REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1887-88.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1888.

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செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட
மாதம் 1988 வருடம்
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ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின்
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No. 7956.

From

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

To

The Honorable J. F. PRICE,
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 1887-88.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number of schools and scholars.

2. The statistics of the year under review indicate decided progress. The number of schools increased from 16,637* to 17,355 or by 4 per cent., and the number of pupils from 488,942 to 505,658 or by 3 per cent. Compared with the figures for 1885-86 an increase of 8 per cent. in the number of institutions and 11 per cent. in that of scholars is noticeable. In the following statement the figures relating to schools and scholars for the last eight years are given. I have taken here for comparison the statistics beginning from the year 1880-81, partly because the report of the Education Commission deals fully with the history of education in this Presidency up to that period, and partly because my responsibilities began in that year:—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.		Decrease.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1880-81	12,878	327,808	2,345	59,429	...	...
1881-82	15,453	393,683	2,575	65,875	...	...
1882-83	16,590	446,324	1,137	52,641	...	...
1883-84	16,139	447,786	...	1,462	451	...
1884-85	15,587	430,851	...	...	552	16,935
1885-86	16,014	455,837	427	24,986	...	...
1886-87	16,637	488,942	623	33,105	...	...
1887-88	17,355	505,658	718	16,716	...	...

It will be seen from the above that, so far at any rate as statistics of schools and scholars are concerned, the history of education in this Presidency since 1880-81 has been one of progressive development. The number of institutions during the last eight years has increased by 35 per cent. and the number of pupils by 54 per cent. Only in 1883-84 and in 1884-85 there was a slight decline in the number of schools, the causes of this temporary decline were set forth in the annual reports of the respective years. At the beginning of the period referred to above one boy in 9 and one girl in 72 of school-going age were at school, at its close the proportion had risen to one in 5 and one in 35 respectively. The average strength of each school had risen from 25·4 to 29·1.

The information given in the accompanying statement, so far as public schools are concerned, will be found in greater detail in General Table (5). But complete information as regards all classes of schools will be found in the Subsidiary Tables. In General Table (3) the information relates to institutions irrespective of stages of

* In the report for 1886-87 the number of institutions was given as 16,717. But as in this year the Home Educational classes for females of the National Indian Association and of the F. C. Mission are treated as constituting one institution each, the number of schools has been diminished by 80.

General Statistics.

instruction; here the statistics relating to the different classes of institutions, public and private, are arranged according to the different stages of instruction :—

Classes of institutions.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University—				
Arts colleges	31	2,979	34	3,036
Special colleges	4	344	5	409
Secondary schools for boys—				
English High schools for boys	131	6,253	133	6,795
Do. Middle schools for boys	360	21,598	367	22,809
Vernacular do. do.	47	476	50	670
Secondary schools for girls—				
English High schools for girls	25	119	23	112
Do. Middle schools for girls	26	942	21	776
Vernacular High schools for girls	...	...	1	4
Do. Middle schools for girls	...	...	117	1,073
Primary schools for boys and girls—	109	985		
Primary schools for boys	13,358	363,510	13,501	368,190
Do. for girls	659	27,772	650	27,764
Training schools for masters	45	1,104	41	907
Do. for mistresses	12	324	13	311
Special schools	35	1,594	27	1,641
Total, Public Institutions ...	14,849	458,020	14,913	484,654
Private Institutions.				
English High schools for boys	15	706	8	35
Do. Middle schools for boys	19	1,515	4	227
Advanced Schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	6	109	28	607
Sanskrit	93	325	61	208
Elementary Schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	1,719	28,199	62	2,895
Vernacular Primary schools			2	108
			2,382	36,080
Total, Private Institutions ...	1,788	30,853	2,542	41,004
Grand Total ...	16,637	488,942	17,355	505,658

Notwithstanding a slight decrease (36) in the number of public institutions, the number of pupils studying in them increased by 6,565. Under private institutions there is a gain of 754 schools and 10,151 pupils.

Arts colleges increased from 31 to 34, the attendance rising from 2,979 to 3,036. The College of Agriculture, which has all along been treated as a special school only, I have this time included under special colleges, and hence the increase from 4 to 5 under this class of institutions.

The fall in the number of public institutions is chiefly noticeable under English Middle schools for boys and Primary schools for boys. But this decline was not only not accompanied by a fall in the strength of the Middle or Primary departments, but a very conspicuous increase occurred in the strength of each of these departments. The number of boys studying in the Middle departments of English institutions increased by 910, whilst the number of boys belonging to the English Primary department shows an increase of nearly 5,000. Vernacular Middle schools for boys show an increase not only in their number, but also in their strength.

An appreciable increase is also noticeable under English High schools for boys, the attendance of pupils in the High school department having risen from 6,252 to 6,795 or by 9 per cent.

The figures relating to Secondary schools for girls are not very satisfactory. English schools (High and Middle) fell from 61 to 54 and the attendance in the Secondary departments (Higher and Lower) decreased by 16 per cent. An improvement is, however, noticeable under Vernacular Middle schools for girls, both as regards number and attendance.

General Statistics.

The figures relating to Normal schools show a slight decrease. The causes of the decline will be explained under the heading of Training schools for masters. Special schools (Industrial and Technical) have increased by 2 and the attendance by 3 per cent. This is satisfactory.

As already pointed out the most conspicuous increase is noticeable under private institutions. The number of schools furnishing returns to this Department rose by 42 per cent. and the number of pupils by 33 per cent. The most noteworthy feature regarding the private institutions is the fact that almost all of these were Vernacular Primary schools and indigenous Sanskrit and Muhammadan institutions. Out of 2,542 private schools, only 7 were English, containing less than 300 pupils. Special efforts have been made this year to collect as much statistical information as possible as regards private institutions, but I think the information obtained is by no means complete. I shall dwell a little fully on the condition and prospects of the various classes of private institutions further on under a separate heading.

Distribution of schools and scholars by districts.

3. In the accompanying table the statistics relating to schools and scholars are distributed according to districts and educational divisions :—

Districts and divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population as per Census returns of 1881.	Number of pupils 1886-87.	1886-87.		1887-88.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
First division.											
Chingleput	5,313	1,749,634	20,880	1,150	20,675	1,177	30,595	27	920	...	...
Vizagapatam			18,051	707	18,306	791	20,960	84	2,654	...	...
Second division.											
Bellary	11,007	732,566	13,480	666	13,205	705	14,826	39	1,621	...	...
Anantapur		597,130	5,472	287	5,460	262	5,294	...	...	25	175
Cuddapah	8,367	1,121,038	8,968	511	8,997	413	7,596	...	...	98	1,401
Kurnool	7,356	709,305	6,918	376	6,840	382	6,999	6	159	...	...
Third division.											
Nellore	8,462	1,220,336	16,819	503	11,267	719	14,518	216	3,251	...	...
Madras	27	405,848	28,338	355	20,104	351	28,814	...	...	4	1,790
Chingleput	2,758	981,381	17,047	673	19,936	688	19,539	15	...	...	597
Fourth division.											
South Arcot	4,872	1,814,788	23,141	862	23,145	946	24,952	84	1,807	...	...
North Arcot	7,139	1,817,814	21,154	692	20,825	793	24,269	101	3,444	...	...
Salem	7,463	1,599,595	14,901	598	14,857	772	17,972	184	3,115	...	...
Fifth division.											
Tanjore	3,654	2,130,383	39,340	1,337	41,667	1,416	42,673	79	1,006	...	...
Madura	9,502	2,168,690	33,702	1,210	35,628	1,153	36,629	...	1,001	57	...
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,660,747	43,814	1,521	50,356	1,450	47,088	...	...	71	3,268
Sixth division.										7	360
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,215,033	21,555	821	22,232	814	21,872	...	...		
Coimbatore	7,433	1,037,690	18,281	771	20,532	779	21,279	8	747	...	...
Nilgiri	749	91,034	1,923	47	2,059	57	2,497	10	438	...	...
Malabar	6,002	2,365,035	40,903	1,059	48,904	1,081	49,549	22	648	...	...
Seventh division.											
South Canara	3,902	959,514	11,230	819	12,143	369	12,652	50	509	...	...
Eighth division.											
Godávari	7,007	1,791,512	23,270	929	24,199	923	26,017	...	1,818	6	...
Kistna	8,038	1,548,480	27,471	1,253	29,609	1,314	29,768	61	1,159	...	...
Total ...	139,191	30,808,504	455,837	16,637	488,942	17,355	505,658	996	24,307	268	7,591

Four districts, besides Madras, show a decrease both in the number of schools and scholars, and they are the following :—Anantapur and Cuddapah in the second division, Tinnevelly in the fifth, and Trichinopoly in the sixth. A decrease is also noticeable in the number of pupils alone in the Chingleput district and in the number of schools in the Madura district. Taking into consideration the history of education in these districts in past years, there is no reason whatever to be discouraged by the above results, except in the case of Cuddapah and Anantapur, where

education in all its stages is miserably backward and where stagnation reigns. But as regards Madura, Tinnevelly, and Trichinopoly, the decrease pointed out above calls for no serious notice in view of the large increase shown last year both in the number of schools and scholars. But for financial restrictions I do not doubt that, instead of a temporary decline there would have been advance. In Madras also there is a loss of 4 institutions and 1,790 pupils; but this loss is more or less nominal, for it is due to a number of private schools coming into existence which do not furnish returns to the Department.

On the other hand 14 districts show again advance both in the number of institutions and in that of pupils, the most appreciable increase, however, being noticeable in the following districts:—Vizagapatam in the first division, Bellary in the second, Nellore in the third, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem in the fourth, Tanjore in the fifth, and Kistna in the eighth division. I would draw special attention, however, to the increase under Bellary and Nellore for the backward state of education in these parts make the progress noted above a matter of special congratulation.

Distribution of schools and scholars in the several districts according to standard and stages of instruction, respectively.

4. In the annexed table a detailed distribution of schools according to standard and pupils according to stages of instruction are given with respect to each district:—

Districts.	Institutions.										Pupils.										Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	High schools for boys.	Middle schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	High schools for girls.	Middle schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Normal schools for masters.	Special schools.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	High schools for boys.	Middle schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	High schools for girls.	Middle schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Normal schools for masters.	Special schools.	
Ganjam	...	...	3	13	1,147	...	...	533	69	...	10	...	113	577	29,293	...	...	533	69	...	30,595
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	2	13	739	1	3	1,336	61	7	97	...	312	1,117	17,978	4	58	1,336	61	7	20,960
Bellary	...	...	6	13	671	1	2	459	10	...	...	...	123	516	13,696	4	19	459	10	...	14,826
Anantapur	...	...	1	12	244	...	...	205	18	...	...	...	26	194	4,851	...	...	205	18	...	5,294
Cuddapah	...	...	3	5	400	...	2	126	15	...	...	...	68	218	7,171	...	8	126	15	...	7,566
Kurnool	...	...	2	3	374	...	...	88	28	...	...	...	32	189	6,602	...	...	88	28	...	6,999
Nellore	...	...	3	7	685	...	10	1,062	57	33	19	...	169	563	12,573	...	61	1,062	57	33	14,518
Madras	8	3	15	18	203	14	37	6,913	15	988	41	4	1,119	3,150	13,747	69	695	6,913	15	988	28,314
Chingleput	2	...	8	11	625	...	...	1,782	72	79	4	7	340	733	16,399	...	34	1,782	72	79	19,339
South Arcot	...	...	5	16	888	...	8	1,084	36	...	14	1	288	1,089	22,345	...	35	1,084	36	...	24,952
North Arcot	...	...	7	19	739	...	6	1,496	50	9	20	2	269	989	21,420	...	17	1,496	50	9	24,269
Salem	1	...	7	20	725	...	6	858	36	...	13	1	165	684	16,188	...	17	858	36	...	17,972
Tanjore	4	...	17	56	1,967	...	14	3,629	57	...	53	2	1,115	3,208	34,048	...	113	3,629	57	104	42,673
Madura	1	...	7	35	1,067	...	4	1,412	92	31	32	3	330	1,549	32,971	...	65	1,412	92	116	36,229
Tinnevelly	3	...	8	50	1,187	...	13	5,807	59	126	180	3	324	1,091	38,596	...	243	5,807	59	131	47,088
Trichinopoly	2	...	6	30	743	...	9	1,883	14	6	29	1	547	1,249	17,616	...	94	1,883	14	106	21,872
Coimbatore	1	...	9	25	716	1	6	1,089	47	9	17	2	397	1,245	18,302	1	79	1,089	47	69	21,279
Nilgiri	...	...	2	7	36	2	5	476	15	...	4	1	10	258	1,646	12	77	476	15	...	2,497
Malabar	3	...	14	61	948	2	4	2,030	123	29	43	5	623	2,225	44,213	16	87	2,030	123	...	49,549
South Canara	2	...	3	43	305	1	1	653	14	...	8	1	275	1,351	10,183	7	41	653	14	...	12,652
Godavari	2	...	6	33	820	2	6	2,336	27	...	48	1	273	1,420	21,732	3	54	2,336	27	...	26,017
Kistna	2	...	5	29	1,206	...	13	2,623	59	13	53	1	251	1,002	25,680	...	68	2,623	59	8	29,768
Total ...	34	5	146	519	15,747	24	148	37,800	967	311	651	41	7,059	25,236	427,345	116	1,848	37,800	967	1,641	505,658

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Less than one-fourth of the Arts colleges are in Madras, but considerably more than one-third of the students. As regards Secondary institutions Malabar tops the presidency, but Tanjore has this honorable distinction as regards the number of pupils studying in Secondary classes, beating in this respect even Madras. Tinnevelly has the honor of heading the list as regards the number of Primary schools, but Malabar as regards that of pupils in such schools, while Tanjore makes a very bad third. Tinnevelly has also the place of honor in respect of the training of teachers for lower schools, but Malabar presses her very close. Madras is a long way ahead as might be expected of all districts in the matter of special schools. She holds the same honorable position in regard to the education of girls.

Distribution of schools according to Agency.

5. The following table gives the number of schools falling under the four great agencies for the extension of education:—

Classes of institutions.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government or Departmental institutions	146	9,031	149	8,619
Institutions under local bodies or committees	1,424	52,346	1,506	56,390
Aided institutions	8,132	277,924	9,829	324,040
Unaided institutions, including private institutions	6,935	149,641	5,871	116,619
Total ...	16,637	488,942	17,355	505,658

There is an increase in the number of Government or Departmental institutions owing to the opening of Primary schools in the Agency tracts, but the number of pupils declined owing chiefly to the transfer of the Government High school, Chittoor to the District Board and to the amalgamation of the Government High school, Saidapet, with the Practising department of the Teachers' College. The perceptible increase under aided institutions is noteworthy. The number of such schools increased by 21 per cent. and the number of pupils by 17 per cent. The bulk of the increase relates to Primary schools as will be seen in the statement in the margin. This result is satisfactory as showing that primary education it is that receives, as it should, most encouragement from the Department. Unaided institutions, including private schools, decreased by 15 per cent. This is partly the result of the perceptible rise in the number of aided schools noticed above; but it is also due to the removal of restrictions in regard to the payment of results grant which existed in 1886-87. Many schools were included, as observed in my report last year, in the unaided list, simply because they received no grant. In the instructions issued for the preparation of the general returns this year I have laid down another ruling;* and as I allowed results grants to be paid up to the close of March, private schools entitled to grant would have come under the provision. The present figures, therefore, represent much more clearly than the figures of 1886-87, and even more accurately than the figures of 1885-86, the actual number of schools receiving aid from the State directly or from local funds. It will be noticed, although the number of unaided schools has greatly decreased, that it is still greater by 310 than it was in 1885-86, but against this is to be set the fact that the number of aided schools rose by 932 in the two years.

	Number of aided institutions.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
Colleges	19	21
Secondary schools ...	449	484
Primary do. ...	7,637	9,297
Training do. ...	14	13
Special do. ...	13	14
Total ...	8,132	9,829

Education in relation to population.

6. Including Madras, the proportion of pupils to population in the following five districts shows retrogression rather than advance: Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. With respect to Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly, I would remark that the slight fluctuation in the number of pupils this time is very insignificant compared

* *Vide* Appendix A, paragraph 4, last section.

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with the perceptible advance pointed out last year. So far as the proportion of pupils to population is concerned, Tinnevelly and the Nílgiris stand first among the districts in this Presidency. There are four districts against six last year where the proportion is less than one per cent. of the population. They are Kurnool, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, and Cuddapah. But in two of the districts—Kurnool and Vizagapatam—an improvement is noticeable this time. In the latter district especially the proportion has advanced from 1 in 136 to 1 in 119. Besides these two districts an improvement is also noticeable in 13 other districts. I shall, however, only draw attention to the following:—In Nellore the proportion has risen from 1 in 108 to 1 in 84, in Salem from 1 in 108 to 1 in 89, and in South Arcot from 1 in 87 to 1 in 75. The last two districts are in the fourth division. On the whole the figures relating to the proportion of pupils to population show clearly the progressive condition of education in this Presidency:—

Districts and Divisions.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.		Proportion of pupils to population.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Districts.					
Madras	405,848	30,104	28,314	1 in 13	1 in 14
Nílgiri	91,034	2,059	2,497	1 „ 44	1 „ 36
Tinnevelly	1,699,747	50,356	47,088	1 „ 34	1 „ 36
Malabar	2,365,035	48,901	49,549	1 „ 48	1 „ 48
Bellary	736,807	13,205	14,826	1 „ 56	1 „ 50
Tanjore	2,130,383	41,667	42,673	1 „ 51	1 „ 50
Chingleput	981,381	19,936	19,339	1 „ 49	1 „ 51
Kistna	1,548,480	28,609	29,768	1 „ 54	1 „ 52
Trichinopoly	1,215,033	22,232	21,872	1 „ 55	1 „ 56
Ganjam	1,749,604	29,675	30,595	1 „ 59	1 „ 57
Madura	2,168,680	35,625	36,629	1 „ 61	1 „ 59
Godávari	1,791,512	24,189	26,017	1 „ 74	1 „ 69
South Arcot	1,814,738	23,145	24,952	1 „ 78	1 „ 73
North Arcot	1,817,814	20,825	24,269	1 „ 87	1 „ 75
South Canara	959,514	12,143	12,652	1 „ 79	1 „ 76
Coimbatore	1,657,690	20,532	21,279	1 „ 81	1 „ 78
Nellore	1,220,236	11,267	14,518	1 „ 108	1 „ 84
Salem	1,599,595	14,857	17,972	1 „ 108	1 „ 89
Karnool	709,305	6,840	6,999	1 „ 104	1 „ 101
Anantapur	599,889	5,469	5,294	1 „ 110	1 „ 113
Vizagapatam	2,485,141	18,306	20,960	1 „ 136	1 „ 119
Cuddapah	1,121,038	8,997	7,596	1 „ 125	1 „ 148
Total ...	30,868,504	488,942	505,658	1 in 63	1 in 61
Divisions.					
Third	2,607,465	61,307	62,171	1 in 43	1 in 42
Fifth	5,998,810	127,651	126,390	1 „ 47	1 „ 47
Sixth	5,328,792	93,724	95,197	1 „ 57	1 „ 56
Eighth	3,339,992	52,798	55,785	1 „ 63	1 „ 60
Seventh	950,514	12,143	12,652	1 „ 79	1 „ 76
Fourth	5,232,147	58,827	67,193	1 „ 89	1 „ 78
First	4,234,745	47,981	51,555	1 „ 88	1 „ 82
Second	3,167,039	34,511	34,715	1 „ 92	1 „ 91
Total ...	30,868,504	488,942	505,658	1 in 63	1 in 61

Education in relation to male and female population.

7. The percentage of boys under institution to the total male population of school-going age has increased from 18·5 in 1886-87 to 19·2. In the year 1883-84, *i.e.*, four years ago, the proportion was only 17 to 100. In five districts a decrease is noticeable in the percentage of boys under instruction, but in the remaining districts the percentage has improved, the most perceptible advance, however, being noticeable in the districts of Bellary, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, and Nílgiri. In Madras 66·7 out of every 100 boys of school-going age were under instruction against 71·3 in the previous year. This decrease, I am inclined to think, is nominal; for, as already pointed out, there are private schools which have not furnished returns to the Department. Tinnevelly comes next to Madras with a percentage of 31·6. In the following nine districts, between one-fifth and one-fourth of the boys of school-going age are under instruction:—Ganjam, Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Nílgiri, Malabar, and Kistna. There are three districts in which only about a tenth of the male population of school-going age are under instruction. They are Vizagapatam, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. It is indeed very discouraging

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to note that in these districts education has made little progress, as far as can be gauged by educational statistics during the last four years. The statement below compares the figures for 1883-84 with those of last year :—

—	Number of male pupils reading in schools.		Proportion of pupils to school-going male population.	
	1883-84.	1887-88.	1883-84.	1887-88.
Vizagapatam	18,091	18,547	9	9·9
Anantapur	5,670	4,961	12·3	10·8
Cuddapah	8,874	7,217	10·3	8·4

These figures show that the three above-mentioned districts have not been appreciably affected, so far at least as primary instruction is concerned, by the tide of educational progress which is rapidly spreading over the other parts of the Presidency. In fact there has been retrogression rather than progress in Anantapur and Cuddapah. Several causes have combined to produce this result, but the same causes do not operate equally in these districts, or even in parts of the same district. The absence of railway communications with important centres of progress, the want of intercourse between the peoples of these districts and other more advanced districts, the smallness of village communities, the poverty and the apathy and indifference of the people, the system of land tenure, also the unfavorable climatic conditions of large portions of the districts—these are some of the more important conditions that should be taken into consideration in accounting for the unsatisfactory condition of education. Nellore, Salem, and Kurnool, which are also backward compared with other districts, are, however, showing signs of progress in so far as the education of males is concerned.

