of the schools during the year, and the condition was found, on the whole, satisfactory. The salary results system I propose to introduce into all these schools ere long.

129. The attendance of the two primary schools at Rayaghada and Gunupur in the agency tracts of Vizagapatam slightly improved in numbers. The former school is making good progress, but the latter has always been in a poor condition. The scheme sanctioned by Government in their order, dated 10th June 1886, No. 354, for improving the status of primary schools in these tracts was not brought into operation during the past official year.

130. Seven Muhammadan schools, as in the previous year, were being maintained in the town of Madras. Six schools were on the combined system and the practising school attached to the Muhammadan normal school formed the seventh; but there was a great decrease in the attendance of these schools—from 301 to 212. The progress of the combined schools started in the town was indifferent on the whole.

131. There were, as in the preceding year, 21 primary schools for boys in the Upper Godáviri taluks, and the attendance rose from 329 to 342. The schools were not all examined before the close of the year. They were making fair progress.

132. The number of schools maintained by district boards and municipal councils rose from 1,203 to 1,213 and their attendance from 35,187 to 38,295. The average strength of each school rose from 29 to 31.

133. District boards above were maintaining, at the close of the year, 1,132 primary schools for boys against 1,131 schools in 1885-86. The attendance in these schools rose from 31,747 to 34,367. Schools and scholars for the past two years are compared below by districts:—

Districts.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ganjam	102	2,280	3	75
Vizagapatam	77	1,916	75	1,911
Bellary	16	623	17	623
Anantapur	7	291	8	278
Cuddapah	10	272	10	228
Kurnool	71	1,793	75	1,728
Nellore	44	1,612	43	1,719
Chingleput	3	200	3	196
South Arcot	84	3,475	83	3,386
North Arcot	50	1,530	59	1,933
Salem	72	2,186	73	2,395
Tanjore	18	1,104	88	4,084
Madura	6	267	44	1,522
Tinnevely	2	67	2	64
Trichinopoly	65	2,166	51	1,614
Coimbatore	1	108	3	354
Nilgiri	2	40	2	51
Malabar	2	148	4	266
Godavari	404	8,207	394	8,385
Kistna	95	3,462	95	3,555
Total ...	1,131	31,747	1,132	34,367

Girls are included in the above figures. Ganjam, Tanjore, and Madura present great fluctuations. The so-called combined schools in Ganjam ceased to be returned as Board schools proper on correcting the classification of schools maintained on the salary results system and those aided on the combined system. On the other hand, the schools treated as aided combined schools in the Tanjore and Madura districts in 1885-86 are now returned as Board schools proper. These variations will not occur again as the term "combined" will in future apply only to schools in-aid Code. In Trichinopoly there was a fall both in schools and scholars in consequence of the abolition of certain schools. The increase of 9 schools in North Arcot was the result of the transfer of 9 schools from the list of aided combined schools to that of Board salary results schools as in Tanjore and Madura. Godáviri and Kistna show improved attendance, though in the former district there were 10 schools less than in the previous year.

134. Particulars, by districts, of schools with scholars, maintained by municipalities during the past two years, are given below:—

Districts.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ganjam	9	469	13	584
Vizagapatam	6	252	5	185
Bellary	5	141	5	151
Anantapur	1	19	1	27
Cuddapah	2	199	2	186
Nellore	4	85	4	125
North Arcot	...	...	12	551
Salem	...	656	11	756
Tanjore	11	322	6	370
Madura	5	...	1	44
Trichinopoly	...	327	7	241
Coimbatore	7	468	8	242
Nilgiri	8	34	...	161
Malabar	1	269	3	197
Godavari	5	77	6	108
Kistna	4	122	3	...
Total ...	72	3,440	81	3,928

The net result was an increase of 9 schools and 488 pupils. Girls are included in the above figures.

PRIMARY Aided, unaided and
EDUCATION. private primary schools for
boys.

135. The distribution of primary schools for boys under private management is given in the following summary :—

Districts.	Aided schools.		Unaided schools.		Private schools.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ganjam ...	620	15,325	386	9,290	69	1,084
Vizagapatam ...	341	8,749	194	3,640	45	897
Bellary ...	400	7,954	213	2,775	2	33
Anantapur ...	141	2,619	113	1,626	...	...
Cuddapah ...	193	3,898	291	3,917	...	...
Kurnool ...	115	2,404	146	1,838	35	439
Nellore ...	225	4,714	170	2,300	27	251
Madras ...	153	8,040	48	2,134	...	...
Chingleput ...	286	9,230	182	4,161	135	2,258
South Arcot ...	414	10,177	210	4,243	110	2,096
North Arcot ...	297	8,025	195	4,332	65	1,733
Salem ...	224	4,712	130	2,151	97	1,552
Tanjore ...	423	13,507	376	8,526	316	5,437
Madura ...	480	16,588	496	11,175	96	1,471
Tinnevely ...	821	28,661	359	9,734	80	1,560
Trichinopoly ...	215	6,537	164	3,860	315	4,565
Coimbatore ...	281	7,617	257	5,508	159	2,402
Nilgiri ...	19	430	2	44	2	45
Malabar ...	602	27,683	330	12,383	...	...
South Canara ...	191	7,422	99	2,469	...	...
Godavari ...	226	6,476	137	2,852	47	843
Kistna ...	565	13,047	358	5,623	119	1,461
Total ...	7,232	213,815	4,856	104,581	1,719	27,537

The districts present great variations as regards the number of primary schools and also as to the relative number of aided and unaided schools. Of the private schools, more than a third appertained to the two districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Five districts returned no indigenous schools whatever.

Number and strength of
primary schools for girls.

136. The number and strength of primary schools for girls are given below :—

Classes of schools.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
<i>Under public management.</i>				
Government schools ...	30	1,807	38	2,108
Board schools ...	34	1,541	37	1,903
<i>Under private management.</i>				
Aided schools ...	370	13,795	462	16,737
Unaided do. ...	192	6,335	170	5,499
Private do. ...	1	5	...	...
Total ...	627	23,483	707	26,247

There was an advance of 12 per cent. both in the number of schools and pupils. The bulk of the increase appertained to aided schools. The figures do not include pupils belonging to primary classes attached to superior schools.

137. In the following summary will be found all girls connected with primary schools and primary classes of superior schools. Girls in boys' schools are also included. The districts are arranged in order of the percentage of the entire number of girls at school to the number of girls of school-going age. As in the case of boys, there was a slight decrease in the number of girls attending the primary classes of secondary schools, while an appreciable increase is noticeable in the attendance of primary schools proper. In the case of boys the decline can be explained by the migration of pupils to primary schools proper to avoid the higher rate of fees in the primary departments of secondary schools, but the decline in the case of girls is not so clear, but was probably due to the restriction in regard to aiding secondary schools on the results system. Nearly a fifth of the girls were reading in the primary classes

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of superior schools, while one-sixteenth of the boys receiving primary education were similarly circumstanced.

Districts.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of girls on the 31st March in primary schools.	Number of girls on the 31st March in primary classes of secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras ...	30,852	3,679	4,178	7,857	12	25
Nilgiri ...	6,009	159	288	447	3	7
Tinnevely ...	131,079	7,032	926	7,958	5	6
Chingleput ...	73,313	2,545	175	2,720	3	4
Malabar ...	178,614	7,130	875	8,005	4	4
Kistna ...	115,184	4,199	866	5,065	4	4
Tanjore ...	165,578	3,648	777	4,425	2	3
Trichinopoly ...	94,290	1,836	625	2,461	2	3
Godavari ...	135,381	4,512	105	4,617	3	3
Nellore ...	90,736	927	564	1,491	1	2
South Arcot ...	136,345	1,924	353	2,277	1	2
North Arcot ...	136,569	1,559	595	2,154	1	2
Coimbatore ...	127,625	1,724	198	1,922	1	2
South Canara ...	73,091	1,212	327	1,539	2	2
Ganjam ...	132,021	7	7	1,512	1	1
Vizagapatam ...	184,544	1,505	326	2,381	1	1
Bellary ...	54,429	2,055	124	728	1	1
Anantapur ...	44,165	604	22	338	1	1
Cuddapah ...	82,660	316	110	419	4	1
Kurnool ...	52,433	309	10	368	1	1
Salem ...	123,167	358	261	1,644	1	1
Madura ...	170,396	1,383	276	2,200	1	1
Total { 1886-87 ... }	2,338,541 {	50,540 {	11,988 {	62,528 {	2	3
Total { 1885-86 ... }		44,016 {	12,153 {	56,169 {		

As regards girls also, Madras heads the list with 25 per cent. of the girls of school-age at school. Nilgiri comes next with 7 per cent., Tinnevely with 6 per cent., and Chingleput, Malabar and Kistna with 4 per cent. each. There were eight districts in which only one girl was at school out of every 100 girls of school-going age.

Of the entire number of girls, 3,331 were reading in the upper primary classes against 2,877 in 1885-86.

138. Thirty-eight elementary schools for girls were being maintained by the Government primary department at the close of the year against 30 on the 31st March 1886. These were distributed thus :—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ganjam ...	6	345	6	387
Vizagapatam ...	2	110	2	112
Bellary ...	1	22	1	31
Anantapur ...	1	71	1	65
Nellore ...	2	72	3	113
South Arcot ...	5	343	7	479
North Arcot ...	1	54	1	47
Salem ...	4	196	11	415
Tanjore ...	2	191	1	120
Coimbatore ...	3	266	3	283
Malabar ...	2	107	1	28
Godavari ...	1	30	1	28
Total ...	30	1,807	38	2,108

The transfer to the management of the department of seven girls' schools, previously maintained by the Salem Municipality, chiefly contributed to the increase in schools and scholars. There was also a general improvement in the strength of the schools in certain districts. In Nellore, two new girls' schools were established at Gudúr, one for Muhammadan and the other for Hindu girls, while the Nabobspet girls' school was abolished in consequence of a large fall in the attendance. The

Government girls' schools at Chidambaram and Panruti, classed as middle schools in 1885-86, have ceased to be such in 1886-87, and this accounts for the increase of two girls' schools in South Arcot. Tanjore and Malabar had each one school less than in the previous year, which is due to the raising of the standard to that of a middle school.

139. Twenty-four against 19 girls' schools were under the management of district boards at the close of the year. Three of these were located in Bellary, 3 in Kistna, and 18 in Godáviri. The attendance rose from 604 to 861.

140. The number of girls' schools maintained by municipalities fell from 15 to 13. Two additional schools, one of which is intended for Muhammadans, were opened by the Kumbakonam Municipality and the Municipal middle school, Srirangam, became a primary school. On the other hand, all the girls' schools in Salem were constituted Government schools. The attendance, however, rose from 937 to 1,042. All the schools appear to be making fair progress.

Municipalities.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Vizagapatam ...	1	40	1	56
Salem ...	5	164	...	...
Kumbakonam ...	4	403	6	544
Máyavaram ...	1	101	1	101
Srirangam ...	...	...	1	96
Karur ...	1	73	1	56
Erode ...	1	53	1	66
Calicut ...	2	103	2	123
	15	937	13	1,042

Aided and unaided primary schools for girls.

141. Aided and unaided primary schools for girls on the 31st March last were distributed as follows:—

Districts.	Aided schools.		Unaided schools.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ganjam ...	1	13	6	206
Vizagapatam ...	7	261	10	519
Bellary ...	5	271	1	7
Anantapur ...	2	77	4	102
Cuddapah ...	...	...	1	60
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	25
Nellore ...	6	219	2	84
Madras ...	90	2,426	4	309
Chingleput ...	25	1,371	13	361
South Arcot ...	10	407	2	58
North Arcot ...	12	555	6	183
Salem ...	7	340	3	99
Tanjore ...	25	1,362	21	701
Madura ...	24	1,021	7	123
Tinnevely ...	147	4,350	24	543
Trichinopoly ...	21	952	8	238
Coimbatore ...	11	491	3	75
Nilgiri ...	3	153	...	...
Malabar ...	20	764	22	588
South Canara ...	4	173	2	24
Godáviri ...	18	631	9	555
Kistna ...	24	900	21	639
Total ...	462	16,737	170	5,499

It will be observed that the number of schools in the different districts varied very widely. Nearly a third of the aided schools and more than a fourth of the pupils in such schools appertained to the Tinnevely district. The town of Madras comes next as regards schools and scholars. The six districts constituting the first and second divisions had only 33 girls' schools under private management.

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils under the first four standards.

142. The number of schools that presented pupils for the infant and first four standards was 10,519 against 11,485 schools in the previous year, and 10,334 schools passed pupils against 11,180 schools.

There was a decrease of 8.4 per cent. in the number of schools that presented pupils and of 7.6 per cent. in the number of schools that passed pupils. Six districts contained the bulk of the schools that failed to pass any pupils.

143. The table appended gives particulars by districts as to the number of boys and girls presented and passed under the infant and first four result standards. The aggregate number of boys presented was 162,762 and that of girls 23,340, of whom 113,909 boys and 17,223 girls passed. The percentage of passes under boys and girls was 70 and 74 against 73 and 78, respectively, in the previous year. The fall is the result of the new Grant-in-aid Code, under which arithmetic has been made a compulsory subject. The year under review was also the first year when examinations were held under the new code. The current year will, I trust, show a higher percentage of passes.

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Districts.	Pupils presented for Standard												Pupils passed under Standard											
	Infant.				I.				II.				III.				IV.				V.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87
Canjiam ...	1,243	1,099	180	243	4,356	2,498	139	245	3,516	2,387	127	1,922	96	335	22	1,069	116	3,129	107	2,427	96	1,262	79	220
Vinagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	439	...	120	32	688	943	99	30	720	8	56	1,209	33	444	17	751	174	1,564	187	1,610	124	1,231	68	370
Anantapur ...	562	...	80	32	943	...	57	1,072	886	46	691	690	20	117	1	172	38	1,255	53	1,153	30	724	20	197
Cuddapah ...	100	...	3	813	1,003	1,278	441	112	803	79	696	72	135	33	4	...	19	431	17	615	5	418	6	112
Kurnool ...	607	...	153	607	1,003	1,278	441	112	803	79	696	72	135	33	4	...	48	610	31	649	18	432	10	76
Nellore ...	1,080	...	607	377	2,109	3,516	268	222	1,763	158	1,150	87	308	42	117	328	545	917	317	690	255	499	175	179
Madras ...	752	...	377	250	3,516	1,879	222	147	1,614	99	895	61	308	42	117	328	545	917	317	690	255	499	175	179
Chingleput ...	348	...	205	175	1,796	3,538	561	147	1,614	99	895	61	308	42	117	328	545	917	317	690	255	499	175	179
South Arcot ...	723	...	162	511	3,538	5,239	306	306	3,962	248	2,119	161	738	77	292	553	499	2,417	412	2,156	297	1,492	153	605
North Arcot ...	175	...	664	511	3,538	5,239	306	306	3,962	248	2,119	161	738	77	292	553	499	2,417	412	2,156	297	1,492	153	605
Salem ...	664	...	511	348	5,239	5,625	962	326	1,733	240	1,345	169	450	84	26	740	131	1,253	173	1,241	119	854	66	171
Tanjore ...	3,515	...	1,532	308	2,021	1,793	247	34	1,773	157	1,134	87	251	26	8	...	...	40	22	31	16	18	15	14
Madurai ...	4,312	...	817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	31	16	18	15	14
Tinnevely ...	64	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	31	16	18	15	14
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	31	16	18	15	14
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	31	16	18	15	14
Nilgiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	31	16	18	15	14
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	31	16	18	15	14
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	31	16	18	15	14
Godavari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	31	16	18	15	14
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	31	16	18	15	14
Total ...	22,080	...	7,396	...	54,265	...	7,108	44,759	4,780	30,815	2,931	10,898	1,145	17,253	5,839	37,095	5,083	31,989	3,389	20,754	2,115	6,863	802	8,478
Total, 1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Number of pupils passed in different subjects under the infant and the first four standards.

144. The following is a summary of statement No. V in the Appendix, detailing the number of pupils passed in different subjects in the infant and the first four standards:—

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Standard.	Vernacular.									English.	
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Poetry.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Reading.	Writing.
Infant ...	21,649	21,527	15,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
I ...	42,774	42,990	42,669	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	72
II ...	36,100	36,108	35,679	205	9	5,030	1	15	10	...	158
III ...	23,404	23,406	23,078	15,676	501	11,316	234	4,307	6	152	345
IV ...	7,918	7,920	7,702	5,948	3,883	4,835	3,144	2,760	197	61	143

Standard.	English.		Needle-work.	Singing.	Children's occupation.	Object lessons.	Drill.	Action songs.	Drawing.	Mathematics.	English.	English history.
	Grammar.	...										
Infant ...	...	...	...	...	1,151	2,307	88	1,102	...	...	...	...
I ...	10	2,218	7	800	2,768	93	...	...	...	...	18	...
II ...	4	1,685	62	435	3,149	58	...	...	...	5	...	...
III ...	107	1,221	50	4	1,850	71	5	82	24	3	3,183	...
IV ...	49	584	27	...	634	3	1	...	...	...	1,783	5

The above figures cannot well be compared with those of the previous year, as the standards, under the new code differ from those under the old code in many ways. The number of girls that passed in needle-work was nearly the same as in 1885-86. In drawing, a new subject, it is gratifying to find that 106 pupils passed. The number of pupils that passed in hygiene rose from 348 and 1,991 in the third and fourth standards to 4,307 and 2,760, respectively, and that in agriculture in the fourth standard from 112 to 197. One hundred and forty-six girls passed in the singing. Altogether I consider the above figures indicate improvement in the quality and scope of primary instruction, especially in girls' schools. ✓

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

145. The following statement gives the number and strength of schools for special and technical training arranged in the order followed in the last report. The large increase under industrial schools is noteworthy.

Classes of schools.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters ...	43	1,131	45	1,104
Do. for mistresses ...	12	291	12	324
Schools of Art ...	1	176	1	285
Do. of Medicine ...	5	184	4	204
Do. of Engineering ...	1	167	1	164
Do. of Agriculture ...	1	90	1	83
Commercial schools ...	1	153	1	112
Industrial do. ...	10	295	16	692
Ordnance Artificers' school ...	1	72	1	74
Total ...	75	2,559	82	3,022

(a) TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(i.) Training Schools for Masters.

146. During the year under report, the number of normal schools for masters, including the junior department of the Teachers' College, Madras, rose from 43 to 45. The Municipal normal school, Madras, intended for the training of masters of elementary schools in the town of Madras was closed, while three normal schools, viz., the Board normal school, Poraiyar, the American Mission normal school, Pasumalai, and the Mappilla normal school, Tellicherry, were started. The attendance, however, fell from 1,131 to 1,104. All divisions, except the fifth and eighth, showed more or less decline in numbers.

From these normal schools, 821 pupils appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination held in December 1886; of whom 543 pupils passed against 833 and 467, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of passes rose from 56 to 66.

The returns furnished by the inspecting officers show that 610 trained men from these schools obtained employment or returned to their appointments against 511 in the preceding year.

147. The annexed statement gives the particulars of the normal schools in the first division:—

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1885.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1886.			Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
	1886.	1887.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.	
Russellkonda normal school ...	13	12	11	3	5	12	9	...	2
Berhampore Board normal school.	30	28	28	...	7	27	20	...	16
Chicacole do. ...	35	27	21	2	...	27	9	...	6
Vizagapatam do. ...	27	27	23	9	3	23	14	2	21
Palkonda do. ...	20	21	21	8	5	19	9	...	17
Total ...	125	115	104	22	20	108	61	2	62

There has been a further fall in the attendance of the Russellkonda normal school. Nine out of 12 pupils passed the Special Upper Primary Examination against 8 out of 11 in the preceding year. The strength of the Berhampore and Chicacole normal schools fell from 30 and 35 to 28 and 27 respectively, but the percentage of passes at the Special Upper Primary Examination rose considerably in both the schools. It is to be regretted that the results achieved by the Chicacole normal school are still far from satisfactory as compared with the results produced by the other normal schools in the division. The attendance of the normal school at Vizagapatam remained stationary, while the results of the Special Upper Primary Examination were more favorable than in 1885. The strength of the Palkonda normal school rose by 1, but at the Special Upper Primary Examination, the school passed 9 pupils out of 19 examined against 13 out of 21 in the previous year. Of the 63 candidates that passed the Special Upper Primary Examination from the normal schools in this division, no less than 61 were placed in the first class against 22 out of 42 in 1885—a fact which tends to show that the quality of instruction imparted in these schools has greatly improved. This result may also be due to some extent to a better class of men entering the normal schools now than in previous years.

148. The normal schools in the second division are given below:—

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1885.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1886.			Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
	1886.	1887.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.	
Bellary Board normal school ...	14	18	13	7	2	11	4	4	8
Anantapur do. ...	19	13	16	9	3	18	12	4	16
Cuddapah do. ...	18	7	8	2	3	6	4	1	5
Madanapalle do. ...	9	9	8	2	1	8	4	3	7
Nandyál do. ...	27	26	24	6	3	25	6	4	10
Total ...	87	73	69	26	12	68	30	16	46

The Bellary normal school is the only institution in the division which shows an increase in numbers. There has been a considerable decline in the attendance of the Anantapur and Cuddapah normal schools. In all the schools the percentage of passes at the Special Upper Primary Examination rose—notably in the two schools in the Cuddapah district. I much regret to have to observe that almost all these schools are very poorly attended, though the number of uncertificated teachers of elementary schools is very large. The returns furnished by Mr. Bickle show that out of 1,835 teachers employed in elementary schools, only 146 are certificated. As during the past six years no less than 232 pupils have been trained in the division, it is clear that many have abandoned the profession of teaching at all the events for the present. All the successful candidates appear to have joined their appointments or secured employment during the year.

149. The following is a summary of the normal schools in the Presidency division:—

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1885.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1886.			Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
	1886.	1887.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.	
Teachers' College, Madras, junior section ...	35	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Elementary normal school for Muhammadans ...	8	14	8	7	...	6	4	1	6
Nellore Board normal school.	20	24	25	4	9	19	9	3	20
Kandukūr do. do.	26	4	18	12	1	16	7	3	16
Poonamallee do. do.	27	30	27	9	2	13	9	3	14
Chingleput do. do.	23	21	23	10	3	17	11	4	16
Madras Municipal normal school.	20	...	18	10	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	159	134	119	52	17	71	40	14	109

The junior department of the Teachers' College contained 41 students on the rolls on the 31st March last against 35 on the corresponding date in 1886. Nine of the students were F.A.s, 27 Matriculates and 5 Military students. The strength of the elementary Muhammadan normal school, Madras, rose from 8 to 14. It produced satisfactory results at the Special Upper Primary Examination of 1886, having passed 5 out of 6 examinees. The Kandukúr Board normal school, which was 26 strong in 1886, had only 4 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, and secured a lower percentage of passes at the Special Upper Primary Examination than in the previous year. The Chingleput normal school had fewer pupils than in 1886, but secured better results at the Special Upper Primary Examination. The other two normal schools in the division advanced both in numbers and in efficiency. As stated in last report, the Municipal normal school, Madras, was abolished on the 1st April 1886.

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150. The number of normal schools in the fourth division remained the same as in the preceding year, but the attendance fell from 150 to 136.

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1885.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1886.			Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
	1886.	1887.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.	
Villupuram Board normal school.	30	26	25	9	...	28	15	3	20
Tirukoilūr do. ...	30	31	21	13	1	29	8	2	22
Arcot (Arni) do. ...	27	29	22	5	5	25	8	3	23
Tirupati do. ...	9	16	18	2	8	14	8	1	9
Tirupatūr do. ...	28	13	30	4	2	30	...	...	23
Dharmapuri do. ...	26	21	21	5	5	24	...	...	13
Total ...	150	136	137	38	21	150	89	9	110

The Villupuram Board normal school slightly declined in numbers, but at the Special Upper Primary Examination it passed twice as many students as in the preceding year. Ten out of 29 candidates passed the Special Upper Primary Examination from the Tirukoilūr normal school against 14 out of 21 in 1885-86. During the year the Board normal school at Arni was transferred to Arcot. It had 29 pupils on the rolls against 27 on the 31st March 1886. The strength of the Tirupati school has almost doubled. At the Special Upper Primary Examination it passed 9 of its pupils. The two normal schools in the Salem district declined in numbers, and passed none of their students at the Special Upper Primary Examination. In both the schools the failure was in agriculture—a subject, which was not taken up by any normal schools in the other divisions and in which no proper textbook fit for use in elementary schools has been published.

Normal schools, fifth division.

151. The normal schools in the fifth division are shown below :—

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1885.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1886.			Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
	1886.	1887.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.	
Tanjore Board normal school.	29	29	25	21	1	22	20	...	22
Madura do. ...	41	50	31	22	4	38	26	8	27
Palamcottah do. ...	37	36	1	1	...	37	26	6	35
Dindigul C.V.E.S. training institution ...	50	40	26	13	3	29	22	5	28
Palamcottah C.M.S. training institution ...	67	53	28	15	11	28	15	4	27
Tuticorin S.P.G. normal school ...	16	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poraiyar Board normal school ...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasumalai American Mission normal school ...	...	16	...	...	...	14	6	8	...
Total ...	240	269	111	72	19	168	115	30	139

The strength of the Tanjore Board normal school remained stationary. Of the 22 pupils that were presented for the Special Upper Primary Examination, no less than 20 passed—all in the first class. The Madura Board normal school improved in numbers and secured a higher percentage of passes at the Special Upper Primary Examination. From the Palamcottah Board normal school 37 appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 31 passed. The attendance of the Christian Vernacular Education Society's training institution, Dindigul, fell by 10, but at the Special Upper Primary Examination 27 out of 29 pupils were successful against 16 out of 26 in the previous year. The Palamcottah

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Church Mission Society's training institution also declined in numbers considerably, and passed 68 per cent. of the examinees against 93 per cent. in 1885-86. From the S.P.G. normal school, Tuticorin, which slightly improved in numbers, no candidate appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination. The Pasumalai American Mission normal school passed all the 14 candidates at the Special Upper Primary Examination. The Board normal school, which was newly started at Poraiyar, promises to do well.

Normal schools, sixth division.

152. The following table shows the statistics of the normal schools in the sixth division :—

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1885.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1886.			Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments or obtained employment.
			Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		
	1886.	1887.		First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.	
Tellicherry Hindu normal school ...	80	46	33	19	8	34	18	6	12
Do. Mappilla ...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perambalur (Kulitalai) Board normal school.	32	21	21	9	3	18	10	3	6
Coimbatore do. normal school.	30	23	18	9	2	23	14	3	17
Erode (Karúr) do. ...	22	20	21	12	1	18	12	...	10
Wellington do. ...	6	8	...	...	...	6	1	2	...
Calicut Hindu Male Board normal school ...	18	25	13	7	3	14	13	...	19
Calicut Board Mappilla normal school ...	25	26	12	3	7	14	5	3	8
Puttur S.P.G. normal school	23	23	5	4	1	23	12	5	7
Nettur B.G.M. training seminary ...	8	6	8	3	2	1	1	...	1
Total ...	244	226	131	66	27	151	86	22	80

There has been a considerable fall in the strength of the Tellicherry Hindu normal school. The results of the Special Upper Primary Examination also were not so favorable as in the previous year. The Board normal school, Perambalur, which was formerly located at Kulitalai, declined in numbers, but passed a higher percentage at the Special Upper Primary Examination. Both the normal schools in the Coimbatore district had fewer pupils than in 1885-86. The results of the Special Upper Primary Examination, however, were far better than in the preceding year.

The Wellington Board normal school, intended for Badagas, is still thinly attended. Of the 6 pupils that appeared for the last Special Upper Primary Examination, 3 passed. I hope that the removal of the school to some other village, which is in contemplation, will tend to raise its strength. The attendance of the normal schools at Calicut rose, but at the Special Upper Primary Examination the Mappilla normal school passed a lower percentage than in the previous year.

The Nettur Basel German Mission training seminary had only 6 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last against 8 on the corresponding date in 1886. Only one pupil passed the Special Upper Primary Examination from this institution. The Puttur S.P.G. normal school sent up 23 pupils for the Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 17 were successful.

153. The Board normal school, Mangalore, which is the only normal school in this division, improved in attendance, there having been 14 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March against 8 in the previous year. Eight pupils appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 7 passed, with 5 in the first class. In the preceding year 9 pupils appeared for this examination and 6 were successful.

Normal schools, eighth division.

154. The following statement gives the particulars of the four normal schools in the eighth division :—

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary Examination, 1885.			Special Upper Primary Examination, 1886.			Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments or obtained employment.
	1886.	1887.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.	
Rajahmundry Board normal school.	16	24	31	3	3	28	12	4	13
Masulipatam do. ...	36	33	26	6	3	28	19	2	16
Guntúr do. ...	27	26	29	8	3	25	19	3	15
Masulipatam C.M.S. training institution ...	39	54	16	14	1	16	9	4	7
Total ...	118	137	102	31	10	97	59	13	51

The Rajahmundry Board normal school made satisfactory progress during the year under report. The Board normal schools at Masulipatam and Guntur slightly declined in strength, but at the Special Upper Primary Examination they produced excellent results as compared with those of the previous year. The attendance of the Church Mission Society's training institution, Masulipatam, rose from 39 to 54. At the Special Upper Primary Examination, however, the school passed fewer pupils than in 1885-86.

(ii.) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

155. The number of training schools for mistresses remained stationary, while their attendance rose from 291 to 324. On the 31st March 1885 there were 363 pupils under training. From the annexed statement containing particulars of these schools, it will be observed that the number of examinees rose in the case of the School Management and Middle School Examinations, and that in all the examinations except the School Management Examination, the percentage of passes was higher than in the preceding year. The poor results at the School Management Examination indicate that due attention is not paid to the most important part of the work in these schools, viz., the training of women as efficient teachers. I hope that the restrictions in the new Grant-in-aid Code will prove an effective check in this direction.

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		School Management Examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School Examination.		Special Upper Primary Examination.	
	1886.	1887.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Presidency training school for mistresses	38	36	18	9	5	4	19	8	11	6
Coimbatore Government female normal school.	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Calicut Moyan do. ...	21	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Masulipatam C.M.S. training institution	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Madras Christian female normal school	38	38	6	1	3	...	8	2	15	12
Madras Hobart normal school for Muhammadans	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Cuddalore Roman Catholic female normal school	17	13	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	9
Madura American Mission female normal school	19	16	15	1	...	...	15	12	...	...
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker female normal school	63	74	24	4	11	10	14	12	34	31
Nazareth St. John's female normal school	26	46	29	12	1	1	11	5	12	11
Trichinopoly S.P.G. female normal school	20	23	1	1	...	...	11	11	19	18
Coimbatore Roman Catholic female normal school	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11
Total ...	291	324	93	28	20	15	82	54	136	114

156. During the year under report, this school, which was under the control of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, was taken under the direct control of the Director. The attendance fell from 38 to 36. Of the pupils, 11 were non-Brahman Hindus and only one belonged to the class of traders against 12 and 6, respectively, in the previous year.

The following extracts from the Superintendent's report relate to the working of the institution during the year:—

"During the past year I was absent from the school for three months, acting as Inspectress of Girls' Schools. Miss Bernard was appointed to act as superintendent during my absence, and, together with the other members of the staff, carried on the work very satisfactorily.

"In G.O., No 97, dated 28th February 1887, sanction for the appointment of an additional teacher in the Eurasian practising school on Rs. 40 per mensem was granted as an experimental measure for one year. Miss Jessi Patterson was appointed and is working well. Her services are specially useful in assisting Miss Bernard, when the students are withdrawn from their classes for method, lectures, &c. Miss Patterson was trained in this school and obtained a normal certificate of the secondary lower grade in December last. She also passed the Matriculation Examination in the first class.

"Miss Geevamany Eleazer qualified in a second language by passing the Higher Examination for Women in Tamil in December last. Miss Thungum Nagalingum also passed the Matriculation Examination in the second class.

"Miss Shunmoogam deserves special mention for her success as a teacher of the Tamil language. For two successive years she has prepared pupils for the Higher Examination for Women and they have all passed in that subject.

"All the members of the staff continue to work with zeal and energy.

"Strength of the school.—Up to 31st January 43 students were under training—19 from the mofussil and 24 belonging to Madras.

* * * *

"Twenty-one students were under training only—12 Eurasians, 6 Native Christians, and 3 Hindus; the remaining 22, including 9 Native Christians and 13 Hindus, were being both educated and trained.

"Twenty-six students completed their course of training on 31st January and left the school to take up employment as teachers; 19 have since been admitted, making at present 36 on the roll.

"Five Native Christian students appeared for the Higher Examination for Women of these 4 passed, 3 in the first class, and one in the second class, and 2 of the former passed both in Tamil and English. Two Native Christians and 5 Hindus appeared for the Middle School Examination, 6 in Tamil and 1 in Telugu; 2 passed in the first class. The five who failed had studied for one year only, but as they appeared promising and the demand for native teachers is very great, I judged that it was advisable for them to try. Three failed in arithmetic only. Seven Hindu students appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination, 2 in Telugu and 5 in Tamil; 6 passed, all in the first class.

"Nine English and 8 Tamil pupils appeared for the School Management Examination of the secondary lower grade; 6 passed in English, all the Tamil girls failed.

"Three Tamil girls appeared for the Primary Higher Grade and all passed in the first class.

* * * *

"Twenty-one students obtained normal certificates—8 secondary lower, 3 primary higher, and 10 primary lower grade.

"Of the 26 students, who left the school in January, 20 have obtained employment as teachers, and there is every prospect that the remaining 6 will shortly be appointed to schools. Eleven are employed in the mofussil and 9 in Madras. Ten of the 20 have returned to work under the managers by whom they were sent to be trained."

* * * *

The results of the public examinations, those of the Higher Examination for Women excepted, do not compare favourably with those of the previous year. More candidates than in the preceding year were presented for all the examinations, but a less percentage of passes was secured in all the examinations except the Higher Examination for Women. Of the 26 ex-students, only 6 were left unprovided with employment in any of the schools. Ten of the students returned to the schools from which they were sent for training.

The building in which the institution was held was purchased during the year by Government, and the designation of the institution was changed from "Government female normal school" to "Presidency training school for mistresses."

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157. There was a slight fall in the strength of this school also. All the students were caste Hindus, and the majority—6 out of 10—belonged to the class of landholders. Four out of 6 pupils passed the Special Upper Primary Examination and one of these obtained employment during the year under report.

158. There were 24 pupils on the rolls of this school on the 31st March last against 21 on the corresponding date in 1886. As in the previous year, 4 out of 5 pupils passed the Special Upper Primary Examination. Eleven of the trained students secured employment during the year against 4 in the preceding year.

159. The strength of the school doubled during the year. All the 12 students were Native Christians. Of the 6 pupils that appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination, 5 passed, all in the first class. Four of the ex-students found employment.

160. The attendance of this school remained stationary. All the three pupils that appeared for the Higher Examination for Women failed, while 1 out of 6 and 2 out of 8 passed the School Management and Middle School Examinations respectively. The results of the Special Upper Primary Examination, however, were good, 12 pupils having passed out of 15 examined against 7 out of 12 in 1885-86. I regret to report that, as in the previous year, only 4 pupils secured employment.

161. This school had 11 pupils on the rolls against 10 in the previous year. Three out of 5 pupils passed the Special Upper Primary Examination, and all the successful students were granted normal certificates. The school made satisfactory progress during the year, but there is still room for improvement. One of the trained students of this school found employment in a school in Bombay.

162. There has been a decline of 4 pupils in the strength of this school. All the 4 candidates that appeared for the Middle School Examination were successful, and at the Special Upper Primary Examination 9 out of 10 students passed. One of the two nuns that were sent to the Presidency training school for mistresses returned to the school after obtaining a normal certificate of the primary higher grade. I am glad to report that 5 out of 6 pupils passed in teaching power and obtained certificates of the primary lower grade. During the year under report 10 of the ex-students gained employment.

163. This school also declined in numbers. The fall is attributed to the restrictions of the new Grant-in-aid Code. Of the 15 pupils that were sent up for the Middle School Examination, 12 passed, but owing to the very poor results of the School Management Examination, only 2 of the pupils became eligible for normal certificates. The practising school is reported to be in very fair condition. Seven of the trained teachers found employment during the year, all in the Madura district, on salaries ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7.

164. The attendance of the Sarah Tucker female training institution, Palamcottah, rose from 63 to 74. The results of the School Management Examination were very bad, only 4 having passed out of 24 examined against 19 out of 23 in the previous year. Ten out of 11 pupils passed the Higher Examination for Women, 12 out of 14 the Middle School Examination, and 31 out of 34 the Special Upper Primary Examination. The percentage of passes in all these examinations was higher than in the preceding year.

165. The strength of the school rose from 26 to 46. Twelve out of 29 pupils passed the School Management Examination. One girl appeared for the Higher Examination for Women and was successful. At the Middle School and Special Upper Primary Examinations, 5 out of 11 and 11 out of 12 respectively passed against 1 out of 5 and 7 out of 17 in the preceding year. Seven students secured normal certificates

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of the primary grade, lower, and 5 normal certificates of the primary higher grade. Only two of the trained pupils of the school obtained employment during the year.

166. There has been an increase in the strength of this school also. Only one girl was presented for the School Management Examination, and she passed. All the 11 girls that appeared for the Middle School Examination were successful. I am glad to report that no less than 10 of these were placed in the first class. The results of the Special Upper Primary Examination also were very creditable. Eighteen pupils passed out of 19 examined, but only one girl obtained a normal certificate and three of the ex-students gained appointments.

167. The Roman Catholic female normal school, Coimbatore, contained 21 pupils on the 31st March last against 20 on the corresponding date in 1886. All were Native Christians as in the other mission institutions. The manager having misunderstood the rules, the pupils did not practise teaching during the greater part of the year. Eleven pupils passed the Special Upper Primary Examination out of 13 examined, and only one student obtained employment during the year.

(b) SCHOOLS OF ARTS.

168. The School of Arts has made satisfactory progress during the year under report. Mr. E. Holder, who was appointed as Artistic Instructor by the Secretary of State, joined the institution on the 25th April 1886. The following extracts from my review relate to the working of the institution during 1886-87:—

The year closed with 265 pupils (231 boys and 34 girls) on the rolls of the school against 176 pupils (156 boys and 20 girls) on the 31st March 1886, and the pupils were distributed as follows according to stages of instruction:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
<i>First Division.</i>		
Elementary free hand of ornament from copies and outline of foliage	138	191
copies	27	51
Drawing, painting and design for the Middle School Examination	7	9
Drawing, painting and design, first stage, Preliminary Higher Examination	4	10
Drawing, painting and design, first and second stages, Preliminary Higher Examination	...	4
<i>Second Division.</i>		
Advanced drawing, painting and design	...	...
Total	176	265

The increase, extending to each class, is very encouraging and testifies to the wide field for the successful work which lies before the institution. It is particularly noteworthy that the number of pupils preparing for the Middle School Examination has almost doubled, and that the number of students preparing for the first and second stages of the Preliminary Higher Examination in drawing, painting and design has more than doubled. Mr. E. B. Havell, the present superintendent, assumed charge of the institution in January 1884, and at the close of March 1884 the number of pupils on the rolls was 147 only, so that in the space of three years the attendance has risen by 80 per cent.—a result which indicates the growing popularity of the institution under Mr. Havell's management.

In the margin will be found the distribution of pupils according to the classes of the community to which they belong. All the girls, it is noted, are of European or Eurasian parentage. The largest increase appertains to non-Brahman Hindus. There were but four Brahman pupils on the rolls. Considering how strong is the passion of this section of the community for literary pursuits, it is hoped that, with the growing demand for technically qualified men for art and industrial schools, a large number of Brahman youths will adopt an art or industrial career—a career which ere long should prove as remunerative as the ordinary run of literary callings, and much more

Classes.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians.	37	20	33	34
Native Christians	25	...	18	...
Muhammadans	5	...	11	...
Brahmans	3	...	4	...
Non-Brahman Hindus	86	...	163	...
Others	...	...	2	...
Total	156	20	231	34

conducive to independence of character and happiness. The increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils is encouraging, though they still form a very small fraction of the entire attendance. The institution of evening classes, sanctioned as an experimental measure, will, the Director feels sanguine, draw to the school a good number of officials and of other young people who are not now in a position to take advantage of the special instruction afforded by the school during the day time.

From the returns of the school, the Director gathers that out of 265 pupils no less than 182 were of the poorer classes, that is, having parents with an annual income of less than Rs. 200. The resort to the school of poor pupils indicates a laudable desire on the part of their parents to prepare their children for industrial pursuits. Only a third of the pupils on the rolls in 1883-84 belonged to this class.

Of the attendance at the close of the year, 84 were children of officials including petty officials, 22 of traders, 5 of land-holders, 41 of artisans, 3 of coolies, 26 of mendicants, and 84 of others. The proportion of artisans is still far too small considering the character of the institution, but probably many of the pupils classed as "others" are of this class or of classes akin to it.

Of the pupils, 130 and 55 were, respectively, Tamil- and Telugu-speaking pupils, while the vernacular of 13 pupils was Hindustani. The 67 European and Eurasian pupils are returned as English-speaking students.

From a separate communication received from the Superintendent, the Director gathers that besides European and Eurasian pupils (67), there are 78 pupils who are able to read and write English; that 1 pupil has passed the Middle School, 5 the Lower Comparative, and 3 the Upper Primary Examinations; that 17 pupils study English in the school, while 94 pupils are totally ignorant of English. The proposal of the Superintendent to employ an English teacher to give instruction to pupils entering the school without any knowledge of English has been disposed of separately. Some knowledge of English is essential for purposes of instruction, but will be less so when a class of qualified Hindu and Muhammadan technical teachers has been raised up.

Four school examinations were held during the year, on the results of which 149 certificates were issued against 66 certificates issued in 1885 on the results of 3 examinations. The report makes no mention of the examining agency. The whole question of the grant of certificates, independently of the public examinations, will shortly be considered, in view of the principle that all certificates testifying to qualifications should ordinarily be given by an examining agency independent of the school.

In the Middle School Examination, 15 out of 26 pupils examined in drawing, 3 out of 5 examined in modelling, and both the pupils examined in wood-engraving were successful. No pupil passed in silversmith's work, while 3 pupils entered in 1885 in this subject, though without success. The results obtained at the higher examinations are also respectable, and the Director is glad to learn that a highly satisfactory improvement has taken place in the working of all the classes.

A class of architectural draughtsmen will, if instituted, prove very useful and popular. At a future time the students with good attainments may be encouraged, by offer of travelling allowances, if necessary, to visit important buildings noted for their architectural beauties during the recess of the school, and to make copies of architectural workmanship for the use of the school.

It is very gratifying to note the improved prospects of the students, which, as the superintendent observes, will not fail to add to the popularity of the school.

The record of the works executed during the year sustains the reputation of the institution. There was continued activity in the manufacturing department, and, consequently, very little progress was made in experiments. The Director regrets to learn that the kaolin from Katgudy has not been found suitable for fine porcelain. The subject of securing the services of a pottery manager from Europe will be dealt with separately.

The museum was maintained in good order. There was a large decrease in the number of visitors during the year, but it must be remembered that there was an unusual increase (31,000) in the number of visitors during 1885-86. The thanks of the Director are due to Colonel H. P. Hawkes and the Honorable Rai Bahadur S. Subrahmanya Aiyar for the donations received from them.

The receipts and charges proper of the institution for the past two years are compared below:—

	Receipts.			Charges.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.
School fees ...	Rs. 388	Rs. 500	Superintendent ...	Rs. 6,745	Rs. 7,035
Sale of manufactures ...	15,656	8,862	Permanent establishment.	2,830	7,008
	16,044	9,362	Temporary do. ...	8,331	9,045
			Contingencies, &c. ...	14,662	13,194
				32,568	36,282

The increase in the income from school fees is explained by the improvement noticed in the attendance of the school. There was a fall of Rs. 6,794 in the amount of sales of the school manufactures, and the Superintendent attributes this to the unusually large receipts in 1885-86 on account of the work done for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The realizations from sales in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 10,814, so that the amount of sales in 1886-87 fell below the normal figure.

The expenditure exceeded the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 3,714, which is due to the appointment of Mr. Holder as assistant in April 1886.

The school must be held to have worked at a considerable loss during the year.

(c) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

169. In consequence of the abolition of the Board medical school, Madura, the number of medical schools fell from 5 to 4. The attendance, however, rose from 184 to 204. As usual, Sudras and Native Christians formed the majority. It is satisfactory to note that the number of Brahman and Muhammadan students advanced from 11 and 10 to 16 and 15 respectively. There was but one Vaisya, and he belonged to the Auxiliary medical school, Ráyapuram.

170. There has been a further fall in the strength of the school department of the Madras Medical college, the number on the rolls on the 31st March last being 63 against 76 on the corresponding date in 1886 and 86 in 1885. This is the result of the gradual closing of the department with reference to the orders of Government to the effect that the gratuitous system of medical education for the grade of civil apothecary should cease on the 30th June 1888 (G.O., 25th August 1884, No. 1966, Financial). The number of female students, however, rose from 7 to 15. Sixteen candidates appeared for the primary examination for the apothecary grade held in June 1887, of whom 14 were passed, all in the second class. Of the 4 female students, no less than 3 were successful. It is worthy of note that the highest number of marks was secured by Miss Burr, and Miss Palmer stood second in rank. In the final examination for the apothecary grade, 26 out of 43 passed against 25 out of 26 in the previous year. The majority of the unsuccessful candidates—11 out of 17—failed in operative surgery. It is to be regretted that only one of the three female students was successful.

171. The strength of this school has more than doubled, the numbers having risen from 45 to 99. Of the 15 pupils that appeared for the final examination for the hospital assistant grade in June 1887, 13 passed. One of the Burmese students of this school headed the list of successful candidates and secured the Government gold medal. In accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, this school was abolished at the end of June last, provision having been made for the theoretical instruction of the students at the Medical college and for their clinical instruction at Ráyapuram. The following extracts from my review show the working of the school during the last official year:—

Public confidence in the school remained unabated. One hundred and seven pupils, the largest on record, were on the rolls at the beginning of the session. Out of these, it is said that 7 military students resigned and 3 absconded. Dr. Thompson should have stated whether any provision exists for arresting and punishing absconding military students. The death of the civil medical pupil is regretted.

The school has proved useful beyond the limits of the Presidency, inasmuch as out of the 15 students of the third year no less than 11 came from Burma and Mysore. There were 19 students in their second year and 62 in their first. Of the latter 4 were from Burma.

The table of nationality is fairly satisfactory. There were 6 Brahmans and 11 Muhammadans, but only 1 Vaisya. The bulk of students were Sudras and Native Christians.

The final examination of the third year students was very satisfactory, 13 out of 15 having passed, most of them very creditably. The Director notes with pleasure that 2 Burmese students headed the list consisting of 27 successful candidates from the institution as well as from the Nellore, Madura and Tanjore medical schools. Two students also from the school took third and fourth places, the fifth being taken by a Tanjore student. Of the two who failed, one was a private Vizianagaram pupil. Both had been previously once remanded. Dr. Thompson says that though naturally dull these students had been very diligent both at school and in hospital, and he considers that they are likely to become very good subordinates.

if another year be granted them. Under all circumstances, Dr. Thompson's request that they may be allowed another year may be sanctioned.

Two private pupils unconnected with the school appeared before the examining committee and passed creditably.

The second-year class consisted of 10 military and 8 civil students and 1 private student. They had all passed the Middle School Examination. The Director is glad to hear that they had on the whole improved, and that they are likely, after completing their course of study, to be very efficient subordinates.

The first-year class commenced with 73 students. Deducting from this number the 10 military students, who resigned and absconded, the student who died, and 4 Burmese and 3 private students, there were 40 military and 18 civil and private pupils at the close of the session. It is noteworthy that one of the students in the class is a Uriya, who was admitted under the special sanction of Government. The class is stated to have been favourably reported on, the civil portion having made more progress. Dr. Thompson ascribes this to their having entered on their studies better prepared than the military portion, which did not receive any precollegiate hospital training.

The conduct of the students generally was good. The students became unsettled at the prospect of the abolition of the school, but the Director is glad to learn that by good management they were prevented from becoming careless and troublesome.

The health of the students, excepting the fatal case of typhoid fever and a case of heat apoplexy, was generally good.

The Government gold medal was won by a Burmese student, Moungh Chit Htoon, and the Director congratulates him on his success in securing a much coveted prize, the more especially as Dr. Thompson speaks in the highest terms of praise of his conduct and capabilities all through his school course. The Director hopes confidently that Moungh Chit Htoon will distinguish himself as much in the future as he has done hitherto.

The Director notes with great pleasure that G. Venkataswami Naidu, a former student, has obtained the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Madras University.

The Director has read with interest and gratification the high testimony borne by Dr. Thompson to the worth of his assistants, and he trusts that they will meet with the encouragement they seem to deserve.

172. The strength of the Nellore Board medical school remained stationary. *Nellore Board medical school.* All the 7 students were presented for the last examination for hospital assistants, of whom 5 passed.

173. There were 35 pupils on the rolls of this school against 28 in the preceding year. Only 4 pupils appeared for the last examination for hospital assistants, and all of them passed. The result is encouraging, especially as this is the second time the school has sent up pupils for this examination. *H. R. H. Prince of Wales' medical school, Tanjore.*

(d) SCHOOLS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

174. There has been a slight fall in the strength of the school department of the College of Engineering. Of the 164 pupils on the rolls, the majority were Brahmans and Sudras. There were only 2 Muhammadans in the school on the 31st March last. The following are extracts from my review on the report of the school for 1886-87:—
Madras school of engineering.

Twenty-two students of the senior division of the draftsmen's class appeared for the final examination and fifteen passed, one for the second and fourteen for the third class certificates. One student appeared for the overseers' examination, but he seems to have failed. The Acting Principal attributes the poor results to the examination being conducted by other examiners than the college staff and this change was probably the chief reason, but the fact noted by Mr. Brassington that the pupils had been unused to iron-work, had probably something to do with the partial failure. The method of instruction in this class seems capable of considerable improvement.

From the senior division of the surveyors' class, eighteen pupils were examined for certificates and fifteen secured them—one a first-class certificate and two second-class and twelve third-class certificates. Mr. Gompertz remarks that on the whole "the students have not done badly;" but the Director considers with the Principal that the results are disappointing. He notes particularly Captain Henderson's remark that "the students work in parties over ground which has been surveyed hundreds of times before, so there is no necessity for a student to solve difficulties unaided." The Principal promises to give special attention to these points. Three pupils of the division appeared for the overseers' test and two passed.

Six officers joined the special class opened for probationers in the Revenue Survey department, of whom five passed out of the college. The Mathematical Instructor temporarily employed for this class is paid out of fees collected from the probationers.

For the Draftsmen's and Surveyors' certificates 184 and 32 independent candidates were respectively examined in Madras and at out-stations. The results were not known on the date of this report.

The Director is not favorably impressed with the working of the photographic class. In the preceding year "good progress" was reported to have been made under Mr. Hyde's instruction. The cause for the deterioration is not evident. The Director trusts that instead of abolishing this class, it may be possible to extend its influence by admitting outsiders to instruction on payment of suitable fees in the same manner as in the evening special classes now being organized in connection with the other colleges. The Principal is requested to submit his views on the subject.

Three Military students joined the College as probationers in August 1886 and were examined in Mathematics and the vernacular. They are about to join the Engineer Subordinates' class.

(e) SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.

175. The scheme for the reorganization of the College of Agriculture, Saidápet, advertised to in the previous year's report, was given effect to during the year under report. Mr. W. Keess, who was appointed as vice-principal of the institution by the Secretary of State, assumed charge on the 17th July 1886. The college made steady advance, as may be seen from the following extracts from my review of the Principal's report for 1886-87:—
College of Agriculture, Saidápet.

The strength of the classes continued good during the session, eighty-four remaining out of eighty-five. Nearly one-half of the students were Brahmans. The Director regrets to find that of the two Muhammadans in class I one resigned without joining the College, while the other was removed for incapacity. At the close of the year, there were only two Muhammadans against six at the close of the preceding year.

The College examination of classes II and III was conducted with a view to the grant of the College certificate under the old rules, but the services of examiners unconnected with the institution were obtained for the more important subjects. The names of the gentlemen are given, and the Director thanks them for the help they afforded. Twenty-one students of class III obtained first class and eight second class certificates. One student is not accounted for, but the table of marks shows that he failed or was partially absent from the examination. Of the two Muhammadans, one obtained a first and the other a second-class certificate. As there will be no more College certificates, and as the examinations in the major subjects were conducted by external examiners more or less on the lines of the Agriculturalists' diploma, the Director approves the Acting Principal's request that the names of the certificate holders should be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The farm annexe made over to the College has proved a great boon to the students. The amount of practical work done, especially by the students of class I, is said to have been considerable.

The Director trusts that the issue of the Agricultural Students' Gazette will soon be resumed. He notices with approval that the Students' Association held several meetings at which papers were read and discussed.

Gymnastic instruction was a success, and the Director learns with pleasure that the Athletic Club meeting was most successful.

The conduct of the students, it is said, was perfectly satisfactory. The reports of the Acting Principal and the teaching staff show that careful work was done by them. The attention paid to horticultural operations by Mr. Keess is especially noted, also that he has "latterly personally supervised the practical agriculture of the junior class, and that these students have all been taught to plough, &c.; also that this class experienced considerable difficulty in finishing the portion prescribed in Mathematics; also that the students of all the classes took part in whatever operations were going on on the farm, and that the subjects of the lectures on agriculture were as far as possible illustrated in the out-door classes."

It is observed that the duties of lecturing in veterinary subjects and of demonstration were performed by Mr. Mills for only four months out of the nine months included in the session, and that during the rest of the session they devolved wholly on M. Narayana Rau, the Third Assistant. His remarks regarding the largeness of the classes and other questions connected with this branch of the work of the College are receiving attention. It is evident that the present system cannot be long continued. The defect in Geology syllabus mentioned by the Fourth Assistant is noted, as also Mr. Keess' remarks regarding the museum.

In the higher examination in Science, Art and Industries held in July last, twenty-seven out of twenty-eight pupils from this College passed in Agriculture, all the thirty pupils sent up in Horticulture, fourteen out of twenty-six in Pure Mathematics, eleven out of twenty-five in Mensuration, twenty-three out of twenty-seven in Animal Physiology, twenty-two out of twenty-nine in Inorganic Chemistry and nineteen out of twenty-seven in Physiography, and nine pupils, including a former year's student, secured the group certificates. The results are very favorable except those in Pure Mathematics and Mensuration. The success obtained in

Horticulture is excellent. The above examinations were conducted by three distinct Boards. The reports of two of the Boards are printed as an appendix to these Proceedings. The recommendations of the Board of Examiners in Agriculture and Horticulture for the revision of the syllabuses concerned in the direction indicated will receive consideration. The subject of Mensuration needs special attention.

The accounts show a slight increase of expenditure (Rs. 2,694) over that of the previous year, due entirely to the outlay on the farm, a new item amounting to Rs. 3,485. The receipts rose from Rs. 812 to Rs. 2,632. In future, the receipts and charges on account of the farm should be shown in detail in a separate statement.