Out of every 100 girls of school-going age in the Presidency only about 3 are under instruction. Madras is the only place where a fourth of the female school-going population is under instruction. Next come Nilgiri and Tinnevelly, the former with nearly 11 per cent, and the latter with 6; but there is a wide gap between the figures for Madras and those for the other districts. As a general rule, wherever male education is unprogressive, female education is still more unprogressive. For instance, in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, not even 1 in 100 is under instruction. There are besides eight districts in which the proportion of girls under instruction to the female school-going population does not exceed 2 in 100. There can be no doubt that the reduction in rates of results grants told far more hardly on female education than on male, because grants in the case of the former were paid by District and Local Boards generally at maximum rates, whilst Provincial grants were reduced on an average by from one-third to two-fifths :—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils.		Percentage.	
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	130,420	132,021	29,210	1,385	22·4	1·05
Vizagapatam	188,328	184,544	18,547	2,413	9·9	1·3
Bellary	56,092	54,429	14,070	756	25·09	1·4
Anantapur	45,818	44,165	4,961	333	10·8	·8
Cuddapah	85,496	82,660	7,217	379	8·4	·5
Kurnool	53,903	52,493	6,535	474	12·1	·9
Nellore	92,300	90,796	13,718	1,500	13·8	1·98
Madras	30,026	30,852	20,013	8,801	66·7	20·9
Chingleput	73,804	73,313	16,697	2,642	22·6	3·6
South Arcot	135,866	136,345	22,961	1,991	16·9	1·5
North Arcot	136,103	136,569	21,770	2,499	15·99	1·8
Salem	116,772	123,167	16,312	1,660	13·97	1·3
Tanjore	153,979	165,578	37,864	4,869	24·6	2·9
Madura	154,906	170,896	34,294	2,335	22·1	1·4
Tinnevelly	123,883	131,079	39,026	8,062	31·5	6·2
Trichinopoly	87,965	94,290	19,124	2,098	21·8	2·9
Coimbatore	121,029	127,625	19,384	1,895	16·02	1·5
Nilgiri	7,646	6,009	1,861	636	24·3	10·6
Malabar	176,141	178,614	41,506	8,049	23·6	4·5
South Canara	70,835	73,091	10,948	1,704	15·5	2·3
Godâvari	133,345	135,381	20,685	5,352	15·5	3·9
Kistna	117,088	115,184	24,380	5,368	20·8	4·7
Total ...	2,291,735	2,338,541	440,123	65,535	19·2	2·8

Distribution of pupils according to classes of population.

8. The annexed table gives the proportion of pupils to population under each of the great classes:—

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Race.	1886-87.			1887-88.			Population.	Proportion of pupils to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1886-87.	1887-88.
Hindus	353,939	44,765	398,704	365,784	44,807	410,591	27,027,110	1 in 68	1 in 66
Native Christians ...	26,024	12,961	38,985	25,439	12,802	38,241	666,967	,, 17	,, 17
Muhammadans	39,593	4,122	43,715	43,584	4,514	48,098	1,924,625	,, 44	,, 40
Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,780	3,186	6,966	3,633	3,045	6,678	32,733	,, 5	,, 5
Others	469	103	572	1,683	367	2,050	1,217,069	,,2,128	,, 594
Total ...	423,805	65,137	488,942	440,123	65,535	505,658	30,868,504	1 in 63	1 in 61

Taking boys and girls of all classes of the population together the population of pupils under instruction to total population is 1 in 61 against 1 in 63 in 1886-87, 1 in 68 in 1885-86, and 1 in 72 in 1884-85. No improvement is noticeable this time under Native Christians and Europeans and Eurasians. The most conspicuous increase is, however, under Muhammadans, which is very encouraging. One out of every 40 Muhammadans is under instruction against 1 in 44 in 1886-87. Eight years ago only 700 Muhammadan girls and 18,077 boys were at school, the proportion to population being 1 in 99. The number of Hindu pupils under instruction has also improved slightly. The number of pupils under 'others' has risen from 572 to 2,050, and hence the proportion of pupils to population has increased from 1 in 2,128 to 1 in 594. Evidently this classification is not quite accurate, or else the difference between the figures for 1886-87 and those for last year would not have been so great. The number of children who should properly appear under 'others' is, without doubt, much greater than appears, the non-apparent factors being included under Hindus and Native Christians. Still the increase shown is satisfactory, as it shows advance amongst the lowest castes, the members of which have as yet no ambition to march under other colors.

The accompanying table shows the percentages of pupils under instruction to the population of school-going age under each class, the figures for boys and girls being given separately :—

Classes.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	2,745	2,165	3,633	3,045	132	140
Native Christians	48,791	51,254	25,439	12,802	52	25
Muhammadans	142,249	146,444	43,584	4,514	31	3
Hindus—Brahmans	82,667	84,243	64,200	9,817	78	12
Hindus—Vaisyas and Sudras ...	1,364,712	1,392,866	275,500	31,376	20	2
Hindus—Others	648,212	659,684	25,994	3,614	4	1
Others	2,359	1,885	1,683	367	71	19
Total ...	2,291,735	2,338,541	440,123	65,535	19·2	2·8

The percentage of the boys under instruction to the male school-going population rose from 18·5 to 19·2, while that of girls remained almost stationary at 2·8. Regarding the educational condition of each section of the population, I would make the following general remarks:—

Europeans and Eurasians.—This year was marked by a decrease in the number of pupils under instruction. There were 147 boys and 141 girls less in schools than in 1886-87. The decrease is chiefly confined to Madras. I have already noticed in previous reports the incorrectness of the census figures relating to European and Eurasian pupils of school-going age, hence much reliance cannot be placed on the percentages arrived at in the above statement.

Native Christians.—A slight decrease is noticeable under both boys and girls. Possibly some of those appearing under 'others' belong to Native Christians.

Muhammadans.—The large increase under this class has already been noticed. The number of boys has increased from 39,593 to 43,584, and girls from 4,122

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to 4,514. The districts of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput, and North Arcot among others show an improvement in numbers.

Mr. Fowler writes:—

"The fact that the increase is largest under Muhammadans, and that, in spite of a general decrease in Madras and Chingleput, is very encouraging. It is due to a number of new Muhammadans schools having been returned this year preparatory to their receiving grants in aid from public funds."

Hindus—Brahmans.—The number of Brahman boys rose from 61,947 to 64,290, and that of girls from 9,720 to 9,817. The percentage of boys has therefore increased from 75 to 78, but that of girls has remained stationary at 12. In 1885-86 the percentage of girls under instruction was 11.

It is indeed a great pity that this community, which is foremost as regards intelligence and culture, does not [illegible]nce in female education to the same extent as it has done in the education of bo[illegible] I shall have occasion to speak more fully of the stationary character of education so far as girls are concerned further on.

Hindus—Vaisyas and Sudras.—This year again there is a rise in the number of boys under instruction. The number is 275,500 against 265,747 in 1886-87, which has raised the percentage of boys under instruction from 19 to 20. This percentage is still small, though the steady rise within the last three years is encouraging. Only 2 out of 100 girls of school-going age are under instruction, a percentage which is even smaller than that of Muhammadans.

Hindus—Others.—There is a slight decrease in the number of boys and girls under instruction under this class, though it has not affected the percentages. The number of boys fell from 26,245 to 25,994 and that of girls from 3,783 to 3,614.

Others.—Owing probably to incorrect classification the percentage of pupils under instruction has risen from 20 to 75 in the case of boys and from 5 to 19 in that of girls.

9. The pupils belonging to the great classes of the population are distributed according to stages of instruction in the following table. In this table the pupils studying in the different departments are not distinguished. The figures represent the number of pupils studying in all the departments under each class of institutions:—

Distribution of pupils belonging to the great classes of population according to stages of instruction.

Class of institutions.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Vaisyas and Sudras.	Other Hindus.	Others.
Arts Colleges	36	223	46	5,015	681	14	21
Professional Colleges	50	35	6	205	105	5	3
Secondary Schools for boys	2,644	5,553	3,042	18,579	21,451	1,274	138
Do. do. for girls	2,758	3,747	176	1,100	5,307	306	33
Primary Schools for boys	554	22,479	30,413	43,416	236,219	25,783	1,023
Do. do. for girls	364	5,018	1,850	3,863	13,922	1,197	87
Training Schools for masters	...	200	72	362	294	34	5
Do. do. for mistresses	16	244	11	1	29	9	1
Special schools	256	342	172	211	628	39	3
Private do.	...	410	6,310	4,361	28,340	947	736
Total ...	6,678	38,241	48,098	74,107	306,876	29,608	2,050

The number of Europeans and Eurasians in Arts Colleges increased from 29 to 36, but in each of the other classes of institutions there was a slight decline. Even if professional colleges are included, only one pupil out of 77 is at college. Native Christians show a fair increase in arts and professional colleges, Primary schools for girls and special schools: the proportion at college was 1 in 148. The number of Muhammadan pupils in Secondary schools for boys fell from 3,338 to 3,042, or by 9 per cent., but an increase of 578 pupils is noticeable in the strength of Primary schools for boys, whilst the number of pupils in Primary schools for girls increased from 1,602 to 1,850 or by 15 per cent. There were 6,310 Muhammadan pupils in private schools against 2,430 in the previous year. This increase is due to the large number of indigenous schools that have furnished returns to this Department this time. The proportion of pupils in colleges is as

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low as 1 in 925. This is lamentable, but it must not be forgotten that the wave of progress has hardly had time to reach the Upper Secondary branch, much less the collegiate. The number of Brahman pupils increased in all classes of institutions, including even Secondary schools for girls, in which there was a decrease last time. With this class, to their honor be it recorded, the proportion of pupils in college is 1 in 33, but only one-tenth of these were in professional colleges. Vaisyas and Sudras also increased in all classes of institutions excepting Secondary schools for boys and Training schools for masters. I shall make further remarks on the distribution of pupils according to the great classes of the population when dealing separately with the different classes of institutions for general and special education.

Distribution of pupils according to wealth.

10. In the accompanying statement the pupils are distributed according to their wealth condition:—

Class of institutions.	Richer classes.		Middle classes.		Poorer classes.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In Colleges	123	...	2,276	6	1,040	...
In Secondary schools	1,301	214	20,221	4,372	33,113	9,545
In Primary do.	2,039	413	53,510	8,715	323,982	41,869
In Special do.	24	5	698	142	1,796	254
Total ...	3,487	632	76,705	13,235	359,931	51,668
In 1886-87 ...	3,910	805	78,139	14,516	341,756	49,816

An increase is noticeable only under the poorer classes. The number of boys has risen by 5 per cent. and that of girls by 4 per cent. Though absolute reliance cannot be placed on the above figures, still they may be looked upon as approximately correct. The number of boys of the richer classes fell by 10 per cent., and that of girls by 21 per cent. The decrease under boys is confined to Primary schools, whereas girls belonging to the richer classes show a fall both in Primary and Secondary schools.

Boys belonging to the middle classes fell by 15 per cent. In this case, however, the decrease is confined to Secondary schools, whilst in the Primary schools the number has risen from 52,429 to 53,510, due no doubt to separation of primary departments in large schools from the Secondary.

The number of girls belonging to the middle classes decreased from 14,516 to 13,235, or by 9 per cent., the decrease extending almost to all classes of institutions.

In the college it is noteworthy that the majority of students belong to the middle classes. Their number is nearly double that of the pupils of the poorer and middle classes put together. The very small number of children of the richer classes (123) that avail themselves of higher English education is very discouraging. Nearly 30 per cent. of the pupils in colleges belong to the poorer classes against 48 per cent. in 1886-87 when the new School-fee Notification was not in operation. The decrease is no doubt due to the higher rates of fees now charged under the new rules, but, notwithstanding this, the number of *bonâ fide* poor students studying in the colleges is still large and does not by any means confirm the fear of those who opposed the Fee rules now in force on the ground that they would tell unfavorably on the education of the poorer classes.

In Secondary schools the number of boys belonging to the poorer classes is much greater than that of boys belonging to the richer and middle classes put together, and is even in excess of the figure for 1886-87 when 31,543 boys belonging to the poorer classes were reading in the Secondary schools. So far then the new School-fee rules have not told prejudicially on the progress of Secondary education of the poorer classes. The figures relating to girls are interesting. The number of girls in the Secondary schools belonging to the poorer classes is nearly double that of girls of the middle classes. This is due to the fact that a large number of Secondary girls' schools are meant for the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians. When we come to Primary schools we find that far greater advantage

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is taken of these institutions by the poorer classes than by the other two. The number of the poorer classes of children in Primary schools is nearly six times that of the richer and middle classes put together. In special schools for technical and industrial training also it is the poorer classes of children that predominate.

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

11. In the accompanying table the pupils are classified according to the chief occupation of their parents or guardians :—

Classification of pupils according to the occupation of their parents.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Officials	20,532	19,987	7,003	6,617	27,535	26,604
Petty officials and menial servants ...	35,935	38,427	8,493	8,666	44,428	47,093
Traders	68,332	72,575	10,008	9,947	78,340	82,522
Landholders	193,969	199,069	20,016	20,295	213,985	219,364
Artizans	29,302	33,085	4,973	5,207	34,275	38,292
Coolies	54,054	56,990	9,256	9,720	63,310	66,710
Mendicants	6,821	6,788	1,162	1,266	7,983	8,054
Others	14,860	13,202	4,226	3,817	19,086	17,019
Total ...	423,805	440,123	65,137	65,535	488,942	505,658

With respect to boys a conspicuous increase is noticeable under petty officials, coolies, traders, landholders, and artizans. The increase under the first two classes is no doubt due to the rise in the number of pupils belonging to the poorer classes noticed above. It is encouraging to note an increase of 6 per cent. in the number of boys coming under the class of traders and 13 per cent. in that under artizans. The efforts being made to encourage the attendance of the latter class seem to be having a marked effect; as to this class should be credited nearly one-fourth of the increase in attendance. With regard to girls an appreciable increase is noticeable under petty officials, artizans, and coolies.

Languages studied by pupils.

12. The statement appended below gives the classification of the pupils according to the languages studied by them :—

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
English	72,016	72,628	6,498	6,059
Latin	1,236	1,153	75	96
Greek	2	12	...	...
Arabic	13,320	15,566	2,317	2,057
Persian	643	1,176	...	19
Sanskrit	6,267	7,027	15	17
Tamil	215,626	217,443	32,167	31,342
Telugu	116,824	123,815	18,857	19,424
Malayalam	40,976	41,142	7,649	7,542
Canarese	18,695	19,283	1,661	1,753
Hindustani	7,179	8,396	1,562	1,797
Uriya	17,108	19,396	324	399
Tulu	1,537	163	89	117
Marathi	...	1	...	...

The number of boys studying English has increased from 72,016 to 72,628. A very conspicuous increase is noticeable in the number of boys reading Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, which is partly due to the rise in the number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction and partly to the increase in the number of indigenous Arabic and Persian schools furnishing returns to the Department. The increase (12 per cent.) in the number of boys studying Sanskrit is encouraging. An increase is also noticeable under boys studying each of the Dravidian languages. The steady rise in the number of boys taking up Uriya is very satisfactory. There were 19,396 boys studying this language against 17,108 in 1886-87 and 14,277 in 1885-86.

The number of girls studying English has fallen from 6,498 to 6,059 or by 7 per cent., but there is an appreciable improvement under girls studying Telugu, Canarese, Hindustani, and Uriya.

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Vaccination.

13. The figures relating to vaccination given below are favorable only so far as girls are concerned. The percentage of unprotected boys remained stationary, while that of girls fell from 11 to 9. The decrease in the number of unprotected girls is confined to Primary schools.

Institutions.	Unprotected boys.		Unprotected girls.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Colleges	...	1	...	...
Secondary schools	1,971	1,768	770	832
Primary schools	55,135	55,940	6,405	5,148
Special do.	103	97	1	...
Total ...	57,209	57,806	7,176	5,980

Schools and Scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles.

14. The figures relating to schools and scholars in Municipalities and rural circles are given in the margin. The schools in the Municipalities, including Madras, with a total population of school-going age of 133,993 boys and 139,552 girls, increased by 90, and the number of pupils rose by 2,386. The average attendance of schools in Municipalities however fell from 58 to 57. In rural circles, with a school-going age population of 2,157,742 boys and 2,198,989 girls, the advance was more conspicuous. The number of schools increased by 4·3 per cent., but that of pupils by 3·8 only, showing defective consolidation in many rural schools, as elsewhere explained; the average attendance also slightly improved.

—	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Municipalities ...	2,085	2,175	121,007	123,483
Rural Circles ...	14,552	15,180	367,845	382,175

The accompanying statement gives information as regards schools in Municipalities and rural circles distributed according to grades and pupils studying in them :—

Institutions.	Municipalities.		Rural tracts.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
Arts colleges	32	2,084	2	52
Professional colleges	3	375	2	34
Secondary schools for boys ...	229	31,956	436	23,383
Do. do. girls ...	125	10,417	47	3,010
Primary schools for boys ...	1,502	62,895	14,245	341,296
Do. do. girls ...	227	12,499	424	13,838
Normal schools	37	909	17	369
Special schools	20	1,448	7	193
Total ...	2,175	123,483	15,180	382,175

With the exception of two arts colleges and two professional colleges, the rest of the colleges are in Municipal towns. The two professional colleges referred to above—the Teacher's College and the College of Agriculture at Saidápet—are also virtually not within rural circles, as they are within an easy reach of Madras. The two arts colleges are the Lutheran Mission College, Tranquebar, and the Hindu College, Tinnevelly. The latter, however, is within the outskirts of the Tinnevelly Municipality. Nearly half the number of Secondary schools are in Municipalities. The number of Primary girls' schools in rural tracts is greater than that in towns, but the number of pupils in the former is proportionately much below that in the latter. The same remark applies to Secondary schools for boys. The smallness of the provision for Secondary schools for boys in rural tracts and the thinness of the attendance is much to be regretted, because it indicates the weakness of the demand

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for Secondary education among the agricultural classes, whilst the enlightenment of these classes is one of the first conditions of social and material progress. Primary education of boys however in rural tracts is progressing solidly, although slowly. Normal and special schools also seem to be fairly distributed in rural circles. The thinness of the average attendance in schools in rural tracts shows that such schools have, speaking generally, greater need of help from public funds than schools in towns.

Statement No. III of Appendix B gives information as regards the number of schools and scholars in each of the Municipalities. The total number of male pupils under instruction in Municipalities increased from 95,176 to 97,782, and the percentage of pupils to school-going age population advanced from 70·9 to 73. In five Municipal towns the percentage of male pupils to population of school-going age falls below 50. They are the following: Anakapalle, Gudiyátam, Periyakulam, Cochin and Ellore. In 24 Municipalities the percentage rises above 75. I regret to observe a fall in the number of girls under instruction in Municipalities. The figure has decreased from 25,921 to 25,701 and the percentage from 18·6 to 18·4. This is chiefly due to the closing of several Government girls' schools and to the temporary reduction in the rates of aid under the results system to girls' schools. In the following Municipalities female education is very backward :—Berhampore, Adóni, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Gudiyátam, Tirupati, Vániyambadi, Tirupatur, Periyakulam and Erode. In only nine Municipalities did the percentage of girls under instruction exceed 25, the figure for the previous year being 10.

Summary of receipts and expenditure from all sources.

15. In dealing with the finances of the Department this year, I have, in order to place the facts clearly before the Government, departed from the usual routine order, and have dealt with the figures, firstly, taking the general expenditure (private schools alone being excluded) from all sources: then proceeding to deal with each great head separately, following, however, the principle adopted by the Government of India of combining receipts and expenditure in one statement instead of treating them as creditor and debtor accounts. The annexed table therefore compares the expenditure from all sources on public instruction for the past two years, together with the percentages of expenditure under certain main heads to the entire outlay. The statement does not include the cost of private schools amounting to Rs. 1,16,181 as per returns furnished to the Department. This cost has not been included, because the figures relating to these schools are not of a very reliable character, and because some private schools do not furnish returns of expenditure. Again in some institutions the accounts are not properly kept.