Altogether the record of the year's work is one of improvement and of devotion to duty and hard work on the part of Mr. Keess and his Assistants, and the Director believes that under the new scheme the usefulness of the institution will be very largely increased, and that ultimately it will perform for the country work of a scientific and technical character far outweighing its present heavy cost—a cost which would be greatly reduced by the income from fees, were its status in the educational machinery of the province permanently assured.

(f) COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

176. The Chengalvaraya Nayakar's commercial school, Madras, which was started by the Trustees to the Pachaiyappa's charities at the beginning of 1886, through the exertions of Mr. J. Adam, Principal of the Pachaiyappa's college, had 112 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last against 153 on the corresponding date in 1886. The proportion of children of traders was larger than that of any other class. There were no children of artisans in this school. Fifty-five pupils appeared for the Middle School Examination and 15 passed. In the special subjects, however, the results were very encouraging, 22 out of 23 having passed in commercial correspondence and 4 out of 9 in Phonography. The school was not visited by the Inspector before the close of the official year. A commercial fifth class has been opened and the institution bids fair to develop into a special high school. One or two commercial middle schools were started in the mofussil early in 1887, but these furnished no returns to the Department.

(g) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

177. The number of industrial schools rose from 10 to 16 and the attendance from 295 to 692. The large increase in the number and especially in the strength of these schools, in so short a time augurs, if the movement be liberally encouraged in the initial stage and systematically directed, well, I think, for the industrial future of the Southern India, but only one or two of the institutions are working as yet on a definite scheme. The majority of the pupils were Muhammadans and Native Christians; the proportion of Hindus was not a third, but this is due, I cannot doubt, rather to the fact that as yet industrial education has not adapted itself to the peculiar needs of the several great industrial or artisan classes. I hope gradually to remedy this defect, but no true remedy can be applied until special teachers are available, and these cannot be educated and trained in a day, and in fact as regards certain great industries, for example weaving, the means of training do not at present exist.

C.M.S. industrial school,
Masulipatam.

178. The strength of this school fell from 6 to 5. The only industry taught in the school was carpentry. It is reported that the furniture made by the pupils was good.

American Mission in-
dustrial schools, Guntur.

179. Two industrial schools were opened by the American Mission at Guntur in connexion with their press. There were 5 pupils on the 31st March last in the printing department and 8 pupils in the Book binding department. The progress made by the pupils is reported to have been satisfactory.

180. The attendance of the Madras Industrial school remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 48. Instruction was given in the following branches:—carpentry, book-binding, blacksmithing, shoe-making, rattan work, tailoring and drawing and painting. The number of native workmen employed in the school to teach the boys still continues to be large. The attention paid to the scholastic instruction of the boys was anything

but satisfactory, but a great change in this respect has been made since the close of the year. At the Inspector's examination the boys were presented for the first four standards and the results produced were very unsatisfactory, especially in arithmetic, probably owing to the inefficiency of the teacher. The school is receiving a lump monthly grant of Rs. 150 from Government, besides grants for feeding and clothing. The reorganization of the school to adapt it to the requirements of the new Grant-in-aid Code is under the consideration of a sub-committee. Much better results may be confidently looked for when the institution works strictly on the grant-in-aid system.

181. This school, which was started in November 1885, had 168 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. Instruction is imparted in the following industries:—carpet-making, embroidery, watch-making, tailoring, varnishing, turning and carpentry. The school is maintained from subscriptions and Government grant. Mr. Fowler's report on the school is encouraging.

Anjumani Mufeed Ali
Islam's technical school,
Madras.

182. The attendance of this school fell from 34 to 28. All the children were of the poorer classes. Carpentry is the only industry taught in the school.

183. This school, which was started by the municipal council during the year under report, had 48 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. Mr. Monro did not inspect the school during the past official year.

184. The strength of this school, which is unaided, fell from 25 to 10. Three of the ex-students became carpenters under the Lutheran Mission, two on a salary of Rs. 11-4-0 each and one on a salary of Rs. 9-6-0 per mensem.

185. The strength of this school rose from 28 to 45. Carpentry, blacksmith's work, printing and book-binding are taught with success. Five of the ex-students obtained employment as pressmen and compositors.

S.P.G. boys' industrial
school, Ramnad.

186. The attendance rose from 40 to 57. Mr. Monro reports that "under the able management of Rev. A. Margoschis, who thoroughly understands industrial work and is able to give instruction therein himself, carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tailoring are taught with singular success."

A technical class for teaching drawing, &c., an absolutely essential provision in every technical school, appears to have been opened in connexion with this school, admission being restricted to those who have passed the Middle School Examination. Much credit is due to Rev. Mr. Margoschis, who was the first to open a properly organized industrial school in the mofussil. Twelve of the ex-students found employment—5 as carpenters, 3 as weavers and 4 as tailors—on salaries ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 18 per mensem.

Industrial school, Dindigul.

187. I am glad to report that the strength of this school rose from 67 to 93. The school is reported to be making fair progress.

188. This is another school started during the year under report. There were 74 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, but the pupils are stated to be merely in the experimental stage.

Muhammadan industrial
school, Dindigul.

189. This school had 64 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, but it collapsed after the close of the official year.

Mettupatti industrial
school, Dindigul.

190. There were 7 girls on the 31st March last receiving instruction in lace work. One of the students obtained employment during the year as a teacher on Rs. 5 per mensem.

S.P.G. girls' industrial
school, Ramnad.

191. There were 27 girls on the rolls of the school, all learning lace work. The results of the Inspectress's examination were very satisfactory. Two of the students secured employment.

S.P.G. girls' industrial
school, Nazareth.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

S.P.G. girls' industrial school, Trichinopoly.

192. Five girls were under instruction in this school. All the girls examined by Mrs. Brander in lace work under the Grant-in-aid Code secured merit grants.

(h) ORDNANCE ARTIFICERS' SCHOOL.

Ordnance school, Madras. Artificers'

193. The following report from the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory relates to the work of the school for Ordnance Artificers during the past official year:—

The number of students on the rolls of the school was 74 on the 31st March 1887.

The admissions during the year were 12, i.e., 7 men joined from arsenals and 5 lads were entertained as pupils in the Pupil Establishment of the Ordnance Artificer Company. Seven men were posted for duty to outstation arsenals, 2 were promoted to the grade of Foreman, and 1 pupil discharged as being physically unfit; making in all a total of 10 by withdrawals.

On the retirement of Lieutenant J. R. Forsyth, Mechanical Engineer, to the Pension Establishment, Sub-Conductor J. F. Tripp was appointed as Assistant Mechanical Engineer in his stead. This gave rise to the promotion of Store Sergeant W. Blazey to be Sub-Conductor, and Sergeant Instructor C. A. Marsh to be Store Sergeant.

The individuals referred to above have all been educated in the Ordnance Artificers' School; a fact which proves that the theoretical and thoroughly practical knowledge obtainable therein is sufficient to qualify men to occupy positions in the service of Government wherein considerable mechanical skill as well as trustworthiness is required.

I may also add that Lieutenant Forsyth, who has himself been trained in the Ordnance Artificers' school, and has risen through the various ranks of the corps to his present position, has been engaged as a Mechanical Engineer by a private firm, that of Messrs. Massey and Company.

Notwithstanding that the time allotted for study is so short, the progress of the school is, I consider, very satisfactory, the teachers being zealous in the duties they have to perform, and the men and lads in general persevering. The conduct too of teachers and taught is commendable.

In addition to the Ordnance Artificers and Pupils, a limited number of volunteer lads attend the school. These lads, most of whom have relatives among the employes of the Factory, are permitted to prosecute their studies in the school; some of them are ultimately entertained in the Pupil Establishment.

VII.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

194. As pointed out in the last report, I revised, in 1885, the system under which Government scholarships were granted, so that the money thus spent should go towards encouraging higher education among the backward classes and among women.

I am glad to report that all the nine scholarships reserved for Muhammadans were awarded during the year, and also that one young woman has joined the Doveton Protestant College, Madras, to continue her studies for the F.A. Examination, a result which was not expected by Dr. Duncan when writing the last report, he being unaware that the Committee of the Doveton College would open their classes to women. Their action seems to me very commendable, and I trust the concession will gradually be taken full advantage of, and the college department strengthened in this way. None of the scholarships allotted to the backward classes were however, I regret to say, availed of by those classes; but one was conferred on a Mappilla pupil as a special case. No applications were received before the close of the year for the Uriya scholarships. The fact however that no one among the backward classes has claimed a scholarship does not show that the scheme is not encouraging the advanced education of such classes. Two years are not sufficient to judge of the effect of the measure.

195. The Grant-in-aid Code of 1885 introduced a provision for the award, in college and high school departments, by competition, of stipendiary grants to enable pupils of promise to prosecute their studies to a higher standard. During the year under report, five colleges and three high schools availed themselves of the new rules in founding scholarships. Particulars are given below as to the number of pupils for whom grant was drawn and the amount of such grants. The manager had to pay double the amount of Government grant.

Scholarships awarded under Chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Institutions.	Number of pupils.	Government grant, 1886-87.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Christian College, Madras	27	955	5	4
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	6	140	0	0
Caldwell College, Tuticorin	6	252	0	0
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	18	584	0	0
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	24	528	0	0
London Mission High School, Vizagapatam	5	38	10	8
Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	5	100	0	0
Do. do. Madras	4	144	0	0
Church Mission High School, Elore	2	15	0	0
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	3	72	0	0
Do. High School, Madurantakam	1	60	0	0
Total	101	2,889	0	0

One hundred and one pupils received stipends in 1886-87. Rules for the award of similar stipends in connection with certain other institutions were also approved, but no stipendiary grant was drawn by the institutions concerned before the end of the year. So far the change in the system of scholarships has favored Government financially, whilst the number of promising students helped has considerably increased.

196. The same section of the Grant-in-aid Code contained a provision for the award of stipendiary grants in Government and local institutions towards *bond fide* private scholarships, and there are already signs that advantage will be taken of this provision. For example, in Kumbakonam, just before the close of the year, a sum of Rs. 600 was subscribed by certain Mirassidars for the establishment of such scholarships tenable in 1887.

197. The number of girls that received scholarships in connection with Government schools was 162 against 133 in the previous year, and the amount expended was Rs. 1,300 against Rs. 1,174. This increase indicates a tendency on the part of girls to stay at school for a longer period than was formerly the case.

198. The annexed table is a summary of expenditure on scholarships. Stipends in Normal schools are not included in this statement.

Institutions.	From Provincial revenues.	From Local rates or cesses.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
ARTS COLLEGES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government.							
Berhampore college	360	...	...	...	...	6	366
Rajahmundry do.	360	...	...	...	...	964	1,314
Presidency do.	2,176	...	...	...	...	120	2,296
Kumbakonam do.	...	...	...	...	...	49	187
Calicut do.	...	...	...	...	...	90	90
Mangalore do.	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
Total	2,886	...	...	...	138	1,279	4,303
Aided.							
Madras Christian college	2,220	...	...	...	...	...	140
S.P.G. college, Tanjore	955	...	...	...	...	1,965	2,669
St. Joseph's college, Trichinopoly	140	...	...	...	...	1,056	1,584
S.P.G. college, Trichinopoly	120	...	...	...	...	280	420
St. Joseph's college, Cuddalore	584	...	...	...	...	92	164
Wesleyan Mission college, Negapatam	528	...	...	...	...	504	756
Caldwell college, Tuticorin	72	...	...	...	...	21	21
C.M.S. college, Tinnevely	252	...	...	...	...	68	68
Coimbatore college	...	...	...	...	...	134	134
Hindu college, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,011	...	...	...	21	6,013	11,045
Unaided.							
H.H. The Maharajah's college, Vizianagaram	...	...	...	...	...	840	840
Total	7,897	...	...	...	159	8,132	16,188

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Institutions.	From Provincial revenues.	From Local rates or cesses.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
College of Engineering	477	...	...	...	...	...	477
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
<i>Government.</i>							
Berhampore high school	219	...	...	...	...	14	233
Calicut high school	...	...	...	...	...	108	108
Total ...	219	...	...	...	...	122	341
<i>Board.</i>							
Municipal high school, Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
Municipal middle school, Berhampore ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
Total ...	60	...	...	...	...	50	110
<i>Aided.</i>							
London Mission High school, Vizagapatam	39	...	...	...	...	204	243
Onslow institution, Chatrapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
Church of Scotland Mission school, Vellore	100	...	...	...	...	320	420
Church Mission high school, Ellore..	15	...	...	...	...	30	45
Church of Scotland Mission school, Madras	144	...	...	...	...	288	432
Wesleyan Mission school, Madurantakam	60	...	...	...	...	120	180
Total ...	358	...	...	...	...	1,022	1,380
Grand Total ...	637	...	...	...	...	1,194	1,831
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
<i>Government.</i>							
Girls' school, Anantapur	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
Do. Ongole	56	...	...	...	...	...	56
Do. Nellore Municipality	74	...	...	...	...	...	74
Do. Mulapet	73	...	...	...	...	...	73
Do. do. (Hindustani)	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
Do. Banganayakpet	48	...	...	...	...	...	48
Do. Stonehousepet	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
Do. Venkatagiri	66	...	...	...	...	...	66
Do. Nayandupet	73	...	...	...	...	...	73
Do. Wallajapet	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Do. Vellore	92	...	...	...	...	...	92
Do. Chittoor	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
Do. Punganur	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Do. Cuddalore	68	...	...	...	...	...	68
Do. Vriddhachalam	51	...	...	...	...	...	51
Do. Chidambaram	70	...	...	...	...	...	70
Do. Villupuram	49	...	...	...	...	...	49
Do. Panruti	37	...	...	...	...	...	37
Do. Kallakurichi, Tiruvannamalai and Tiruvendipuram	41	...	...	...	...	...	41
Do. Kumbakonam	34	...	...	...	...	...	34
Do. Karatatangudi	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Do. Pattukota	55	...	...	...	...	...	55
Do. Poraiyur	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
Do. Salem	33	...	...	...	...	...	33
Do. Hosur	31	...	...	...	...	...	31
Do. Krishnagiri	86	...	...	...	...	...	86
Do. Attur	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Do. Coimbatore	56	...	...	...	...	...	56
Total ...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
<i>Board.</i>							
Girls' school, Nidamangalam	...	73	...	...	...	...	73
Total ...	1,300	73	...	...	...	...	1,373
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.							
<i>Government.</i>							
School of Agriculture	6,956	...	...	...	...	...	6,956
Do. of Arts	416	...	...	...	...	...	416
Do. of Engineering	2,576	...	...	...	...	...	2,576
Total ...	9,948	...	...	...	...	...	9,948
Grand Total ...	20,259	73	...	...	...	159	29,817

BOOKS.

VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

199. As the whole question of the public service is now before a special commission, it is unnecessary for me to discuss it here, but I would simply remark that so far as this department is concerned, every encouragement is held out to natives of India qualified to take up an important place in its administration. A new Inspectorate was created in 1886, and the place was conferred on a native officer. Advantage was taken of the reorganization of the Government first-grade colleges to improve very materially the status of the superior assistants by the provision of a progressive system of salaries and by the constitution of appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and upwards gazetted appointments. The revised scheme of inspecting agency is also intended to enlarge the field for the employment of native talent. A pass in the Matriculation examination and the hand-writing test or in the Middle School examination in the first-class has been required for admission to public service. Originally these tests applied to appointments of Rs. 25 and upwards. In 1867 the limit was reduced to Rs. 20, and in July last, Government further reduced the limit to Rs. 15 from 1st July 1887, and also called on the Director to submit a scheme of primary examination for candidates for appointments carrying a less pay than the above figure. No scheme, however, was submitted before the close of the year.

Since then, however, a rough scheme has been submitted and is now under the consideration of Government, with the views of the Board of Revenue thereon. Since the close of the year also I have submitted proposals for the institution of a High school examination in furtherance of the policy of the Government of India regarding the bifurcation of studies. The examination is to be a general test for admission to the public service. The scheme has been generally approved by Government and a committee appointed by them is now elaborating it.

IX.—BOOKS.

200. The Registrar of Books has submitted the following report on the books registered in this Presidency during the official year:—

The total number of works registered during the year is 924 against 804 in the preceding year, and the subjoined entry gives a comparative view of the numbers under the two heads, *Books* and *Periodicals*, for the past and preceding years, showing a decided advance on the figures of 1884-85:—

	1886-87.	1885-86.
Books, including pamphlets	778	696
Periodicals	146	108
Total ...	924	804

The statement below shows the localities at which the registered works have been published, as well as the number issued at each station in English and the Vernacular languages of the country:—

Stations.	English.	Vernaculars.	Total.	Stations.	English.	Vernaculars.	Total.
1. Madras	168	470	638	13. Tranquebar	...	8	8
2. Mangalore	3	62	65	14. Trichinopoly	3	4	7
3. Calicut and Cochin.	...	33	33	15. Berhampore	...	3	3
4. Conjeeveram	...	28	28	16. Masulipatam	...	2	2
5. Vizagapatam	...	25	25	17. Vellore	1	1	2
6. Tellicherry	...	22	22	18. Kumbakonam	2	...	2
7. Tinnevely	4	15	19	19. Negapatam	...	1	1
8. Tanjore	4	13	17	20. Dindigul	1	...	1
9. Nellore	...	17	17	21. Bellary	...	1	1
10. Rajahmundry	...	13	13	22. Guntur	...	1	1
11. Coimbatore	...	11	11				
12. Chidambaram	...	8	8	Total ...	186	738	924

The above statement stands in favorable contrast to that of last year, the number of publishing stations being 22 against 14 of 1885-86. The establishment of new printing

Books.

presses at Conjeeveram, Chidambaram and Vellore during the year is also a noteworthy circumstance. There is a marked falling off, however, in the amount of work turned out at the old presses of Tellicherry, Tinnevely and Tranquebar.

The classification of the published literature of the year according to languages is shown below :—

Languages.	No. of works.	Languages.	No. of works.
1. English	175	21. Canarese and English	1
2. Do. and Tamil	2	22. Tulu	3
3. Do. and Telugu	1	23. Do. and English	1
4. Do. and Malayalam	2	24. Konkani	1
5. Do. and Hindustani	1	25. Uria	2
6. Do. and Sanskrit	1	26. Mahratti	1
7. Do. Tamil and Telugu	3	27. Hindustani	32
8. Do. do. do. and Sanskrit	1	28. Persian	3
9. Tamil	293	29. Arabic	9
10. Do. and English	5	30. Sanskrit	19
11. Do. and Sanskrit	11	31. Do. in Grandha	28
12. Do. Telugu and Sanskrit	1	32. Do. in Devanagiri	1
13. Telugu	179	33. Do. and English	1
14. Do. and English	2	34. Do. and Tamil	10
15. Do. and Tamil	1	35. Do. and Telugu	15
16. Do. and Sanskrit	1	36. Do. Canarese	1
17. Malayalam	54	37. Do. Telugu and Tamil	1
18. Do. in Arabic	15		
19. Do. and Sanskrit	1		
20. Canarese	46		
		Total	924

Compared with last year's figures, there is a general improvement in the number of vernacular publications as well as in diglots. The Konkani, Tulu and Uria dialects continue to occupy a place in the list, while Mahratta appears for the first time this year with a metrical translation, by the late Rai Bahadur Gopala Rao, of Goldsmith's Hermit.

Of the above a little over 25 per cent. are educational in character. Among the non-educational works, those devoted to religion preponderate being 424, or about 63 per cent. The figures for other subjects call for no remarks excepting in the case of the Drama, Fiction, Language and Miscellaneous, which show an increase compared with last year's returns.

The number of entries of copyright made in this office register during the year of report is 169, including five publications of the Educational Department. This is the largest number ever registered; but to show a palpable progress of this class of optional registration intrinsically, and in public estimation, as well as to guard against the irregularities of native presses and of printers in Foreign States, an amended copyright law for India is urgently required.

The following is my review of the report of the Registrar of Books embodying the annual analysis of publications registered during the calendar year 1886, prepared in conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 12th September 1882, No. 1—455 :—

It appears from the annexed statement that the number of publications for 1886 is far in advance of the average number for the ten years ending 1885 under (a) Art, History, Language, Law, Miscellaneous, Religion, Science (Mathematical), Science (Natural), and Travels, and that there is a decline under (b) Biography, Drama, Medicine, Poetry, and Fiction, while the difference in the case of the two remaining subjects, (c) Politics and Moral Philosophy, is exceedingly small.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Art.	Biography.	Drama.	Fiction.	History.	Language.	Law.	Medicine.	Miscellaneous.	Poetry.	Politics.	Moral Philosophy.	Religion.	Science, Mathematical.	Science, Natural.	Travels.
Average for ten years ending 1885	1.8	4.5	22.7	30.3	12.6	126.1	25.9	19.4	86.7	98.1	2.9	3.8	409.7	15.6	16.8	2
Number for 1886	7	2	19	21	15	158	29	18	106	71	8	8	420	30	81	2

It will further be seen from the subjoined table

	Originals.	Translations.	Reprints.	Total.
Average for ten years ending 1885	212.8	62.8	525.7	801.3
Number for 1886	455	92	383	930

that the number of original publications and that of translations are, respectively, about 100 per cent. and 50 per cent. more, and the number of reprints 27 per cent. less, than the average per cent. under those heads for the preceding ten years. It may be observed that while original number under those heads for the preceding ten years, it is not to be supposed that the smaller number of works and translations, which at first supply only a limited demand, are in advance of the average of those of the preceding ten years, it is not to be supposed that the smaller number of reprints which supply mostly the daily-increasing wants of schools indicates any decline, copies of some of the reprints numbering as many as 100,000, 50,000 and 20,000. The intellectual progress of the country cannot be properly gauged, unless the number of volumes published is also ascertained, as these numbers indicate with some approach to definiteness the number of readers in the various branches of knowledge. When reporting at the close of the current year, the Registrar is requested to bear this point in mind.

It may be added that most of what are called original works appear, from an examination of the catalogue for the year, to be mere abstracts, adaptations and imitations of the incidents related in the two great Indian Epics and the Puranas or Expositions of the Dwytha and Adwytha philosophy. The disinclination, which this fact shows, of Indian scholars and thinkers to strike out new paths for themselves, taking into consideration the vast increase which has taken place in the last quarter of a century in the wealth of knowledge possessed by the people, is disappointing. Still, there are works which show beyond doubt that the study of the literature and science of the West is slowly but steadily influencing the opinions and character of the people.

The publications of Indian works on Astronomy, Astrology and Philosophy, which have exercised immense influence on the national progress and character, apart from the antiquarian value of such works, have an educational value in themselves, in that, although necessarily disseminating erroneous opinions amongst the people, the perusal of such works excite the criticism of educated men, and thus creates the most efficient means of exposing their shortcomings and fallacies.

The book on "Object Lessons" intended to introduce an important change in the method of elementary education, and the works "Commercial Arithmetic" and "Commercial Correspondence," prepared to meet the demands of technical education, may be regarded as a new feature in the publications of the year under report.

It is gratifying to observe that several very valuable additions were made to the list of works on Language by the publication of vernacular and Anglo-vernacular dictionaries, grammars, and a work on Philology.

The number of books registered (156), though less than that of the preceding year, is greater than the average for the preceding four years.

Looking at the works under the various vernacular languages, it is observed that Tamil is the most encouraging. It has original works under 9 out of the 16 heads, against 8 in Telugu, 5 in Malayalam, 4 in Hindustani, and 3 in Canarese, but it is noteworthy that not a single work on Politics appeared in the vernacular nor a single work on Philosophy. Only one reprint of a philosophical work appeared in Tamil.

In Poetical effort, Telugu stands in markedly favorable contrast to the other vernaculars.

It is noted that the proportion of works published in the vernacular languages to the total number of publications is less than in the previous year: in fact, under English alone has the proportion improved, the proportions being as follows :—

	English.	Vernacular Languages.	Classical Languages.	More than one Language.
1885	17.7	68.3	6.9	7.1
1886	19.8	66.5	6.9	6.8

201. The abstract of the stock account given below shows the value of the stock dealt with during the year by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society and the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore :—

School Book Society.			Basel Mission Society.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Value of stock on hand on 1st April 1886 ...	...	99,023 0 9	Value of stock on hand on 1st April 1886 ...	...	3,073 1 0
<i>Add—</i>			<i>Add—</i>		
Value of books printed during the year ...	...	59,180 13 0	Value of books printed and supplied during the year ...	...	7,156 10 0
<i>Deduct—</i>		1,58,203 13 9	<i>Deduct—</i>		10,229 11 0
Value of books sold during the year ...	40,717 13 6		Value realized by sale of books printed by Basel Mission ...	5,412 8 0	
Value of books issued to the Director of Public Instruction for printing, &c. ...	621 9 3		Commission on do. ...	1,353 2 0	
Value of faulty copies written off ...	5 2 0		Value realized by sale of 38 Canarese and 44 Malayalam Gymnasias ...	20 8 0	
Value of books taken for registration ...	8 15 3		Commission on do. ...	5 2 0	
Difference in the value of 36 copies of Telugu Agricultural Class Book ...	3 6 0		Value realized by sale of 19 copies of Canarese and 48 copies of Malayalam Grant-in-aid Code ...	13 6 6	
Value of copies of Botany Syllabus replaced by Horticultural Syllabus ...	239 8 0		Commission on do. ...	3 5 6	
Value of old Grant-in-aid Code ordered to be sold as waste paper ...	148 15 0				
Value of maps of Cuddappah District ordered to be sold by public auction ...	46 0 0				
Decreased value of books the prices of which were reduced to effect sales ...	7,220 3 6				
		49,011 8 6			6,808 0 0
Balance on 1st April 1887 ...	...	1,09,192 5 3	Balance on 1st April 1887. ...	...	3,421 11 0

Besides the above, books to the value of Rs. 48-3-6 were at the Gunupur depôt on the 1st April 1887.

The value of books issued to this office is rather large. This was due to a large number of Technical Education Syllabuses supplied to Government under orders and to this and the U.C.S. Offices. The increase is also due to the value of the copies of the Grant-in-aid Code written off, having been shown as issued to this office. In G.O., No. 315, dated 20th May 1886, it was directed that the Botany Syllabus should be replaced by the Syllabus on Horticulture, and this rendered the writing off of the value (Rs. 239-8-0) of the 958 copies of Botany Syllabus which were then on hand. With regard to the last three items in the above statement, relating to the School Book Society, I have to explain that a new edition of the Grant-in-aid Code having been published containing all the latest additions, &c.; copies of the old code, which were on hand, were found useless and they were accordingly ordered to be sold as waste paper. A few copies of the map of the Cuddapah District which had been torn and worm-eaten were also ordered to be sold by public auction, while the prices of copy books and slips remaining long unsold, and of the Technical Education Syllabuses and of the vernacular versions of the Grant-in-aid Code were reduced to effect sales. The Secretary, School Book Society, reports that, since the reduction in the prices of the copy-slips and books, a large number of them has been sold. I am also sanguine that with the development of the technical education scheme, the sale of Syllabuses will also increase. The value of Malayalam and Canarese version of Forrest's Hand-book of Gymnastics supplied towards the end of the preceding year and of the Canarese and Malayalam versions of the Grant-in-aid Code increased the value of stock with the Basel Mission. The Basel Mission declined to purchase the above books wholesale, but they have agreed to sell the books keeping them in their stock and remitting the sale proceeds quarterly deducting their commission. During the year no copies of Konkani Dictionary and of Gundert's Dictionary were sold.

202. The following statement gives particulars regarding the number of books printed and published during the year. The number of books printed, including the Grant-in-aid Codes printed at the Government Press, was 35 against 40 in the preceding year, while the number of copies was 383,098 against 376,199. The value of these books was Rs. 59,214-12-6 against Rs. 55,678, the value of the books printed in the preceding year. The cost to Government on account of printing the books was Rs. 31,227-1-10 against Rs. 30,254-6-4 and the anticipated profit Rs. 27,987-10-8, or 89·6 against 84 per cent.