Heads of expenditure.	1886-87. From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.							
Arts colleges	2,12,121	...	— 1,286	1,46,978	1,14,713	4,72,526	10·35
Professional colleges	32,455	...	...	36,682	432	69,569	1·52
School Education.							
General	4,26,690	3,96,881	1,35,669	11,59,191	7,20,304	28,59,735	62·69
Special	1,68,777	67,743	16,027	11,423	81,021	3,45,801	7·58
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,44,052	— 13,634	1,30,428	2·86
Direction and inspection	3,13,328	56,958	7,446	...	...	3,77,732	8·28
Scholarships	20,259	73	...	...	9,485	29,817	·65
Buildings	1,20,370	16,061	5,580	...	55,733	1,97,744	4·34
Miscellaneous including grants for furniture	18,372	16,046	124	...	44,566	79,108	1·73
Total ...	13,12,372	5,55,762	1,63,560	14,98,326	10,32,520	45,62,550	100·00

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Heads of expenditure.	1887-88. From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.							
Arts colleges	2,04,630	...	155	1,61,102	1,15,925	4,81,812	10·17
Professional colleges	1,01,286	...	...	37,090	1,794	1,40,170	2·96
School Education.							
General	4,38,006	3,75,399	1,23,527	12,08,873	7,90,783	29,36,588	61·98
Special	1,56,816	63,582	13,297	10,537	1,02,471	3,46,803	7·32
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,53,085	— 20,452	1,32,633	2·80
Direction and inspection	3,26,698	57,710	7,430	...	...	3,91,838	8·27
Scholarships	31,542	129	...	...	17,169	48,831	1·03
Buildings	1,18,907	26,350	3,679	...	38,287	1,87,223	3·95
Miscellaneous including grants for furniture	— 3,253	2,417	4,420	...	68,309	71,893	1·52
Total ...	13,74,632	5,25,587	1,52,508	15,70,787	11,14,277	47,37,791	100·00

On arts colleges the expenditure was over Rs. 9,000 above the figure of the previous year, though the percentage to total expenditure shows a slight diminution. It must be remembered that arts colleges rose from 31 to 34. Speaking generally, more collegiate work was done for the money spent than in the preceding year. The professional colleges show a very large increase. The percentage to total expenditure was 2·96, which was nearly double the figure for 1886-87. But this increase was more or less nominal. Under instructions from the Comptroller-General, the Accountant-General debited to the head "Medical College and Schools" the whole pay of the Professors in the Medical College, instead of the portion as hitherto representing their work connected with the college, apart from that connected with hospital and other duties. This accounts to a considerable extent for the abnormal increase in the outlay on professional colleges as well as on schools, special. I would also note that the expenditure on the College departments of the College of Agriculture and Teachers' College is also included under "Professional colleges." On "Schools, General," the expenditure rose by nearly Rs. 77,000 though the percentage to total expenditure fell by ·71. But for the inclusion of the military pay of the Principal and Professors of the Medical College, amounting to Rs. 80,328, debited to that college, the percentage of expenditure on arts colleges would have remained the same as in 1886-87 (10·35), and that on school education, general, would have been 63·05 against 62·69 in the previous year, while that on professional colleges and special schools would have fallen from 9·10 to 8·73, or to 9·01 if the expenditure on scholarships exhibited separately in the return for 1887-88 be taken into account. On all other items the percentage has slightly diminished except that under "Scholarships," which shows an increase, due chiefly to the inclusion of scholarships in the Medical College as remarked above.

If the figures relating to the military pay of Professors in the Medical College are excluded, the percentage of expenditure borne by fees would have risen from 33 to 34, and that by subscriptions, endowments, and other sources from 23 to 24, while that met from Local and Municipal funds would have fallen from 12 and 4 to 11 and 3 respectively. The net expenditure from Provincial funds fell from Rs. 13,12,372 to Rs. 12,94,304, if the military pay of Professors in the Medical College is excluded as it was last year.

Provincial receipts and expenditure.

16. The receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds are given in the following summary. The Accountant-General's statement for the year showing receipts and charges proper of the Department, as modified by the supplemental accounts furnished by him, is appended to the report with explanatory remarks—

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Receipts and charges.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	30,973	...	45,233
Inspection	...	2,73,355	...	2,81,465
Government colleges and schools { General	3,02,495		2,77,917	
Government colleges and schools { Special	2,51,634		2,97,249	
		5,54,129		5,75,166
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	6,945		5,501	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	10,425		21,093	
		17,370		26,594
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	3,82,494		3,90,549	
Grants-in-aid { do. Municipal management	17,843		29,140	
Grants-in-aid { do. Local Fund Boards	47,117		69,707	
		4,47,454		4,89,405
Book department and registration		41,579		31,939
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts		3,072		2,843
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		6,735		3,184
Government educational buildings		95,954		67,155
		14,79,621		15,22,983
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,25,709		1,16,761	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342		2,342	
Departmental examination fees	809		1,930	
Book department	36,551		41,852	
Sales at the School of Arts	8,862		9,335	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	34,211		21,574	
Private contributions			190	
Miscellaneous receipts	10,744		8,196	
		2,19,228		2,02,180
Net expenditure		12,60,393		13,20,803

The increase under "Direction" is due to my having resumed charge of office from leave. Under "Inspection" also there was an increase, which is due, as explained in the budget letter, to the extra leave allowances drawn during the year, and also to an increased outlay on travelling allowances. The charges relating to direction and inspection coincide with those shown in column 7 (*a*) of General Table 4, opposite these headings. On Government colleges and schools, general, there was a decrease of over Rs. 24,000; the abolition of the Government High school, Saidápet, and the transfer of the Chittoor High school to the management of the District Board, North Arcot, having chiefly contributed to this saving. In General Table 4 the total in column 2 for Government colleges and schools is (Rs. 1,97,208 + Rs. 52,726 + Rs. 28,840 or) Rs. 2,78,774, but from this must be deducted Rs. 857 (Rs. 500 + 81 + 4 + 272), the amount not credited to Government explained in the table. This gives Rs. 2,77,917, the sum shown in the above statement. Owing mainly to the inclusion of the military pay of the Principal and Professors, Medical College, as already adverted to, the expenditure on special institutions rose by over Rs. 45,000. The total of Government colleges and schools, special, in General Table 4 is (Rs. 1,40,170 + 1,57,658 or) Rs. 2,97,828, but from this must be deducted Rs. 579 (*i.e.*, Rs. 121 + 293 + 165) accounted for in the table. The balance is Rs 2,97,249, the figure shown above. The increase under "Scholarships" is solely the result of the inclusion of the stipends held in the Medical College. The figures in column 6 (*a*) of General Table 4 against scholarships give Rs. 5,501 for scholarships in colleges and schools, general, and Rs. 21,093 for colleges and schools, special. The total of column 7 (*a*) against scholarships is Rs. 31,542, but this includes Rs. 4,948, scholarship grants to schools under private management which strictly come under grants-in-aid. Full particulars regarding grants-in-aid will be furnished further on. The total of column 4 (*a*), which is Rs. 3,96,378, gives the amount of grant to private institutions, but from this Rs. 5,829, the Bellary orphanage grants, should be deducted. The balance is Rs. 3,90,549, the figure shown in the above statement. The grants to Municipal and Local Boards, as shown above, is Rs. 98,856. If to this is added Rs. 48,000, the Lawrence Asylum grant (Imperial), it amounts to Rs. 1,46,856, the total of column 3 (*a*) of General Table 4. The expenditure on Government Educational buildings by the D.P.W., Rs. 67,155

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is given in column 2 (*a*) of general table 4. Miscellaneous expenditure, as shown above, is Rs. 37,965, which is the figure in column 6 against general charges.

The gross expenditure from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 15,22,983, which is made up of—

	Rs.
Charges proper of the Department	13,02,094
Do. in the Medical College and schools	1,50,094
Do. on account of the Ordnance Artificers' school ...	3,640
Do. on account of educational buildings met from the Department of Public Works budget	67,155
	15,22,983

The decrease in the fee revenue is the result of the abolition of the Saidápet school and the transfer of the Chittoor school. In general table 4 the total of column 2 (*d*) gives Rs. 1,17,033 as the fee income of Government colleges, general and special, but from this must be deducted Rs. 272, fees in Muhammadan salary results schools, Madras, not credited to Government. This will give Rs. 1,16,761, the figure in the statement embodied in this paragraph. The sale of Government books gave an increase of Rs. 5,301; partly in consequence of the raising of the prices of certain readers during the year. An increased yield will also be noticed in the sales at the School of Arts. The Local and Municipal Boards contributed Rs. 21,492 towards the Medical College and schools, and the Kumbakónam Municipalty Rs. 82 towards the upkeep of the art class opened in connection with the Government college in the town. The decrease in the contribution towards the Medical College is probably due to a reduction in the rate in consequence of the discontinuance of stipendiary education in the second department of the college under G.O., Finl., 25th August 1884, No. 1966. The total of columns 2 (*b*) and 2 (*c*) of general table 4 gives Rs. 21,867 as the Municipal and Local Fund contribution, but from this sum must be deducted Rs. 293, the amount paid direct from Local funds. This will give Rs. 21,574, the figure mentioned above. The Maharaja of Jeypore contributed Rs. 190 towards the upkeep of the Primary schools in his territories. In the statement of receipts given above, the following items come strictly under miscellaneous receipts:—Income on endowments credited to Government, Rs. 2,342; departmental examination fees, Rs. 1,930; Book department, Rs. 41,852 private contribution, Rs. 190; and other miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 8,196—total Rs. 54,510, excluding Rs. 9,335, School of Arts receipts, which is shown in column 2 (*f*) of general table 4. In column 2 (*f*) of general table 4, excluding Rs. 9,335, the School of Arts receipts and endowment and other receipts not credited to Government, there is left Rs. 6,400 as the actual provincial receipts. To this must be added Rs. 48,110 shown in column 6 (*f*) opposite miscellaneous which represents other Provincial receipts, and this gives Rs. 54,510, the sum in question.

The net charge to Provincial funds was Rs. 13,20,803, of which Rs. 1,12,811 appertained to the Medical College and schools, Rs. 3,640 to the Ordnance Artificers' school, and Rs. 67,155 to buildings. If these items, aggregating Rs. 1,83,606, be omitted, as is done by the Accountant-General, the balance, which is the net cost proper of the Department, will be found to be Rs. 11,37,197, the figure given by him. During the year under report the Local Boards contributed Rs. 60,872 to Provincial funds on account of Deputy Inspectors, and this sum was refunded to them, the Government having waived their claim for such contributions. I have not accordingly entered the item on the receipt or expenditure side, as its inclusion will simply swell both sides and affect percentages of expenditure unnecessarily.

	Rs.
Expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement	13,02,094
Receipts	1,64,897
Total ...	11,37,197

The net provincial expenditure, as per general table 4, is Rs. 13,74,632, which includes the annual grant of Rs. 48,000 for the Lawrance Asylum, Ootacamund, and Rs. 5,829, the special lump grants to the Bellary orphanages. These grants are not debited to this Department, though in the returns furnished to me they are entered as receipts for the year. If the two items referred to above are deducted, the balance is Rs. 13,20,803, the net charge to Provincial funds as shown in the statement above.

17. District Boards maintained 1,383 schools attended by 47,845 scholars against 1,297 schools with 43,056 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 92 were Secondary schools, 32 Training schools, and 2 Medical schools, while 1,257 were Primary schools, of which 33 were for girls. The net cost to Local Funds on schools maintained by them, excluding buildings, amounted to Rs. 2,30,208. The fee revenue continued to rise, the rise in the year under review being from Rs. 1,07,651 to Rs. 1,21,450. The Accountant-General gives the fee income credited to Boards as Rs. 1,08,971. But I observe that while the charges on account of salary-results schools in Tanjore and Madura are debited to "Local Fund schools" proper, the fees, amounting to Rs. 10,917, are not credited to the Boards. This chiefly accounts for the difference. It is also probable that penal and other special fees are brought under miscellaneous receipts. During the year the District Boards spent Rs. 13,973 on Departmental institutions and Rs. 1,97,346 on grants-in-aid, besides Rs. 57,710 on inspection. The gross cost amounted to Rs. 7,51,925. The Accountant-General's statement gives Rs. 7,34,060 as the gross cost; but thus includes Rs. 60,872, contribution to Provincial funds for Deputies refunded which I have not taken into account, as it enters both under receipts and expenditure. The balance is Rs. 6,73,188. This amount again does not include certain items of expenditure which are included in general table 7. They are the following:—Expenditure on buildings, Rs. 26,350; contribution for medical education, Rs. 21,848; fee receipts from certain salary results schools amounting to Rs. 10,917 not credited to Boards; Rs. 17,077, results grants paid direct to teachers from Provincial funds; and Rs. 2,545, municipal contribution. If these items are included, the Accountant-General's total coincides with that given in general table 7.

Local Fund operations.

18. One hundred and twenty-one schools with 8,174 pupils were maintained by Municipalities against 125 schools attended by 8,962 pupils during the year preceding. Of these, 2 were colleges, 30 Secondary schools, and 3 Industrial schools, while 86 were Primary schools, including 9 girls' schools.

Municipal operations.

The fee revenue rose from Rs. 68,635 to Rs. 75,133 in spite of the fall in the number of schools and scholars. From the statement of receipts and charges furnished to me by Municipalities, I found that the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 74,769. The difference of Rs. 364, which is a trifle, I am not able to account for. The net cost of Municipal schools also fell from Rs. 43,253 to Rs. 40,513. Besides this sum, the Municipalities spent Rs. 7,894 on departmental schools, Rs. 2,846 on Local Fund schools (including Rs. 2,545, contribution as scholarships in training schools maintained by District Boards, which, as shown in the above para., was not included by the Accountant-General as gross expenditure from Local funds), Rs. 90,146 on grants-in-aid, and Rs. 11,109 on inspection and buildings.

The financial aspects of Local Fund and Municipal Boards will be discussed at length in the chapter on General Remarks.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

19. A summary of expenditure on aided institutions is given below:—

Institutions.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	60,490	...	...	96,329	9,720	92,495	2,58,034
Secondary schools, including primary departments	1,74,200	11,865	32,427	4,73,515	68,536	2,78,113	10,38,656
Primary schools	88,431	1,55,431	57,719	3,31,157	33,452	2,32,163	9,28,403
Training do.	10,601	...	...	...	15,232	14,858	40,791
Other special schools	6,613	...	...	2,609	6,535	39,704	55,461
Total ...	3,40,425	1,97,346	90,146	9,03,610	1,32,475	6,57,343	23,21,345

Expenditure on scholarships and buildings and special grants for furniture and apparatus and eleemosynary schools, amounting to Rs. 1,03,765 (Rs. 55,953 from Provincial funds and Rs. 47,812 from other sources), have not been included

in the above table, as the items are treated as indirect outlay in the Government of India returns. Thefee revenue of aided institutions amounted to Rs. 9,03,610, or 38·9 per cent. of the entire expenditure, against Rs. 8,09,234 or 37·7 per cent. in the previous year. This increase is satisfactory, especially considering that one or two adventure schools on a large scale were started during the year. The proportion of cost borne from public funds—Provincial, Local and Municipal—fell from 29·9 to 27·0 per cent., which is due partly to the smaller amount of aid given from Provincial and Local funds. The fall in the aid from Provincial funds was really much greater than the above figures indicate, as the amount of grant from Provincial funds includes results grants due for the previous year, the payment of which was suspended in March 1887. The amounts entered under "subscriptions" and "endowment and other sources" are made up of *bonâ fide* subscriptions and endowment and other receipts as well as the sums paid by managers to meet the deficit. Owing to the form in which returns are required, it cannot be ascertained even approximately what part of the amount appertains to receipts from subscriptions and endowments in the true sense of the terms. In some cases the receipts come probably from loans, and in others from capital.

The total outlay on unaided institutions was Rs. 3,19,846, of which Rs. 1,98,018 or 62 per cent. were met from fees. The large percentage under fees is partly due to a large number of unaided schools being provided with a cheap teaching agency, the cost of which is in most cases met solely from fee receipts. Even in aided institutions the managers have met the decrease in the aid hitherto received from Government by decreasing the salaries of their teachers, or dispensing with some of the staff. As things now stand, it is possible to only a few managers to provide a really efficient and suitable staff without considerable aid from the State. This will be so until the average salaries of good teachers are much lower than they are now. A sum of Rs. 1,16,181 has been returned as expenditure on private schools, of which Rs. 69,745 or 60 per cent. was met from fee income.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

20. The distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions is given below. In this table I have included against Primary schools the expenditure on Primary departments of Secondary schools:—

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscription, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges, general	1,41,982	...	...	53,654	1,572	1,97,208
Do. special	1,01,286	...	...	37,090	1,794	1,40,170
Secondary schools for boys ...	14,504	...	...	16,614	1,568	32,686
Do. for girls ...	4,120	...	...	241	27	4,388
Primary schools for boys ...	17,809	...	...	888	190	18,887
Do. for girls ...	23,481	...	...	2,066	58	25,605
Training schools	32,199	293	...	...	190	32,682
Other special schools	85,715	13,680	7,894	6,480	11,207	1,24,976
Total ...	4,21,096	13,973	7,894	1,17,033	16,606	5,76,602
Board.						
Colleges, general	2,158	...	155	2,306	...	4,619
Secondary schools for boys ...	38,116 / 14,953	12,047	7,510	1,15,107 / 938	1,803	1,74,583
Do. for girls ...	8 / 6,963	324	55	3 / 200	30,544 / ..r	46,435 / 390
Primary schools for boys ...	25,582 / 16,727	1,59,232	22,848	79,128 / 1,050	2,262 / 1,883	9,425 / 2,88,673
Do. for girls ...	3,755 / 9,357	6,450	2,968	39 / 270	34,166 / 104	51,943 / 13,316
Training schools	21,166	47,165	2,545	...	3,041	12,668
Other special schools	432	2,444	2,858	...	5,822	11,556
Total ...	91,217 / 48,000	2,27,662	38,939	1,96,583 / 2,458	12,708 / 70,013	5,67,109 / 1,20,471

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Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscription, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Aided.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges, general	60,490	...	...	96,329	1,01,215	2,58,034
Secondary schools for boys ...	75,632	*1,198	21,938	3,56,014	1,44,207	5,98,989
Do. for girls ...	35,784	...	...	17,434	63,263	1,16,481
Primary schools for boys ...	71,389	1,95,866	65,846	4,01,944	2,35,573	9,70,718
Do. for girls ...	79,826	282	2,362	29,280	1,69,121	2,80,871
Training schools	10,691	...	...	...	30,100	40,791
Other special schools	6,613	...	...	2,609	46,239	55,461
Total ...	3,40,425	1,97,346	90,146	9,03,010	7,89,818	23,21,345
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	8,813	13,138	21,951
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	94,192	32,389	1,26,581
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	196	5,051	5,247
Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	92,907	49,994	1,42,901
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	362	15,439	15,801
Training schools	...	...	...	...	5,321	5,321
Other special schools	...	...	...	1,548	496	2,044
Total ...	...	...	...	1,98,018	1,21,828	3,19,846

The gross direct expenditure on Government institutions was Rs. 5,76,602, of which Rs. 2,65,146 appertained to professional colleges and technical schools. The net expenditure by Government on Secondary and Primary schools of their own was Rs. 18,624 and Rs. 41,290, respectively, whilst the total net grant to Secondary and Primary schools of all classes—Government, Board and Aided, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, which stands on a special basis, was Rs. 1,68,164 and Rs. 2,21,842. The net outlay on Government Secondary and Primary schools for boys was thus 11 and 19 per cent., respectively, of the entire net provincial outlay on Secondary and Primary schools. If the figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum be included, the percentages are reduced to 10 and 17, respectively. The maintenance of about 60 schools for boys in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars and of several girls' schools in backward districts where female education is still in its infancy accounts in the main for the comparatively increased percentage on primary education.

	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
Boys	14,504	17,809
Girls	4,120	23,481
Total ...	18,624	41,290

	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
Boys	1,28,253	1,14,780
Girls	39,912	1,07,062
Total ...	1,68,164	2,21,842

In Secondary schools for boys maintained by District Boards and Municipalities, expenditure to the extent of only Rs. 12,047 and Rs. 7,510, respectively, were met from Local and Municipal funds, while the sum of Rs. 38,116 was contributed from Provincial funds, and the sum of Rs. 1,15,107 covered by fees. I shall notice in the last chapter how much of the expenditure from Local and Municipal funds is due to the transfer of Government schools to the management of the Boards concerned.

Secondary schools for boys under private management received aid from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds to the extent of Rs. 75,632, Rs. 1,198 and Rs. 21,938, respectively. The amount of aid from Provincial funds covered about one-eighth of the entire cost of the schools and that from Local and Municipal funds about 4 per cent., while the fee income covered nearly 60 per cent. of the cost. The Managers had thus to meet only a fourth of the charge from *bonâ fide* subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts, as well as from private funds. The proportion would have been less if the fee regulation had been fully introduced in

* Represents stipends in Board salary results schools converted during the year into combined schools.

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all schools, and if the schools had enjoyed reasonable protection from the rivalry of adventure schools. But as regards Secondary girls' schools, the managers had to bear 54 per cent. of the cost from funds other than grants and fees. It is curious to note that as in the case of Secondary schools, about a fourth of the cost of Primary schools for boys was borne by managers, while 41 per cent. was met from fees and 34 per cent. from public funds. The disproportion in the proportion of cost met from the fee revenue goes to show that in aided Primary schools, the fee income is not at all commensurate with the expenditure. In many schools, the levy of fees is more or less nominal. Considering that funds are sorely needed for the spread of primary education, it is, in my opinion, high time that the classes of the people, who can well afford it, should be required to contribute a fair share towards the education of their children in the three R's. I have referred to this point again in the remarks relating to school fees.

Expenditure in relation to average number and attendance.

21. In the following table I have contrasted the cost per pupil in Government, Board and Aided colleges and schools for boys alone, the Lawrence Asylum being omitted. The figures against Secondary schools include Primary departments attached to them as the average number and attendance of such departments have not been separately exhibited in the returns furnished to this office :—

Institutions.	Government institutions.		Board institutions.		Aided institutions.	
	Cost per pupil on average number on rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts colleges	225 6 1	250 9 4	96 3 8	112 10 6	142 12 9	165 9 11
Secondary schools for boys ...	46 12 3	53 3 8	24 4 7	28 14 5	22 4 8	26 5 0
Primary do. ...	7 15 7	11 5 11	5 8 5	6 10 4	3 2 8	3 12 10

It will be observed that in Aided colleges the cost of educating each pupil was about two-thirds as much as in Government colleges. The figures relating to the Board colleges are lower than in Aided colleges, but there were only 2 Board colleges, 1 was maintained only for a portion of the year, and therefore no correct comparison can be instituted. As regards Secondary schools for boys, it is noticeable that the average cost per pupil in Government schools was more than double that in Aided schools and nearly double that in Board schools. But for the levy of fees in Board schools at the Government school rates which led in many cases to a diminution in the strength of such schools the cost per pupil in Board and Aided Secondary schools would have been almost the same. As regards Primary schools, the cost in Board schools was Rs. 5-8-5 according to average number and Rs. 6-10-4 according to average attendance against Rs. 3-2-8 and Rs. 3-12-10 in Aided schools. This is due partly to some of the Board schools being conducted on an expensive scale. It must also be remembered that in many Aided Primary schools, the fees and grant form the entire expenditure. The relative cost of girls' schools and special institutions has not been compared here, as no useful inferences can be drawn therefrom. General Table 2 gives the cost of educating each pupil to Government and Local funds in the different classes of institutions on the basis of the average number of pupils on the rolls.

School fees.

22. The subjoined table exhibits the income derived from fees during the last ten years.

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Year.	Government institutions.		Institutions under the management of Local Boards and Committees under the 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.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
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	30,765	40,318	217,810	5,18,599	258,379	6,91,727
1880-81	11,698	1,42,488	30,548	40,804	276,592	6,40,022	327,808	8,23,314
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	1,52,299	48,507	58,626	385,881	8,22,687	446,324	10,43,612
1883-84	10,297	1,77,040	48,225	80,823	389,264	8,93,763	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	1,35,709	52,346	1,79,418	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114
1887-88	8,619	1,17,033	56,380	1,99,041	440,659	11,71,373	505,658	14,87,447

There has been on the whole an increase of Rs. 65,333 or nearly 5 per cent. in the income from school fees. This increase is small compared with that of 1886-87, which was Rs. 1,22,072; but it must be remembered that there was an increase of 7 per cent. in the number of pupils in 1886-87, whereas last year the increase in attendance was only 3 per cent.; and moreover, as shown in para. 1, the increase in attendance was confined more to private than to public institutions. As in the majority of private institutions very low rates of fees are charged, the increase in fee income above noted is satisfactory. In unaided institutions also, the fees charged are not in accordance with the sanctioned rates; and therefore in order to gauge accurately the full effect of the notification of January 1887, which was for the first time in operation during one full year, the fee receipts of unaided and private institutions should be left out of consideration. If this is done the fee income may be said to have increased from Rs. 11,14,361 to 12,19,684, or by 9½ per cent. nearly, a very substantial increase. During the last decade the fee income has risen by 129 per cent., whilst the attendance shows an increase of 113 per cent. The small proportionate increase is, I need hardly say, due to the greater part of the fee income being paid by Primary schools, in regard to which the system of results has had in not a few instances the effect of saving the parents' pockets, for it is unquestionably the case that villagers often reduce their payments in money and in kind in direct ratio with the results earnings of the teachers. To ameliorate this state of things was one of my principal objects in proposing to extend under certain conditions the school fee rules to Primary schools; and I do not doubt that, had my recommendations been given effect to, the fee returns would have shown much greater improvement than they do and that the number of children at school would have been nearly, if not quite, as great as at present. The present state of things according to which a pupil in a Primary school, that is, during five years of his school life can receive education for, on the average, one anna nine pies a month is most unsatisfactory. If the payers were the poor and laboring classes this would not be too high; but it is ridiculously low when it is borne in mind, that the great majority of the parents are well-to-do people, according to the standard of wealth in this country, who would send their children to school had they to spend four times the amount in obtaining education for them. Nothing makes a people feel the value of education more than a system of making them pay for its cost not according to a mean and niggardly scale, but according to a scale, which will assure the employment of qualified teachers. I can appeal

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confidently to the increase resulting from the measures adopted to raise the payment for Secondary and Collegiate education in support of this view, because to a considerable extent the classes concerned are identically the same. In 1884-85 the average fee for boys in Primary schools was 1·32; in 1885-86 it was 1·33; and last year 1·35: an increase quite out of proportion to the increased intensity of the demand for education. If the managers of results schools are ever to get a reasonable fee income, the State must come to their help, as it has done with such remarkable effect in the case of Secondary schools under private management. The average standard of fee payment must be revised, and that arbitrarily, the doctrines of free-trade notwithstanding, if the village master is not to continue the prey of the cupidity of parents.

The fee income from Government institutions fell by Rs. 8,676. The causes of this decline will be explained presently. Board institutions show an increase of Rs. 19,623 in fees. This is larger than the increase last year, and is confined chiefly to Upper Secondary schools. As last year the greater bulk of the increase in fee income appertains to institutions under private management. It is worthy of note that whereas the total fee income of the whole Presidency has increased by 129 per cent., that of institutions under private management has increased by 144 per cent.; no better proof is needed of the development of schools managed by private agency.

In the accompanying table the fees in different classes of institutions are compared with the average number on the rolls:—

Classes of institutions.	Government.				Aided.				Total.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges ...	832	875	50,336	52,034	1,606	1,807	81,525	86,329	2,438	2,682	1,31,861	1,38,363
Professional colleges ...	314	381	26,682	27,000 (a)	...	...	...	...	314	381	26,682	27,000
Upper Secondary schools for boys ...	856	677	20,264	16,761	14,866	15,662	2,80,891	2,91,117	15,722	16,339	3,01,155	3,07,878
Lower Secondary schools for boys ...	194	48	1,198	207	17,882	18,093	1,21,481	1,42,612	18,076	18,141	1,22,679	1,42,819
Secondary schools for girls ...	1,619	2,020	1,543	1,960	10,149	10,581	10,007	39,886	11,768	12,601	11,550	41,846
Primary schools for boys ...	1,829	2,215	358	634 (b)	260,894	251,632	2,77,238	3,24,329	262,723	253,847	2,77,596	3,24,963
Do. for girls ...	2,054	1,633	429	347	15,931	20,671	5,642	6,828	17,985	22,304	6,071	7,175
Special schools ...	774	734	8,333	6,458 (c)	1,212	1,051	2,790	2,009	1,986	1,785	11,123	8,467
Total ...	8,536	8,413	1,25,709	1,17,023	322,540	320,397	8,09,234	9,03,610	330,998	328,810	9,34,943	10,20,633

Classes of institutions.	Unaided and Private.				Total.			
	Aided—continued.							
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges ...	322	167	13,180	8,613	2,760	2,849	1,44,861	1,46,976
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	314	381	26,682	27,000
Upper Secondary schools for boys ...	5,321	5,647	88,164	85,272	21,043	21,986	3,89,319	3,92,390
Lower Secondary schools for boys ...	4,503	3,884	33,063	23,419	22,579	22,025	1,55,544	1,66,031
Secondary schools for girls ...	1,175	196	910	416	12,943	12,797	12,460	42,262
Primary schools for boys ...	120,364	89,333	1,71,197	1,09,152	383,087	343,180	4,48,435	4,33,481
Do. for girls ...	4,176	1,561	1,253	1,443	22,161	23,865	7,324	8,271
Special schools ...	60	24	...	...	2,046	1,809	11,123	8,467
Total ...	136,601	100,812	3,07,767	2,27,315	467,354	429,222	12,45,710	12,84,948

(a) Includes Medical College fees, Rs. 14,789. (b) Includes Rs. 272, fees in the Muhammadan Salary results school, Madras, not credited to Government. (c) Includes Rs. 1,002, fees from the School of Engineering and Medical schools.

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In Government Arts Colleges there is an increase of over Rs. 3,000 in fee-income, but this is due to the conspicuous rise in the fee-income of the three first-grade colleges. The fee-income in each of the Government second-grade colleges, except Mangalore, shows a decrease. The amount of fees viewed as the average contribution from each pupil, has risen from 60·81 to 61·32, which is the result of a large increase in attendance in the B.A. classes from 241 to 269. The F.A. classes actually declined in strength. The increase in fee-income in Board colleges is due chiefly to the addition of the Pálghat Victoria Jubilee College to the list. In Aided colleges the fee-income increased by Rs. 14,804 or by 18 per cent. The inclusion of Pachaiyappa's College under the aided list, the raising of two institutions to the status of a second-grade college, and the rise in fee-income of the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, and of a few other institutions, will account for this increase. But the larger number of students in the F.A. than in the B.A. classes has brought down the average fee contribution per pupil slightly. The decrease in fee-income in unaided colleges is nominal, as it is due to the transfer of the Pachaiyappa's College from the unaided to the aided list. The average fee paid in colleges shows considerable advance, having risen from 44·78 in 1884-85 to 55·61; but a portion of this sum on which this calculation is based has been contributed by managers probably to a greater extent than in 1884-85. In Government Professional colleges the fee-receipts rose slightly by Rs. 408, and this in spite of the fall in the fee-income of the Medical College from Rs. 16,915 to Rs. 14,789, and of the College of Engineering from Rs. 3,817 to Rs. 2,801. The very large increase in the fee-income of the Law-class attached to the Presidency College—from Rs. 15,950 to Rs. 19,500—not only made up for this deficiency, but also raised the fee-revenue of Professional colleges slightly.

The transfer of the Chittoor High school to the District Board, the amalgamation of the Saidápet High school with the practising branch of the Teachers' College, and the decrease in the fee-income of the Government High schools at Calicut and Madura, in consequence of the decline in attendance are the causes of the decrease in the fee-income of Government Upper Secondary schools for boys. The practising branch of the Teachers' College, which was shown under Lower Secondary schools last year now being shown as a High school, accounts for the decrease from Rs. 1,193 to Rs. 207 in the fee-income of Government Lower Secondary schools for boys. The fee-income of Upper Secondary Board schools increased by Rs. 17,636 or by 33 per cent.; this is due chiefly to the increase of four Board High schools during the year under review (*Vide* paragraph 97). The increase in the average fee-contributions of each pupil is satisfactory, as it is the result of greater increase of attendance in the secondary than in the primary departments. Owing to the fall in the number of Board Middle schools from 113 to 91 (*Vide* paragraph 109) the fee-income has also slightly decreased. Aided High schools fell from 71 to 67, but in spite of this, the fee-income rose owing to the increase in attendance by Rs. 10,226. There was also an increase of Rs. 21,031 in fees from Aided Middle schools. In utter contrast with this increase is the diminished fee-income of Unaided and Private Secondary schools. Though the average attendance in Upper Secondary schools rose from 5,321 to 5,647, the fee-income fell from Rs. 88,164 to Rs. 85,272.

Secondary schools for girls under all agencies, except unaided and private schools, show an increased fee-income—the most perceptible advance being under Government Girls' schools. Owing to the inclusion of the Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch) under Board Secondary schools, the fee-income in Board schools has not increased in proportion to the rise in attendance. Only in Aided Primary schools for girls was there an increase in fee-receipts. The total fee-income from Primary schools for girls fell from Rs. 7,638 to Rs. 7,328 in spite of the increase in average strength; but that of schools for boys increased by Rs. 28,290 or by 6 per cent.—the rise in fee-income being most perceptible in Board and Aided schools. Owing chiefly to the decline in attendance in the Junior department of the Medical College, the fee-receipts of Government special schools show a falling off of Rs. 2,153.

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23. The accompanying statement gives the fee-receipts from each class of institutions as compared with the total cost. In this table the expenditure on Primary departments of Secondary schools is included under Secondary schools:—

Expenditure in relation to the fee-income.

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	1,97,208	53,654	27	4,619	2,306	50	3,55,034	96,329	27
Professional colleges	1,40,170	37,090	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary schools for boys	32,446	16,761	52	1,01,530	70,659	70	4,72,392	2,91,117	62
Lower Secondary schools for boys	1,460	207	14	2,22,822	74,835	34	3,00,696	1,42,512	47
Secondary schools for girls ...	18,820	1,960	10	24,647	501	2	2,66,168	39,886	15
Primary schools for boys ...	17,667	534	3	2,37,282	50,729	21	7,97,219	3,34,320	41
Do. for girls ...	11,173	347	3	11,152	11	1	1,31,184	6,528	5
Special schools	1,57,658	6,480	4	85,528	...	...	96,352	2,609	3
Total ...	5,76,602	1,17,033	20	6,87,580	1,99,041	29	23,21,345	9,03,610	39

Classes of institutions.	Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	21,951	8,813	40	4,81,813	1,61,102	33
Professional colleges	...	...	...	1,40,170	37,090	26
Upper Secondary schools for boys ...	1,19,112	85,372	72	7,35,480	4,63,809	63
Lower do. do. ...	42,953	23,413	55	5,67,331	2,39,964	42
Secondary schools for girls ...	10,574	416	4	3,20,209	42,763	13
Primary schools for boys	2,23,585	1,49,162	67	12,75,753	5,34,754	41
Do. for girls	10,487	142	1	1,53,996	7,328	4
Special schools	7,365	1,548	21	3,46,803	10,637	3
Total ...	4,36,027	2,67,763	61	40,21,554	14,87,447	37

In Government Arts Colleges, the receipts from fees met 27 per cent. of the total cost; last year the fee-income covered only 24 per cent. of the cost. Not only the increase in fee-income, but also the slight decrease in expenditure is the cause of the fee-receipts covering a greater portion of the total cost. In Board Colleges, the percentage of fees to total cost fell from 51 to 50; this is due to the small fee-income derived as yet from the Pálghat Victoria Jubilee College. With the opening of the Senior F.A. class, there will be a substantial increase in fee-revenue, which will cover a larger portion of the total cost. In Aided Colleges a larger percentage of fees to total cost is noticeable—the percentage being 37 against 35 in the previous year, notwithstanding an increase of Rs. 25,100 in the expenditure on such institutions. Owing to the less expensive staff of teachers in Unaided Colleges, fees covered a larger proportion of the total cost than was the case in Unaided Colleges. The percentage of fees to total cost of colleges was 33 against 31 in 1886-87.

I would draw special attention to the fact that the percentage of fees to cost is nearly as great in Government Professional as in Government Arts Colleges, notwithstanding the smaller proportionate number of students. Coming to Upper Secondary schools, in spite of the decrease in the total expenditure of Government institutions from Rs. 47,661 to Rs. 32,446, the fee-receipts covered only 52 per cent. of the total cost, against 55 per cent. in the previous year, whereas in Board and Aided schools the fee-receipts met 70 and 62 per cent. of the total cost, respectively. In view of this fact, and for general reasons, it is satisfactory to feel that the time is probably not far distant when Government will be entirely relieved of any direct part in secondary instruction. The percentage of fees to total cost of this class of schools for boys was 64.

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As regards Lower Secondary schools, the proportion of fee-income to total cost remained stationary; but in aided institutions it rose from 45 to 47, in spite of the increase in expenditure from Rs. 2,68,266 to Rs. 3,00,096, and in Board schools, including the Lawrence Asylum, it remained stationary notwithstanding the fall of the total cost from Rs. 2,26,098 to Rs. 2,22,822. Excluding the Lawrence Asylum the proportion was 58. There is no reason why these schools should not be worked, so that in the course of a few years they may be wholly self-supporting. In unaided and private institutions the fees met a still larger proportion of the total cost.

Coming to Primary schools for boys, it is found—leaving out unaided and private schools—that it is in Aided schools that the fee-income contributes the largest proportion (41) to total cost. Board institutions come next. The low proportion of fee-income to total cost in Government schools is due to the majority of Government Primary schools being situated in the Agency tracts where only nominal fees are charged. The proportion in Board schools is only 9 per cent. better than the preceding year, and is still unquestionably much below what it ought to be, for such schools are in the majority of cases not in backward localities nor intended for backward classes.

In Government Secondary schools for girls 10 per cent. of the total expenditure was met from fees, but in aided institutions fees covered 15 per cent. of the total cost. Owing to the inclusion of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund (Female Branch) under Lower Secondary schools, the fee-income in Board institutions met 2 per cent. only of the total cost. As regards Primary schools for girls, the percentage of fees to cost stands highest in Aided schools; Government institutions come next. In Board institutions the fee-receipts did not meet even 1 per cent. of the total cost.

In special schools, as might be expected, the fee-income met a very small portion of the total cost. This is due to the high cost of technical teaching agency, and to the fact that most of these institutions are for the training of teachers.

Taking all classes and institutions together, the fees met 37 per cent. of the total cost as in 1886-87 against 36 in 1884-85.

Grants-in-aid.

24. The following summary exhibits the entire expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds for the past eight years:—

Sources.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Provincial funds...	2,41,466	2,60,934	3,31,951	3,47,913	4,10,440	4,73,904	4,47,454	4,89,405
From Local funds ...	1,78,467	2,53,819	3,01,099	2,83,095	2,76,938	2,59,100	1,99,100	1,97,346
From Municipal funds...	34,899	43,768	59,115	74,926	1,01,677	1,04,881	91,217	90,146
Total ...	4,54,832	5,58,521	6,92,165	7,05,934	7,89,055	8,37,885	7,37,771	7,76,897

A new Grant-in-aid Code was sanctioned in February 1880, and it came into force on the 1st April 1880. Many important modifications and additions were made to it from time to time, and it was thoroughly recast in 1885 by a special representative committee appointed by Government under my presidency. Grants to District Boards from Provincial funds are also included under Provincial, so as to represent correctly the full amount of grants paid from each source.

The total grant paid from Provincial funds has steadily risen since 1880-81, and the expenditure doubled itself in the course of eight years. The decrease in 1886-87 as compared with the figure for 1885-86 is nominal, as payment of results grants was suspended in the last month of the former year. The causes for this gradual increased outlay have been the rapid development of education, general and special, during the period of eight years referred to above, the transfer of Government colleges and schools to the management of Municipal Councils and District Boards, these bodies receiving aid from Government, the incorporation of special provisions for the encouragement of the education of Europeans and Eurasians, and lastly the extinction of the educational building fund during the period by which all building grants became a direct charge on Provincial funds.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Certain other causes, such as the raising of the rates of results grants for Muhammadans and backward races, the institution of scholarship grants in schools for general education were at work, but these were of minor importance. But although the amount of aid from Provincial funds so greatly increased, still the contribution from Provincial-funds towards the education of each child taking the total attendance in aided schools as the basis of calculation has risen from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 only, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the standard, variety and quality of instruction. The liberality of the State has therefore called forth a far more than proportionate liberality among private agencies.

Great fluctuations will be noticed in the expenditure from Local funds. In three years from 1880-81 to 1882-83, the outlay rose from Rs. 1,78,467 to Rs. 3,01,099, but from 1883-84 it has been steadily decreasing. This decrease is partly due to the increasing direct expenditure of Boards on schools maintained by them which rose from Rs. 1,99,293 in 1880-81 to Rs. 2,56,558 in 1887-88; but it was in a much greater degree due to the disinclination of Boards to expend their educational allotments. This disinclination has shown itself not only by reduction in the rate of grants, but also by failure to utilize savings on the sums allotted for this purpose in other ways contemplated by the Code, *e.g.*, school buildings and increased provision for training teachers; and also in establishing schools of their own, more especially for backward villages and backward classes. It is true that a few Boards—notably the Malabar, Canara, Tinnevelly and Godávari Boards—have had their efforts cramped by want of funds in the education allotment, but most Boards had not this excuse. The decrease was however also partly due to the changes introduced in the Code of 1885, with the express intention of checking expenditure on unimproving and unimprovable schools, and of encouraging the employment of qualified teachers. Savings so accruing may be regarded from an educational as well as financial point of view as advantageous. The old Code allowed wasteful expenditure on primary education, whilst under the new, whatever may be its other defects, the tax-payer at all events gets a fairly equivalent return for his outlay. Moreover during the past two years the schools have been adapting themselves to the provisions of the new Code, and I look for rapidly increasing demands on local grants for the lower standards. I would also mention that one of the causes of the decrease in expenditure on grants from Local funds has been the transfer to Provincial of not a few objects for aid, which under the old Code would have devolved on local. Some results earnings also remained unpaid at the end of the year.

As regards grants from Municipal funds, it will be observed that the expenditure advanced in rapid strides from 1880-81 to 1885-86, having more than trebled itself in the space of six years. There was a fall in the past two years which seems to be due to the refusal of some of the Municipal Councils to aid the results schools to the full extent enjoined by the Code, the only ground for their action being want of funds.

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

25. The classification of expenditure from Provincial funds on grants-in-aid for the last two years will be found in the subjoined table:—

Grants.	1886-87.	1887-88.
I—Schools under private management.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	1,99,179	1,84,297
Furniture, libraries, and apparatus grants	6,055	4,125
Scholarship grants	11,745	10,969
Building grants	24,416	44,339
Feeding and clothing grants	17,451	15,706
Grants to eleemosynary schools	1,481	1,658
Payments by results	1,22,107	1,29,465
II—Grants in Local Board schools. Total	3,82,404	3,90,549
Salary and other grants to District Boards	47,117	68,707
Do. to Municipalities	17,843	29,149
Total	64,960	98,856
Grand Total	4,47,454	4,89,405

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Salary and rent grants.—There is a decrease of about Rs. 15,000 in the amount of salary and rent grants, which is due to the withdrawal of certain institutions from Government aid with the object of evading the rules as regards the fee notification, to the retrenchments made in the grants to certain institutions and to refunds of grant under Chapter II, Art. 11, of the Grant-in-aid Code. Applications for additional or increased grants were generally refused. But for this refusal and the retrenchments, the expenditure would have approximated two lakhs of rupees.

Furniture and special grants.—The expenditure here was also kept down, many applications for grants having been deferred. Had these been complied with, the outlay would have approximated Rs. 8,000.

Scholarship grants.—The expenditure on scholarship grants aggregated Rs. 10,969, of which Rs. 4,318 represent grants awarded under Chapter VII of the Code in institutions for general education, Rs. 6,021 grants drawn in training schools under Chapter VI of the Code and Rs. 630 grants held in the Normal class attached to the gymnasium at the People's Park, also awarded under Chapter VI. For aid towards scholarships under Chapter V no technical institution applied last year.