Books printed during 1886-87.

Name of book.	Size of edition.	Actual cost of edition.	Profit.	Sale-value of the edition.	Selling price per copy.	Approximate cost price per copy.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Anglo-Tamil Second Book ...	20,000	3,503 9 8	3,996 6 4	7,500 0 0	0 6 0	0 2 10
Pre-Matriculation Text for 1887 ...	4,000	1,027 4 0	1,472 12 0	2,500 0 0	0 10 0	0 4 1
Manual on Hydraulics ...	525	509 6 6	1,328 1 6	1,837 8 0	3 8 0	0 15 6
Anglo-Hindustani Third Reader ...	1,000	348 3 2	26 12 10	375 0 0	0 6 0	0 5 7
Colored Plates of Insectivorous Birds...	200	484 4 0	65 12 0	400 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0
Do. mounted on rollers ...	50			150 0 0	3 0 0	
Technical Education Syllabus ...	33,622	1,177 3 0	503 1 6	1,680 4 6	...	...
First Reader, Part I, Tamil.	100,000	6,029 8 6	1,782 15 6	7,812 8 0	0 1 3	0 1 0
Second Reader, do.	15,001	1,105 1 0	770 1 0	1,875 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 2
Third Reader, do.	25,000	3,750 0 2	2,499 15 10	6,250 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 5
Pope's Grammar, No. I, do.	20,000	649 8 10	600 7 2	1,250 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 6
Fourth Reader, Parts I & II do.	10,000	3,056 3 5	5,693 12 7	8,750 0 0	0 14 0	0 4 11
Poetical Anthology do.	15,000	326 11 3	610 12 9	937 8 0	0 1 0	0 0 4
First Reader, Part II, do.	1,000	74 10 7	34 11 5	109 6 0	0 1 9	0 1 2
First Book, Telugu.	50,000	1,407 14 2	1,717 1 10	3,125 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 6
Second Reader do.	10,000	1,156 11 8	93 4 4	1,250 0 0	0 2 0	0 1 10
Brief Sketches of Europe do.	1,000	161 11 7	213 4 5	375 0 0	0 6 0	0 2 7
Seshayya's Grammar do.	13,000	660 6 3	964 9 9	1,625 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 10
Telugu Gymnastics ...	1,000	58 15 7	253 8 5	312 8 0	0 5 0	0 0 11
Anglo-Telugu Dictionary ...	2,000	789 6 10	710 9 2	1,500 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 4
Agricultural Class-book do.	1,000	106 9 5	49 10 7	156 4 0	0 2 6	0 1 8
Venkiash's Grammar do.	10,000	574 4 8	1,300 11 4	1,875 0 0	0 3 0	0 0 11
Sanitary Primer do.	5,000	198 15 6	113 8 6	312 8 0	0 1 0	0 0 5
Duncan's Europe, Hindustani.	500	115 12 9	37 10 9	78 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 8
Ikwani-in-Saffa ...	200	213 14 0	113 14 0	100 0 0	0 8 0	1 1 2
Uriya Gymnastics ...	1,000	128 15 4	183 8 8	312 8 0	0 5 0	0 2 1
Third Reader, Malayalam ...	5,000	667 4 0	1,207 12 0	1,875 0 0	0 6 0	0 2 2
Anglo-Malayalam Third Reader ...	4,000	988 0 0	512 0 0	1,500 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Sanitary Primer, Malayalam.	1,000	76 0 0	80 4 0	156 4 0	0 2 6	0 1 3
Third Reader, Canarese ...	3,000	473 2 0	651 14 0	1,125 0 0	0 6 0	0 2 6
First Reader, Part I, Malayalam ...	15,000	750 8 0	421 6 0	1,171 14 0	0 1 3	0 0 10
Do. Canarese ...	15,000	657 0 0	280 8 0	937 8 0	0 1 0	0 0 8
Total ...	383,098	31,227 1 10	27,987 10 8	59,214 12 6	...	...

Of the books printed the following were new:—

Technical Education Syllabuses.
Pre-Matriculation Text, 1887.
Manual on Hydraulics.
Grant-in-aid Code, Tamil.
Do. Telugu.
Do. Canarese.
Do. Malayalam.

Fourth Reader, Parts I and II (complete),
Tamil.
Gymnastics, Telugu.
Agricultural Class-book, Telugu.
Gymnastics, Uriya.
Third Reader, Malayalam.
Do. Canarese.

The vernacular versions of the Grant-in-aid Code, which were printed at the Government Press, are not shown in the above statement.

203. From the annual report forwarded by the Secretary, Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, and the quarterly statements furnished by the Superintendent, Basel Mission Book Sales of books. and Tract Depository, it is gathered that the number and value of books sold during the year were as follow :—

Books.

Languages.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Number of copies.	Value.	Number of copies.	Value.
English	66,129	Rs. 19,252 11 6	63,643	Rs. 18,873 15 9
Tamil	138,746	16,153 10 3	141,485	15,688 7 3
Telugu	96,780	9,673 5 3	83,681	8,809 8 6
Canarese	15,350	1,905 2 0	18,402	1,967 4 6
Malayalam	25,080	2,991 5 9	20,877	2,742 15 6
Hindustani	999	230 5 9	637	97 9 0
Uriya	3	0 7 6	58	6 11 0
Sanskrit	11	9 9 0	35	12 4 0
Special books	3	14 4 10	3	25 0 0
Total ...	343,101	50,230 13 10	328,821	48,223 11 6

204. The total sales show a decline both in the number of books and value. The decrease was chiefly in the Telugu, Malayalam and Hindustani books and may perhaps be attributed to the large purchases made during the preceding year. The

Purchases made by District Boards.

Boards.	Sales during 1885-86.		Sales during 1886-87.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Ganjam	48	11 0	59	8 0
Vizagapatam	7	6 0	24	0 0
Kistna	...	...	575	8 0
Cuddapah	76	4 6	2	8 0
Bellary	14	4 0	110	6 0
Kurnool	269	6 0	435	8 0
Nellore	748	0 6	202	10 0
Chingleput	...	...	46	8 0
South Arcot	127	15 6	289	0 0
North Arcot	157	15 0	324	4 0
Salem	...	...	9	0 0
Tanjore	37	8 0	386	14 0
Madura	...	...	1	12 0
Nilgiri	...	...	9	12 0
Malabar	1,405	5 0	1,035	2 6
South Canara	...	...	491	11 6
Total ...	2,892	11 6	4,004	0 0

Secretary, Madras School Book Society, has suggested the re-issue of vernacular copy-books. This belongs, however, to the current year's transactions and will be more appropriately noticed in the next report.

The statement in the margin shows the purchases made by District Boards. The purchases from the School Book Society amounted to Rs. 2,479-10-0 and from the Basel Mission Society to Rs. 1,524-6-0 against Rs. 1,487-6-6 and Rs. 1,405-5-0 respectively. The number of Boards which purchased books rose from 10 to 16, the 6 new ones being Kistna, Chingleput, Salem, Madura, Nilgiri and South Canara.

Finance.

205. The receipts and charges during the year are shown below :—

Receipts.

Sale-proceeds realized by the School Book Society	Rs. 40,717 13 6
Deduct—	
Commission	Rs. 2,784 10 0
Discount	3,593 3 8
Transit charges	1 12 0
Postage	0 7 6
	6,380 1 2
Net sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the School Book Society	34,337 12 4
Auction sale-proceeds of condemned books	118 8 8
Amount realized by sale of the old Grant-in-aid Code	4 4 0
Sale-proceeds of Alphabet Sheet	1 6 6
Net sale-proceeds remitted by the Basel Mission Society	1,896 2 0
Total ...	36,358 1 6

Charges.

Establishment	Rs. 2,556 0 0
Printing and binding	33,637 6 9
Translators and Proof Examiners	4,047 7 0
Encouragement of Literature	448 14 4
Ordinary contingencies	146 11 0
Miscellaneous	2 7 0
Total ...	40,838 14 1

206. In paragraph 202, I stated that thirteen new books, including the Technical Education Syllabuses, were published during the year. A Pre-Matriculation text-book was also published for 1887. The Tamil Fourth Reader, the preparation of which was recommended by the School Book Revision Committee, was completed during the year, and the Third Reader was translated into Malayalam and Canarese.

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207. As in the preceding years, prize and library books were purchased chiefly through the agency of Messrs. Baker and Co. of London, and some purchases were also made of Indian book-sellers and publishers. The value of books purchased and supplied to Government institutions was Rs. 7,329-7-11.

208. The working of the Library of Oriental Manuscripts may be gathered from my review of the Curator's annual report given below :—

Establishment.—No changes were made in the permanent staff. The only noteworthy item in this part of the report is the assistance ordered to be rendered occasionally by the Sanskrit Pandit of the Presidency College in the publication of the manuscripts. The Director believes that the requisite assistance is given by the Pandit to the Curator.

Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts.—Dr. Oppert reports that the transfer to the Archaeological Survey of the yearly grant of Rs. 3,200 precluded him from continuing either personally or through Pandits the search for manuscripts in this Presidency. In G.O., Public, No. 2827, dated 4th December 1885, Government distinctly relieved Dr. Oppert of the duty of search, i.e., from tours in search of the manuscripts, but he was still required to collect and purchase the manuscripts, and for this the contingent charges of the Oriental Library was raised to Rs. 600. The force of the Curator's remark is therefore not quite evident, more especially as catalogues containing names of over 1,000 manuscripts were collected during the year, besides the purchases, &c., amounting to 330, a figure only 175 less than in the preceding year. This is satisfactory. The names of twenty-four works deserving special notice are given by Dr. Oppert. Details of the manuscripts are given in the appendix to the report. Of the manuscripts purchased, 109 were Tamil.

Sanskrit Text Publication Society.—The Director is glad to note that the Sanskrit Text Publication Society are now printing the *Vaijayantimighantu*. With reference to Dr. Oppert's remark that G.O., Educational, No. 259, dated 22nd April 1885, was not communicated to him, it is observed that the Government Order was communicated to him as Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, under endorsement No. 381-B.B., dated 6th May 1885.

Visitors.—The Library was visited during the year by 960 persons against 936 in 1885-86. Of these 365 were readers, 360 copyists and 235 visitors against 409, 220 and 307, respectively, in the preceding year. The increase in the figures is satisfactory.

Presentations.—The number of books and publications presented to the library during the year was five against four.

209. The following is a brief general outline of the work of the Malayalam School Book Revision Committee received from the Secretary to that Committee. From various causes the work of this Committee has not been satisfactory :—

The Committee having reviewed most of the Malayalam school-books in use have embodied their views and recommendations in a sketch report to be circulated for the remarks of such of the Malayalam scholars as are not on the Committee, and whose opinions it is considered advisable to obtain, prior to completing the revision and drawing up the final report. This work has been delayed owing to Mr. Garthwaite, the President, having been for some time engaged on special duty in Madras, and subsequently to his being compelled to proceed on sick leave to England.

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210. The total number of schools furnishing returns to the department rose from 16,014 to 16,717 as shown in General Table No. I, and this has raised the percentage of institutions to the total number of towns and villages in the Presidency from 30.4 to 31.75. Compared with the Bombay figures of 1885-86, according to which percentage was 28.28, the average population of towns and villages being 627 against 586 in Madras, this proportion is satisfactory, but, as compared with Bengal, in which the average population is 261 only, with a percentage of 22.13, it is not so. The lumping, however, of towns and villages together and the varying character of the village entity in different parts of India, render a comparison of the condition of education on such a basis of little value. Still the figures for Madras show improvement, but how utterly inadequate the school provision for the rural population is, may be gathered from the fact that, of the 16,717 schools, 2,165 are in municipal towns, leaving only 14,552 schools for 52,593 small towns and villages. Exact information, however, is not available as to the number of villages not possessing schools of their own. I will endeavour to procure statistics next year as to the number of villages in each district having

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no schools within their limits or within a reasonable distance. In course of time it will be advantageous to have an educational map of each taluk prepared for the use of this department and of the Taluk Boards.

The percentages of male and female pupils to the total number of male and female population of school-going age rose from 17.3 and 2.5 to 18.49 and 2.78, respectively. The figures for 1885-86 in Bengal and Bombay are noted in the margin. This Presidency is in advance of Bengal as regards female, but behind it as regards male education. It is behind Bombay in both respects.

		Males.	Females.
Bengal	...	25.77	1.28
Bombay	...	26.84	2.92

Out of every five male children of school-going age, only one was at school as in the previous year, while one girl was under instruction out of every 36 girls of school-going age, the percentage of children of school-going age being taken at 15 per cent. of the population under both boys and girls.

211. At the close of the year, there were 31 Arts colleges against 30 in the previous year—9 educating up to the B.A. degree and 22 up to the F.A. standard. Seven colleges are located in Madras and 24 in 13 districts—4 being in Tanjore and 3 in Tinnevely. As in 1885-86, eight districts, four of which form the present second division, whilst two are in the Presidency Division, have no colleges of their own.

Of the 2,979 pupils on the rolls of the Arts colleges at the close of the year, no less than 898 pupils are returned as belonging to the poorer classes, that is, to have parents with an annual income of less than Rs. 200. This figure is probably not so far from the mark as might be supposed, as the returns show that 510 pupils in the college classes were sons of petty officials, menials, artisans, coolies and mendicants, so that the balance is not larger than might be expected in order to include the poor of other classes. The great advance of higher general education in this Presidency, as compared with Bengal and Bombay, appears from the fact that Madras had 5 Arts colleges more than Bengal, with nearly double the population, and 23 more than Bombay, with a population of about one-fourth less. Its Arts students numbered approximately the same as in Bengal, and very nearly three to one as compared with Bombay. As regards Professional colleges, however, both Presidencies are greatly in advance of Madras, a state of things resulting from their greater wealth and industrial development.

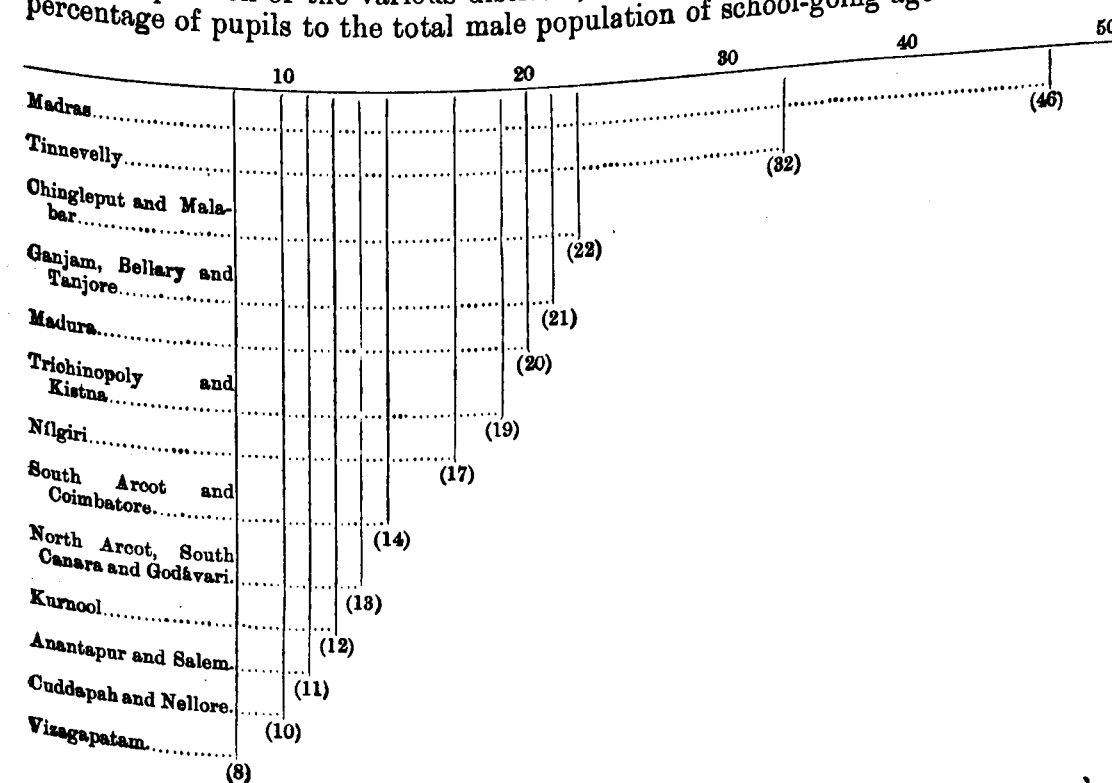
212. In Chapter IV of this report, I have noted the progress of secondary schools, public and private. There were at the close of the year 507 English and 47 Vernacular public schools of this class attended by 50,246 and 3,039 pupils, respectively. Of these, only nine schools were under the management of the department, viz., the school department of the four Government second-grade colleges, the High schools at Saidapet and Chittoor, the Practising branch of the Teachers' college, the Madrasa-i-Azam, and the Middle school, Bhadrachalam. The Chittoor High school has since been transferred to the management of the District Board of North Arcot on the Government undertaking to pay the net cost of the high and middle departments, and the Saidapet High school has been constituted the Practising branch of the Teachers' college. The Guntur High school was taken over by the Municipality in January last. Thus in the year still further effect has been given to the policy of the Government to retire gradually as far as circumstances admit from all direct part in secondary education. Only three colleges and one High school for the general education of the male portion of the population remain immediately under the State, and I trust that policy will be adhered to. Of the 507 English schools, 121 were of the upper-secondary grade against 119 in the previous year. A few of the schools, however, contained classes up to the fifth, inclusive, only, the opening of a Matriculation class being contingent on the successful working of the fifth class and the provision of necessary funds. All the Vernacular schools received aid on the results system.

There were, besides the above, 69 private schools of the secondary grade, and these were attended by 3,316 pupils. Six of these taught Arabic or Persian and

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29 Sanskrit, while the remaining 34 schools were Anglo-vernacular schools, which ceased to be recognized as public schools on their not conforming to the regulations of the department, especially as to the levy of fees. The increase in this class of institutions is hardly desirable in the interest of the development of sound secondary education in the province, as the schools are generally conducted by adventurers whose aim is to draw away pupils from well-organized institutions by declaring a reduced rate of fees, or by admitting pupils to classes for which they are not fit. In either way the schools temporarily affect, sometimes seriously, the strength, the discipline and the fee income of long-established institutions. I am well aware of the arguments which are urged in favor of free trade in education, but the system of aid in this country is at variance with such a system, and postulates protection in some form or other. To render such a system really effective in its operation, the conditions of protection must be strictly enforced both in institutions protected and against other institutions, whose working is calculated to injure, i.e., to make less efficient as an educational means, protected institutions, and also to lower the character, intellectual, moral and hygienic, of education generally. There are, moreover, but few secondary institutions that possess sufficient capital to maintain an efficient organization unless they are protected effectively by the State, although such protection in future will not involve large demands for pecuniary aid.

213. I have dealt with primary schools in detail in Chapter V of this report. The total number of public primary schools for boys was 13,358, of which 57 were under the direct management of the department. Of these, 27 schools were in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, 2 in Vizagapatam and 21 in Godavari, while the Practising branch of the Muhammadan Normal school and the Elementary combined schools for Muhammadans, Madras, constituted the remainder. The number of schools under the management of local boards increased by 10. Of the public schools under private management, 7,232 received aid during the year from public funds against 7,998 schools in the previous year. On the other hand, unaided schools rose from 3,868 to 4,856. There were also 1,719 private primary schools with 27,537 pupils, mostly indigenous. The average attendance at each public school rose from 26 to 27. The total increase in the strength of primary schools proper, public and private, was 28,721. The variations noticed in the last report regarding the progress of elementary education in the different districts hold good in this report also. The following diagram will show the position of the various districts, if these are arranged in the order of the percentage of pupils to the total male population of school-going age:—



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The following figures show the numerical position of primary education, as compared with that of Bengal and Bombay in the preceding year:—

	Total number of schools.	Number of primary schools.	Total scholars.	Scholars in primary schools.
Madras	16,717	14,065	488,942	384,886
Bombay	10,456	7,038	531,127	419,743
Bengal	57,533	52,996	1,358,029	1,142,314

It will be observed that Madras stands second in the proportionate number of primary schools to other institutions; also as regards the proportionate number of scholars studying in primary schools; as regards the average strength of primary schools, in Bombay the average is 59·6, in Madras 27·3, and in Bengal 21·5. The high average strength in Bombay is a very favorable indication, although it may be partly due to the larger average population of villages. Still it cannot be doubted that in this Presidency there are often far too many schools for the wants of a particular neighbourhood, and that the opening of new rival schools has not been sufficiently checked. The decentralization in the districts of educational control will probably soon work a change for the better in this respect. The average has also been gradually improving for several years past.

214. I have to record with satisfaction the steady improvement that has taken place in the number and strength of night schools in the province in spite of the additional safeguards provided in the new code as to the recognition of this class of schools. The year closed with 366 schools with 7,828 pupils, against 312 schools with 6,972 pupils at its beginning. The average strength of each school, however, fell from 22 to 21. Of the schools, only 111 received aid during the year, while the remaining schools were preparing for the grant examination. The low proportion of aided to unaided schools, although from one point of view unsatisfactory, shows that these schools must be in the main self-supporting, and consequently that they are supplying a real demand and are not opened ordinarily for the purpose of earning a grant.

215. Chapters IV and V of the Report contain a summary of secondary and primary schools for girls, respectively. The total number of schools rose from 838 to 915, and the number of girls under instruction, including those attending boys' schools, rose from 58,797 to 65,137. The increase in scholars was thus 10·8 per cent., while that in the number of schools was 9·2 per cent. only. There was an advance from 70 to 73 in the average strength of each school. Of the increase in the number of girls, nearly two-thirds appertained to boys' schools and a third to girls' schools proper. The increase especially in boys' schools has been partly due to the institution of an infant standard, but the dominant cause has unquestionably been the growing desire to have girls taught to read and write.

The number of girls reading in secondary classes—High and Middle school classes—rose from 1,966 to 2,111. The progress here is comparatively slow and cannot but continue to be so, until secondary girls' schools are supplied with female teachers, and thus one of the objections to the retention in schools of girls verging on womanhood removed.

216. The Madras Branch of the National Indian Association and the Free Church Mission, Madras, maintained between them 82 home classes with 107 pupils. The former Association employed one superintendent and three trained mistresses and maintained 24 classes, while the latter agency employed one superintendent and seven teachers. The classes were examined by Mrs. Brander with generally good results. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,230 were paid from Provincial funds in 1886-87 towards the staff of these agencies. Only ten of the pupils belonged to the poorer classes. No returns have been received showing the work of the other Zenana agencies employed in this way in some of the mofussil towns. This method of extending education among

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women is no doubt at present proportionately very expensive, but I look forward somewhat confidently to the rapid extension of the system, which will necessarily result in an increased average strength in the classes. The system is to my mind in itself admirably suited to the conditions and circumstances of the country, and calculated to be of immense help to the progress of Indian women. ✓

I think it will be interesting to compare Madras very briefly with the two other Presidencies in the matter of female education, although the figures cannot of necessity all be for the same year. At present whilst Bengal has an Arts College for women, neither Madras nor Bombay has such an institution, but Bombay had 18 women studying in Professional Colleges, and Madras five against none in Bengal. Again, Bombay and Bengal have no special schools for girls. Madras has three such institutions with 88 scholars against 13 such scholars in Bombay. Madras has about five times as many secondary institutions for girls as Bombay or Bengal; and over 14,000 pupils reading in such schools against 3,665 in Bengal and 2,922 in Bombay. Again, Madras has 12 training schools for mistresses with 324 students, against 4 and 3 institutions, and 97 and 116 students in Bombay and Bengal, respectively. Madras, however, has no private institution for the education of girls, but Bengal has 14 and Bombay 23 such institutions. This fact shows how intimately connected with the State, all effort for the education of women in the Presidency still is.

217. The changes introduced into the Grant-in-aid Code with a view to afford greater facilities for the education of Europeans were noted in the last report. There were at the close of the year 83 institutions mainly or wholly intended for Europeans against 85 at the close of the previous year. The attendance, however, rose from 6,077 to 6,212. The classification of the schools according to standard of instruction is given below:—

Classes of institutions.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Colleges	2	31	2	27
Secondary schools for boys	21	2,280	21	2,416
Do. for girls	44	2,927	43	2,935
Primary schools for boys	8	392	6	375
Do. for girls	8	322	9	337
Special (technical) schools	2	125	2	122
Total	85	6,077	83	6,212

Of the pupils, 5,704 were Europeans. Besides these, 1,262 European pupils were attending schools for the general education of all classes.

The expenditure on boarding and clothing grants during the year amounted to Rs. 17,451 distributed as follows:—

	RS.
St. Patrick's Orphanage	3,907
St. Mary's do.	5,295
St. Thomé Seminary	897
Civil Orphan Asylum	2,017
Do. Female do.	3,209
Madras Industrial school	575
St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly	624
Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore	360
Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	567
Total	17,451

The entire outlay from Provincial revenues for European schools amounted to Rs. 1,30,231, but of this sum, Rs. 48,000 represent the grants given to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund; Rs. 3,979, the grants to the orphanages in Bellary; and Rs. 3,640, the expenditure on the Ordnance Artificers' school. The remaining sum, viz., Rs. 74,612, is the total of salary, results, boarding and special grants given to European schools under the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code. No

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doubt this sum may seem large as compared with the expenditure on other classes of the people, but there is no question that no class in the country has done by way of endowment, by payment of high fees, and in other ways, so much for the education of its youth as the Eurasian, although a poor section of the community, both absolutely and comparatively. During the past few years especially more liberal aid has been allowed by Government for its schools; and the community has unquestionably improved, and will continue to improve, if that aid is not withdrawn or unduly curtailed. The very limited number of the class alone renders a higher rate of aid necessary, as the attendance has already well-nigh reached its highest limit.

218. The progress of Muhammadan education is another pleasing feature in the year's history. There were 687 schools for Muhammadans with 24,644 pupils against 508 schools with 15,801 pupils on the 31st March 1886:—

Classes of institutions.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Secondary schools for boys	7	558	14	808
Do. for girls	1	28	2	88
Primary schools for boys	462	14,135	622	22,028
Do. for girls	35	1,037	46	1,473
Special schools	3	43	5	247
Total	508	15,801	689	24,644

The improvement in attendance was 56 per cent. against 36 per cent. in the number of schools, which indicates an advance in the average strength of each institution.

The number of secondary schools doubled during the year, but of these only two schools—the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris school, Madras—were of the high school standard. Six schools were private high schools, teaching Arabic or Persian only.

The bulk of the increase in the number of schools appertained to primary schools for boys, and this is mainly the result of the change introduced into the Grant-in-aid Code regarding the payment of grants to Mappilla schools, in non-municipal towns and villages, from Provincial funds. This change, which came into force on the 1st April 1886, and the appointment simultaneously of a separate Deputy Inspector of Mappilla Schools in Malabar, raised the number of such schools largely.

Of the pupils (24,644) on the rolls of the Muhammadan schools at the close of the year, 23,926 were Muhammadans and the rest belonged to other nationalities. The entire outlay on Muhammadan schools from Provincial funds aggregated Rs. 20,696, but a large number of schools did not receive their grants before the close of the year. The Deputy Inspector of Mappilla Schools, writes that out of Rs. 6,481 earned by the Mappilla schools in Malabar, only Rs. 645 were paid during the year.

219. All the measures undertaken by the department for the extension of elementary education among the aboriginal and backward races were related in the last report. During the year under review, the attendance of the Government schools in the agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari rose from 1,677 to 1,808, and further improvement is expected in consequence of the introduction of the scheme sanctioned in June 1886 for the extension of education in the Jeypore country.

In 1886-87 again, I am sorry to say, no application was received for any of the eight higher Government scholarships reserved for the backward classes mentioned in the Grant-in-aid Code. It cannot, however, be inferred from this that the scheme is not having indirectly a beneficial effect in encouraging managers to carry forward the education of such pupils in the lower classes.

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220. Dr. Duncan addressed the Court of Wards towards the close of the year regarding the proposal for the establishment of a central school for the education of sons and relatives of zemindars, but the Court were not in favor of the proposal, and since the close of the year, Government have expressed the opinion that an institution of the kind recommended by Dr. Duncan is not needed at present, but that it will suffice if a few more minors be brought to Madras and instructed by a special staff of teachers in the same way as some of the minors are now instructed in Madras. The matter has not, however, as yet been finally disposed of.

221. The returns furnished to me give the number of indigenous schools on the 31st March last as 1,754 with an attendance of 28,084 pupils. Ordinarily, as these schools improve, they pass to the list of results schools, and should receive aid on their fully complying with the requisite conditions laid down in Chapter III of the Code, but I fear that the financial necessities of boards too often interfere with the fulfilment of this aim. At the close of 1885-86, 3,427 indigenous schools with over 58,000 pupils were returned as being without the regular supervision of the Department; a good number of these schools must have found their way into the list of schools furnishing returns. The position of these schools, which are, so to speak, on the border land of departmental control, is an unsatisfactory feature in the educational position of the province; and I fail to see how the condition of things is to be rapidly improved unless the funds for aid are increased, or a regular system of board schools is introduced, or elementary education is made a condition of inferior Government employment. The last, I believe, would be the most effective as well as the most economical method of extending and systematizing elementary education.

Of the indigenous schools, there were 6 Muhammadan and 29 Sanskrit high-class indigenous schools as per annual returns furnished to this office. None of these received aid from Government during the year; they were attended by 174 and 374 pupils, respectively. A special report will be shortly laid before Government on the recognition of and aid to this class of institutions. Special returns have been obtained from them with a view to such report.

222. The final orders of Government, approving in the main the recommendations of the committee appointed to fix the details and the exact character of the syllabuses in connection with the scheme of technical education, were received in April 1886. For the syllabus in Botany originally proposed by the committee, a syllabus in Horticulture was substituted subsequently. The above scheme provides for examinations and grant of certificates in the following sixty-three subjects:—

Pure mathematics.
Practical, plane and solid geometry.
Mensuration.
Statics, kinetics, hydrostatics, hydrokinetics, and pneumatics.
Applied mechanics.
Hydraulics and hydraulic engineering.
Building materials and construction.
Plan-drawing from specification and estimate-making.
Surveying, levelling and setting out.
Earth-work, road-work, and railway-work.
Bridge-making.
Machine construction.
Mechanical drawing.
Steam and the steam engine.
Heat.
Light.
Metallurgy.
Electricity and magnetism.
Practical telegraphy.
Electrical engineering and instrument making.
Electro-metallurgy.
Inorganic chemistry.
Organic chemistry.

Geology.
Mineralogy.
Physiography.
Agriculture.
Animal physiology.
General biology.
Veterinary surgery and medicine.
Horticulture.
Forestry.
Economic entomology.
Hygiene.
Drawing, painting and design.
Modelling.
Wood and copperplate engraving and etching.
Photography.
Printing.
Carpentry, joinery, cabinet making and turning.
Carriage building.
Boot and shoe making.
Tanning leather.
Silversmith's work.
Jeweller's work.
Watch repairing and clock repairing.
Pattern designing.

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Textile fabrics, A.—Cotton, B.—Silk.
Cotton spinning.
A.—Bleaching, dyeing, and printing cotton.
B.—Silk dyeing.
Carpet weaving.
Pottery and porcelain manufacture.
Glass-making.
Paper-making.

Philosophical instrument-making.
Tobacco manufacture.
Tailoring.
Dress-making.
Lace-making.
Bread-making.
Cookery.
Music.

The first examination under the above scheme was held on the 6th September 1886 in ten subjects with the following results:—

Subject.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Agriculture	7	6
Mensuration	7	1
Pure mathematics, first stage	11	5
Horticulture	8	4
Physiography	9	1
Inorganic chemistry	4	...
Animal physiology	4	3
Drawing from specification	1	1
Building materials, structure	2	2
Drawing, painting and design	11	11

The results obtained under Mensuration and Physiography were very poor, but as the nature of the test is better understood, better results may be expected. All the four pupils that appeared in inorganic chemistry failed. Under the last head (Drawing, painting and design), all the pupils examined in mechanical drawing and free hand drawing passed, while in the other branches the number of passes varied from 2 to 8. The results of the examinations held during the current year show marked improvement. On receipt of the final orders of Government on the new scheme, the regulations relating to the working of the School of Arts, Madras, and the College of Agriculture, Saidápet, were revised with a view to these institutions preparing pupils for the higher examinations in science, art and industries. Special evening classes for instruction in some of the subjects have also been lately organised in connection with the above institutions and also in connection with the Government first-grade colleges.

It will be noticed by Government that no candidate presented himself in September 1886 for examination in any of the industrial subjects included in the new scheme. None of the Industrial schools have yet made sufficient progress to send up pupils for such high tests. In the technical side of the Middle School examination, encouraging progress has been made, as the following figures indicate:—

Optional subjects.	A. (Pupils.)						B. (Others.)					
	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Mathematics	6,786	4	5,208	4	77	100	938	3	607	2	65	67
Physical geography	148	108	97	91	66	84	24	13	14	9	58	69
Physiology	66	9	9	8	14	89	4	3	2	3	50	100
English history	135	187	93	145	69	78	28	17	17	12	61	71
Agriculture	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
Botany	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing	27	...	15	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Needlework	...	169	...	146	...	86	...	12	...	12	...	100
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
Modelling	5	...	3	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood-engraving	2	...	2	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing	3	...	2	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Astronomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
Political economy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
Domestic economy	4	...	2	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Music	...	67	...	63	...	94	...	7	...	...	...	86
Commercial arithmetic	27	8	...	8	...	100	...	2	...	...	...	...
Do. correspondence	43	...	35	...	82	...	17	...	5	...	29	...
Phonography	17	...	3	...	81	...	27	...	22	...	81	...
					18	...	19	...	13	...	68	...

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The work of the year shows not only progress in the field of examination work, but, what is far more important, improvement and development in technical institutions, and there are signs of the set of public opinion in the direction of a more practical and mind-enlarging system of public instruction than that heretofore in vogue. The power to read, to cypher, and to write well is the basis of all sound knowledge, but after that power has been gained, the bulk of mankind are likely to be better fitted for their various callings by a special knowledge of an art or a science bearing on those callings, than by storing their memories with grammatical rules and historical and geographical facts.

223. No steps were taken during the year to carry out the recommendation of the Government of India regarding the bifurcation of studies in the high school course. But quite recently, a scheme has been sanctioned by Government, on my recommendation, for the holding of a High School examination to serve as the chief test for public service in the higher grades in place of the Matriculation and the Hand-writing tests. The movement, however, in the direction of making secondary education more practical and less literary, had already been begun, with good prospect of success so far as the commercial houses and banks in Madras are concerned, by Pachaiyappa's Trustees under the advice of Mr. J. Adam, Principal of Pachaiyappa's college, in connection with the Chengal-varaya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras. Instruction through the means of evening classes, is also being given in special and technical subjects in the Government first-grade colleges, at the College of Agriculture and at the School of Arts. The proposal already made under the operation of the technical school scheme is, if small, still decidedly encouraging, and I look for marked development so soon as the High School examination is finally sanctioned.

224. In the last Special Upper Primary examination, 1,726 candidates brought up Hygiene, of whom 1,456 passed, against 1,725 examinees and 1,276 passes in the previous year. The number of pupils who passed in this subject in the fourth and third results standards rose from 1,991 and 348 to 2,760 and 4,360, respectively. The increase under the latter standard was very marked. The influence, which even this limited amount of instruction must have upon the ideas of the rising generation in regard to rules of health, may be small, but it is no doubt extensive enough to be appreciable.

225. In the last Middle School examination, 3 candidates only brought up Agriculture as one of their optional subjects, and only one passed. The subject was selected by 135 candidates in the Special Upper Primary examination and 32 candidates passed. In the fourth results standard, 197 pupils passed in agriculture against 112 pupils in the previous year. The Teachers' college having now been removed to Saidápet, arrangements have already been made for the normal students undergoing a short but complete course of lectures in agriculture. As these students become teachers, the machinery for giving elementary instruction in agriculture in each district will gradually become available. Unless a subject, like agriculture, is taught by qualified masters, the benefit of the study must necessarily be small. I trust in time it may be possible to develop each district normal school into an elementary technical school for the education and training of village teachers not only in the art of teaching, but in some other arts, a knowledge of which may be found valuable to village teachers and village officers.

226. The subject of the physical training of pupils continued to receive due attention. Gymnasias were erected in some more institutions and apparatus supplied with the aid of Government grant already. Many collegiate and secondary institutions have instructors in gymnastics. The Normal class, organised in 1882 in connection with the gymnasium at the People's Park and for which a grant is paid annually, has been doing excellent work. It has, since its establishment, trained and sent out 97 pupils; 15 of these were expressly trained for Government and 13 for aided institutions. Seven pupils with Government stipends are now under training, and I record with pleasure that the gymnasts trained and sent out are generally doing very useful work. Forrests' little Handbook of Gymnastics has been translated into Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani,

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Uriya, Canarese and Malayalam, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed for its adoption in schools. A manual of indigenous exercises is necessary for village schools to enable them to earn results grants under the Code, and one of the Deputy Inspectors is preparing a book of the kind for the approval of the Department.

On the subject of gymnastic training, Mr. Monro writes:—

"In the schools which I personally examined during the year, the progress in gymnastic instruction was fairly satisfactory. As, however, physical education is a plant of recent growth, it will take some years before it takes root in the country. By the older boys athletics are looked upon as an amiable fad of the Sirkars. The younger boys, stimulated by the desire to please and still uncorrupted by the mania for passing examinations, take to gymnastics kindly. As they are gradually promoted into the higher classes, the interest in gymnastics will become greater. Much might be done by managers of schools by the offer of prizes and by the institution of annual contests on the occasion of prize distributions. With the view of associating education with healthy recreation, I have directed Deputy Inspectors to encourage games in village schools. Their reports show that there has been a revival of gymnastics on the native system—wrestling, kolattams, and the like. Nothing has been done in the direction of offering results grants for gymnastics, as no scheme of examination has been prepared. It would be well if this could be done by the members of the Field Games Association. Forrests' Hand-book of Gymnastics has, I understand, been translated into the different vernaculars."

227. The sanitary condition of the large and well organised colleges and schools is on the whole fairly satisfactory, but that of many secondary schools execrable. Suitable accommodation is one of the conditions of aid under the Code, but this condition cannot be strictly exacted unless liberal aid is given by the State towards the erection of new buildings and the enlargement and improvement of old. The improvement that has taken place in some of the more important institutions is due in no small degree to the encouragement offered by Government. Expenditure of this kind is happily not to any great extent of a recurrent character, and when once existing institutions have been adequately accommodated should not be large. The demand for increased accommodation in recent years may be judged from the fact that the number of pupils now under instruction has nearly doubled in seven years. I cannot refrain from quoting from Mr. Monro's report on this subject, remarks which apply equally to schools in other parts of the province, the town of Madras not excepted.

"The state of the school buildings in the division is far from satisfactory. Many schools are located in muntapams or private dwelling houses in the heart of crowded cities. Play-grounds are consequently out of the question; and light and ventilation are both defective. In fact, the spectacle of a school provided with a suitable play-ground with adequate accommodation and with proper light and ventilation is rare. The consequence is that short-sightedness and dyspepsia are, as pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner, on the increase in the country. One of the largest and most successful institutions, containing some 400 boys, is located in a private dwelling house originally intended to accommodate about 12 people. The classes are huddled together in the pestilential atmosphere of 'black holes' of heat and darkness. Teachers and boys alike bear that pallid and debilitated look which, as remarked by the Sanitary Commissioner, is the result of 'ochletic poisoning.' I am not an advocate for over-legislation, but the most advanced opponents of Governmental interference would admit that it is one of the functions of the State to protect life. This being so, I think that, in the interests of future generations, the managers of such schools should not be allowed to present pupils for the University examinations unless they provide themselves with more sanitary buildings."

With the sanction of Government, all colleges and schools are now inspected by officers of the Sanitary department during their tours of inspection, and the attention of the managers or heads of institutions is drawn to the defects noticed by that department. I trust that in this way gradual improvement will take place in this direction. I shall endeavour to obtain, at the close of this year, detailed information regarding the accommodation provided for day classes in colleges and secondary schools throughout the Presidency to be compared with the attendance.

228. The libraries of the Government colleges and schools were maintained in good order. The surplus library books of the Bellary college were distributed among the other Government colleges and a few books that remained were placed in my office library.

School and public
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From want of funds, no aid could be given to any public libraries and literary societies, although the Code makes provision for such grants.

229. The museums in connection with the School of Arts and the Presidency and Medical colleges received some additions during the year, and they are generally in good order. So soon as accommodation has been provided for the Teachers' college at Saidápet, a suitable technical museum will be formed there. I hope too, gradually, to form a useful educational library and museum at my new office, provided funds can be made available.

Museums and exhibi-
tions.

230. The service registers are reported to be maintained correctly.

Service registers.

231. The main features of the Grant-in-aid Code sanctioned in 1885 were noticed in the last report. A brief account of the changes since introduced into the Code is given below:—

The Grant-in-aid Code.

- (1) *Grants to Mappilla Schools.*—The encouragement given to Mappilla education by the District Board of Malabar was found insufficient, and with a view to set free more funds, it was decided that grants to Mappilla schools and for Mappillas reading in other schools should be paid from 1st April 1886 from Provincial funds, provided such schools are not situated in municipalities. A clause to this effect was inserted in article 3 of chapter I of the Code. This step resulted in a large increase in the number of Mappilla schools and pupils as noticed elsewhere. The District Board also established a second Normal school for Mappillas at Tellicherry.
- (2) *Grants to Fancy Needlework.*—The Code did not provide for making a pass in plain needlework compulsory to earn a grant for fancy needlework, although the encouragement of the latter at the expense of the former was in no way contemplated. A clause was inserted in note to article 49, chapter III of the Code, to prevent such a tendency.
- (3) *Weaving and Lace-making Industries.*—These industries were not provided for in the Code of 1885. The establishment of schools in the southern districts for special instruction in these industries led to their inclusion in the list of trades enumerated in chapter IX, article 1, of the Code.
- (4) *Results Curriculum for European Schools.*—The subject of domestic economy was introduced as an optional subject for European girls in the fifth and sixth standards; and a small manual prepared by Miss Keely, Superintendent of the Doveton Girl's School, provides suitable aid for instruction on the subject. The introduction of the subject is well calculated to have a beneficial effect on the Eurasian population.

232. An expenditure of Rs. 446 was incurred during the year, out of the provision for contingencies and honoraria for the book branch of my office, on the purchase of such local and other publications as were considered deserving of encouragement. The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society spent Rs. 955 during the year in honoraria to translators and authors.

Encouragement of litera-
ture.

233. No grant towards an endowment was actually made during the year, but there are signs that the encouragement offered by the Code is drawing attention to the subject, and if funds were gradually made available, I believe, the tendency to endow schools and scholarships would soon increase in strength.

Endowments.

234. Before I proceeded on furlough in 1885, I submitted to Government a revised scheme of fees to take the place of the Notification of 1884. I proposed, among other things, that the ordinary fee for attendance in colleges (Rs. 25) be raised by 20 per cent. payable in advance; that a special, but low rate of fee, should be charged for special courses for the

Revision of school fees.

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optional subjects in the B.A. examination; that the fee of the secondary departments, whilst remaining at the same figure, if paid by instalments, should be reduced by about 10 per cent. when paid in advance; and that a very low rate of fee should be charged in primary results schools, local bodies having full power to exempt schools individually or generally. The scheme was sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 1st February 1886, No. 64, Educational, with certain important modifications: (a) schools maintained from Local and Municipal funds were placed on the same footing as Government institutions as regards fees, to meet the views of the Government of India; (b) the concession in favor of secondary pupils paying in advance was not only disallowed, but the instalment scale slightly raised.

The revised Notification, however, was not brought into operation in consequence of the agitation of the heads of certain schools and others against the change, and a conference, composed of 21 representative members, was appointed by Government to consider the whole question of fee rates and the mode of levying them. The committee submitted an elaborate report, but several of their recommendations were objected to by Dr. Duncan. The final orders appear in G.O., dated 8th January 1887, No. 23, Educational, and find place in the revised Notification of 11th January 1887. This Notification is to remain in force "as far as it affects rates of fee and mode of collection" for five years. It excludes primary schools aided on the results system from the operation of the Notification; it deprives secondary schools of the option of levying fees in advance for the term, but it allows to students in colleges the option of paying by instalments; it deprives Government and Local institutions of the privilege of levying lower rates, when not in competition with private schools; it reduces the percentage of difference between the rates of fee levied in Government first grade colleges and other colleges in competition with them; it introduces a difference in the rate of fee for schools in the mofussil and those fixed for schools in the Town of Madras; it introduces a difference in the rate of fee in the F.A. and in the B.A. classes; it allows a student for the language branch of the B.A. course to pay a lower fee for that course only; it re-establishes, contrary to the views of the Education Commission, varying rates of fees for the various classes of the same department, as was the case before 1884. The question of the exemption of primary schools having 5th and 6th standard classes was deferred for further consideration.

Time must elapse before the working of these changes can be gauged, but I would note, regarding the system of payment by advance, against which the heads of institutions so strongly contended even as regards the college classes, that the system was so popular that in aided colleges alone, no less than 71 per cent. of the pupils paid fees in advance. It is a strange coincidence that in the same class of institutions, 27 per cent. of the pupils on the 31st March last are returned as belonging to the poorer classes. It may therefore be inferred that it is the poor pupils that were unable to avail themselves of the benefit of the reduced rate for advance payment. Thus, in education as in most other things, the poor man has to pay for his poverty. The concession is therefore, I fear, a questionable benefit.

I would observe also, although the rates are higher on the average than those of the previous scheme, that it is probable that financially they will not be so lucrative. Had the Notification of 1886 been brought into effect, I have no doubt that the fee revenue of the upper secondary classes would have shown an increase instead of a diminution. The strain was increased in the very departments in which some slight relaxation seemed necessary, and the result has been an increase in the competition of adventure schools. But the High School examination, the general scheme of which has just been approved by Government, will afford wholesome protection to all long-established, efficient and well-managed High schools, and the managers will be better assured of their fee income in future. It is noteworthy that, since the beginning of 1887, several managers of High schools have actually relinquished the Government grant with the evident intention of charging fees at lower rates in consequence of the establishment of adventure schools. But to lower the rate of fee, if the loss is not made good by grant, means in most cases the employment of an inferior staff, and the lowering of the general efficiency of school. Sound organization implies considerable expense.

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235. With reference to para. 4 of the Government order on the Report for 1885-86, a statement is appended showing the number of stipendiary and free scholars in the different classes of institutions. The figures are only approximate, as no returns have been furnished for certain institutions. The number of stipendiaries seems to me by no means large, but that of free scholars is excessive. I doubt very much whether free education should be given in any institution not expressly intended for the poor.

	Colleges.	Secondary schools for boys.	Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for boys.	Primary schools for girls.	Normal and technical schools.	Total.
Stipendiary	223	294	275	6	44	1,126	1,968
Free	227	3,303	3,016	15,359	5,385	246	27,536
Total ...	450	3,597	3,291	15,365	5,429	1,372	29,504

236. The following summary gives particulars regarding the teachers employed in institutions for general education on the 31st March last:—

Institutions.	European staff.	Teachers holding normal or ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general education test certificates.	Unpassed teachers.	Total.
Arts colleges	64	54	86	36	240
Secondary schools... { Boys ...	100	986	1,673	612	3,371
{ Girls ...	125	293	277	217	912
Primary schools ... { Boys ...	17	2,756	1,608	13,609	17,990
{ Girls ...	54	302	283	699	1,338
Total ...	360	4,391	3,927	15,173	23,851

In the above table, I would especially draw attention to the fact that more than one-fourth of the teaching power in colleges is European: the proportion in secondary schools for girls is high, and not inconsiderable in this class of primary schools. But in boys' schools, secondary and primary, the whole instruction is practically in the hands of Natives. It will further be observed that the proportion of unpassed teachers is very large. The percentage of unpassed teachers to the total number, however, fell from 79.4 in 1885-86 to 63.7 in 1886-87. In Arts colleges, 36 out of 240 teachers were unpassed men, but these are mainly Pandits employed to teach the vernacular. Of the 4,283 teachers employed in secondary schools, no less than 829 were unpassed teachers. Even allowing for Pandits and old teachers of elementary classes, the proportion of uncertificated and unpassed teachers in secondary schools for boys is high. This is to a great extent due to the existence in the whole Presidency, of practically only one institution for training masters of the secondary grade, whilst three, if not four, such institutions are necessary to meet the demand. The bulk, however, of the unpassed teachers appertains to primary schools, but the proportion of such teachers in girls' schools is a little more than one-half, whilst in boys' schools it is still more than three-fourths. There are now 44 elementary normal schools for masters and 11 such schools for mistresses at work, but still, as the following detailed statement will show, with the present agency, many years must elapse before even existing schools are provided with teachers capable of giving instruction in the first three standards of the Code. Some districts, it will be observed, are much worse supplied than others, especially the Ceded Districts, Ganjam, Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Kistna.

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Particulars regarding Teachers employed in Primary schools during 1886-87.

Districts.	Boys' schools.				Girls' schools.				Total.			
	Teachers holding normal or ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general education test certificate.	Unpassed teachers.	Total.	Teachers holding normal or ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general education test certificate.	Unpassed teachers.	Total.	Teachers holding normal or ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general education test certificate.	Unpassed teachers.	Total.
Ganjam ...	126	110	849	1,085	3	10	15	28	129	120	864	1,113
Vizagapatam ...	146	90	500	736	8	17	19	44	164	107	519	780
Bellary ...	26	13	629	668	3	3	8	14	29	16	637	682
Anantapur ...	27	11	236	274	1	1	8	10	28	12	244	284
Cuddapah ...	24	25	472	521	...	...	...	...	24	25	472	521
Kurnool ...	70	6	298	374	...	...	...	...	70	6	298	374
Nellore ...	86	32	545	663	5	1	12	18	91	33	557	681
Madras ...	38	98	316	452	25	50	76	151	63	148	392	603
Chingleput ...	103	47	464	614	19	31	51	101	122	78	515	715
South Arcot ...	181	49	586	816	20	8	13	41	201	57	599	857
North Arcot ...	149	68	457	674	14	6	25	45	163	74	482	719
Salem ...	137	35	343	515	11	5	63	79	148	40	406	594
Tanjore ...	154	108	862	1,124	24	22	67	113	178	130	929	1,237
Madura ...	148	103	942	1,193	25	12	19	56	173	115	961	1,249
Tinnevely ...	205	224	941	1,370	67	53	108	228	272	277	1,049	1,598
Trichinopoly ...	107	56	374	537	20	10	30	60	127	66	404	597
Coimbatore ...	133	47	476	656	9	6	26	41	142	53	502	697
Nilgiri ...	1	3	19	23	1	1	6	8	1	4	25	31
Malabar ...	397	39	1,023	1,459	23	6	43	72	420	45	1,066	1,531
South Canara ...	64	64	277	405	1	2	7	10	65	66	284	415
Godavari ...	249	292	393	934	6	28	54	88	255	320	447	1,022
Kistna ...	168	81	891	1,140	17	11	49	77	185	92	940	1,217
Total ...	2,789	1,601	11,893	16,283	302	283	699	1,284	3,041	1,884	12,592	17,517
	17	7	1,716	1,740					17	7	1,716	1,740

N.B.—The figures appearing in italics appertain to private schools.

A reference, however, to para. 179 of the report for 1883-84 shows that in that year there were 17,444 teachers employed in primary schools, of whom 81 per cent. were unpassed, whilst 2,051 or 12 per cent. of the teachers held normal or ordinary certificates, and 1,205 or 7 per cent. held some general education test certificates. During the past three years, therefore, the number of teachers holding normal and ordinary certificates has risen by 49 per cent. and of those who had passed some general education test by 58 per cent. The number of students who successfully passed through the elementary normal schools for boys in the three years was 1,615, or approximately 9 per cent. of the teachers employed in the Presidency. The operation, however, of the new provisions in chapter III of the Grant-in-aid Code will probably accelerate the previous rate of increase in the number of men trained each year; and if the Government are pleased to create a test for appointments below Rs. 15, the demand for men capable of teaching the first four standards will so increase that a very material change for the better in the supply of fairly efficient village teachers should soon be brought about; but until such change is effected, the character of the instruction imparted

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in elementary schools, especially in rural tracts, must necessarily be very poor. However, the average remuneration for a village master is still so low that only the masters of the larger village schools care to undergo training, or to employ trained assistants. What the average remuneration is, it is difficult to estimate correctly, because the financial information obtained from such schools is no doubt very unreliable; but probably it does not much exceed Rs. 80 yearly. According to returns, however, it is a little more than Rs. 60. This figure is obtained by dividing the total cost of primary schools for boys by the number of teachers employed in such schools. On a similar calculation, the average remuneration of teachers in girls' primary schools is more than double this figure; and in their case, the figure probably is fairly correct. The vast difference between the pecuniary value of the teaching profession in the East and West can be understood when it is remembered that in Germany, Switzerland and France the average emoluments of a village teacher range from £50 to 70, and in England reach £100.

237. General table IV appended to the report gives a summary of expenditure on education from all sources. The aggregate outlay, excluding the cost of private schools, amounted to Rs. 45,62,550 as shown below:—

	RS.
Colleges, general ...	4,72,526
Do. special ...	69,569
Secondary schools for boys ...	12,56,668
Do. for girls ...	2,99,802
Primary schools for boys ...	11,41,081
Do. for girls ...	1,62,184
Training schools ...	1,47,364
Technical and other special schools ...	1,98,527
University, direction, inspection and other indirect charges ...	8,14,829
Total ...	45,62,550

A comparison with general table IV in the report for 1885-86 will show that there has been a general increase in the outlay on each item excepting primary schools for boys, training schools and on miscellaneous charges. There was a decrease of about Rs. 25,000 in the expenditure on primary schools for boys, but this is mainly due to a reduction of expenditure from the District Board funds from Rs. 3,89,175 to Rs. 3,44,035, showing a diminution of Rs. 45,140 and also to the postponement of the payment of grants earned from Provincial funds, amounting to probably ten or fifteen thousand rupees in the case of primary schools for boys. The decrease in the expenditure on training schools is trifling and is due to the abolition of certain training schools for masters, while the diminished outlay on school buildings accounts for the fall in the expenditure on miscellaneous charges.