Building grants.—There was an increase of about Rs. 20,000 in the outlay on building grants to aided schools. But this is due to the large payment of grants promised during the year, but not budgeted for, with the aid of a special assignment the Government were pleased to allow to the Department towards the close of the year. The following is a list of institutions to which such aid was given:—

	Rs.
Madras Christian College	9,148
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	7,167
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	5,129
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adayar	4,330
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	3,820
Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram	2,970
Victoria Girls' Schools, Mangalore	2,646
American Mission High School, Madura	2,264
Do. do. Ongole	2,162
St. John's Industrial School, Nazareth	1,593
Roman Catholic Boarding Girls' School, Coimbatore	1,366
Christian Vernacular Education Society Training Institution, Dindigul	565
Hobart Girls' School, Ootacamund	478
American Mission Industrial School, Nellore	267
St. Francis Xavier's English Girls' School, Madras	206
St. Joseph's School, Perambore	130
Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, Palamcottah	98
Total	44,339

Feeding and clothing grants.—The decrease noticeable under this item is the result of my refusal to sanction fresh grants, with reference to the orders of Government limiting the expenditure on this item. The item would have been still less but for certain arrears of grants due for the previous year.

Grants to eleemosynary schools.—The schools that received grants in this way are on a peculiar basis. There is reason to believe that some of these schools are not maintained efficiently, and some not maintained at all. During the year I issued instructions for the inspection of the schools concerned. The subject will be fully noted on in the next report.

Payments by results.—The total amount of results grants paid from Provincial funds aggregated Rs. 1,48,530, of which Rs. 1,988 were paid to Municipal schools,

General Statistics.

on account of girls, Rs. 17,077 were paid to masters in Local fund schools *direct* and the balance, Rs. 1,29,465, to schools under private management. Results grants for boys under the fourth and higher standards and for girls in schools maintained by District Boards are partly appropriated and partly paid to masters direct. The latter sum has hitherto been treated in the accounts as grants-in-aid, while the former amount appears under "Adjusting Heads" as contribution to Local Fund Boards, though in the returns furnished to the Department the grants paid to the Board and to the managers are exhibited and must be exhibited against Board schools, as the same institution cannot appear both as a Board and as an Aided institution. This anomaly will not occur in future under G.O., dated 19th October 1888, No. 1956 L. (Miscellaneous). The expenditure on each standard, the demand for the year, and the outlay on boys and girls' schools will be noticed at length in the general remarks chapter.

Grants to District Boards.—The grants paid to District Boards, excluding Rs. 17,077, the results grants paid direct to masters, amounted in all to Rs. 52,630 as per details given here under:—

	Rs.
Net cost of the Board High School, Chittoor	2,987
Do. Middle School, Russelkonda ...	1,075
Salary grants to Secondary schools	14,877
Salary and Scholarship grants in Training schools ...	23,374
Special grants for furniture and apparatus	199
Results grants paid to District Boards	10,118
Total ...	52,630

I have frequently referred to serious irregularities on the part of Boards in drawing grants from Provincial funds, which partly accounts for fluctuations in the grants drawn from year to year. These irregularities however can hardly recur.

Grants to Municipal funds.—The particulars of Rs. 29,149 given as grants to Municipal funds are subjoined:—

	Rs.
Net cost of Government schools transferred to the Municipal management	9,678
Building grant to the Victoria Jubilee College, Pálghát	7,413
Salary grants	9,485
Scholarship grants	385
Results (1,988) and lump (200) grants	2,188
	29,149

The building grant to the Pálghat college is a grant which was promised some years back, but not paid until 1887-88. The other items call for no particular remark.

26. The cost of the University in 1887-88 was Rs. 1,32,633. Examination fees amounted to Rs. 1,53,085, and the sale of calendars and books and other receipts yielded Rs. 17,106, so that the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 37,558 in its favor.

Cost of the University.

27. Two examinations were held during the year to test teachers and pupils in the principles of method and of school management prescribed in the Grant-in-aid Code. The examination fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,930, contingent charges amounting to Rs. 140. No honoraria were paid to the examiners during the year.

Cost of the Departmental Examinations.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Controlling Agencies.

28. I was able to make two short tours only during the year—one in the Cuddapah district and the other in Nellore. It was my intention to have visited the Kistna and Godávari districts in February and March last, but owing to my indisposition and the prevalence of cholera in the northern parts of Nellore just then, I was prevented from extending my tour beyond Nellore.

Direction.

29. The Government having suggested a reduction in the cost of the Inspecting Agency, I submitted proposals to reorganize the whole staff. The main features of the new scheme were a reduction from 8 to 4 in the number of Inspectors and in that of Deputy Inspectors (to be styled in future Sub-Assistant Inpectors) from 73 to 58, the creation of a new class of Inspecting officers under the designation of Assistant Inspectors, in three grades, on salaries ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, and the appointment of an additional Inspectress with a view to all girls' schools in the province being placed under the care and supervision of female inspecting agents. I calculated that the new scheme would result in an ultimate saving of over Rs. 30,000 to Provincial funds, whilst by a re-adjustment of the work among the several grades of officers, the quality of inspection work would probably be much improved. In approving my proposals Government observed:—

Reorganization of the Inspecting Agency.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is much indebted to Mr. Grigg for these excellent proposals, which are calculated to improve the efficiency of the inspecting staff, to admit of the extended use of native agency in a branch of the service where it may be especially useful, and in an eminent degree to promote economy. The Government are disposed to agree with the Director in his preference for the scheme which involves a separation of the inspecting staff from the graded list on administrative grounds; but this scheme is considerably the more expensive, and on financial grounds the other must, for the present at any rate, be preferred. The Governor in Council resolves to request the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State for the adoption of the first scheme from 1st April next.

The scheme was awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State at the close of the year.

30. In three out of the eight divisions, viz., the fifth, seventh, and eighth, there was no change in the Inspectors during the year. Mr. Logan was on privilege leave during the last quarter of the official year, when Messrs. K. Dhakshinamurti and G. V. Subbarayudu successively acted for him. Mr. Bickle, Inspector of Schools, second division, was absent on privilege leave from December 1887 to March 1888, and Dr. Burroughs was sent from the fourth division to act for him. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency, Mr. Fowler, proceeded to Europe on privilege leave. Dr. Bradshaw had charge of the division, and Mr. P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar acted for the latter in the fourth division. Dr. Bradshaw, the permanent incumbent of the fourth division, was first acting in the sixth division during the absence of Mr. Garthwaite on furlough, and on the return of Mr. Garthwaite reverted to his own division. He went on privilege leave in December, from which he returned in the middle of March. The office of Inspector of Schools, sixth division, was held by Dr. Bradshaw, Mr. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar, and Mr. Garthwaite. The head-quarters of the fourth and sixth divisions were transferred from Yercaud and Coonoor to Salem and Coimbatore, respectively, with permission to Inspectors to remain on the hills during the very hot months.

Changes among Inspectors.

31. In the following table will be found particulars of the work done by the Inspectors. The largest number of schools examined was in the sixth division, and that of pupils examined in the fifth. Next to these comes the eighth division both as regards schools and scholars examined. The Inspectors of Schools, fourth and eighth divisions, spent 129 days each in examining schools. A comparison of the number of days spent in examining schools and the number of schools and scholars examined shows great variations, which point to much difference in the inspection work of the different Inspecting officers. The very heavy correspondence, which the systems of aid in force in this Presidency and the numerous Municipalities and Boards involve, seriously interferes with actual inspection work; but, on the other hand, the existence of so many public examinations renders the testing of actual class work by a Government Inspector, except in results schools, not a matter of such vital importance as used to be the case.

Work done by Inspectors of Schools.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Division.	Inspecting officers.	Districts.	Population.	Number of institutions.									Number of institutions examined.									Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils.	Number of days spent in		Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Arts college.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.			Arts college.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.					Examining schools.	Other work.		
First ...	T. T. Logan, Esq., B.A. K. Dhakshinâmûrti Sastri, Acting. G. V. Subbaraydu Sastri, B.A., Acting.	Ganjam Vizagapatam	4,231,745	1	10	26	1,886	24	5	1,952			2	7	13	192	22	8	243			1,964	51,052	93	201	194	1,603
Second ...	G. Bidie, Esq. C. W. Burrough, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Acting.	Salary Anantapur Cuddapah Kurnool	3,167,089	...	12	30	1,689	24	4	1,759			...	6	19	178	17	4	224			1,702	34,715	97	221	202	3,469
Third ...	J. T. Foulis, Esq. John Braddock, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Acting.	Nellore Madras Chingleput	2,601,605	5	26	30	1,313	12	...	1,386			3	12	18	95	...	...	85			1,592	49,576	75	228	43	1,611
Fourth ...	C. W. Burrough, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Acting. John Braddock, Esq., B.A., LL.B. P. Vijayaraga Mudaliyar, Acting.	South Arcot North Arcot Salem	5,832,147	3	19	33	2,982	5	...	3,042			2	13	37	125	...	14	306			2,444	69,660	129	197	271	3,923
Fifth ...	A. Munro, Esq., B.A., B.C.S.	Tanjore Madura Tinnevelly	5,908,510	4	23	141	3,821	16	...	3,985			3	21	41	221	...	14	305			3,711	113,953	88	209	187	2,857
Sixth ...	John Braddock, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Acting. P. Vijayaraga Mudaliyar, Acting. L. Garthwaite, Esq., B.A.	Trichinopoly Coimbatore Nilgiri Kanara	5,326,792	3	30	113	2,443	60	13	2,662			6	12	45	235	27	12	367			2,662	91,498	118	209	306	3,175
Seventh ...	E. Marsden, Esq., B.A.	South Canara	959,514	1	3	48	835	10	1	898			1	1	12	67	9	1	91			367	13,400	63	245	72	821
Eighth ...	C. Rajagopâl Rao, Esq., B.A.	Godâvari Kistna	3,330,972	3	11	67	2,025	122	5	2,233			2	10	37	190	61	4	304			2,236	55,627	129	194	256	1,668
		Total ...	30,993,594	20	132	519	15,747	250	68	16,736			20	80	224	1,307	136	60	1,755			16,736	472,511	794	1,704	1,631	18,317

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

The above statement presents striking contrasts in the proportion of the number of days devoted to the examination of schools by the different Inspecting officers to the number of days they were on circuit. The percentage of days given to inspection work to the total number of days on circuit is noted in the margin, except, for the third division, which includes the Presidency town with numerous schools; and it will be observed that it ranged from 32 to 87. Allowing for the differences that naturally exist in the facilities for travelling in the various districts, I think there is a want of system manifest in the touring of some of these officers which involves a rather high expenditure on travelling. The continuance of the present system of travelling allowances is perhaps open to question, and I am rather inclined to think a monthly allowance, safe-guarded by strict conditions regarding time to be spent in travel and the places to be visited during the year, preferable. Somewhat slow, but systematic touring is the most effective system, and that system is promoted by a fixed monthly allowance.

First division	49
Second do.	32
Fourth do.	48
Fifth do.	47
Sixth do.	39
Seventh do.	87
Eighth do.	50

The Inspecting officers are ordinarily required to be on tour for eight months in the year. This condition, it is noted, was complied with by the Inspectors of Schools, second, fourth, sixth, and eighth divisions only. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency division, has heavy work, chiefly in the town of Madras, and the above rule cannot be held to apply to him, but the number of days he was on tour is very small compared with the figure for the previous year (72). Mr. Marsden also was on circuit for a shorter period than in 1886-87. The Inspectors of Schools, first and fifth divisions, were on circuit for a longer period than in the year preceding, though they did not comply with the eight months' requisition. Mr. Logan's illness from fever, which compelled him to take leave in January last, and Mr. Monro's heavy office work are special circumstances to be considered in their favour.

Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

32. Mrs. Brander held charge of the office throughout the year. An increase will be noted in the amount of work done during the year: in the number of schools from 119 to 131; in the number of scholars from 7,141 to 7,556, and in the number of days spent on circuit from 88 to 101. She spent 94 days in examining schools, a very satisfactory proportion to the total number of days on circuit. She travelled 3,320 miles. Only two Inspectors of Schools—the Inspectors of the second and fourth divisions—travelled so large a number of miles, but the areas of their divisions are comparatively small.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

33. The constitution of a new range, Tirupatur, in the district of Salem, raised the number of Deputy Inspecting officers from 72 to 73, three of whom were in charge of girls' schools under the control of the Inspectress. There were, as usual, several changes in the *personnel* of the staff. One Deputy, M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, died during the year, and another, Suriyanarayana Prasada Rau, resigned his post. For the latter vacancy, Bhagavanlu, a graduate teacher of the Hindu College, Vizagapatam, was nominated as a probationer. Three deputies retired from service, *viz.*, V. Krishnayya, C. Kotayya Chetti, and C. Appayya Sastri. Complaints were received against four deputies: one of whom, G. Seshayya, was degraded to the next lower class; another, C. Venkataramayya, obtained leave on private affairs, and has since submitted his application for pension; while P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar and T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar were removed from office, as I considered them not sufficiently trustworthy for the responsible work devolving on Deputy Inspectors. Thirty candidates appeared last January for the departmental tests prescribed for Deputy Inspectors. Of these, 17 were Deputy Inspectors either holding permanent or acting appointments in the Department. Almost all of these were successful in the different branches in which they appeared. The Deputy Inspector's test is now conducted by the Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations. The working of these tests has not as yet been as satisfactory as I could wish, but I hope, after the introduction of the scheme of reorganization, gradually to place the recruitment of deputies on an improved basis. The great professional desiderata are that a man should have been successfully trained, should have had actual experience as a school-

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

master, especially in secondary and primary normal schools, and should be conversant with the office routine of the department.

Work done by Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

34. The usual particulars regarding the amount of work done by deputies are recorded in the subjoined summary:—

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
First Division.								
Babu P. C. Mullik	Rasellkonda	300	6,022	178	154	34	227	1,475
Babu P. C. Chatterjee	Berhampore	309	6,696	214	75	77	107	1,074
Babu Sasibhushana Palit, B.A.	Parlakimedi	265	4,887	174	180	12	196	1,815
K. Sankarayya Pantulu	Chicacole	239	5,548	179	161	26	268	1,769
S. Suryanarayanaprasada Rau Pantulu		...	...	..	40	1	27	60
K. Bhagavanlu Pantulu	Pârvatipur	215	4,827	182	163	16	210	1,911
M. Venkatrama Pantulu		6	132	6	3	...	8	214
G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri, B.A.	Vizianagram	154	3,201	91	154	121	146	816
B. Kameswara Pantulu		93	1,879	50	31	9	60	312
C. V. Kachayya Sastri	Vizagapatam	375	10,430	213	133	20	192	1,562
	Total	1,946	43,372	1,237	1,099	316	1,487	10,559
Second Division.								
G. S. Abboy Nayudu	Anantapur	175	3,283	123	132	111	151	1,434
P. Ramanujachari, acting		40	683	33	26	1	40	459
S. Hanumanta Rau	Penukonda	45	706	36	30	10	45	527
S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, acting		32	526	28	30	17	42	296
P. Krishnamachari	Gooty	20	211	16	9	3	13	1,241
T. Somasundara Rau	Bellary	172	2,860	140	99	118	40	371
H. Swami Rau		31	457	27	24	6	150	1,005
A. Chinnakrishnayya, acting	Madanapalle	121	2,716	114	104	121	70	367
M. Venkayya		39	585	36	30	9	205	1,472
A. Chinnakrishnayya, acting	Nandyâl	184	3,044	155	113	98	23	177
S. Varamuniswamaiya		22	310	21	20	2	40	
S. Shanmukhsh Mudaliyar	Markâpur (abolished)	...	...	...	39	1	...	...
M. Venkayya, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nandyal, in charge	Kurnool	178	3,239	181	146	82	184	1,024
A. Chinnakrishnayya (acting)		18	785	10	7	1	10	263
S. Varamuniswamaiya	Koilkuntla	26	406	20	20	4	30	224
S. V. Melagiri Rau		240	3,293	188	109	34	236	1,572
		...	...	...	32	9	29	56
	Total	2,468	47,820	1,971	1,629	808	2,411	18,045
Third Division.								
P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar	Madras	83	2,076	83	58	37	...	...
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar		55	2,406	42	19	2	...	...
P. Vedantachari	Chinglepet	43	1,253	41	18	12	...	...
Mr. J. W. Armstrong		258	8,990	160	141	65	190	1,821
P. Vedantachari	Saidâpet	178	3,818	120	127	47	168	1,773
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar		25	558	21	30	6	37	233
C. Kotayya Chetti	Nellore	22	601	16	46	2	...	...
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar	Ongole	185	4,852	158	104	26	140	1,817
K. Singaracharl	Kâvali	216	5,070	191	157	13	166	1,528
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu	Muhammadan schools	336	4,749	123	227	16	215	1,695
Khaja Khan Sahib		94	2,872	85	239	42	108	3,847
	Total	1,395	36,125	1,040	1,166	265	1,019	12,709
Fourth Division.								
T. Janakiraina Aiyar	Vellore	215	5,234	178	113	60	232	2,869
N. Murugesa Mudaliyar	Wallaja	232	6,554	180	142	44	232	2,517
C. Venkataramayya		43	1,575	23	159	29	58	842
C. M. Srinivasachari	Chittoor	25	627	12	24	4	28	223
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar		50	1,525	28	75	18	73	785
T. Aiya Aiyar	Arni	160	4,448	120	178	68	174	1,164
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar		16	319	11	15	2	18	142
P. Venkatramayya	Cuddalore	199	7,372	115	120	131	105	1,027
T. S. Srinivasa Aiyar		79	1,675	56	31	15	52	540

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Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays, and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
Fourth Division—cont.								
N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar	Vriddhâchalam	207	4,725	151	143	72	162	1,751
T. Maniswami Pillai	Tindivanam	215	4,956	178	119	24	207	1,664
N. Jacob Pillai		34	977	37	7	1	89	226
T. Ramalingam Pillai	Tirukoilûr	280	5,869	168	157	41	208	2,195
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar		...	...	...	6	10	...	...
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar, Dy. Inspector of Schools, Tirupatur, in charge.	Salem	1	13	1	46	3	...	...
V. Nadamuni Mudaliar		176	4,088	87	106	103	99	1,385
S. Swaminadha Aiyar		72	1,899	43	25	8	53	485
T. Srinivasa Rau	Hosûr	252	5,930	172	149	45	217	1,913
C. Ramalinga Aiyar	Tiruchengód	232	5,029	137	187	42	200	1,803
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar		6	258	6	55	17	51	401
V. Nadamuni Mudaliar, Dy. Inspector of Schools, Salem, in charge.	Tirupatur	2	121	1	14	3	17	70
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar		151	2,380	145	64	61	176	1,335
	Total	2,648	65,552	1,844	1,919	821	2,401	23,287
Fifth Division.								
S. Gopala Aiyar	North Tanjore	346	11,249	166	126	74	156	1,357
M. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mayavaram, in charge.		12	638	10	...	...	...	...
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar	South Tanjore, Patukóta.	263	7,014	158	146	62	213	1,293
M. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar	Mâyavaram	287	7,721	187	158	21	219	1,634
T. Krishna Rau	Negapatam	246	5,657	211	117	38	239	1,733
M. Singaravela Mudaliyar	Madura	351	7,776	187	153	46	160	1,396
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar		149	3,714	55	89	14	79	547
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar	North Dindigul	59	1,086	31	9	1	32	254
C. N. Subramanya Aiyar		139	3,732	79	71	17	110	1,158
G. S. Seshiah		21	606	15	48	18	6	161
A. Aiyaswami Sastri	Periakulam	233	4,803	131	108	46	180	1,678
N. Subrahmanya Aiyar		81	1,923	50	64	8	61	300
K. Duraiswami Aiyar	Ramnad	81	1,884	47	51	4	63	448
G. S. Seshiah		110	2,622	73	42	26	69	362
S. Atchayalinga Mudaliyar	North Tinnevelly	245	4,973	136	175	55	192	1,785
R. Sivarama Aiyar	East Tinnevelly	290	6,429	146	122	98	257	1,008
S. R. Venkataswami Aiyar		31	693	17	12	4	33	107
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar		42	1,011	21	77	6	20	247
K. Duraiswami Aiyar	West Tinnevelly	29	659	8	2	5	9	104
D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar		274	5,676	124	104	19	182	1,146
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar		272	6,405	154	114	98	157	1,302
R. Sivarama Aiyar in charge.	Central Tinnevelly	1	45	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,562	86,317	2,008	1,768	660	2,446	18,020
Sixth Division.								
K. Appayya Sastri	North Trichinopoly.	114	2,307	92	96	43	131	1,392
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar		95	1,545	49	45	17	82	760
M. Ramasehara Aiyar	South Trichinopoly.	160	3,644	122	160	104	122	1,609
R. Krishnamachari		46	3,058	46	39	7	11	700
Mr. J. P. Lewis	North Coimbatore.	248	7,371	136	168	62	143	1,652
C. R. Ramalinga Aiyar		10	174	4	12	5	9	174
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar	East Coimbatore.	8	216	8	50	12	...	...
C. S. Swami Aiyangar		332	8,077	165	120	11	225	2,459
C. S. Swami Aiyangar	South Coimbatore.	21	546	21	36	12	15	120
T. R. Venkatram Aiyar		205	5,007	141	122	34	182	1,712
T. K. Venkata Rau	Nilgiri	162	5,857	196	108	62	225	1,356
Mr. P. O. Pothan	North Malabar	255	9,445	159	110	97	152	995
Mr. T. Mathai	Central Malabar	286	9,480	142	151	78	142	1,053
S. Selvanayagam	South Malabar	254	7,044	168	147	51	191	3,645
M. Muhammad Khan Sahib	Mappilla schools	430	9,037	173	176	17	245	3,231
	Total	2,626	74,308	1,602	1,540	607	1,875	21,458
Seventh Division.								
K. Santappa	South Canara, North	175	5,177	124	170	72	186	1,316
N. Raghavendra Rau	Do. South	192	7,066	155	169	42	166	1,342
	Total	367	12,243	279	339	114	352	2,658

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Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays, and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
Eighth Division.								
K. Dhakshinamurti Sastri ...	Cocanada ...	144	3,360	95	70	112	88	694
T. Srinivasachari		66	1,745	30	21	11	38	233
C. Kothandarama Nayudu ...		24	447	2	3	1	6	76
T. Visvanatha Sastri ...		126	1,986	45	9	13	58	517
C. Kodandaraman Nayudu ...		...	...	...	34	4	38	49
T. Srinivasa Charlu ...	Rajahmundry ...	203	5,907	104	143	37	110	1,246
C. Kodhandharama Nayudu		236	6,157	111	190	65	219	1,706
T. Sitaramaswami Pantulu in charge.	Narsápur ...	11	465	12	...	...	...	...
T. Sitaramaswami Pantulu... ...	Ellore	131	2,697	125	104	47	188	1,506
C. Subbarayudu Pantulu ...	Bezváda	239	5,328	146	169	51	193	1,492
V. Kameswara Rau Pantulu ...	Masulipatam	323	7,573	180	177	9	152	1,294
K. Krishnamurti Pantulu ...		333	7,573	123	182	61	128	1,041
D. Venkatrau Pantulu ...	Guntúr	252	4,778	...	...	...	25	226
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu		68	1,780	25	6	...	...	...
D. Venkataran Pantulu ...	Vinukonda ...	164	2,780	125	155	86	183	1,286
		31	563	19	5	3	25	198
	Total ...	2,017	45,585	1,143	1,358	500	1,450	11,564

The above statement suggests the following observations :—

As regards the number of schools examined.