I would, however, note here that the expenditure on secondary schools for boys as well as on those for girls has included, since the year 1883-84, the charges of the primary departments of these schools, while in the previous years the primary departments were treated as separate schools for statistical purposes. The expenditure on secondary schools shown in general table IV for 1886-87 includes the following figures on account of primary departments:—

Primary departments of	From general revenues.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
English secondary schools for boys.	Rs. 43,517	Rs. 23,121	Rs. 12,779	Rs. 1,20,406	Rs. 1,04,828	Rs. 3,04,651
Vernacular secondary schools for boys	1,732	2,960	249	1,445	2,198	8,584
English secondary schools for girls.	47,079	...	435	21,206	60,160	1,28,880
Vernacular secondary schools for girls	22,962	...	171	3,272	25,584	51,989
Total ...	1,16,290	26,081	13,634	1,46,329	1,92,770	4,94,104

On primary departments of secondary schools, Rs. 4,94,104 were thus spent during the year. If this sum be added to the expenditure on primary schools

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proper, the aggregate outlay on primary education comes to Rs. 17,97,369 on public schools alone, or Rs. 18,36,752, if private schools, which used to be treated as unaided schools in the returns of 1882-83 and the earlier years, be taken into account. In 1882-83, the total outlay on primary schools was Rs. 18,44,409, and, as from some of the institutions returns have not been received for 1886-87 showing the primary school figures separately, it may safely be said that the outlay on primary education has not decreased on the whole, notwithstanding the fall in the outlay from Local funds on primary schools from Rs. 4,74,325 in 1882-83 to Rs. 3,75,126 in 1886-87, or by nearly one lakh of rupees. But for this decrease, the primary education would have shown an increased outlay of nearly a lakh of rupees. The expenditure, however, on primary education would not, even in this case, have kept pace with the increased expenditure on secondary and collegiate education, but it ought not to be forgotten that the spread of higher education is re-acting greatly on primary education, although, owing to the financial limitations, such educational extension often does not come within the influence of the department, as managers naturally refuse to submit to its control when this course brings with it no financial benefit. What the actual extension has been cannot be approximately estimated until the next census of the Presidency. As regards expenditure from Provincial funds, it is to be noted that in 1882-83, the cost of primary education to Government was Rs. 2,33,695; this rose to Rs. 2,41,748* in 1886-87, showing an increase of over Rs. 8,000, notwithstanding that during the interval the cost of upper primary education in the District municipalities was transferred to those bodies and that salary grants to lower primary departments of schools in rural tracts devolved on Local funds from 1886-87. The Department has thus, so far as its direct expenditure is concerned, earnestly and steadily kept in view the importance of the development of primary education, notwithstanding the growing demands for the extension of other branches of education, and notwithstanding the fact that, except so far as the education of girls of Eurasian and certain backward classes is concerned, it is not directly responsible for primary education. The policy of the Department in this respect will stand out in stronger light, if the largely increased expenditure on subordinate inspection, on special schools, on buildings, &c., is considered, a considerable portion of which must equitably be credited to primary education.

On secondary education of boys and girls, the following expenditure was incurred from Provincial funds in 1886-87:—

Secondary schools for boys, English and Vernacular ...	Rs.
Deduct cost of primary departments ...	1,84,022
	45,249
	1,38,773
Secondary schools for girls, English and Vernacular ...	1,16,210
Deduct cost of primary departments ...	70,041
	46,169

In 1882-83, the expenditure on the above items was Rs. 1,98,990 and Rs. 20,913, respectively. There was a decrease of over Rs. 60,000 in the case of boys' schools; a considerable portion of this amount is the result of the transfer of Middle school charges to the District municipalities in 1883-84. The net outlay from Municipal funds rose from Rs. 1,133 in 1882-83 to Rs. 41,638† in 1886-87. It must not be forgotten that the transfer of lower secondary education charges to municipalities was but a small equivalent for the police charges from which they had been relieved amounting to Rs. 1,44,860. From Local funds, the expenditure on secondary schools for boys was Rs. 49,836, from which Rs. 26,081 must be deducted for the primary departments. The expenditure on secondary education proper was thus only Rs. 23,755. In 1882-83, the net expenditure was Rs. 14,550, so that the increase in the proportion of their income devoted to secon-

* Primary schools proper ...	Rs.
Do. departments ...	1,26,458
	1,15,290
	2,41,748

† Cost of secondary schools for boys ...	Rs.
Deduct cost of primary departments ...	54,666
	13,028
	41,638

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dary education has not been so great as has been supposed. These figures will, I trust, show that the expenditure from public funds on secondary education at least has not risen so as to affect prejudicially the spread of elementary education. Nor should it be forgotten that not only has secondary education become much more self-supporting during the past few years, but that primary education in large institutions is often more than self-supporting; so that money which five years ago was spent in aiding primary departments of secondary schools is now spent in large measures in aiding primary education in purely primary schools. In fact, the department had been gradually reducing the grants to secondary schools partly for the benefit of primary schools, even before the advent of the Finance Commission, in view of the additional income which the managers of institutions have been receiving in consequence of the raising of the fee rates. The reduction in the scale of grants would have been impossible without serious injury to many schools, especially as regards the qualifications of the staff, had not the Government increased the fee rates. Increased income from this source and also from the larger attendance has placed the managers of not a few schools in practically an independent position, and will enable the Government and municipalities to withdraw almost wholly the aid now given for secondary schools for boys.

On collegiate education, the expenditure from Provincial funds rose from Rs. 1,45,378 in 1882-83 to Rs. 2,12,121 in 1886-87. Of the increase (about Rs. 67,000), Rs. 42,000 approximately represents the increased cost of Government colleges due to their re-organization during the interval, mainly to meet the changes introduced by the University in the B.A. degree examination and to extend the range of study in them. Increased aid was also given to colleges under private management, this having been found necessary in view of their rapid development and the superior staff they have since employed.

238. I have given in the appendix a statement showing the average number of pupils on the rolls and the Government expenditure on and the total cost of the several classes of institutions in each district during 1886-87. The charges on buildings and scholarships are not included, but the outlay on grants-in-aid for furniture and judge of the relative into account. The statement will enable Government to judge of the relative cost to Government of the different classes of institutions in each district. The following is a summary of the statement:—

District.	Average number of pupils at schools.	Expenditure from general revenues.	Total expenditure on all schools.	Percentage of Government expenditure to total expenditure.	Percentage of Government expenditure to the total Government expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Ganjam ...	27,582	22,022	94,668	23	2.61
Vizagapatam ...	17,389	14,744	1,35,724	11	1.74
Godavari ...	22,612	55,036	2,33,107	24	6.51
Kistna ...	26,867	10,519	1,61,043	7	1.24
Bellary ...	12,568	7,044	81,166	9	.83
Anantapur ...	5,341	3,286	31,792	10	.39
Cuddapah ...	8,738	4,101	55,987	7	.48
Kurnool ...	6,502	4,946	40,977	12	.58
Nellore ...	10,970	10,510	86,208	12	1.24
Madras ...	28,552	3,25,282	8,97,027	36	38.46
Chingleput ...	17,364	62,617	1,60,396	39	7.40
South Arcot ...	21,196	17,554	1,20,489	15	2.06
North Arcot ...	18,496	21,753	1,21,738	18	2.57
Salem ...	15,189	15,189	85,705	18	1.80
Tanjore ...	13,188	57,794	2,78,235	21	6.83
Madura ...	35,336	22,746	1,41,953	14	2.69
Tinnevely ...	33,016	44,042	2,78,904	16	5.21
Trichinopoly ...	45,733	28,534	1,75,174	16	3.37
Coimbatore ...	16,941	18,846	1,25,609	15	2.28
Nilgiri ...	17,438	56,633	1,47,526	38	6.70
Malabar ...	1,911	26,487	1,87,707	14	3.15
South Canara ...	46,212	15,991	92,219	17	1.89
Total ...	446,471	8,45,676	37,53,354	22.5	100.00

The proportion of provincial to the entire expenditure on public institutions for the whole Presidency was 22.5 per cent. This average was exceeded in five

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districts—Ganjam, Godáviri, Madras, Chingleput and Nilgiri. The high proportion in the Nilgiri district is due to the inclusion of the Lawrence Asylum, Octacamund, which receives a special grant of Rs. 48,000 a year from Government. In eight more districts, the percentage was 15 or over, while in the four districts, constituting the present second division, it was 10 or less. The town of Madras enjoys 38·46 per cent. of the entire Government expenditure. Chingleput, Tanjore, Nilgiri and Godáviri come in order among the districts, with 7·40, 6·83, 6·70 and 6·51 per cent. of the Government outlay. All the districts mentioned above contain most of the important Government institutions, which accounts for the high percentage. Tinnevely takes 5·21 per cent. of the Government expenditure. The four districts of the second division are debited with less than one per cent. of the Government outlay.

The unequal distribution of Government expenditure is not the result of particular districts being treated more favorably than others, but represents the demands of the districts for Government aid. In carrying out reductions in grants, this subject is being borne in mind, as also the relative financial necessities of the schools; but no partial equalisation of the Government grant for each district, excluding Madras and Nilgiri, is practicable or expedient, as some districts cannot claim more than what is now assigned to them. Moreover, the districts which are now appropriating a large proportion of the Government outlay in consequence of the advanced state of education, demand, in consequence of that very advance, increased aid from the State, as the scope of their educational work is more extended.

239. With reference to the Government of India Resolution, No. 12-319, of the 24th October 1886, a summary of steps taken up to 1885-86 to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission was given in the last report. The subjects which received attention during the year under report were—

Recommendation of the
Education Commission.

(1) *Establishment of a special school for the education of the sons and relatives of zamindars.*—This question is still under the consideration of Government.

(2) *Institution of educational conferences.*—In August 1886, a scheme for the institution of educational conferences was sanctioned by Government. The following rules were approved:—

I. Educational conferences, departmental and general, will be held from time to time as opportunity offers.

II. Departmental conferences will be of three grades, as under:—

(a) Provincial conferences, consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspectors of Schools, the heads of Government colleges and schools, and such other educational officers as it may be thought expedient to consult.

(b) Divisional conferences, consisting of the Inspector and the other Government educational officers of the division.

(c) Local conferences, consisting of the Deputy Inspector and the Government educational officers under him.

III. General conferences will also be of three grades, as under:—

(a) Provincial conferences, consisting of the Director of Public Instruction and persons, official and private, interested or engaged in educational work in any part of the Presidency.

(b) Divisional conferences, consisting of the Inspector of Schools and persons, official and private, interested or engaged in educational work in any part of the Inspector's division.

(c) Local conferences, consisting of the Deputy Inspector of Schools and persons, official and private, interested or engaged in educational work in any part of the Deputy's range.

IV. The Provincial conferences, departmental and general, shall be held at such times and places as the Governor in Council may direct. The Divisional and Local conferences will respectively be held at such times and places as the Director or the Inspector may direct.

V. Any person is at liberty to forward suggestions as to matters to be laid before a conference, but it shall rest with the Governor in Council to

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determine what questions shall be open to discussion at a Provincial conference, and with the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector, to determine what questions may be discussed at Divisional and Local conferences, respectively.

VI. The questions to be discussed will be circulated in the form of an Agenda paper to all the members not less than one month before the sitting of the conference, and no question not on the Agenda paper shall be discussed at the said conference.

VII. The Director of Public Instruction shall preside at Provincial conferences, the Inspector of the division at Divisional conferences, and the Deputy Inspector at Local conferences.

VIII. The meetings shall be governed by the ordinary rules of procedure and debate, those of the Senate of the Madras University, especially the rules relating to committees, being followed as far as circumstances will allow. But the Chairman shall not move, or second, or speak to any motion or amendment; nor shall he vote, except when the votes are equally divided, in which case he shall have a casting vote.

IX. The resolutions of Provincial conferences shall be embodied in a report to Government by the Director of Public Instruction, who will state at the same time what action, if any, he considers should be taken upon them. The resolutions of Divisional conferences will similarly be embodied in a report by the Inspector to the Director, and those of Local conferences by the Deputy Inspectors to the Inspector.

(3) *Indigenous schools.*—No high class indigenous schools applied for recognition or aid. The heads of such schools were addressed on the subject and the matter had not been finally disposed of at the close of the year.

(4) *Commercial schools.*—The commercial school established in the Town of Madras under the auspices of the Trustees to the Pachaiyappa's charities made good progress during the year and received a grant of Rs. 483 from Government. A fifth class was tentatively opened early in 1887. Several commercial middle schools have been started in the mofussil since January last. This movement has received considerable encouragement from the action of several Banks and commercial offices in requiring from candidates for employment certificates of having passed the public examination held by the Trustees, but unquestionably if the movement is to be placed on a permanent footing, it is desirable that these examinations should be under the control and authority of the State.

(5) *Bifurcation of studies.*—The Government of India decided that the bifurcation of studies should be begun after the Middle School examination, but hitherto the department has done nothing in this direction. Since, however, the close of the year, one or two special classes have been recognized by the department and, as elsewhere stated, a scheme for the institution of a final examination as recommended by the Education Commission has been approved by Government and its details are now being elaborated by a committee especially appointed by the Government for the purpose.

(6) *Scholarships.*—The further revision of scholarship rules has not as yet been considered as the operation of the institution of scholarship grants under chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code is awaited and as the funds at the disposal of the department do not allow of any increase in the present assignment by Government to this item. It is, however, observed that the rules now embodied in the Code were framed with the special object of giving effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission in the matter, and that therefore there seems to be no ground for making further changes, except so far as the encouragement afforded to technical education by this means is concerned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. B. GRIGG,

Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 30th September 1887.

GENERAL TABLES.

(1.)—Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars

Area and population.			University education.			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
139,191						
			Institutions	for males ...	31	4
				for females ...	...	...
				Total ...	31	4
	Towns ... 186	Males ... 15,278,232				
	Villages ... 52,462	Females ... 15,590,272				
	Total ... 52,648	Total ... 30,868,504	Scholars	Males ...	2,979	339
				Females ...	...	5
			Total ...	2,979	344	

in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1886-87.

Public institutions.					Private institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
554	13,358	45	22	14,014	69	1,719	15,802	Institutions to number of towns and villages. { 30'01
193	707	12	3	915	...	...	915	
747	14,065	57	25	14,929	69	1,719	16,717	31'75
52,788	334,738	1,104	1,506	393,454	3,294	27,057	423,805	{ Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 18'49
14,068	50,150	324	88	64,635	22	480	65,137	
66,856	384,888	1,428	1,594	458,089	3,316	27,537	483,942	10'56

(2.)—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							
University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1							
1. Institutions { for males ... { for females ...		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...		4,72,526	69,569	12,56,688	11,41,081	1,07,263	32,43,455
		...	...	2,99,802	1,62,184	40,101	5,04,268
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.		15'72	2'41	15,56,470	13,03,265	1,47,364	37,47,721
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.		...	...	22'26	9'38	4'63	62'28
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		...	...	8'96	62'82	8'09	83'96
(d) Percentages of Total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction.		10'35	1'52	33'79	40'15	1'66	91'96
3. Annual average cost of educating each pupil in—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Departmental institutions.		185 13 2	103 5 9	14 12 11	6 5 1	244 3 1	44 7 3
(Cost to Local and Municipal Funds)		...	...	...	...	2 12 10	3 14 4
Total cost ...		248 13 10	221 8 11	26 2 9	6 8 5	247 8 1	65 6 6
Local Fund schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues		...	...	1 14 6	0 6 2	21 9 6	1 0 8
{ Cost to Local Funds ...		...	...	5 7 5	4 8 8	53 4 0	5 10 11
Total cost ...		...	...	17 0 1	6 2 6	78 7 0	9 8 3
Municipal schools ... { Cost to Provincial Revenues		79 14 3	...	3 3 0	0 2 0	...	1 12 10
{ Cost to Municipal Funds ...		...	...	5 6 9	4 8 4	...	4 12 0
Total cost ...		91 3 7	...	24 10 7	5 13 2	4 10 5	14 3 0
Aided institutions... { Cost to Provincial Revenues		36 4 6	...	4 5 6	0 6 2	38 2 0	1 4 8
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds		...	...	1 0 7	1 1 4	0 4 2	1 1 1
Total cost ...		154 10 9	...	23 7 5	3 10 5	118 8 7	7 14 4
Unaided institutions		170 1 0	...	19 0 11	1 15 2	83 4 5	3 7 1
All institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues		83 5 1	103 5 9	4 10 2	0 6 5	44 4 11	67 10 5
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds		...	...	1 9 11	1 2 3	33 13 3	22 15 6
Total cost ...		185 9 6	221 8 11	24 0 4	3 7 6	104 9 5	126 4 8

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,30,428	39,973	3,37,759	29,817	1,97,744	6,055	73,053	8,14,829	45,62,550
1,30,428	39,973	3,37,759	29,817	1,97,744	6,055	73,053	8,14,829	45,62,550
...	2'06	20'26	1'50	8'93	45	3'62	37'72	...
...	...	10'25	01	2'39	...	2'89	16'04	...
...	...	4'55	...	3'41	...	08	8'04	...
2'88	88	7'40	65	4'34	13	1'60	17'86	...

(3).—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.											
	Under public management.								Under private			
	Maintained by the department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Aided by the department or by Local Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University education.	7	919	892	758	1	36	36	33	19	1,753	1,506	1,340
Arts colleges—English	1	182	161	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of professional training—Law	1	138	129	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	17	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	1,263	1,146	1,037	1	36	36	33	19	1,753	1,506	1,340
School education, general.	9	1,084	1,050	980	138	11,071	11,152	9,371	274	30,866	29,893	25,550
Secondary schools—For boys {English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls {English	1	181	174	133	1	68	72	64	103	6,317	5,991	4,996
Vernacular	19	1,584	1,469	1,116	1	59	88	50	48	4,217	4,158	3,107
Total	29	2,649	2,693	2,179	138	11,198	11,312	9,485	472	44,439	42,977	35,925
Primary schools—For boys	57	1,950	1,829	1,234	1,213	38,295	38,666	32,178	7,232	213,815	206,894	166,444
For girls	38	2,108	2,094	1,569	1,213	38,295	38,666	32,178	7,232	213,815	206,894	166,444
Total	95	4,058	3,923	2,803	1,250	40,198	40,541	33,440	7,694	230,562	225,825	178,710
School education, special.	3	67	61	56	34	800	819	734	5	193	186	164
Schools for special instruction—Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of art	1	265	205	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	162	140	147	2	42	42	26	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	1	164	154	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	861	774	659	38	914	926	806	27	1,180	1,212	981
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.	146	9,081	8,536	6,678	1,424	52,346	52,815	43,775	8,212	277,924	271,520	216,956
Private institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Advanced teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary teaching a vernacular only or mainly—For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	146	9,081	8,536	6,678	1,424	52,346	52,815	43,775	8,212	277,924	271,520	216,956

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

management.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							Remarks.	
Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Others.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.									Brahmans.	Vaisiyas and Sudras.	Other Hindus.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23a	23b	23c	23d	23e	23f	23g	24	
4	271	172	155	31	2,979	2,975	790	2,206	29	216	50	1,993	609	19	3	5 girls.	
...	...	...	...	1	182	...	...	...	7	6	4	121	44	...	2		
...	...	...	...	1	138	...	...	...	49	26	...	24	37	...	7		
...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	3	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	
4	271	172	155	35	3,323	2,982	790	2,213	87	248	54	2,156	754	19	5	808 girls. 333 girls. 59 boys. 585 boys.	
91	7,225	6,695	5,655	507	50,246	44,733	4,899	45,605	2,673	5,191	3,264	18,182	19,439	1,277	220		
...	...	...	...	47	3,039	...	...	3,039	...	94	74	127	2,729	14	1		
9	424	424	364	114	6,990	5,425	81	4,293	2,916	2,447	12	174	1,351	74	16		
11	721	699	547	79	6,581	...	...	6,601	4	1,831	100	670	3,846	115	15	...	
111	8,370	7,818	6,568	747	66,856	50,162	4,980	59,538	5,593	9,563	3,450	19,153	27,365	1,480	252	24,589 girls, 686 boys.	
4,856	1,04,581	1,00,305	84,702	13,358	358,641	21,554	15,027	359,576	613	23,284	35,835	41,796	230,567	26,314	232		
170	5,499	5,176	3,952	707	26,247	811	400	25,865	395	4,666	1,602	4,307	13,904	1,319	54		
5,036	110,080	105,481	88,654	14,065	384,888	22,365	15,427	385,441	1,008	27,950	37,437	46,103	244,471	27,633	286		
3	44	47	38	45	1,104	138	43	1,101	...	276	80	362	844	41	1	34 girls. 15 girls.	
...	...	...	...	12	324	160	...	310	...	265	14	1	20	9	...		
...	...	...	...	1	265	...	...	...	...	18	11	4	161	2	2		
...	...	...	...	4	204	...	...	...	...	36	52	15	16	75	1		
...	...	...	...	1	164	...	...	...	...	22	12	2	67	59	1	...	
3	23	22	22	18	692	...	...	...	...	54	208	220	2	176	31	1	39 girls.
...	...	...	...	3	269	...	...	...	...	82	10	2	68	103	1	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	67	69	60	82	3,022	298	43	1,411	276	841	344	520	938	86	17	...	
5,147	118,788	113,540	95,435	14,929	458,089	75,807	21,240	448,603	6,964	38,602	41,285	67,932	273,628	29,218	560	393,454 boys and 64,635 girls.	
...	...	...	...	6	174	...	142	64	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	22 girls.	
...	...	...	...	29	374	...	374	50	...	...	...	...	334	39	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1,719	27,537	37	767	27,088	...	254	2,169	1,915	22,416	771	12		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 girls.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,351 boys, and 502 girls.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5,147	118,788	113,540	95,435	16,717	488,942	78,514	22,875	478,240	6,966	38,985	43,715	71,667	287,009	30,028	572	423,905 boys, and 65,137 girls.	

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

[illegible]

(7).—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

(7).—Return showing the distribution of Local Funds and Grants for Public Instruction.																			
Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.												Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.						
	In institutions maintained by District Boards.												In institutions maintained by Municipalities						
	Total.												Total District Board expenditure on public instruction.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Private persons or associations.	Municipal Boards.	The department.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arts Colleges—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. ...	1	36	36	33
Secondary schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... { Vernacular	103	6,903	7,021	5,851	13,439	38,852	774	65,772	1	1,232	1,20,140	...	235	7,339	46,423	29	3,908	3,840	3,261
For girls ... { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	104	6,962	7,109	5,901	13,543	38,852	774	65,772	1	1,235	1,20,897	...	235	10,749	46,836	29	3,908	3,840	3,261
Primary schools—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ...	1,133	84,887	84,564	28,849	12,978	1,56,010	197	41,337	4	1,235	2,12,011	...	40	1,87,985	8,44,035	81	3,928	4,102	3,329
For girls ...	24	861	797	632	567	4,644	...	292	118	...	5,621	...	...	366	5,010	13	1,042	1,078	689
Total ...	1,156	85,748	85,361	29,481	13,545	1,60,654	197	41,879	122	1,235	2,17,632	...	40	1,88,351	8,49,045	94	4,970	5,180	3,998
Schools for special instruction—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	34	800	819	734	17,334	41,591	2,498	...	...	514	62,337	322	...	...	42,313	...	...	...	...
Do. do. for mistresses	1	24	19	15	760	2,634	...	...	...	5,602	8,204	20,664	...	...	22,796	1	48	46	33
Medical schools	2	42	42	28	...	2,132	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	46	33
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	46	33
Total ...	37	866	880	775	18,094	46,757	2,968	...	...	6,116	73,935	20,966	...	...	67,743	1	48	46	33
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,968	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in { Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,061	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,046	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,138	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,297	43,056	43,360	36,137	47,117	2,62,397	3,939	1,07,651	123	11,075	4,32,302	20,966	275	1,99,100	5,55,762	125	8,962	9,102	7,295

* Exclusive of Rs. 761 paid to schools returned as "Private schools."

(7).—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1886-87—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction—continued.															Remarks.
	In institutions maintained by Municipalities—cont.										In institutions maintained by					
	In institutions maintained by Municipalities—cont.										In institutions maintained by					
	In institutions maintained by Municipalities—cont.										In institutions maintained by					
	In institutions maintained by Municipalities—cont.										In institutions maintained by					
	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	The District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.				
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Arts Colleges—English	Rs. 2,876	Rs. —1,286	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,678	Rs. 16	Rs. ...	Rs. 8,294	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. —1,286	Rs. —1,286				
Secondary schools—English	12,241	20,811	235	60,878	105	402	94,672	...	774	32,768	64,353	1,00,779				
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	5,723				
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	435				
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	172				
Total	12,241	20,811	235	60,878	105	402	94,672	...	774	33,688	55,273	1,05,109				
Primary schools—	132	18,766	40	6,079	...	1	25,018	...	197	55,203	74,168	4,18,201				
For boys	508	4,646	...	...	...	...	5,154	...	...	1,634	6,230	11,240				
For girls	640	23,412	40	6,079	...	1	30,172	...	197	56,787	80,396	4,29,441				
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Schools for special instruction—	658	116	...	...	...	...	774	...	2,498	106	2,720	45,033				
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,634				
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,550				
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553				
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total	668	316	...	...	...	14	988	12,284	2,963	469	16,027	85,776				
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,404				
Scholarships held in { Secondary schools	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Miscellaneous	1,428	5,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total	1,488	5,297	...	...	...	...	6,785	...	...	293	13,150	1,02,288				
Grand Total	17,993	48,550	...	275	86,635	121	1,36,901	12,284	3,939	91,317	1,63,660	7,19,322				

(8.)—Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1886-87.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Russellkonda Literary Improvement Society.	To improve knowledge of English and Vernacular by reading newspapers and delivering essays.	...	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	14	...	...	14	Not registered.	18th July 1883.
Berhampore Association	Social, intellectual and political advancement.	...	...	276 0 0	...	276 0 0	av. 140	...	...	av. 40	Do.	Revived Aug. 1880.
Parlakimedi Utkala Hitheistini Samaj.	To improve the state of the Uriyas.	...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	16	9	25	25	Do.	June 1885.
Parlakimedi Zemindari High School, Boys' Association.	Mutual improvement	...	...	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	40	40	Do.	20th July 1886.
Chicacole Newspaper Club.	Mutual improvement and news of other parts.	...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do.	June 1884.
Palkonda Anglo-Vernacular Reading Room.	Mental and physical improvement.	...	...	170 0 0	...	170 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do.	March 1882.
Vizianagrum Maharajah's College Students' Association.	Literary	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	...	260	260	Do.	1879.
Vizianagrum Indian Association.	Literary, social and political.	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1884.
Vizianagrum, the Vidyabivardhani Sabha.	(1) to afford a place of resort for acquiring political and social instructions and to encourage elementary education; (2) to promote cordiality and good feeling between Mussalmans and Hindus; (3) to diffuse useful knowledge among the people by the delivering of occasional lectures; (4) to act as a medium when necessary between the rulers and the ruled; and (5) to obtain useful instruction on important matters.	...	120 0 0	150 0 0	...	270 0 0	35	...	10	45	Do.	1883.
The Bimlipatam Eloquence Society.	To practice eloquence	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	10	Do.	1st Nov. 1886.
The Bimlipatam Hindu Debating Union.	To promote religious, political and social condition of Hindus.	...	...	156 0 0	...	156 0 0	48	...	...	48	Do.	1st Aug. 1882.
Vizagapatam Hindu Reading Room.	(1) to provide a library; (2) to provide newspapers and periodicals; (3) to deliver lectures; and (4) to afford innocent amusements, such as billiard and chess.	...	...	515 0 0	...	515 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do.	1860.
The Vizagapatam Athenaeum.	Delivering periodical lectures.	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	March 1887.
The Anapalle Club	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	8th Sept. 1885.
Yellamanchili Union Society.	Religious, social and political instruction.	...	...	8 8 0	...	8 8 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	Oct. 1886.
Students' Club and Reading Room attached to the Municipal High School, Bellary.	To promote a taste for reading and to enable the pupils of the two highest classes to write and discuss on subjects within their grasp.	...	32 5 6	...	...	32 5 6	35	...	...	35	Do.	March 1886.
Bellary Municipal High School, Moral Institution.	Fortnightly preaching after school time.	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	Do.	Jan. 1887.
Alur Reading Room	Learning general news	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	Jan. 1887.
Hospet do.	Mutual improvement	...	...	385 0 0	...	385 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do.	1st June 1880.
Anantapur Union	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of the members.	...	...	308 12 0	...	308 12 0	55	...	...	55	Do.	1885.
Gooty Theosophical Society.	Religious, scientific and philosophic study.	...	...	7 8 0	...	7 8 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	Dec. 1883.
Gooty Literary Society	Newspaper reading for mutual improvement.	...	...	7 0 0	...	7 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	Dec. 1882.
Tadpatri Reading Room	To read newspapers	...	...	12 4 0	...	12 4 0	31	...	...	31	Do.	1st Oct. 1886.
Penukonda Newspaper Club.	Mental and physical improvement.	...	...	288 0 0	...	288 0 0	33	...	...	33	Do.	1883.
Penukonda Telugu Newspaper Club.	Mutual improvement and diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	36	...	...	36	Do.	Sept. 1886.
Hindupur English Reading Room.	Mutual improvement	...	...	39 0 0	...	39 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do.	17th Oct. 1886.
Hindupur Vernacular Reading Room.	Do. do.	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	17th Oct. 1886.
Cuddapah Literary Association.	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	392 12 0	...	392 12 0	72	...	...	72	Do.	15th July 1882.
Jammalamadugu Jubilee Club.	Improvement of social education.	...	...	98 0 0	...	98 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do.	1881.
Proddatur Reading Club	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	171 8 0	...	171 8 0	24	...	...	24	Do.	20th Oct. 1884.