Each Deputy examined on an average 243 schools against 241 in 1886-87 and 254 in 1885-86.

As regards the number of pupils examined.

The average number of pupils examined by each Deputy rose from 5,368 in 1885-86 and 5,439 in 1886-87 to 5,873 last year, whilst the standard of many schools has improved. This gradual increase in the number of pupils shows that the duties of Deputies are growing heavier, and also implies that these officers in general diligently performed their work. As the average number of days spent in examining schools was 159, the average number of pupils examined each day was 37, which is a very fair figure considering the improvement in the standard of many schools.

As to the number of days spent in examining or other work.

Each Deputy spent 159 days in examining schools and 154 in other work, including time spent in travelling. This shows that each Deputy was engaged on an average for 313 days in the year. The number of Sundays and holidays falling in a year being in excess of the remaining days (53), it is clear that some of the Deputies did not avail themselves of the customary holidays too.

As regards the number of days spent on circuit.

I am glad to record an increase in the number of days spent on circuit—from 183 in 1885-86 and 177 in 1886-87 to 192 in 1887-88. Serious differences however may be noticed in individual cases. Owing to the time spent at head-quarters by certain Deputies having been in excess of what was reasonable, I issued, in August 1887, the following instructions on the subject :—

"Every Deputy Inspector must be on tour away from his head-quarters at least eighteen days in each month, excepting the months of April and May and the month devoted to examining the schools at head-quarters and the immediate neighbourhood,* provided such examinations occupied not less than eighteen days, to entitle him to draw in full his fixed travelling allowance. If the number of days spent on tour by a Deputy fall short of eighteen days, but exceeds ten days, his fixed allowance will be reduced by one-half, unless the special sanction of the Inspector has been obtained; if the number of days fall below ten, the allowance will lapse altogether.

"One of the following certificates must be attached to the monthly bills on which the fixed allowance is drawn, except for the months of April and May :—

(*a*) This is to certify that I spent not less than eighteen days on tour during the month, or

* The expression "immediate neighbourhood" is meant to include places within a radius of five miles from head-quarters, *i.e.*, within the minimum distance for which daily allowance can be drawn by Inspecting Officers under section 19, Chapter IV of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code.

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(*b*) This is to certify that I spent not less than ten days on tour, and that the sanction of the Inspector has been obtained for my being absent from head-quarters less than eighteen days during the month, or

(*c*) This is to certify that I spent not less than eighteen days in the annual examination of schools at my head-quarters and in the immediate neighbourhood during the month.

"If the number of days for which a Deputy Inspector has charge of a range in a certain month falls short of the full month, he should spend not less than $\frac{18}{28 \text{ or } 30 \text{ or } 31\text{st}}$ part, as the case may be, of the number of days he is actually in charge, either on tour or at the annual examination of schools at his head-quarters or in the immediate neighbourhood, to entitle him to draw in full the fixed travelling allowance due for the period he has served in the range. Similarly, to be entitled to full allowance under the special sanction of the Inspector, the number of days to be spent by a Deputy on tour should be at the rate of 10 days per month."

The careful scrutiny, exercised by the Inspectors and in this office, of the monthly returns of work and of the diaries of the Deputies, coupled with the operation of the above general order, will, I do not doubt, conduce to a still further improvement in the number of days the Deputies devote to out-door work and examinations. I quote here the following from Mr. Garthwaite's report :—

"Efforts have been made during the year to ensure a stricter supervision being exercised over the work and movements of the Deputy Inspectors. The diaries have been scrutinized with a watchful eye, and the result was that the allowance of some of the Deputy Inspectors was withheld whilst others were warned. Speaking generally the work done by most of the Deputy Inspectors during the year has been satisfactory."

Mr. Fowler, the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, writes :—

"Your ruling fixing the number of days each Deputy should remain in camp during each month was in force only during the latter half of the year under report. Under its operation more activity of the Deputy Inspectors in touring through their ranges will be secured from the current official year."

Deputies to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

35. Miss S. Govindarajalu was on privilege leave for three months, during which time M. Rangaswami Aiyangar acted for her. There was no change in the charge of the central and southern ranges. There was a decrease in the number of schools and scholars examined, as well as the number of days spent on circuit, owing chiefly to heavy office work and correspondence. The following table contains particulars of work of the three Deputies concerned :—

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays, and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
Miss S. Govindarajulu ...	Northern Range.	97	4,802	55	156	155	63	1,059
M. Rangaswmi Aiyangar,		68	2,888	38	48	6	56	1,207
Y. Amirthanayagam Pillai.	Southern Range ...	222	5,873	174	113	79	207	2,122
Mr. H. M. Winfred ...	Central Range ...	173	7,321	128	176	62	194	4,244
	Total ...	560	20,884	395	493	302	520	8,632

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

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

District.	1886-87.	1887-88.	District.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Ganjam	8	7	Tanjore	12	12
Vizagapatam	8	8	Madura	12	12
Bellary	6	5	Tinnevelly	10	9
Anantapur	1	1	Trichinopoly	7	7
Cuddapah	6	6	Coimbatore	10	10
Kurnool	4	4	Nilgiri	1	...
Nellore	4	6	Malabar	18	17
Madras	3	3	South Canara	4	5
Chingleput	7	7	Godávari	10	10
South Arcot	5	5	Kistna	12	13
North Arcot	1	1			
Salem	9	8	Total ...	158	156

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The number of these officers fell from 158 to 156, owing to the abolition of the Inspecting Schoolmastership of Nilgiri on the creation of a Deputy Inspectorship for the district, and the discontinuance of the employment of separate Inspecting Schoolmasters by certain Municipalities. One of these officers was paid from Provincial funds and 24 were maintained from Municipal funds, while the rest were borne on the establishments of District Boards. Six of these men—one in Madras, five in Malabar—were occupied solely in the supervision of Muhammadan schools.

Work done by the Inspecting Schoolmasters.

37. I give below certain particulars regarding work done by this class of Inspecting Agency :—

Districts.	Number of Inspecting Schoolmasters.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.	Number of villages visited.	Number of schools started.
Ganjam	7	1,829	7,771	1,279	178
Vizagapatam	8	1,798	10,167	1,121	114
Bellary	6	1,014	6,735	1,014	109
Anantapur	1	182	1,605	225	28
Cuddapah	6	1,287	8,218	555	99
Kurnool	5	871	7,047	429	63
Nellore	6	1,117	7,731	1,560	277
Chingleput	4	747	5,119	870	62
South Arcot	5	1,033	7,355	1,173	206
North Arcot	1	...	...	...	3
Salem	8	1,490	11,515	1,073	159
Tanjore	12	1,700	9,906	1,180	175
Madura	13	2,180	14,899	1,756	134
Tinnevelly	9	1,887	11,177	1,809	101
Trichinopoly	7	1,467	10,644	510	112
Coimbatore	10	2,164	19,101	2,423	206
Nilgiri	...	..	...	...	...
Malabar	17	3,828	32,559	3,425	134
South Canara	5	1,173	6,873	735	61
Godávari	10	2,301	9,704	1,010	59
Kistna	13	2,905	13,716	2,207	233
Total ...	156	31,012	201,841	24,904	† 2,513

While great variations are noticeable in the outturn of work in individual districts, due to differences in the competency of actual incumbents and to the degree of supervision exercised by the Deputy Inspectors in the several districts, it is satisfactory to note that a fair amount of work was turned out on the whole by this class of officers. Excluding Inspecting schoolmasters in Municipalities, who have no travelling work, the rest were, on an average, on circuit for about 250 days, travelled about 1,600 miles, paid nearly 200 visits to schools, and started 20 schools. In the starting of new schools—one of the chief duties of this class of agents—the results are very unequal, ranging from bad or very bad in some districts to very good in Nellore, Kistna, and South Arcot. These men do not examine schools for grants. There is some difference of opinion among the Inspectors as regards the value of this agency. One is even of the opinion that it is quite unsuited to the educational wants of the country, and that it has proved a failure. I am not prepared for a moment to admit this. If it has proved a partial failure in some parts of the Presidency, it is not due to the agency being unsuited to the educational wants of the country, but to the non-employment of men of sufficiently high educational and departmental qualifications, to the improper organization of the service, to the absence of a fair prospect of promotion, and to failure to methodise

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and supervise their work. A code of rules * under which they work was issued by me in 1883-84. With regard to the effect of the code Mr. Fowler writes :—

"The code for the guidance of Inspecting Schoolmasters has had no doubt the effect of securing more systematic and thorough working. In reply to a reference as to its working, I made the following suggestions :—

"(1) That the more important of the subsidiary instructions in Proceedings No. 742 of the 18th February 1887 be incorporated.

"(2) That the programme to be submitted to the Deputy Inspectors be quarterly instead of half-yearly.

"(3) That Local Boards be advised to lay down a rule enjoining Inspecting Schoolmasters to remain in camp so many days every month.

"(4) That the diary and report sheet be submitted to Presidents of Taluk Boards, as they have better opportunities of checking."

Mr. Garthwaite observes :—

"Of the Inspecting Schoolmasters, 5 against 7 are paid from Municipal Funds and the rest from Local Funds. The Inspecting Schoolmasters' places in the Tellicherry and Cannanore Municipalities were abolished by the respective councils on the recommendation of Dr. Bradshaw, but I have managed this year to revive them. As to the qualifications of

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* *The Code of Rules issued for the guidance of Inspecting Schoolmasters* in 1883.

I. An Inspecting Schoolmaster, although paid from Local Funds, is under the immediate control of the Deputy Inspector of the range in which he is located. His head-quarters will be fixed by the Inspector in communication with the President. All applications for leave and other communications by an Inspecting Schoolmaster must be forwarded to the President through the proper channel.

II. He must ascertain particulars regarding the area, the population, the number of towns and villages in his range; also as to the number of schools in each town or village and the approximate number of scholars in such school. He must maintain a list of schools in the following form, and such list shall be corrected annually by him and examined from time to time by the Deputy Inspector :—

Name of village.	Population.	Chiefly consisting of what caste.	Name of manager or head master.	Qualifications of head master.	Number of scholars.	Highest standard attained.	Description of school, i.e. Government, aided, or unaided.	Remarks.

III. He will, when visiting a village, endeavour to enlist the sympathies of the headman in the education of the children—girls as well as boys. If no school exists, he should offer every assistance towards starting one, in the way of selecting a teacher, providing books and organizing the school.

IV. His tours must be arranged systematically, each village being visited at stated intervals, not only villages which have schools but those that have none; but the visits to the latter need not be so frequent as to the former.

V. He will visit every primary school under his supervision at least twice in the year, and as often as his superior officer may direct. A single day should suffice for inspection in most cases, but in places where there are several schools the halt may be extended to two or even three days. With the exception of the first five or six weeks of the official year; an Inspecting Schoolmaster should spend three weeks in each month on tour. He is entitled to enjoy all gazetted holidays.

VI. He will submit to the Deputy Inspector programmes for his tours twice a year, viz., in the months of March and September. In sanctioning these tours, the Deputy Inspector will be careful to exclude schools whose teachers no longer need the advice and assistance of the Inspecting Schoolmaster, also to ensure due attention to backward localities and classes. No important deviations from the sanctioned programme are permissible without the sanction of the Deputy Inspector.

VII. He will submit to the Deputy Inspector, on the 5th of each month, in duplicate, a brief diary and report of his work in the preceding month in the following forma :—

DIARY of the Inspecting Schoolmaster of the Taluk or Sub-Range for the month of 188 .

Day.	Date.	Travelled. From village.	Travelled. To village.	Distance.	Object of journey.

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these agents, it will be seen that 13 only are Matriculates, the rest are either Fourth-grade men or men of still lower attainments. Henceforward I think none below the grade of Matriculates and those trained should be appointed in the capacity of Inspecting Schoolmasters.

"The diaries and report sheets of these officers are forwarded to this office after careful scrutiny and full remarks by the Deputy Inspectors. After further examination in this office they are transmitted to the Presidents and Chairmen concerned with further remarks and recommendations, if any. One of the Inspecting Schoolmasters (a Mappila) was transferred and subsequently suspended for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, while others have been fined or severely warned. The Deputy Inspectors were made clearly to understand that they will be held responsible for the work of the Inspecting Schoolmasters under them, and I am glad to be able to say that, with a few exceptions, they have been carefully watching the work and movements of these subordinates."

When the Inspecting Agency is reorganized I contemplate with the sanction of Government, issuing a revised code; also with the same sanction fixing certain conditions for the first appointment and promotion of these officers.

REPORT SHEET of the Inspecting Schoolmaster of the Taluk or Sub-Range for the month of 188 .

Taluk.	Village.	Description of school.	Name of teacher.	Date of visit. Present.	Date of visit. Last.	Number of times previously inspected in official year.	Number. Class or standard.	Number. On roll.	Number. Present.	Remarks.

The Deputy Inspector will submit one copy of the diary and report to the President, the other, if required, to the Inspector.

VIII. In the remark column of his report, the Inspecting Schoolmaster will mention any matters demanding the attention of the Deputy Inspector. These will be noted on by the Deputy Inspector, and, if necessary, brought to the notice of the higher authority concerned.

IX. The Deputy Inspector will furnish each Inspecting Schoolmaster in his range with a printed copy of the Gazette list of schools to be examined in the sub-range. He will also furnish a list showing the dates on which Local Fund or Municipal primary schools will be examined.

X. In districts in which girls' schools are under the charge of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, the Inspecting Schoolmasters will forward to the Deputy Inspectress of the division extracts from their monthly reports relating to girls' schools. Inspecting Schoolmasters must also, when required, assist the Deputy Inspectress in the examination of girls' schools, and, in order that his duty may not clash with his ordinary work, the Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools will furnish half-yearly to the Deputy Inspector of the range in which girls' schools exist a list showing the dates on which she will examine the schools concerned. The Deputy Inspector will, when sanctioning the Inspecting Schoolmaster's tour programme, see that time is provided for this work.

XI. The chief duty of an Inspecting Schoolmaster is to develop the elementary education of the people—

(a) by inspecting and organising primary, more especially indigenous, schools;

(b) by examining, not teaching, the pupils, at each inspection and by pointing out to the head teacher the defects in each branch of study which he may notice. He should note in a book, which each head teacher should keep for the purpose, suggestions for his guidance;

(c) by instructing and training the schoolmaster so as to render him an efficient teacher according to improved methods of teaching. Such instruction should, except when exercising the teacher in the management of a class or when giving a model lesson, be given in the absence of the scholars, so that the master may not lose their respect. When practicable the teachers should be brought together for a few days in a class;

(d) by encouraging inefficient teachers to join a normal school, to pass the general test of fifth-grade teachers, to visit and watch the working of well-organised elementary schools;

(e) by bringing to the notice of the Deputy Inspector teachers who show special diligence and intelligence in the management of their schools;

(f) by explaining to the teachers of indigenous schools the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code in the matter of results grants and by trying to bring under examinations as many schools as possible. He should see that every teacher in his range possesses a vernacular copy of this portion of the code;

(g) by rendering teachers assistance in securing books, slates, copy-slips, copy-books, furniture, black-boards, and other necessaries for the efficient conduct of a school;

(h) by helping teachers to classify their pupils and to systematise their instruction by explaining to them how to keep correctly the necessary registers and by aiding them in framing their applications for grant;

(i) by warning teachers against irregularities and neglect of orders which involve loss or reduction of grant or other penal consequences.

XII. An Inspecting Schoolmaster will bring specially to the notice of the Deputy Inspector any irregularities committed by masters of schools in the sanctioned list, in the keeping of their registers, or their conduct in school.

XIII. He should impress upon teachers and parents of pupils the benefits of vaccination.

XIV. Subject to the rules from time to time in force he may sell school books and receive commission for the same.

XV. Besides the register noted in Rule II he will maintain a register of letters received and a register of letters sent out and such other books or registers as may be laid down by superior authority, and as regards the annual and other periodical returns he must abide by the instructions given by the Deputy Inspector.

XVI. He must accompany the Deputy Inspector or Inspectress in an inspection tour when required to do so.

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Superintendents of Hill Schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars.

38. There was no change in the number of this class of Inspecting officers. The Superintendent, Ganjam, examined 106 schools with 3,063 pupils and was on circuit for 283 days. Of the two Superintendents in Vizagapatam, one was employed for about 10 months and the other 3 months during the year. The former examined 54 schools and the latter 7 with 1,017 and 141 pupils, respectively, and they were on circuit for 224 and 77 days. They may be expected to show better work next year. The office of Superintendent of Schools, Godávari, was filled by K. Sadasiva Rau on the 18th April 1887. He examined 46 schools with 688 pupils and was on circuit for 136 days. I trust that the work of the Superintendents in Vizagapatam and Godávari will be carefully watched by the Agents and their Assistants during the current and ensuing years.

Superintendents of Schools and groups of schools.

39. Eight municipalities employed paid Superintendents to supervise the elementary schools within their limits against ten in the previous year. A fair amount of work appears to have been turned out by them.

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Convocation for conferring degrees.

40. The Convocation of the University of Madras took place on the 20th of March last, and was presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor. The following degrees were conferred:—

Arts	M.A.	4
	B.A.	182
Law	B.L.	41
Medicine	M.B. & C.M.	3
	L.M. & S.	11
Engineering	B.C.E.	1
Licentiate in Teaching		3

With the exception of Engineering, the degrees conferred last March in each of the other faculties were greater than the corresponding numbers in the previous year, notably in the Faculty of Law.

Changes in bye-laws.

41. Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes-Hallet, Judge Advocate-General, delivered the usual address. The year under report was one of much activity. Of the several changes which were introduced in the bye-laws, that relating to the academical costumes for graduates caused most discussion. A committee was appointed to report on the subject, who proposed that white gowns should be substituted for those now prescribed, but when the question was brought before the Senate for final decision, the resolutions of the committee were thrown out, and black was prescribed for all the University degrees. This decision was in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the graduates, and indicates the growing feeling in favor of Western modes and manners—even in dress. To meet the requirements of candidates, chiefly from Hyderabad, Marathi has been added to the list of optional languages for the Matriculation, F.A., and B.A. degree examinations. This change may also be taken advantage of by Marathi-speaking families settled in the southern districts. The course of study for the B.L. degree examination was extended from two to three years, and considerable changes have been made in the curricula of study as well as in the rules and regulations of the B.L. and M.L. degree examinations. The extension of the B.L. course to three years will, no doubt, tend to improve the general standard of proficiency among the candidates that appear for the Law examinations. The time hitherto allowed has been found inadequate, more especially as the majority of candidates do not give their sole attention to the study of law during the time they attend the law lectures. The provision, however, of allowing candidates to study for one year prior to graduation in arts is a concession of doubtful expediency. It will probably be hereafter found advisable to limit it to candidates who have passed the Language branch. The fee for the M.L. degree examination has been raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and the minimum time allowed for

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a candidate to appear for that examination, after passing that for B.L., increased from one to two years. The proposal to institute a degree in Sanitary Science was still before the Senate at the close of the year. It is hoped that the institution of such a degree will have the effect of giving a stimulus to the study of State medicine in this Presidency. Proposals involving considerable changes in the medical examinations were brought forward by the Faculty of Medicine, but they were not submitted to the Senate before the close of the year. The report of the B.Sc. committee was also laid before the Senate, and the rules relating to the First Examination in Science were adopted with a few alterations; those for the B.Sc. degree examination are still under the consideration of a committee of the Senate. The institution of the B.Sc. degree will doubtless to some extent make physical science more attractive, and give a fresh impetus to the cultivation of that subject. But the peculiar advantage of the degree is that the course involves a thorough and wide grounding in science generally before specializing is begun, the absence of such grounding being an admitted defect in the present optional branches in science. On the recommendation of the Syndicate, a proposal to change the time for holding the examinations in the arts course from November, December and January to March, April and May was brought before the Senate in December last. The debate on the question was postponed to the second week in March, when the resolution on the change of dates was carried by a large majority. The exact dates on which the various examinations will be held were partially settled at an adjourned meeting of the Senate.