(8.)—Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1886-87—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Madanapalle American Mission Free Reading Room.	Literary and religious	Rs. 160 8 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. ...	160 8 0	4,000	...	800	4,800	Not registered.	1870.
Vayalpad American Mission Reading Room.	Do. do.	86 8 0	50 8 0	...	...	137 0 0	5,664	...	...	5,664	Do.	June 1886.
Madanapalle Literary Union.	Mental improvement	50 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	60 0 0	2,000	...	...	2,000	Do.	1st Jan. 1885.
Pattikonda Literary Society.	Development of literary faculties.	...	51 14 0	...	...	51 14 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	1882.
Reading and Recreation Society (known as Hindu and Muhammadan Association, Kurnool).	Intellectual and social improvement.	...	300 0 0 per annum.	...	...	300 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	Nov. 1885.
Nandyal Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	Moral and mental improvement of the members.	100 0 0	62 15 3	...	...	162 15 3	27	...	...	27	Do.	1885.
Triplicane Literary Society	Mental, moral and physical improvement of all connected with it and political improvement of the people of India.	...	450 0 0	...	...	450 0 0	72	...	...	72	Do.	1868.
Tiruvetwarenpet Literary Society and Reading Room.	Essay reading, discussion and paper reading.	...	180 0 0	...	...	180 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1881.
Chintadripett Christian Association.	Mutual improvement of the members and the diffusion of useful knowledge based upon Christian principles among educated Hindus and Muhammadans by means of lectures, discussions, publications, library, &c.	...	276 9 8	...	...	276 9 8	26	2	...	28	Do.	1881.
The Hindu Excelsior Reading Room.	Intellectual, moral and physical improvement of the members, and the consideration of social and political questions concerning India.	...	420 0 0	...	...	420 0 0	85	...	...	85	Do.	1882.
Nungambakam Reading Room and Ripon's Library.	Social, intellectual and moral improvement and maintenance of a library.	...	91 6 0	...	...	91 6 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	1882 and 1886.
City Union	Instruction and games.	...	270 0 0	...	...	270 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1883.
The Royapettah Reading Room.	Study of light literature.	...	30 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	1886.
The Madras Debating Society (attached to the Christian College).	Literary and philosophical composition and debate.	...	50 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	45	...	...	45	Do.	1887.
Madras Christian College Literary Society.	Mutual improvement	...	13 3 0	...	...	13 3 0	31	...	...	31	Do.	1887.
Madras Christian College Philosophical Association.	Mutual improvement in philosophical knowledge and culture.	...	1 3 0	...	...	1 3 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	1887.
The Madras Christian College Senior Dramatic Society.	(1) to learn the art of public speaking and (2) to study and appreciate Shakespeare as a means to the attainment of the former; the plays of Shakespeare are enacted as often as it is possible.	...	145 0 0	...	...	145 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	Sept. 1885.
The Mylapur Athenaeum	(1) subscribing for newspapers, periodical journals, &c., (2) discussing the important subjects of the day.	...	45 0 0	...	...	45 0 0	51	...	...	51	Do.	Oct. 1884.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society.	To read essays to hold debates and have lectures delivered.	...	20 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	April 1880.
Pachaiyappa's Reading Room.	To provide periodical journals and have papers for masters and students.	...	105 0 0	...	...	105 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	Feb. 1886.
Salem Literary Society	Intellectual, social, physical and mutual improvement.	...	366 8 0	...	...	366 8 0	37	...	5	42	Do.	35 years ago.
Tirupattur Reading Room	Do. do.	...	269 2 0	...	...	269 2 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1st Jan. 1878.
Salem London Mission Reading Room.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Do.	1888.
S.P.G. Religious Reading Room.	Literary improvement	...	88 12 0	...	...	88 12 0	16	...	10	27	Do.	1885.
London Mission Free Reading Room.	To impart religious and moral instruction.	...	94 0 0	...	...	94 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1885.
Remount Depot Library	Do. do.	...	89 0 0	...	...	89 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1882.
Bayvillapattam Reading Room.	Literary improvement	...	42 0 0	...	...	42 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1885.
Trichonopoly Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute.	Mental improvement	...	120 0 0	...	...	120 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	June 1882.
Kamakal Literary Institute.	Do. do.	...	57 8 0	...	...	57 8 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	Jan. 1877.

(8.)—Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1886-87—continued.

Literary Societies for the year 1886-87—continued.																		
Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.						
		From Government.	From endowments.		From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.			Total.					
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.						
Cuddalore Union Club	Intellectual advancement and social well-being of the members.	...	330	0	0	900	0	0	600	1,830	0	0	109	...	109	Not registered.	March 1884.	
Cuddalore Reading Club	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	...	3	0	0	6	...	6	Do.	About 1864.	
Cuddalore Young Men's Literary Club.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	...	18	0	0	10	...	17	Do.	11th Mar. 1886.	
Cuddalore South Indian Railway Reading Room.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	162	0	0	...	162	0	0	20	...	20	Do.	1884.	
Tirupapuliyur Literary Association.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	5	12	0	...	10	0	0	23	...	7	Do.	15th June 1886.	
Bandipalayam Sudesa Vardamana Suguna Sambashani Sabha.	Mental and social improvement.	...	4	4	0	15	4	0	...	15	4	0	22	...	22	Do.	13th Dec. 1885.	
Thondamanatham Hindu Potujana Anukula Virthamana Sabha.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	12	0	0	25	...	25	Do.	Sept. 1886.	
Chidambaram Reading Room.	Mental improvement	...	...	...	...	122	0	0	...	122	0	0	23	...	23	Do.	1884.	
Tirukoilur Literary Society.	Intellectual and social improvement.	...	...	...	...	148	0	0	...	148	0	0	36	...	36	Do.	Sept. 1885.	
Chithilingamada's Reading Room.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	12	0	0	18	...	20	Do.	Jan. 1887.	
Walajapet Hindu Brethren Association and Reading Room.	Intellectual, social mutual and general improvement.	...	...	...	...	126	0	0	...	126	0	0	53	...	53	Do.	11th Dec. 1885.	
Arkonam Railway Reading Room.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	234	0	0	...	234	0	0	18	...	18	Do.	1869.	
Chittoor Mission Reading Room.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	59	0	0	...	59	0	0	...	...	8,940	Do.	1882.	
Chittoor Hindu Association.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	9	0	0	...	9	0	0	...	...	9,861	Do.	1884.	
Walaja Mission Reading Room.	Do. do.	...	250	0	0	...	...	...	250	0	0	...	50	...	50	Do.	May 1883.	
Kauveripak Vidya-Shekara Sabha.	Do. do.	...	6	0	0	65	0	0	...	71	0	0	21	...	21	Do.	12th March 1886.	
Kauveripak Agila-Gnana Mano Ramaja Sabha.	Mutual and social improvement.	...	...	...	...	43	0	0	...	43	0	0	138	...	138	Do.	1st Oct. 1886.	
Arni Reading Room	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	50	0	0	18	...	18	Do.	1st Jan. 1886.	
Wandiwash Reading Room.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	...	5	0	0	29	...	29	Do.	1st March 1887.	
Trivetre do.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	60	0	0	60	...	60	Do.	July 1884.	
Arcoot do.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	258	0	0	...	258	0	0	16,822	...	16,822	Do.	1872.	
Vellore American Mission Reading Room.	Mental and moral culture.	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	...	18	0	0	19	...	19	Do.	4th Feb. 1886.	
Pungaur Young Men's Literary Association.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	17	0	0	...	17	0	0	...	...	30	Do.	4th Feb. 1886.	
Pungaur Student's Association.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	13	0	0	...	13	0	0	30	...	30	Do.	1st Feb. 1887.	
Patukota Reading Room	Improvement of its members by reading the leading newspapers both in English and Vernacular and by holding meetings to discuss on social, scientific and literary topics of the day.	...	...	...	...	79	7	0	...	79	7	0	21	1	...	22	Do.	5th Feb. 1882.
Mannargudi Reading Room.	Improvement of its members and through them of the general public by the reading of newspapers and books and by delivering lectures.	...	...	...	...	80	0	0	...	94	0	0	40	...	50	90	Do.	26th Dec. 1885.
Mannargudi Sanmargha Sabai.	To keep universal brotherhood, to improve the moral tone of the rising generation, and to improve the knowledge of its members in the English language.	...	...	...	...	800	0	0	...	300	0	0	22	...	22	Do.	Dec. 1871.	
Negapatam Reading Room.	Literary, social and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	204	12	0	...	95	12	0	22	...	22	Do.	Feb. 1883.	
Tiruvallur Reading Room	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	171	8	0	...	171	8	0	18	1	...	19	Do.	1879.
Tranquebar Reading Room and Library.	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	...	...	66	8	0	...	66	8	0	80	...	80	Do.	Sept. 1885.	
Tinnevely Agricultural Association.	Improvement of agriculture in the district.	...	...	...	...	225	12	0	...	225	12	0	38	...	38	Do.	Dec. 1881.	
Coimbatore Literary Institution.	Promotion of intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	...	...	151	14	0	...	151	14	0	65	...	65	Registered.	26th July 1884.	
Coimbatore Students' Literary Association.	Promotion of intellectual and physical improvement.	...	...	...	...	53	6	0	...	53	6	0	43	...	43	Not registered.	11th Nov. 1883.	
Dharma Rakshani Sabha	To improve each other morally, socially and intellectually.	...	...	...	...	36	10	0	...	36	10	0	7	...	7	Do.	23rd July 1882.	
Gobiohettipalayam Reading Room.	Literary improvement	...	...	...	...	219	0	0	...	219	0	0	56	...	56	Do.	1st May 1880.	
Erode Reading Room	Mutual improvement	...	...	...	...	160	0	0	...	160	0	0	32	...	32	Do.	May 1882.	
Jubilee Union Club (late Town Hall Reading Room).	General improvement	...	...	...	...	517	10	0	...	517	10	0	50	...	50	Do.	1881.	
The Srirangam Club	Intellectual, social and moral improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(8.)—Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1886-87—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income.					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Kulitalai Club	Intellectual, social and moral improvement.	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	34	...	...	34	Not registered.	1st Feb. 1886.
The Nilgiri Library	Maintenance of library reading and lecture room, writing room and museum.	...	...	6,838 0 0	...	6,838 0 0	Not available.				Registered.	1859.
Tiruvengod Reading Club	To meet together and read newspaper.	...	...	220 0 0	...	220 0 0	12	...	...	12	Not registered.	1885.
Tellicherry Catholic Reading Association.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do.	Jan. 1884.
Calicut, The Town Reading Room.	General improvement	...	...	223 0 0	...	223 0 0	29	...	...	29	Do.	1st June 1883.
Calicut Christian Reading Club.	Circulation of Christian publications.	...	...	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do.	1884.
Chalappam Reading Room.	Newspaper reading	...	...	86 0 0	...	86 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1st July 1886.
Palghat Reading Club.	Do. do.	...	...	198 0 0	...	198 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do.	1867.
Manjeri do.	Do. do.	...	...	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	11	...	...	11	Not registered.	Sept. 1886.
Ponnani Hidayathul Ikhan.	Intellectual, social and political improvement of the Mappilas.	...	...	237 0 0	...	237 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do.	30th Nov. 1886.
Udamalpet Ripon Memorial Society.	Improvement of mental, intellectual and social knowledge, &c.	...	...	171 0 0	...	171 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1884.
Pollachi Reading Club	Do. do.	...	...	94 0 0	...	94 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	2nd July 1886.
Karur do.	Do. do.	...	...	58 0 0	...	58 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do.	Sept. 1882.
Innespeta - Rajahmundry Literary and Debating Society.	Political and social reforms.	...	...	13 0 0	...	13 0 0	24	...	2	26	Do.	1874.
Narsapur School, Students' Club.	Mental improvement	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	56	Do.	1885.
Bezwada Vijayanada Sabah.	Social, moral, literary and political improvement of the public.	...	...	78 0 0	...	78 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	15th Aug. 1886.
Bezwada Vijayanada Literary Society.	Literary improvement of the members.	...	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	...	25	25	Do.	May 1886.
Kollare Srividwan Manoranjan Sabha.	To improve the condition of the Sanscrit literature, Hindu religion and the social status of the people.	...	...	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	13	600	200	813	Do.	8th Jan. 1886.
Guntur Free Reading Room.	Diffusion of religious, moral and scientific intelligence.	...	...	384 0 0	...	384 0 0	20	6	40	66	Do.	1879.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

[3]

[illegible]

[11]

Kandakur Kavali	do.	do.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521
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[12]

[illegible]

No. 9.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year 1886-87*—continued.

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No. 2.—Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year 1886-87—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.					Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Distribution of scholars according to wealth.				Occupation of parents.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		In High department.	In Middle department.	In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.			Hindus.					Others.	Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).	Poorer classes (drawing an annual income of less than Rs. 200).	Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
									Brahmans.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Pariahs.	7a													7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	4
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

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* Includes Rs. 706, special grants, for furniture, &c.

No. 3.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year 1886-87*—continued.

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Coimbatore.	AIDED.																													
	Karur Wesleyan Mission Results Girls' School ...																													
	Kaniyur Results Girls' School ...																													
Malabar.	GOVERNMENT.																													
	Cannanore (Kannattur) Girls' School ...																													
	AIDED.																													
Godavari.	Chombala Basel Mission Boarding School ...																													
	Total for the District ...																													
	AIDED.																													
Kistna.	Englishpalem Results Middle School (for Muhammedans) ...																													
	Balamunipeta do. ...																													
	Javarapeta do. ...																													
Kistna.	Chilakalapudi do. ...																													
	Boarding Middle School, Guntur Municipality ...																													
	Siddipeta Agraharam Caste Girls' Middle School ...																													
Kistna.	Old Guntur Caste Girls' Middle School ...																													
	Bamachandrapuram Agraharam Hindu Caste Girls' School ...																													
	Frangipuran Results Middle School ...																													
Kistna.	Total ...																													
	UNAIDED.																													
	Miss Brandon's Middle School, Javarapeta ...																													
Kistna.	Boarding Girls' School, Guntur Municipality ...																													
	Total ...																													
	Total for the District ...																													
Kistna.	Total Government Schools ...																													
	Total Board Schools ...																													
	Total Unaided Schools ...																													
Kistna.	Total Vernacular Schools ...																													
	Grand Total Secondary Schools for Girls ...																													
	Total ...																													

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No. 5.—*Return of Primary Schools for Girls for the official year 1886-87.*

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No. 5.—Return of Primary Schools for Girls for the official year 1886-87—continued.

No. 5.—Return of Primary Schools for the year 1904.																									
District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning										Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.				Expenditure.							
		Vernacular.									Small-pox marked or not.	Small-pox marked only.	European Staff.	Teachers holding Normal and Ord. nary Certificates.	Teachers holding General Instructional Certificates.	Unpassed men.	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.		
		English.	Arabic.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Urdu.	Tulu.															
Ganjam.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visnupatanam.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chingleput.	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 5.—Return of Primary Schools for Girls for the official year 1886-87—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.			Average daily attendance.			Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Distribution of scholars according to wealth.						Occupation of parents.					
		Number on rolls on 31st March.			Average daily attendance.			Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.										Distribution of scholars according to wealth.						Occupation of parents.					
		In Upper Primary	In Lower Primary	Total				Europeans and	Native Christians.	Muslimans.	Brahmans.	Vaisyas.	Budras.	Others including Parayyas.	Others.	Richer classes (draw- ing an annual in- come of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	Middle classes (draw- ing an annual in- come of Rs. 200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).	Poorer classes (draw- ing an annual in- come of less than Rs. 200).	Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.			
Gode- vari.	Government	1	43	44	28	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board	18	614	632	38	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	18	530	548	38	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	9	17	26	555	555	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	46	1,760	1,806	1,874	1,874	1,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna.	Government	3	134	137	124	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board	24	879	903	827	827	827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	21	8	29	630	630	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	8	681	689	575	575	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	46	1,644	1,690	1,673	1,673	1,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for Girls	Total Govt. Schools	38	2,011	2,049	1,560	1,560	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Board Schools	37	78	115	1,875	1,875	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Aided Schools	462	16,811	17,273	15,931	15,931	15,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Unaided Schools	170	179	349	5,176	5,176	5,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	707	1,860	24,967	26,247	26,247	26,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 5.—Return of Primary Schools for Girls for the official year 1886-87—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning										Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.				Expenditure.					
		Number of scholars on 31st March learning										Vaccinated (whether or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Teachers holding Normal and Ord- inary Certificates.	Teachers holding General Educa- tional Certificates.	Unpassed men.	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		English.	Arabic.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Urdu.	Tulu.													
Gode- vari.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for Girls	Total Govt. Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Board Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Aided Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Unaided Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes special grants amounting to Rs. 302.

[illegible]

F.—SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.													
GOVERNMENT.													
Chingleput	College of Agriculture	65	28	2	1	4	37,599	2,832	40,331				
G.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.													
BOAED.													
Tanjore	Nagapattam Victoria Municipal Industrial School	26	18	...	...	4	200	14	214				
AIDED.													
Madras	Madras Industrial School	87	11	3	...	1	2,375	1,024	4,078	679	...	...	...
Chingleput	Arjunam Muteed-Ali Islam's Technical and Educational School	93	75	1	2	...	17	2,082	9,670	2,502	...	...	...
	Wallasabad F.C.M. Industrial School	18	10	...	...	1	110	6,086	113	...	...	...	...
	Bannad S.P.G. Boys' do.	40	5	2	...	...	629	2,833	3,462	...	...	...	...
	Do. do.	5	2	...	...	...	29	40	69	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul Industrial School	76	17	...	1	3	113	241	493	...	...	...	...
	Metripatti do.	58	6	...	1	2	...	...	160	...	...	...	...
	Nazareth S.P.G. Boys' Industrial School	62	12	...	1	4	...	...	285	...	...	...	...
	S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School	57	1	...	1	1	425	5,493	5,923	...	...	...	...
	Masilpattanam C.M.S. Industrial School	27	3	...	2	...	478	1,344	2,121	...	...	...	...
	Total	478	143	6	8	11	6,299	15,910	26,492	746	3,184	...	...
Tanjore	Erakatancheri Industrial School	9	1	1	...	...	1	1,800	1,800	...	...	...	...
Kistna	Guntur Industrial Practising School	5	...	...	...	1	...	1,200	1,200	...	...	...	...
	Do. do. Book-binding School	8	...	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	...
	Total	22	1	1	...	1	2	3,366	3,366	...	...	...	...
	Total Industrial Schools	526	162	7	8	13	46	6,299	19,280	746	3,184	19,280	30,012
H—OTHER SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.													
GOVERNMENT.													
Madras	Ordnance Artificers' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.													
	Chengalvaraya Naick's Commercial School	70	42	...	...	1	4	383	2,044	719	...	...	3,146
	Total other Special and Technical Schools	70	42	...	...	1	4	4,023	2,044	719	...	...	6,786
	Total Normal and Special Schools	2,072	768	37	115	72	76	1,68,885	11,423	14,023	16,027	67,899	3,45,999

APPENDIX.

I.—Statement showing the percentage of pupils to school-going age population in 1886-87.

Districts.	Europeans and Eurasians.						Native Christians.						Muhammadans.					
	Number of pupils of school-going age.		Number of pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to school-age population.		Number of pupils of school-going age.		Number of pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to school-age population.		Number of pupils of school-going age.		Number of pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to school-age population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ganjam	31	21	11	10	36.5	47.6	93	88	90	82	97.8	89.09	450	461	272	46	60.4	10
Vizagapatam	47	38	130	123	277.02	323.7	201	226	86	26	42.8	11.5	1,518	1,542	617	69	40.6	4.5
Godavari	60	39	43	60	80	176.9	243	241	187	189	77	70.1	2,844	2,975	1,716	369	60.3	12.4
Kistna	13	7	28	8	233.3	11.4	2,760	2,651	1,924	942	69.7	35.5	6,580	6,405	1,840	455	27.9	7.005
Bellary	74	27	101	133	136.5	462.6	310	338	167	97	53.9	28.7	8,553	7,947	1,270	25	1.5	.3
Anantapur	27	18	11	20	24.3	74.07	466	405	383	210	84	51.9	7,608	7,065	1,578	24	20.7	.3
Cuddapah	27	11	11	...	40.7	...	868	839	638	254	73.5	26.7	6,267	6,017	1,227	17	96.2	.3
Kurnool	8	6	11	...	137.5	...	1,564	1,503	462	265	51.5	17.6	4,674	4,528	868	92	18.4	2.03
Nellore	26	26	10	10	38.5	38.5	1,662	1,603	1,796	1,350	108.06	70.9	3,680	3,885	1,605	208	43.8	5.2
Madras	1,215	1,164	1,969	1,769	164.5	184.6	1,962	1,903	1,796	1,350	108.06	70.9	3,680	3,885	1,605	208	43.8	5.2
Chingleput	231	197	227	40	98.3	20.3	1,046	1,040	526	268	50.2	20	1,906	1,849	507	81	26.6	1.6
South Arcot	43	31	32	24	74.4	77.4	2,895	2,971	809	222	27.9	7.5	3,594	3,650	1,046	110	29.2	3.01
North Arcot	44	40	50	24	113.6	60	670	749	462	163	71.9	21.1	6,092	6,273	1,463	126	24.5	2.006
Salern	50	43	53	44	106	102.3	1,116	1,275	268	169	23.1	15.6	3,780	3,883	1,052	63	45.2	1.4
Tanjore	69	58	75	68	108.7	117.2	5,621	5,661	1,646	870	26.3	14.5	7,378	9,431	2,377	128	32.2	1.4
Madura	53	30	31	13	58.5	43.3	5,963	6,669	2,545	567	43.5	35.1	9,436	11,706	3,100	32	33.9	.3
Tinnevely	56	47	25	2	44.6	4.3	10,243	10,795	8,491	4,326	32.9	44.7	6,039	7,427	1,969	82	28.1	1.1
Trichinopoly	46	36	104	85	226.09	236.1	4,376	4,768	1,556	718	35.6	15.09	2,535	2,580	851	5	33.6	.2
Coimbatore	40	33	79	110	161.2	360.6	929	963	436	302	46.9	30.6	2,732	2,946	1,604	35	58.6	1.2
Nilgiri	246	153	372	209	150	132.9	438	429	251	146	57.3	34.03	340	189	103	6	30.3	2.6
Malabar	354	128	333	355	96.7	277.3	2,971	3,046	1,261	676	42.4	22.2	49,143	48,687	12,745	2,160	25.9	4.5
South Canara	23	15	32	40	145.4	296.6	4,386	4,369	1,966	725	46.8	16.6	7,130	6,918	715	...	10.03	...
Total	2,745	2,166	3,790	3,166	137.7	147.1	46,791	51,254	26,024	12,961	53.3	25.2	142,249	146,444	39,563	4,122	27.8	2.8

V.—Statement showing statistics of schools and pupils presented and passed under the first five results standards.

V.—Statement showing statistics of schools and pupils presented and passed in																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Districts.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of pupils				Number of pupils that passed in												Object Lessons.	Drill.	Action Songs.	Drawing.	Mathematics.	English.	English History.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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	Pupils.	Presented pupils.	Standards.	Presented		Passed		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Poetry.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Reading.	Writing.								Grammar.	Needlework.	Singing.	Children's occupa- tion.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Ganjam	778	725	Infant I	1,945	180	1,060	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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North Arcot	328	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Salem	387	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Tanjore	649	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Madure	897	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Tinnevely	1,204	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Trichinopoly	396	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Coimbatore	381	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Nilgiri	13	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Malabar	755	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
South Canara	206	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Godavari	613	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Kistna	817	1,048	116	1,048	116	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102	6	1,131	1,157	1,058	813	129	144	121	102
Total	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519	10,519

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 24th November 1887, forwarding copies of the report on Public Instruction for 1886-87.

ORDER—dated 24th January 1888, No. 55, Educational.

The report on public instruction for the year 1886-87 is dated 30th September 1887, but did not reach Government, being delayed in the Press, until the 24th November 1887, the due date being 10th October 1887. The Government trust that special measures will be taken in future to secure the earlier submission of the report.

2. The department, except for the last three days of the year, was administered by Dr. Duncan, but the report is written by Mr. Grigg. The arrangement is the usual routine one, but the section containing general remarks is very full and contains novel and suggestive information. The Government, however, regret to have to notice a good many discrepancies and apparent inaccuracies in figures and a want of clearness in regard to the departmental finance, resulting from Mr. Grigg's failing to recognise the general accounts of Government and to see that his departmental returns are checked by them.

3. The number of schools and scholars on the rolls at the close of the year show increases of 4 and 7 per cent., respectively, over 1885-86, and 7 and 13 per cent. over 1884-85, as detailed below:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government and Aided	10,631	331,790	10,454	339,022	9,782	339,301
Unaided	4,518	91,673	4,163	93,956	5,147	118,788
Private	438	7,388	1,397	22,859	1,788	30,853
Total ..	15,587	430,851	16,014	455,837	16,717	488,942

An examination of these details, however, shows that the results are not so satisfactory as would at first sight appear. The number of pupils in Government and aided institutions, to which the effective operations of the department are in the main confined, has been almost stationary during the last three years, though the number of schools has decreased. So far as this indicates greater concentration, it is good. The general increase occurs in unaided and private institutions, each contributing about half of it since 1884-85. The former are for the most part institutions which desire aid but cannot get it owing to financial pressure.

	Unaided Schools.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Colleges ..	4	267	4	271
Secondary ..	93	7,907	111	8,370
Primary ..	4,060	85,543	5,026	110,080
Special ..	6	239	6	67
Total ..	4,163	93,956	5,147	118,788

They are mainly primary schools. The private institutions are schools which furnish returns but are not under inspection and do not conform to departmental regulations as to fees and standards of instruction. They are chiefly indigenous schools not yet brought within the educational fold, but they also comprise, besides schools for advanced instruction in the classical languages of India, the "adventure

VIII.—Statement showing the average attendance, cost to Government and total cost of Colleges and Schools for 1886-87.