42. One aided institution—the S.P.G. College, Vepery—was affiliated to the University during the year up to the standard of the First in Arts examination. The St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, was affiliated up to the B.A. standard. The Hyderabad College (Deccan) under the designation of the Nizam College was recognized as a first-grade college. The Syndicate also approved of the affiliation of the Town High School, Cuddalore, up to the F.A. standard, but the sanction of Government was not received before the close of the official year. There are on the whole 15 first-grade and 29 second-grade colleges affiliated to the University. The increasing number of non-Government institutions, in which provision is made for higher collegiate education, is no doubt encouraging; but the small number of institutions which are the outcome of purely native enterprise and activity is noteworthy. Owing perhaps mainly to the absence of wealth among the classes chiefly concerned, there has been no decided movement in the direction of establishing purely Hindu colleges of a distinctive or exclusive type, but the subject is in the air and may at any time take a definite shape.

Affiliated institutions.

43. A sum of Rs. 1,53,085 was realized from examination fees alone against Rs. 1,44,062 the previous year, and the income from sale of books, certificates, interest on Government securities, &c., amounted to Rs. 17,106-1-9, thus bringing the total receipts up to Rs. 1,70,191-1-9. The expenditure for the year, including remuneration to examiners and superintendents, printing charges, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,32,633-5-5, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,557-12-4. Thus the cash balance on the 31st March 1888 reached a sum of over Rs. 44,000, and, as it is intended to invest Rs. 45,000 in Government securities, the reserve fund may be said to have risen from Rs. 65,000 to a lakh and five thousand. These figures show that, so far as the finances of the University are concerned, it is in a most flourishing condition.

University Fee Fund.

44. The first of the Government of India scholarships (value £200) to England, placed biennially at the disposal of the Madras University, was competed for in the month of July. Only three candidates presented themselves for the examination. The scholarship was awarded to C. Krishnan, a graduate of the Presidency College, who proceeded to England to enter the University of Cambridge. The opportunity thus afforded to some of the distinguished graduates of the local University to undergo a training in one of the two greatest seats of learning in England, and to share in their unique social advantages, may prove of some advantage to the country, although the absence of any provision for the employment of such students

Government of India scholarship to England.

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on their return to India in callings suited to their training must in some degree neutralize the benefit. A far better system would be to grant scholarships for special study in Europe to young men selected for posts requiring such special knowledge. The country will then probably receive a definite return for its outlay; now it may receive none at all, or worse than that, a young man dissatisfied with everything and everybody except himself. Nothing in the way of endowments to the University, I regret to say, was made during the year. The absence of such endowments is probably in great measure due to the fact that extremely few wealthy persons belonging to the land-holding and trading classes have as yet obtained University degrees, whilst these are the classes whose charitable donations and endowments form a marked feature in Indian social life. Nor have the wealthy temple communities as yet recognized their duty to expend a portion of their revenues in promoting the study of letters and of science.

University examinations.

45. The number of candidates registered for the various University examinations was 9,642 and the number examined was 9,426 against 9,154 registered and 9,009 examined in the previous year. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the number of candidates for the Matriculation and First in Arts examinations; but the number passed was only 3,012 against 3,331 in the previous year, thus bringing down the percentage of passes from 36·9 to 31·9. This decline is chiefly due to the large fall in the percentage of passes, from 33·9 to 29·7, in the Matriculation examination. The percentage of passes in the First in Arts and Medical examinations was also considerably lower than in the previous year. I have frequently drawn attention to the undulating character of the results of the University examinations. In 1885-86 candidates were in the hollow of the wave; in 1886-87 they were on crest; and now again they are in the hollow; only it is a deeper hollow than two years ago. Few things are more remarkable in the working of the University than the high percentage of failure, more especially when it is considered that that high percentage is not due to an abnormally high standard. Indeed, as regards the Matriculation examination especially, the standard is unquestionably much below what it ought to be. If this examination were placed on a thoroughly satisfactory basis, there is good ground for thinking that the percentage of failure in the higher examinations would soon show marked decrease. At present young men begin their University studies with a knowledge of language and of mathematics especially quite insufficient for the task. Hence failure, disappointment, and disgust.

The results of the various University examinations, except the Matriculation, distributed among the different classes of institutions, are given in the accompanying table. Those of the Matriculation examination will be noticed under secondary education:—

Name of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts	1886-87.	...	...	...	..	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	1887-88.	...	...	...	..	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Bachelor of Arts.	1886-87. Language	172	73	...	231	7	51	534	124	47	...	163	3	30	367
	1886-87. Optional	103	38	...	133	3	8	285	66	10	...	74	1	1	158
	1887-88. Language	129	94	...	209	14	33	479	73	21	...	117	3	12	236
	1887-88. Optional	106	51	...	175	4	16	352	69	29	...	96	...	7	201
First Examination in Arts.	1886-87.	408	229	15	689	180	55	1,576	102	87	5	248	61	7	570
	1887-88.	434	274	23	832	112	70	1,745	145	80	8	236	34	13	516
Law.															
Master of Laws	1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws	1886-87.	83	9	...	...	...	...	92	15	1	...	...	...	...	16
	1887-88.	112	10	...	...	...	...	122	39	1	...	...	...	...	40

Name of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government Insts.	Government in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government Insts.	Government in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1886-87.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1887-88.	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
First M.B. and C.M.	1886-87.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1887-88.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Preliminary Scientific examination.	1886-87.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1887-88.	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second L.M.S.	1886-87.	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
	1887-88.	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
First L.M.S.	1886-87.	73	...	...	...	...	...	73	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
	1887-88.	66	...	...	...	5	...	66	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1886-87.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
	1887-88.	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching.	1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	1886-87.	900	349	15	1,053	190	124	2,631	416	151	5	485	65	44	1,166
	1887-88.	912	429	23	1,216	120	134	2,844	376	141	8	449	37	38	1,049

Looking at the examinations in connection with the Arts course, with the exception of the Matriculation, it will be seen that the number of examinees rose from 2,401 to 2,588, or by 8 per cent. nearly, but in spite of this increase the number of successful candidates fell from 1,098 to 957, thus reducing the percentage of passes from 46 to 37. It is, however, encouraging to note that in the Law examinations not only did the number of examinees increase, but that the percentage of passes to examinees rose from 17 to 33. With the extension of the B.L. course to three years, there is every reason to hope for better results. No candidates appeared for the M.L. degree examination. The results of the medical examinations were as usual unsatisfactory, indicating that either the examinations are above the standard actually required, or that the candidates that appear for these examinations are below the mark. The percentage of passes to examinees is only 37, which is discouraging, especially when it is remembered that the candidates appear for these examinations after going through a complete and exhaustive course of instruction, to which they are, unlike B.L. students, supposed to give their sole attention. Only one candidate in four passed the second M.B., one in five the first M.B., and one in four the first L.M.S. Such results point to something wrong in the students or in the methods pursued. Possibly the comparatively low attainments in general education of the students may account in part for such signal failure. The candidates for the M.B. examination increased from 5 to 13, but the number presented for the L.M.S. and Preliminary Scientific examinations showed a slight decrease. For the B.C.E. examination only 6 appeared as against 11 in the previous year, but the percentage of passes rose from 64 to 66.

Relative success of the different classes of institutions at the F.A. and B.A. examinations.

46. The number of candidates for the F.A. examination under all classes of institutions increased during the year except under 'unaided.' There was an increase of 21 per cent. under aided institutions, which was due chiefly to one of the most important institutions in the town of Madras, Pachaiyappa's College, becoming an aided institution. This will also account for the decrease of 38 per cent. in the number of candidates that appeared for the F.A. examination from unaided institutions. Under Government institutions there was an increase of 6 and under Government institutions in Native States an increase of 20 per cent. The percentage of passes to examinees in the First in Arts examination for the last two years is given below, distributed according to the different classes of institutions:—

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—	1886-87.	1887-88.
Madras Government institutions	40	33
Government institutions in Native States ...	38	29
Board institutions	33	35
Aided do.	36	28
Unaided do.	34	30
Average for the Presidency	36	30

It will be seen from the above that the percentage of passes in Government institutions, though slightly above the average for the Presidency, was considerably lower than what it was in the previous year. In the aided institutions and in the Government institutions in Native States not only was the percentage lower than the previous year, it even fell short of the average for the Presidency. The figures relating to the percentage of passes in Board institutions show a slight improvement, but the percentage under unaided institutions fell from 34 to 30. If these two classes of institutions were left out of account, as the number of candidates sent up from them was comparatively small, it will be found that the highest percentage of passes still appertains to the Madras Government institutions, though the proportion of passes in these institutions was not so high as in the previous year.

In the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination only 49 per cent. of the examinees passed against 69 per cent. in the previous year, but in the Optional branches 57 per cent. passed against 55 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 25 per cent. in the number of candidates who appeared for the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination from Madras Government institutions, though the decline in the total number of candidates that appeared for the Language branch was only 10 per cent. Under aided institutions, however, the decrease in the number of candidates did not exceed 10 per cent.; but there was a perceptible increase of 29 per cent. in the number sent up from Government institutions in Native States. The number sent up from unaided institutions also increased from 7 to 14. In Government institutions the percentage of passes to examinees fell from 72 to 57. In Government institutions in Native States the percentage fell from 64 to 33. The results turned out during the year by this class of institutions were far from satisfactory, as they were far below the average for the Presidency. So far as the results of the Language branch were concerned, the aided institutions were almost on a par with Madras Government institutions, as 56 per cent. of the examinees belonging to the former class of institutions were successful.

The total number of candidates that appeared for the various Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination increased by about 24 per cent., and there was also a corresponding increase in the number of candidates under each class of institution, the increase, however, being most perceptible under aided institutions and Government institutions in Native States. At these examinations, Government colleges represented 30 per cent. of the examinees, aided institutions 50 per cent., and Government institutions in Native States 14 per cent., while 34, 48, and 14 per cent of the passes belonged to each of these classes of institutions respectively. Comparing the results of the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination of 1886-87 with those of 1887-88, it is found that the percentage of passes to examinees in Government colleges has increased from 64 to 65. In aided institutions the percentage remained stationary at 56; but in Government institutions in Native States the percentage rose from 42 to 57, thus in some small measure compensating for the poor results produced by this class of institutions in the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination. It will be seen from the above that the figures relating to Madras Government colleges, so far as the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination were concerned, were highly satisfactory. The division of the B.A. examination into two independent examinations has unquestionably many advantages and is calculated to make the course of study in each branch more thorough in the long run, but it has been noticed that students, until they have qualified in Language, are apt to partially neglect their Optional branch. This is not a matter of great importance if they take an extra year for preparation for their Optional branch or branches; but it is not beneficial in the case of students, who

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appear for their Optional branch immediately after passing in Language. The Language branch, moreover, is far from satisfactory to my mind, and I have now before the Senate certain proposals, which, if approved, will, I trust, tend to render the course much more educative.

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M.A. degree examination.

47. Thirteen candidates were registered for the M.A. degree examination as against 9 in the previous year. Out of the 13 only 12 were examined—2 in History, 5 in English, and 1 in each of the following subjects:—Biology and Physiology, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Science, Sanskrit, and Dravidian Languages. It is very satisfactory to note that all the branches, except Physical Science, were represented at the last M.A. degree examination. Only 4 out of the 12 that went up passed—2 in English, 1 in Mental and Moral Science, and 1 in Sanskrit. The large number of candidates that appeared in Branch VI (English) is noteworthy, and shows that the new scheme, according to which candidates can take up English alone, or any of the classical languages, or the Dravidian languages, is likely to encourage students to continue their reading after they have taken the B.A. degree. This is in itself good and is calculated to be still more beneficial if the standard of the examination is kept high. I have reason to think that the English branch will be the most popular in future, and in the present condition of culture among the natives this is as it should be.

48. The table in the margin gives particulars of passes in the B.A. degree examination for the last two years, from which it will be seen that there was an increase all round in the number of candidates taking up the various Optional subjects, with the exception of Mental and Moral Science. The number of candidates taking up this subject alone fell from 131 to 112. Physics and Chemistry seem at present to attract the largest number, for about 42 per cent. of the total number of candidates took up these subjects against 35 per cent. in the previous year. Mental and Moral Science comes next with 32 per cent. against 46 in the preceding year. The proportion of candidates taking up Mathematics has also increased from 12 to 14 per cent. The small number of candidates taking up this subject is deeply to be regretted, as, on the whole, it affords, I think, the most thorough course of study among the Optional branches. The number of candidates taking up History is increasing, although still small, amounting to only 7 per cent. of the total number. The Biology-Zoology branch has, however, made a good start, for already 5 per cent. of the candidates have taken it up as their Optional subject, although provision for teaching it was only recently made in two of the colleges—the Presidency and the Christian Colleges. The above figures also show that the disproportion in the number of candidates taking up the different Optional branches was not so great in 1887-88 as it was in the preceding year. Mental and Moral Science, which has hitherto been attracting an unduly large number, seems not to be so popular as before, and the other branches are beginning to absorb a greater proportion every succeeding year. This, I think, is an encouraging sign, for it shows that attention is being paid in first-grade colleges to a variety of subjects instead of its being as hitherto confined to one or two particular branches of study. I much regret, however, to record that no candidate has as yet appeared in more than one Optional branch, though permission to do so was one of the important concessions granted in connection with the new curriculum for the B.A. degree examination. The fact is

B.A. degree examination.

Subjects.	1886-87. Examined.	1886-87. Passed.	1886-87. Percentage.	1887-88. Examined.	1887-88. Passed.	1887-88. Percentage.
English	534	367	69	479	236	49
Language	534	367	69	479	397	83
Br. I.—Mathematics ...	34	18	53	50	19	38
Br. II.—a. Physics ...	75	20	39	103	52	50
b. Chemistry.	26	15	46	45	29	64
Br. III.—a. Biology and Botany ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
b. Biology and Physiology.	...	...	...	...	...	...
c. Biology and Zoology ...	2	1	50	16	12	75
d. Biology and Geology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Br. IV.—Mental and Moral Sciences ...	131	86	66	112	76	68
Br. V.—History ...	17	12	71	25	13	52

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saddening, for it seems to imply that the pursuit of most students is not knowledge, but a degree; and we need not greatly wonder at this, for the reputation for learning and deep knowledge brings a man scant honour by itself. No native graduate of Southern India has as yet sought to acquire lasting fame by his achievements in a single branch of literature or of science, and the day seems far distant when such things will be.

Government, in their review of my report on Public Instruction for 1886-87, had occasion to remark on the apparent decline of mathematical study in colleges; but it is encouraging to note this year the increase of 47 per cent. in the number of candidates that took up Mathematics as their Optional branch. The percentage of passes to examinees, however, fell from 53 to 38. I am inclined to think that the thoroughness of the examination in this branch is the chief cause of the comparatively low percentage of passes to examinees.

The percentage of passes to examinees in the other Optional subjects ranged from 50 to 75, and in the Physical Science, Biology and Philosophy branches the percentages were considerably in advance of those for the preceding year. So far as this increase is the result of a general improvement in the attainments of the candidates, it is an encouraging sign; but I doubt if this is altogether the case. The proportion of passes to examinees seems to me to be unduly large, thus making it doubtful whether the examinations in some of these branches were of a sufficiently testing character.

The results of the B.A. degree examination in the various Optional languages are summarized in the margin. Sanskrit and Tamil are the only two languages in which a less number of candidates were successful, the percentage of passes to examinees in the former having fallen from 96 to 67 and that in the latter from 96 to 85. In Malayalam the percentage rose from 79 to 90. All the candidates that were examined in Telugu, Urdu and Persian were successful, whilst the percentage of passes to examinees in these languages has been 100 during the last two years. Two conclusions may be drawn from the above results—either that the standard of the tests in the Optional languages is far below what it ought to be, or that the attainments of the candidates are of a superior order. The results of the examinations in the other subjects already referred to do not bear out the latter conclusion. I am, therefore, constrained to hold that the standard of the examination and the present system of making a second language compulsory and of combining the results for the class list in Language are not satisfactory.

—	1886-87. Number examined.	1886-87. Number passed.	1886-87. Percentage.	1887-88. Number examined.	1887-88. Number passed.	1887-88. Percentage.
Sanskrit	101	97	96	91	61	67
Latin	10	8	80	6	5	83
Greek	1	1	100	...	...	...
Persian	2	2	100	3	3	100
Urdu	1	1	100	2	2	100
Tamil	229	219	96	207	176	85
Telugu	52	52	100	39	39	100
Malayalam	81	64	79	74	67	90
Kanarese	57	44	77	57	44	77

49. The results of the F.A. examination relating to the various subjects are given in the margin. The general results of this examination have already been commented on. Owing to the total percentage of passes to examinees having fallen from 36 to 30, there was a general decline noticeable in the percentage of passes in almost all the subjects. In History alone the percentage was higher than in the preceding year. A very large number (80 per cent.) succeeded in passing in Logic. The lowest percentage is in English. I am not surprised at this result, considering the low standard of English in the Matriculation examination. It is noteworthy that the number of candidates that succeeded in passing in the Optional languages

F.A. examination.

—	1886-87. Number examined.	1886-87. Number passed.	1886-87. Percentage.	1887-88. Number examined.	1887-88. Number passed.	1887-88. Percentage.
English	1,676	1,035	66	1,745	912	52
Optional Language ...		1,493	95		1,305	75
Logic		1,296	82		1,394	80
Mathematics ...		1,114	71		1,080	62
Physiology		1,246	79		1,315	75
History		896	57		1,141	65

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was considerably short of what it was in the previous year, the percentage having fallen from 95 to 75. Such a result must be due to variation in the standard of examination.

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

50. I append here the usual summary giving the classes of the community represented at the last B.A. and F.A. examinations.

Classes.	B.A. examination.				F.A. examination.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Number passed. Language branch.	Percentage to total.	Number passed. Language branch.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.
Brahmans	265	73·2	160	67·8	400	70·2	362	70·2
Other Hindus ...	64	17·4	46	19·1	110	19·3	100	19·4
Muhammadans ...	4	1·0	5	2·1	10	1·8	8	1·6
Native Christians ...	23	6·3	21	8·9	40	7·0	41	7·9
East Indians	6	1·6	4	1·7	7	1·2	2	·4
Europeans	5	1·5	1	·4	3	·5	2	·4
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·1
Total ...	367	...	236	...	570	...	516	...

The perceptible fall in the proportion of passes under Brahmans in the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination is noteworthy. The figures relating to the other classes, with the exception of Europeans, show a slight increase. The success of five Muhammadans in the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination is encouraging.

In the F.A. examination the proportion of passes under Native Christians only shows an advance. Under all other classes the figures remained more or less stationary.

A comparison of the figures of 1887-88 with those of 1877-78.

51. Before I proceed to give particulars as regards the number and condition of the colleges, I think it will be interesting to know how the figures of 1887-88 relating to the various University examinations stand compared with those of 1877-78. In reference to this, the accompanying comparative statement is appended :—

	1877-78.			1887-88.		
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.
Matriculation ...	2,466	2,441	807	6,721	6,582	1,963
F.A.	516	507	191	1,773	1,745	516
B.A.	157	150	52	479	852	236
				Lg. br. 402		201
				Op. br. 387		4
M.A.	4	3	...	13	12	2
L.T.	...	...	...	3	3	40
B.L.	25	20	10	130	122	...
M.L.	1	1	1	...	...	17
First L.M.S.	1	1	1	67	66	26
Second L.M.S.	...	...	...	85	34	...
Preliminary Scientific	7	7	6	12	12	1
First M.B.	1	1	1	6	5	2
Second M.B.	...	...	...	8	6	4
B.C.E.	4	4	2	6	6	
Total ...	3,211	3,135	1,071	9,643	9,426	3,012

The increased percentage of failure in the Matriculation and F.A. examinations is very marked and is probably mainly due to the inferior character of many of the high schools and of some of the numerous second-grade colleges and to excessive size of classes in several institutions. If, however, the number of candidates that appear for University examinations and succeed in them is a true gauge of the progress of higher education, then it is quite evident, from the above statement, that higher education in this Presidency has been developing

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at a rate far beyond the expectations of the most hopeful well-wishers of educational progress in India. This progress has been no doubt bringing with it much that is good and much that is ennobling, but the very rapidity of the movement has tended to render the change less beneficial than it might otherwise have been, for the individual student has too often been lost in the crowd and has not, as in the days of small classes, had the advantage of the personal care and guidance of his teachers and professors. The result has been that his sympathies have been less awakened than formerly, and whilst learning what the last generation learnt or even more, he has not been equally fortunate in being subjected to those imponderable, but nevertheless mighty, influences, which tend to make a virtuous and high-minded citizen. Still the power for good which he should have obtained through study and discipline alone is mighty, and we may well hope that in this as in other lands higher education, though not in its present form and with existing methods an unmixed good, will be the most potent influence in regenerating and civilizing the races of South India.

Attendance in Colleges for general education.