Districts.	Colleges.			Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Primary schools for boys.			Primary schools for girls.			Training schools.			Technical schools.		
	Average attendance.	Cost to Govt.	Total cost.	Average attendance.	Cost to Govt.	Total cost.	Average attendance.	Cost to Govt.	Total cost.	Average attendance.	Cost to Govt.	Total cost.	Average attendance.	Cost to Govt.	Total cost.	Average attendance.	Cost to Govt.	Total cost.	Average attendance.	Cost to Govt.	Total cost.
Ganjam ..	23	4,572	6,476	1,116	2,973	22,647	...	...	...	25,790	10,839	58,406	596	2,414	3,339	67	1,294	4,780	90	...	...
Vinayapatam ..	86	560	17,063	1,661	4,670	44,469	303	9,615	9,660	14,236	5,094	49,867	939	1,796	11,185	46	...	3,020	...	...	...
Godavari ..	163	30,732	42,563	2,613	6,860	63,618	127	2,007	5,441	17,875	13,123	1,04,690	1,806	3,314	15,062	29	...	1,794	...	...	...
Kistna ..	48	692	9,413	2,010	3,768	44,251	870	1,366	8,095	22,296	1,735	76,466	1,693	1,269	7,446	106	1,601	10,966	18	...	1,764
Bellary ..	...	...	...	990	4,172	25,162	121	542	1,991	11,125	1,354	46,724	314	744	2,393	16	233	1,386	...	...	...
Anantapur ..	...	...	...	675	1,312	8,492	...	...	...	4,429	706	20,984	299	596	892	17	670	1,514	...	...	...
Cuddapah ..	...	...	...	466	3,438	15,498	102	...	1,885	8,079	468	36,462	45	...	390	17	120	1,762	...	...	...
Kurnool ..	...	...	...	383	3,278	11,462	...	...	...	6,066	1,209	27,777	22	...	310	26	469	1,458	...	...	...
Nellore ..	...	...	...	1,121	2,317	26,891	593	4,969	8,935	8,901	1,036	42,806	404	644	1,653	44	1,524	3,792	...	...	...
Madras ..	983	1,02,556	1,89,750	8,583	38,139	3,46,093	5,172	47,192	1,45,130	9,904	3,460	44,844	2,615	7,730	34,140	133	26,832	39,094	948	68,009	1,33,938
Chingleput ..	...	...	...	2,015	18,073	69,698	108	402	1,160	13,428	2,101	35,149	1,663	3,330	10,617	42	963	3,523	...	...	...
South Arcot ..	...	...	...	1,845	4,671	40,631	341	1,036	2,387	17,069	1,917	57,435	915	3,092	4,963	76	2,331	6,925	...	...	...
North Arcot ..	...	...	...	2,870	12,208	61,379	529	3,896	6,798	14,302	4,155	45,763	756	906	4,411	39	589	2,847	...	...	...
Salem ..	...	...	...	1,994	4,250	31,802	189	1,641	1,717	10,119	1,189	40,118	834	3,846	4,862	46	1,405	3,862	...	...	...
Tanjore ..	...	...	...	4,508	7,294	93,779	876	5,276	8,933	26,098	2,620	85,325	2,646	4,141	11,744	51	1,840	4,824	...	...	...
Madura ..	...	...	...	2,783	7,439	55,188	330	2,217	4,222	25,368	1,983	73,600	1,064	3,382	5,622	116	5,113	13,479	...	...	...
Tinnevely ..	...	...	...	3,533	7,095	73,133	1,254	13,215	33,116	36,139	2,025	1,01,447	4,577	8,060	19,578	210	7,644	21,078	...	...	...
Tiruchinopoly ..	...	...	...	2,254	2,754	40,333	604	2,017	6,298	12,441	1,524	43,441	1,530	2,628	6,121	71	1,999	6,103	...	...	...
Coimbatore ..	...	...	...	2,567	5,307	45,552	132	2,196	7,631	13,698	1,668	63,931	918	2,892	4,694	82	4,787	8,510	...	...	...
Nilgiri ..	...	...	...	903	36,179	1,07,922	365	19,801	23,765	463	131	4,541	147	963	4,882	8	589	1,416	...	...	...
Malabar ..	...	...	...	5,510	8,819	87,700	691	4,204	12,461	38,327	9,487	57,964	1,484	1,970	5,846	146	1,521	11,552	...	...	...
South Canara ..	...	...	...	1,563	3,138	40,150	344	1,704	7,283	10,317	4,783	28,982	205	723	1,793	17	1,062	877	...	...	...
Total ..	3,806	8,13,864	4,73,969	1,87,725	1,87,064	12,59,750	13,076	1,16,916	3,00,608	3,80,694	71,422	11,41,068	25,076	55,350	1,65,466	1,409	62,635	1,47,472	1,572	1,06,360	1,93,637

schools" which compete with those controlled by the department. In paragraph 213 Mr. Grigg gives expression to the departmental view of these schools, which, however, the Government are not disposed to accept in full. They are probably the germ of native effort to supply secondary instruction, and may eventually displace the foreign agency in whose hands almost exclusively it now is; and so far as these schools stimulate the recognised ones to improved efficiency—the only means of victory in the competition—their existence is a good. It seems, however, that, while their numbers are decreasing, the average number of pupils in them is increasing; which argues greater stability and sounder organisation. These schools are ranked as of secondary grade.

4. With reference to standards of instruction, the pupils in public schools are grouped as shown below, and some advance is noticeable under all classes:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Collegiate	2,992	3,318	5	3,323	·8	..	·7
Secondary	6,684 23,859	6,248 22,403	123 1,988	6,371 24,391	1·6 5·7	·2 3·1	1·4 5·3
Primary	29,194 368,290	26,554 332,214	3,331 58,783	29,985 390,997	6·8 84·4	5·2 90·9	6·5 85·4
Special	2,559	2,610	412	3,022	·7	·6	·7
	432,978	393,447	64,642	458,089	100·0	100·0	100·0

Of the boys 91·2 per cent. and of the girls 96·1 per cent. are at the primary stage only. The five girls shown as studying in colleges are medical students, and the 123 girls in secondary classes belong to no less than 25 institutions, which are ranked as high schools as having an upper secondary class, though some of them have only a single pupil.

5. Comparing daily attendance with average number on the rolls, the percentages in the several classes of schools under different management are as shown in the margin. Departmental institutions give the lowest rate, partly on account of girls' and hill schools. The rate in departmental colleges is better than in those under private management, but all secondary schools show better than the departmental ones, which are few in number.

	Departmental.	Local Boards.	Aided.	Unaided.
Colleges	90·5	91·7	88·9	90·0
Secondary	80·9	83·8	83·5	83·1
Primary	71·4	82·5	79·1	84·0
Special	85·1	87·2	80·9	86·9
	78·2	82·9	79·9	84·1

The fact that aided primary schools, whose grants depend in great part on attendance, show low proportion, proves that tampering with registers is not general.

6. Of the pupils under instruction in public schools, 458,089 in number, 64,642, or 14 per cent., were girls. There is some improvement in the proportion of boys and girls under instruction as compared with population of school-going age. Muhammadans show increase owing to the assumption of Mappilla schools as a Provincial charge. The proportion of scholars to population of school-going age in municipal towns is, as might be expected, much higher than in rural tracts, the general proportion of boys being 18·5 per cent., while in towns it is 70·9 per cent. There are indications, however, in the statement at page xxiii of the appendix that part of the excess is due to migration of children from the rural tracts, though some of it is doubtless to be

attributed to pupils remaining under instruction beyond the age of 15. The table in paragraph 15 of the report would be more instructive if the grades of the schools were given.

7. The finance of education is dealt with in paragraphs 16 to 34. The figures in the latter paragraph agree, as to totals, with the Accountant-General's preliminary account for March 1887, but differ slightly from the final account. The Director has rearranged the items and altered the receipts as explained in his budget letter. The Government hope that, in consequence of the orders given in G.O., 21st October 1887, No. 1129, Financial, these differences of classification will disappear in future. In paragraph 32, receipts and charges for educational purposes not falling under the account head "Education" are added, and a net outlay of Rs. 12,60,393 arrived at; but the Government are quite unable to reconcile this either in total or detail with the figure in general statement 4, which shows net outlay from Provincial Funds Rs. 13,48,923. If the grant for the Lawrence Asylum and the orphanages, Rupees 51,979, be added to Rs. 12,60,393, the sum is only Rs. 13,12,372. The Director will explain and reconcile each item in paragraph 32 with general statement 4.

8. In paragraphs 30, 31, the operations of District Boards and Municipalities are summarised, but the figures of receipts and expenditure do not agree with statements VI and VII in the appendix, nor with those in the local and municipal reports now available to Government.

	RS.
Grant I	17,780
Do. II	6,45,776
Do. III (Medical College)	20,337
	6,83,893
Deduct—	
Receipts, Education	1,18,841
Contributions, Provincial	36,655
	1,55,496
	5,28,397

The net expenditure from Local Funds is given in the text and general statement 7 as Rs. 5,55,762, in the appendix VII as Rs. 5,03,562, and in general statement 4 as Rs. 5,56,513; while from the local fund report the amount would seem to be Rs. 5,28,397. Fees are stated in the text and general statement as Rs. 1,07,651; but in the appendix as Rs. 98,275, which is the amount brought to account in the local fund accounts. Similarly, the text of the report and general statement 7 gives net municipal outlay at Rs. 1,63,560, and the fees at Rs. 68,635, while appendix VII has Rs. 1,53,465 and Rs. 68,622, and the general municipal report for the same items Rs. 1,47,162, and Rs. 68,777. Adding in contributions from Municipal to Provincial Funds for the Medical College, the net outlay in the municipal report and appendix VII become Rs. 1,59,446 and Rs. 1,66,749. The discrepancies are probably due in part to the inclusion, as under local management, of institutions aided both from Local and Provincial Funds whose transactions are not recorded in the local fund accounts; but from whatever cause they arise, they much impair the confidence with which the Director's figures in the general statements can be used.

9. The total expenditure from all sources on public instruction rose in the year under review from Rs. 41,98,560 to Rs. 45,62,550, or by 8 per cent. The following table shows the sources whence this sum has been drawn and the proportions in which funds have been applied to instruction of the several grades. The expenditure on primary departments of secondary schools, as detailed in paragraph 237 of the report, is here included under primary instruction. It is possible that a similar correction is wanted as between collegiate and secondary education, but the point is not referred to by the Director:—

	General Revenues.		Local and Municipal.		Fees.		Other Sources.		Total.	
Colleges	18·1	45·0	..	..	12·3	33·8	11·5	21·2	11·8	100·0
Secondary	13·7	17·4	9·0	6·0	36·9	52·1	26·1	24·5	23·3	100·0
Schools	18·0	13·4	65·2	26·2	40·4	33·7	48·2	36·7	39·4	100·0
Primary	12·5	48·8	11·6	24·2	·8	3·3	8·2	23·7	7·7	100·0
Special	37·7	62·5	14·2	12·5	9·6	17·7	6·0	7·3	17·8	100·0
Indirect	100·0	29·5	100·0	15·8	100·0	32·9	100·0	21·8	100·0	100·0

This statement shows very clearly the following interesting facts:—

- (1) The cost of education met from funds other than fees or payments by parents or than public funds is only 22 per cent. of the total.
- (2) Of these funds, 39 per cent. are devoted to primary instruction, of the cost of which they cover 36.7 per cent., against 39.6 per cent. met from public funds.
- (3) Of secondary instruction, the largest share (52.1 per cent.) is borne by fees.
- (4) The parents of primary pupils pay as large a share as do those who send their sons to colleges. To the latter, however, should be added the University fees shown against indirect expenditure.
- (5) Fees cover 32.9 per cent. of the whole cost of education and public funds 45.3 per cent.
- (6) Of the cost of collegiate education, 45 per cent. are met from general revenues (Provincial Funds).
- (7) Of the indirect expenditure (direction, inspection, buildings and furniture, scholarships, and the University) 62.5 per cent. are borne by Provincial Funds, which also pay 48.8 per cent. of the cost of special schools.
- (8) Secondary instruction receives least aid from public funds, Provincial or Local.
- (9) Of Local Funds devoted to education, 91 per cent. are spent on primary instruction, for the cost of special schools (training) and of inspection met from them may be held to be incurred for that purpose. The extent of the burthen for secondary education, which has been thrown upon these funds by the transfer of Government institutions to local bodies, is now Rs. 64,108 per annum, and the Government trust that care will be taken that this is not increased, and that it will diminish with increasing income from fees.
10. The following table compares the outlay from various sources on education in 1882-83 (the year taken by the Director for comparison) and in 1886-87:—

		Provincial Funds.	Local and Municipal.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
<i>Hundreds of Rupees.</i>						
Colleges	1882-83	1,65.9	..	84.1	76.6	3,26.6
	1886-87	2,44.6	..	1,83.7	1,15.1	5,43.4
Schools .. {	Secondary	1882-83	..	1,83.7	1,15.1	5,43.4
	1886-87	1,84.9	6.0	3,68.3	2,17.1	8,11.3
	Primary	1882-83	64.1	5,52.6	2,59.5	10,61.0
	1886-87	2,33.7	5,58.7	5,88.4	4,63.6	18,44.4
	Special	1882-83	2,41.7	4,69.2	6,06.7	17,97.4
	1886-87	1,22.5	14.5	2.8	63.4	2,03.2
Indirect	1882-83	1,68.8	83.8	11.4	81.9	3,45.9
	1886-87	2,94.3	53.9	73.5	1,43.6	5,65.3
	1882-83	5,08.9	1,02.3	1,44.1	59.6	8,14.9
Total		1882-83	10,36.3	6,33.1	1,17.1	37,50.8
		1886-87	13,48.9	7,19.4	9,95.9	45,62.6

11. The increase in fees here shown is a very satisfactory feature, and, as pointed out by the Director in paragraph 16 of the report, it occurs mainly in the higher classes of institutions, including the University, which is shown against "Indirect" educational outlay. There is increased outlay under every class, except primary instruction. The absence of development of expenditure on this vitally important branch was noted in G.O., 6th Sept. 1887, No. 492; and in para. 237 of the present report Mr. Grigg replies to the observations then made. He clears up the obscurity as to the change of classification of expenditure in 1882-83 already referred to above, and urges that the outlay from Provincial Funds on this branch has increased; that the department is not responsible for the fall in local outlay; that it has decreased the charge against Provincial Funds on account of secondary instruction by increasing fees; and that the increase under Colleges was necessitated by changes in the University course. The Government are not disposed to lay stress on the increase under Colleges, though they think it has gone as far as should be allowed. As regards the other arguments, it is observed that, as shown above, the expenditure of public funds on secondary education has increased from 2,25.9 to 2,45.0, the decrease under Provincial being due to transfers of schools to Local and Municipal Funds, which involve a net charge upon them of 64.1 and reduce

the power of local bodies to extend primary instruction. Provincial Funds have not been relieved to like extent, as the outlay on secondary schools for girls has been increased, while the Provincial outlay on primary instruction has been kept up by increase in girls' schools as shown in the margin. Female education is very important, but should be provided for at expense of other branches than the elementary instruction of boys. Comparing primary pupils in schools in which public money is spent in 1882-83, and in 1886-87, the numbers are 301,294 and 307,251. The increase is very small, and it appears to be a fact that this branch of education has not advanced even *pari passu* with the others during the last five years. The department is responsible for the distribution of Local and Municipal as well as of Provincial outlay on education, and should press on local bodies and on Government in connection with the budgets the necessity of making fuller provision for elementary education. The Government will take measures in connection with the budget of next year to increase the local allotments for this purpose, and it will be for the department to see that these are fully utilised. The great fall noticeable in the outlay by local bodies on education was, however, not due to want of funds, as it appears that the allotments made were not nearly spent.

		1882-83.	1886-87.
Secondary .. {	Boys ..	1,99,0	1,38,7
	Girls ..	20,9	46,2
	Total ..	2,19,9	1,84,9
Primary .. {	Boys ..	1,47,5	1,16,7
	Girls ..	86,2	1,25,1
	Total ..	2,33,7	2,41,8

		Education.	Grant-in-aid.
		RS.	RS.
Local Boards. {	Grant ..	8,03,6	2,28,9
	Outlay ..	6,44,8	1,97,9
Municipal Boards .. {	Grant ..	2,64,8	..
	Outlay ..	2,22,6	64,4

12. The great increase in the indirect outlay from Provincial Funds is due, as pointed out in the last quoted order, to increase under inspection, buildings and miscellaneous grants-in-aid, and outlay on book supply. There has been considerable increase under the head Special Schools, which are chiefly normal, and the very small extent to which the cost is met from fees is noteworthy; considering the demand which should now exist for trained teachers, it should be possible soon to produce a change in this matter. The proportion of free scholars in colleges and boys' schools which are given in paragraph 235 is well within the maximum allowed by the new fee notification. The excessive proportion there noticed by the Director is in girls' schools only.

13. The year under review was the first complete year of the operation of the new Grant-in-Aid Code, but the report does not contain anything like a full review of its working, nor are materials for a satisfactory analysis of its results to be found in it. The total outlay is given but details are deficient. In future a statement should be given showing the amounts earned and paid under each chapter of the Code and class of education and each standard of results. Statement IV in the appendix gives particulars of salary grants, but only to private aided schools, and the Government find no information as to the distribution of results grants, Provincial or Local. Speaking generally, it may be said that aid to secondary education is in the shape of salary grants, for the amount paid in results grants for the 5th, 6th and 7th standards, which belong to lower secondary education, must be trifling. Comparing statement IV, salary grants, for 1884-85 the last complete year of the old code and 1886-87, the average grants per pupil shown in the margin are deduced.

		1884-85.		1886-87.	
		Number on Rolls.	Average Grant.	Number on Rolls.	Average Grant.
<i>Boys.</i>					
Colleges	..	1,488	25.947	1,690	32.262
Secondary	..	11,180	6.528	11,862	5.600
Primary	..	5,477	.073	5,394	1.301
Special	..	321	17.760	628	15.333
<i>Girls.</i>					
Secondary	..	931	47.546	985	22.435
Primary	..	6,074	1.184	7,015	5.246
Special	..	103	26.634	276	13.702

In regard to boys' schools increase in the proportion of aid to colleges is apparent; but in regard to girls' schools the changes are so great that, if the figures are right, the cause must lie not in the provisions of the new Code, but in the mode of

their administration. As regards the results system, the only comparison possible is in the proportions of pupils presented and passed for the several standards, and it is worth making only for the five lower standards, i.e., for lower and upper primary education.

—		Strength.	Presented to strength.	Passed to presented.	Numbers passed.
<i>Aided Schools.</i>					
Lower Primary ..	Boys. { 1884-85 ..	201,247	740	716	107,527
	{ 1886-87 ..	198,107	766	706	107,046
	Girls. { 1884-85 ..	30,444	419	748	9,953
	{ 1886-87 ..	37,865	585	740	16,426
Upper Primary ..	Boys. { 1884-85 ..	19,379	508	669	7,757
	{ 1886-87 ..	18,179	599	629	6,863
	Girls. { 1884-85 ..	2,291	422	801	776
	{ 1886-87 ..	1,489	769	699	802

Boys' schools show, with slightly decreased strength, slight increase in proportion presented and slight decrease in proportion passed, but on the whole no great difference. Girls, however, show large increase in strength and in proportion presented, with slight fall in proportion passed. Notwithstanding the introduction of the infant standard, the number of boys passed has decreased, but that of girls has risen more than 60 per cent. The amount paid from Local and Municipal Funds in result

1884-85	..	..	..	Rs. 2,86,081	fallen, and assuming that the sum paid
1885-86	..	..	..	2,84,993	from Provincial Funds for fourth standard
1886-87	..	..	..	2,26,225	grants in Local Fund circles was the same

in 1884-85 as in 1886-87, viz., Rs. 7,494, the average grant for each boy passed must have fallen from Rs. 2-8-9 to Rs. 2-0-10, or nearly 8 annas a head; and as the grant was not expended, the cause must be sought in the restrictions introduced in the new Code. These relate chiefly to the age of pupils presented under the standards, the employment of certificated teachers, the minimum attendance in schools and for standards, the limiting of grants to fixed sums per school, and the percentage reductions made in some cases by local bodies in the full scales of grants. The stringency of these conditions is frequently alluded to in local and municipal reports as making it hardly worth while for managers of primary schools to seek aid on the results system, and it is clearly to this cause that the fall of more than 20 per cent. in the sum paid in 1886-87 is to be ascribed. The results of one year, however, are not conclusive and it may be that managers will accommodate themselves to the new conditions. The question is shown to be not one purely of finance, as stated by the Director, but the working of the complicated conditions of aid now imposed on primary schools needs careful watching. If the decrease is repeated in a second year, the restrictions will probably have to be relaxed, in order that schools on the standing list may be retained under inspection and progress may be made in bringing in the indigenous schools referred to in paragraph 221 of the report. Mr. Grigg's proposal (paragraphs 124 and 221)—referring to his new primary examination—that elementary education should be required for inferior Government employment is under consideration.

14. Though there is no public test to mark the passage from primary to secondary teaching, there are, besides departmental examinations, three public tests of the latter, viz., the matriculation examination, the higher examination for women, and the middle school examination; the first two for upper secondary, the third for lower secondary schools. Boys studying in Government and aided schools within the presidency in upper secondary classes numbered 6,248, while no less than 4,292 candidates, or 69 per cent., appeared for the matriculation examination. These boys must either have been sent up from high schools insufficiently prepared, or have proceeded to matriculation after studying in schools and classes not fitted to prepare them for that examination. Only 1,702, or 27 per cent., of the pupils in high schools passed; but there was improvement on the results of the previous year. For the middle school examination, there is a remarkable difference between the proportions of pupils presented and passed from middle schools proper and from the middle depart-

ments of high schools, indicating more advanced or more efficient instruction in the latter. In high schools, there were 11,335 lower secondary pupils, of whom 4,099 appeared and 2,046 passed, being, respectively, 36 and 18 per cent.; while of 11,129 secondary pupils in middle schools, 2,020 appeared and 1,010 passed, being exactly half the proportion in the other case. These details, taken from paragraphs 99—106 and 112—119, cannot be reconciled with the statement in paragraph 108; nor can the figures as to strength of departments in secondary schools given in paragraphs 97 and 110 be reconciled with general statement (4). The proportion of passes in both the matriculation and middle school examinations improved, especially in the latter, which also showed a great improvement in first-class passes. Taking the two examinations together, it is observed that the number of persons qualified for the public service by general education during the year was only 2,462, a number hardly more than sufficient to repair the annual waste in minor appointments in all departments of the service. This is a point which will have to be carefully considered, not only as regards the presidency as a whole, but as regards particular portions of it, in connection with the new scheme for a high school test to be made the qualification for the public service; and it will also affect the decision as to the necessity of retaining the middle school examination at all. Besides the boys presented for the matriculation and middle school examinations, 3,505 from lower secondary schools were examined, and 2,263, or 65 per cent., passed, for results grants on the three higher standards. Secondary education of boys seems to have made satisfactory progress in quantity and quality during the year under review, notwithstanding decreased expenditure of public money on it.

15. There is nothing special to remark in regard to the progress of collegiate education during the year, except that the apparent decline of mathematical study, which appears to extend also to secondary schools, is to be regretted.

16. Female education has made very satisfactory advance during the year, the number of pupils having increased by 10·8 per cent. It is evident that very considerable attention is paid to it. The charges connected with it are entirely borne by the Government and amount, for schools alone, to Rs. 1,71,258, or 12·7 per cent. of the whole outlay from Provincial Funds; a large, but the Government will not say an undue, proportion. In boys' schools (including training schools) 36 per cent. of the cost is paid from public funds, 22 per cent. from private funds and 42 per cent. from fees; but in girls' schools 42 per cent. is paid from public funds, 48 per cent. from private funds, and only 10 per cent. from fees; 22 per cent. of the girls pay no fees. Of the whole private funds spent on education, 27 per cent. are devoted to female instruction. Collegiate education of girls may be said to be non-existent; those in high schools are an infinitesimal fraction, and those who have attained the secondary stage only 3·2 per cent. of the whole; 91·4 per cent. of the girls were in lower primary classes. The Government are under the impression, though the report does not give exact figures, that the secondary education of girls is confined to special classes, mainly Europeans and Eurasians or Native Christians. The above facts show how little root female education has as yet taken, but the progress made is encouraging, and will, it is hoped, be accelerated, as observed by the Director, with the increasing supply of trained female teachers. The girls seem to do better than the boys at their examinations, 61 per cent. of the female examinees having passed the middle school examination, against 47 per cent. of male candidates, and 50 out of 65 girls, or 77 per cent., having passed the higher examination for women. The passes of girls for the primary results grants have been noticed above, and 536 out of 672 girls, or 80 per cent., passed for the secondary standards. The development of State education for females is from below upwards, and not, as in the case of boys, from higher education downwards.

17. The table given by the Director in paragraph 236, showing the extent to which teachers in the several classes of institutions are passed or trained, is new and interesting. It shows that the proportion of qualified teachers in girls' schools is much higher than in boys', and this circumstance, and not easier standards or examination, may perhaps explain the fact noticed in the last paragraph, that the female pupils show higher percentages of passes at the examinations. The advance made in the provision of elementary normal schools in recent years has been considerable, and it is satisfactory to note that owing, no doubt, to the new Code the percentage of unpassed

teachers in schools has fallen from 79.4 to 63.7 in a single year. The number of men passed out of the elementary normal schools during the last three years is stated to be 1,615, or 9 per cent. of the primary teachers employed. The Government would be glad to have the information complete for the whole period since these schools were started. The table shows that 15 per cent. of the primary teachers in public schools were trained, while in indigenous schools classed as private, the proportion is less than 1 per cent. The remuneration of a village teacher, as estimated by the Director, is very low, but the figures are hardly trustworthy. The training schools for teachers seem to have done well. The large number of normal schools for females is remarkable.

18. There is not much to notice in regard to special schools other than training schools. One medical school, that at Madura, was closed during the year, and the Agricultural College was reorganised. In regard to technical education, the new scheme of examination was started in September, the syllabuses having been issued in the beginning of the year; but it is obvious that no judgment of the effect can yet be formed. The industrial schools and classes noticed in paragraphs 176 to 192 cannot be regarded as more than experimental. The Government note with pleasure the Director's report of the extension of night schools and evening classes in the technical institutions, and also that the sanitary condition of schools is engaging attention. It is stated that secondary schools leave much to be desired in this respect, and the Government hope that in the distribution of the small sum which can be spared for building grants, the Director will bear the claims of these schools in mind. The expenditure of funds allotted for building grants has hitherto been almost entirely in colleges and high schools. The rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, it is observed, make the provision of suitable accommodation a condition of aid.

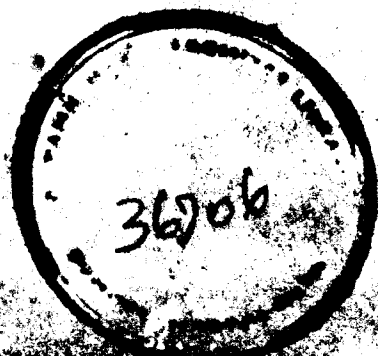
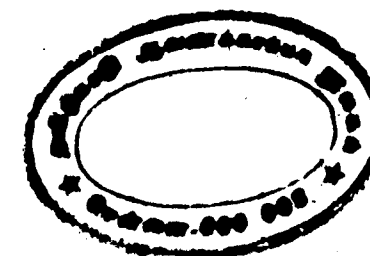
19. An eighth division was formed during the year, the Godavari and Kistna districts being made a separate Inspector's charge. The staff of Deputy Inspectors was raised from 69 to 72. The amount of travelling and inspecting work was generally satisfactory, and in case of some of the Inspectors exemplary. The average number of days spent by Deputy Inspectors on circuit fell in the year under review and is considerably less than the standard which, the Director says, has been laid down for this class of officers.

20. The Director is requested to furnish a clear report on the operations of Government in the printing of school books. The extent of these operations and the expenditure is increasing; but Government find it difficult to ascertain from the report whether the business pays or otherwise. It is one which they wish to leave as much as possible in private hands.

21. His Excellency the Governor in Council, in conclusion, considers that the efficiency of the department was, on the whole, satisfactorily maintained during the year under review.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.



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