52. The annexed table supplies the usual information regarding attendance in colleges for general education for the last five years :—

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of									
	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	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.
FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.										
Departmental.										
Presidency College	160	105	183	112	146	94	133	101	144	109
Kumbakonam do.	55	154	58	151	59	163	68	178	72	165
Rajahmundry do.	23	56	26	77	27	132	40	119	53	105
Aided.										
Madras Christian College	183	241	218	319	237	336	263	372	* 289	347
Doveton Protestant College, Madras ...	3	18	..	19	6	22	8	18	5	† 18
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	20	60	22	84	24	89	23	90	31	86
Caldwell College, Tuticorin	...	29	...	29	8	31	14	32	12	25
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	44	129	34	165	54	181	90	228	96	252
S.P.G. College, do.	32	104	21	89	26	110	32	117	24	85
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	...	28	...	40	..	45	...	34	4	38
Unaided.										
H.H. The Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram	6	51	7	42	13	48	18	54	11	58
Total ...	526	983	569	1,127	600	1,251	689	1,343	741	1,288
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.										
Departmental.										
Berhampore College	...	16	...	23	...	26	...	17	...	10
Bellary do. (closed)	...	19	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore do. (do.)	...	30	...	28	...	22	...	...	...	...
Madura do.	...	68	...	73	...	75	...	69	...	63
Calicut do.	..	61	...	68	...	111	...	130	...	86
Mangalore do.	...	48	...	48	...	44	...	64	...	81
Board.										
Salem College	...	15	...	24	...	39	...	36	...	24
Pálghat Victoria Jubilee College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Aided.										
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	19	...	24	...	21	...	39	...	28
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	89
Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	...	88	...	127	...	130	...	111	...	115

* One of these is a female student. † Two of these are girls.

increase during the last five years has been 39 per cent. The relative advance in the strength of the senior college department is noteworthy. It is encouraging to note that, among the Second-grade colleges, there are three that are managed entirely by native committees. The tendency of students to resort to Madras colleges is increasing, as one-half of the increase appertains to these colleges, although the mofussil colleges claim nearly two-thirds of the University students. Three-fourths of the increase in Madras colleges appertained to the B.A. classes.

First-grade Colleges.

53. The strength of the Arts classes on the 31st March 1888 was 253 against 234 on the corresponding date in the previous year. This increase is satisfactory, though confined only to the Senior F.A. and Senior B.A. classes. In the first and third classes there were 22 students fewer on 31st March 1888 than on the corresponding date in the previous year. The slight decrease in the third class might have been due to the low percentage of passes for the Presidency in the last F.A. examination; but it was more probably due to the tendency of students to study in the mofussil during the first year of a collegiate course. There was a decrease in the number of entries to the first class, which was due probably to the increase in the number of Second-grade Colleges in the town of Madras within the last two years. The decrease in the number of entries to the first class is chiefly confined to students from the town of Madras and the district of Chingleput. A proper hostel for students from the mofussil is a great desideratum; unless this is provided the number of students from remote districts will continue to be small. The results of the University examinations were on the whole very satisfactory. Particulars as regards these results and other matters connected with the working of the College will be gathered from the accompanying extracts from my review of the Acting Principal's report for 1887-88:—

Presidency College.

During the year under report the College suffered little from changes in the staff. There was only one change in the regular professorial staff, and this was in consequence of Mr. R. V. Srinivasa Iyer, who was acting as Professor of Logic, leaving the Educational Department. Mr. N. Vydianatha Iyer, of the Kumbakónam College, was appointed to act in his place. The changes among the Assistant Professors were not of much importance.

There was a slight decrease under Native Christians. The fall in the number of Vaisya students—from 7 to 1—is much regretted. The increase under Mahomedans is encouraging, as is also that under Sudras. The number of Brahmin students is once more on the increase, though between the years 1884 and 1887 a gradual decline in their attendance was noticeable.

Sons of landholders and officials predominate as is the case in almost all colleges. They form about 53 per cent. of the total number of students. The artisan community is represented by 4, and 24 are entered under traders. It is also observed that there were 6 students in the College who belonged to the cooly class. This is noteworthy as showing that the highest literary training is not beyond the reach of even the very lowest classes of the native community. The distribution of the pupils according to their wealth status shows that a very large proportion of the students—about 74 per cent.—belonged to the middle classes. Sons of the richer classes numbered about 16, which was only 7 per cent. of the total number. The paucity of students from the richer classes in this College, which more than any other institution is specially adapted for the sons of the well-to-do classes, is very discouraging and indicates no doubt a want of appreciation of higher education on their part. On the other hand the figures relating to the poorer classes—19 per cent. of the total number of students belonged to the poorer classes—show that higher education in spite of its comparative costliness attracts these classes because the rewards are great.

The results of the F.A. examination, and more especially the fair proportion of passes in the first class, were very satisfactory. In the B.A Language branch the percentage of passes was far above the average for the Presidency, though none of the students sent up from the College succeeded in securing a first class. The results of the Optional branches, taken as a whole, were very creditable to the Professors concerned. The very high percentage of passes in the Biology and Chemistry Branches is specially worthy of note. All the students that appeared in Biology passed, and there were as many as 4 that secured first classes in Chemistry. One of these gained both the Norton Prize and the Arni Medal. In Mathematics the percentage of passes was 50, though the average for the Presidency was only 38; and, what is more encouraging is the fact that 2 out of the 4 sent up secured first classes. In the Philosophy Branch, though the percentage of passes was below the average for the Presidency, yet it is satisfactory to note that one of the candidates distinguished himself by coming out in the first class. Judging from the percentage of passes to examinees, the History results must also be pronounced highly satisfactory.

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The decrease in the number of students taking up Tamil is noted. This was more than compensated by an increase in the number of Sanskrit students. The number of students reading Canarese and Malayalam also show an increase, this being due, as might be expected, to the increase in the attendance of students belonging to the Malabar and South Canara districts. That the teaching of Sanskrit in the College is satisfactory, as far as it goes, is shown by the fact that only a single B.A. candidate failed in that subject, though the percentage of passes for the Presidency was 67. The results in the vernacular languages were equally good.

The Director regrets very much to learn from Rai Bahadur Ranganatha Mudaliar's report that the study of Mathematics is not popular with the students, and that the number of candidates taking up this branch is gradually falling off. No doubt the testing nature of the Mathematical Branch of the B.A. degree examination is one of the chief causes of its unpopularity; but the Director trusts that as the standards of examinations in the other branches become more thorough and testing, the number of candidates taking up Mathematics as their Optional Branch will be more satisfactory. It is indeed much to be deplored that students "set a higher value on the mere fact of obtaining a degree;" but this only shows how much is still left to be done by higher institutions, such as the Presidency College, before a love of knowledge for its own sake is created.

Dr. Bourne's work in the Biology class was, for the first time, put to a practical test during the year under report, and if the results of the University examination can be looked upon as a true gauge of the progress of the students, there is every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved; but the Director sincerely trusts, that with the increased facilities afforded for laboratory work, that something more than the mere gaining of University degrees will be achieved, and that a true love of scientific investigation into the phenomena of life will gradually spring up among the students.

It is satisfactory to note that several of the students give their attention solely to Optional subjects, and that there are others who attend only the lectures in English and Optional language. This practice should be encouraged as much as possible, as it will undoubtedly secure a higher standard of efficiency among the students and promote diversity of study.

The use made of the library was satisfactory.

The Director notes with pleasure that gymnastic exercises and open air games have been systematically encouraged by the College professors.

The fee collections alone from the Arts College amounted to Rs. 16,531-8-0. Sixty-five per cent. of this amount was collected from B.A. students and about 35 per cent. from students in the F.A. classes. The loss of revenue by free scholarships was Rs. 1,182; but it must not be forgotten that some of these students would not have joined the College had they been required to pay fees. The sum collected from fees met about 20 per cent. of the cost of staff. It is noteworthy that a very large number of students prefer paying their fees in advance instead of by instalments.

The Director, in conclusion, congratulates the Acting Principal, the Professors and their Assistants on the successful working of the College as a whole during the year under report, which he thinks has been quite in keeping with the results achieved in former years.

Kumbakónam College.

54. The strength of the College decreased slightly, the decrease being confined, as in the case of the Presidency College, to the Junior B.A. and Junior F.A. classes. In the former the attendance fell from 38 to 32 and in the latter from 97 to 75. Both these classes, however, were stronger than they were on the 31st March 1886, and the total attendance of the College 15 greater. The decrease in the number of admissions to the first class is attributed to the fewer number of passes at the Matriculation examination from the town of Kumbakónam. The attendance of local students has fallen, but at the same time there is no appreciable increase in the number of students that joined the College from districts other than Tanjore. There can be no question that there is a growing tendency among students to seek admission to the First-grade institutions in the Presidency town even for the F.A. course. The tendency deserves encouragement if only, as just now remarked, suitable and adequate arrangements could be made for the control, boarding and lodging of students resorting to Madras by means of hostels and licensed boarding houses. Fair results were produced at the various University examinations. An evening class for teaching Mensuration was opened during the year. Drawing is also taught by a qualified drawing master. Arrangements are also being made for other classes. The following extracts from the Acting Principal's report relating to these classes will be of interest:—

Evening Classes.—On the 29th July 1887 Mr. Bilderbeck circulated a notice that evening classes in connection with this College would be commenced on August 15th. Six classes were mentioned in the notice for teaching pure mathematics, practical geometry, statics, mensuration, electricity and inorganic chemistry, respectively; but only one of these, that on mensuration, was formed, there having been no applicants for admission to the other five classes. The

class on mensuration was taught by Mr. Hanumanta Rau, and was fairly successful, but the only members of his class were students of the College and school boys. There seems not to be at present in Kumbakónam any outside public who are desirous of joining such evening classes as those hitherto proposed. I would venture to suggest that a new course be tried, that lectures be given in the vernacular which would be interesting to intelligent artisans. A course of lectures on practical mechanics, such as that delivered by Professor Ball to the artisans of Dublin, would, if fully illustrated, probably be as successful in Kumbakónam as it was in Dublin. Such a course would approximate somewhat to that laid in syllabus 5 of the Higher Examinations in Science and Art, but would be simpler. The illustrative apparatus would not be costly, as it could be for the most part made in the country.

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Drawing Class.—A drawing class was opened on the 1st December with 6 pupils who were students of the College. But as the University and College examinations were fast approaching, these boys ceased to attend after a few days. On the re-opening of the class in January 1888, 8 College students joined it, but no outsiders were forthcoming. The Municipal Councillors found on inquiry that the children of artisans for whom it was specially intended could not take advantage of the class, as the College building is very inconveniently situated for them. Consequently, a branch class was opened in the building of the Town High school and lessons were given every morning between 7 and 9. Twenty-one pupils, all children of artisans, joined the class, but when their fees were demanded from them they gradually ceased to attend. There are at present only 8 pupils, and I am afraid even these will drop off if they are still required to pay fees. The people at present do not understand the importance of the subject; and, as they are very poor, they are not willing to endure the difficulty they feel in paying the small fee of 8 annas a month. It is not likely therefore that the class can be continued unless it is made free.

As regards the work of the class, it may be considered to have been very successful. The boys who attend it are of the goldsmith caste and have a natural aptitude for drawing. It would be a great pity then if the class were closed and they were thus deprived of the opportunity of developing their natural power.

The following extracts are from my review of the Acting Principal's report for the year 1887-88:—

The College was in charge of Mr. Bilderbeck up till the beginning of October, when he proceeded on a year's furlough to Europe. Since then Mr. Moss, the Head Master of the Mangalore College, has been acting in his place. There were several changes among the staff of teachers; but as most of these changes took effect at the end of the official year, they have not told prejudicially on the work of the College. Mr. Ward, the Science Lecturer, proceeded on a year's leave to England in January, and his place was taken by Mr. Rangachariar of the Rajahmundry College. In the same month Mr. Sathianadhan, the permanent Fourth Lecturer, was appointed to act as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Sundaramiah was temporarily in charge of the moral science classes. In consequence of the above arrangements, there were also other changes among the Assistant Lecturers.

There were only 7 Vaisya and 14 Sudra students reading in the College; all the rest were Brahmans. The slow progress made in higher education by the non-Brahman classes of the Hindu community in the Tanjore district is regretted. Seventy-one per cent. of the pupils belonged to the middle, and 26 per cent. to the poorer, classes. The attendance of middle class students in this College is larger than the usual number of such students in the Arts Colleges in this Presidency in general, for, on an average, out of every 100 students only 62 belong to the middle classes. The preponderance of a large number of petty landholders in the Tanjore district, especially of the Brahman community, who are fully alive to the advantages of higher education which this College confers, will account for the comparatively larger attendance of the middle class students noticed above. Sixty-eight per cent. of the pupils were sons of landholders. The richer class of mirasidars, however, seem to be utterly indifferent, as a rule, to the advantages of higher collegiate education. The large landholder has yet to learn that superior education implies superior political, social, intellectual, and moral power; or, if he knows it, he is too narrow-minded and unenterprising to care whether or not his son possesses it. Until the wealthy classes seek higher education for its own sake, its social effects must be incomplete and one-sided. There were only 6 pupils that belonged to the richer classes. The artisan classes were not represented by a single pupil. This is discouraging when the large artisan population of the Tanjore district is taken into consideration.

The increase in the number of students taking up Physical Science as their optional subject for the B.A. degree examination is worthy of note and evidently points to the popularity of this branch. A slight increase is noticeable in the mathematical and history sections. This is encouraging. The number of candidates taking up Logic and Morals has declined from 13 to 12.

Taking into consideration the total strength of the College, an improvement is noticeable in the number of students taking up Sanskrit as their optional language. The Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit prize, offered by the University to the student, who obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit in the B.A. degree examination, was awarded to one of the students of the College.

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The College examinations were conducted as usual. The results of the F.A. examination were fair, though they do not compare favorably with those of the previous year. The number of first-class passes was only 4 against 8 in the previous year. In the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination very satisfactory results were produced. One of the passed candidates secured a first class, the Christian College, Madras, and the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, being the only two other colleges that were represented in the first class. The results of the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination were, on the whole, creditable to the lecturers concerned. In the History branch especially the results were eminently satisfactory. Both the candidates that appeared for the examination in this branch passed, and one secured a first class and headed the list for the Presidency. He was also awarded the Rama Rau gold medal and the Ramasawmy Mudaliyar medal of the University of Madras. In Mathematics and Physical Science the percentage of passes was above the average for the Presidency. In Logic only 4 out of 7 examined passed, but it is satisfactory to note that out of these 4, 3 were placed in the second class.

All the stipendiary students who appeared for the University examinations passed creditably. This shows that the best method of awarding scholarships is by means of open competition. The Director regrets that the number of scholarships given was only eight against nine in the previous year.

The record of library books taken out shows that excellent use was made of the library by the students. It is hoped that students made a similar good use of the English magazines and periodicals supplied to the College. The very large number of reference books taken out indicate a tendency on the part of the students to rely more upon themselves for information connected chiefly with their English studies.

The measures adopted by the Acting Principal to enforce regular attendance in the gymnastic class are highly approved. The making of physical exercises a regular course of College training helps to stir up a general rivalry of a healthy nature, promotes discipline and conduces to the formation of a manly type of character. The interest taken by the boys in tennis and other out-door exercises is satisfactory.

The fee income of the College shows an increase. It was Rs. 14,181 in 1887-88 against Rs. 13,499 in the previous year. This is partly due to the larger number of students in the B.A. classes. In consequence of this increase the net cost to Government was Rs. 28,709 against Rs. 29,845. The cost to Government of educating each student has fallen from Rs. 144 to Rs. 124, but this was partly due to acting arrangements. The continued expenditure in the present state of the finance of the department by Government of so large a sum on the higher general education of the youths mainly of one town and taluk is of questionable expediency. The towns-people benefit greatly by the influx of a vast number of students to the educational institutions of the place, but few Municipalities in the Presidency spend so small a portion of their revenues on education as that of Kumbakónam.

The College has produced fair results on the whole during the year under review, which reflect credit on Messrs. Bilderbeck and Moss, the Lecturers, and the Assistants.

Rajahmundry College.

55. The strength of the College remained almost stationary. There were 158 on the rolls on the 31st March 1888 against 159 on the corresponding date in 1887. In the F.A. classes the attendance fell from 119 to 105, but this decline was almost made up by the rise from 40 to 53 in the attendance in the B.A. classes, which is very encouraging. Since the year 1885-86 a gradual decline in the attendance in the F.A. classes is noticeable, which is partly due to the recently-founded Second-grade Colleges in Cocanada and other places absorbing the F.A. students in their respective localities, and partly to the unsatisfactory condition of the Secondary schools in the Godávari district—so unsatisfactory indeed that not one-half of a fair percentage of passes has been secured in the Matriculation examination for some years past. The gradual increase in the B.A. classes since 1883-84 is specially worthy of note. Within the last five years the attendance has more than doubled itself, a fact which testifies not only to the growing popularity of the College, but also to the better appreciation of higher University education on the part of the inhabitants of the Northern Circars. The results of the University examinations were fairly satisfactory. The carpentry class attached to the College has proved very successful as is noted below. It is also proposed to open an evening class in Metallurgy. The following extracts from my review give detailed information as regards the working of the College for the past official year:—

There were several changes in the staff of teachers. During the first six months of the year the College was under the charge of Mr. Moss owing to Mr. Metcalfe's absence on leave. Mr. J. M. Hensman of Calicut joined the College in June as Acting First Lecturer. The Science Lecturer, Mr. Rangachary, was appointed in January to act in the Kumbakónam College, and his place was taken by Mr. Ramalinga Aiyar of the Agricultural College. Owing to Mr. Visvanatha Sastry being appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cocanada

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Range, the College had to work with one teacher less. But with the cordial co-operation of the Assistant Lecturers, the work was carried on very satisfactorily. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The results of the Language Branch of the B.A. degree examination were moderately satisfactory, especially the number of second-class passes. No candidate appeared for the Mathematical Branch of the B.A. Degree examination. This is deeply regretted. Three out of the five candidates that appeared in Branch IV passed, but all of them were placed in the third class. Both the candidates that took up Physical Science came out successful. The results of the Physical Science section of the B.A. Junior class were very unsatisfactory. Thirty-one per cent. of the candidates that appeared for the F.A. examination passed, the average for the Presidency being 30. This result is not very satisfactory. Probably the low attainments of the students who join the College after passing the Matriculation examination from the High schools in the town will account for it.

The number of students taking up Mathematics as their Optional subject has slightly increased. The number of science students decreased from 12 to 6, which is regretted. As Physics and Mathematics are allied subjects, students who take up the one should be encouraged by means of scholarships to appear in the other subject as well.

The Director regrets to learn that the evening classes in Mechanics and Physical Science were discontinued. If it is possible to revive these classes, no pains should be spared to do so. The Metallurgic class, however, is likely to be very popular and prove of great value not only to artisans of the goldsmiths' profession, but also to native gentlemen who attend the class by making them acquainted with one of the most useful of handicrafts. In G.O., No. 346, dated 12th June 1888, Government have sanctioned the sum of Rs. 500 for providing the necessary apparatus for the class in Electro-Metallurgy.

The Director is well satisfied with the working of the carpentry class. The success of the class has exceeded his expectations, and Mr. Metcalfe is to be congratulated on the encouraging results that have been produced. Nearly 40 pupils received instruction in carpentry during the year, and the work turned out by the students show that they had learnt enough of the trade to make them take an interest in it even after leaving college. Few things are more important in the present state of education in this Presidency than the supplementing of purely literary and even scientific instruction which our students receive in schools and colleges by means of a practical training in some mechanical or industrial art; and to Rajahmundry College belongs the credit of making the first successful move in this direction. The Director is also pleased to learn that it is in contemplation to open an experimental class in wood-work and brass founding. The progress made in Rajahmundry is peculiarly gratifying in that the very large majority of the students learning industries are Brahmans to whom, it is ordinarily supposed, the industrial arts are not only not congenial but actually distasteful. It is earnestly hoped that the example set by Rajahmundry will be followed elsewhere.

The library seems to have been well used by the students.

It is satisfactory to note that the College has been supplied with a good play-ground. There is every reason to think that the interest taken by the students in gymnastics and out-door exercises has been as warm as in the previous years. The improvements effected in the surroundings of the College are very satisfactory.

The sum of Rs. 8,805 was collected from fees against Rs. 8,010 in the previous year. The net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 22,350 against Rs. 29,970 in 1886-87. An appreciable decrease is noticeable in the cost of educating each pupil. It was Rs. 238 in 1887-88 against Rs. 277 in the previous year. Since the year 1884-85, the educational cost of each pupil has diminished by 23 per cent. The decrease is in a great measure due to Mr. Metcalfe's absence on leave and to the numerous acting arrangements in the staff.

The working of the college during the year under review was generally creditable, and in some respects most creditable to the Principal and his Assistants. This institution has already played an important part in the promotion of higher University education in the Northern Circars, and at the rate at which it has been progressing there is every reason to expect even better results in future.

Madras Christian College.

56. The average number on the rolls in the College department was 633. There was a slight decrease in the number of candidates reading for the F.A. examination, probably due to some of the institutions in Madras having been recently affiliated to the status of Second-grade Colleges, but this decrease was made up by a corresponding increase in the numbers reading for the B.A. degree examination. The large number of students that resort to this institution year after year no doubt testifies to its popularity, and is to some extent a "testimony of the soundness of the educational method" adopted in the College; but I am inclined to think that the great size of the classes is by no means an unmixed good, as it cannot but prevent the establishment of that close relationship between the professors and students that might exist were the classes smaller. It is noteworthy that one of the students in the B.A.

University Education.

Junior class is a Native Christian girl, who is in receipt of a Government scholarship. In reviewing the report of the College Council for 1887 I made the following among other remarks:—

The report of the College Council for 1887 records another year's successful work in connection with this important institution. It is satisfactory to note that all the additions to the College buildings have been completed, without the Council meeting with any financial difficulty, and that a home for Native Christian students has been erected in the immediate vicinity of the College similar to the Brahman students' home that was started a few years back. It is, no doubt, true that the residential system cannot be adopted in its integrity in India owing to the barriers of custom and the ordinances of caste and religion that fence class from class, but at the same time the Director is of the opinion that any systematic provision that is made for controlling the students' life and pursuits out of college hours is likely to be beneficial, inasmuch as it will enable the College authorities not only to protect their students from many of the evils connected with a life in lodgings in crowded parts of the town, but also to exercise somewhat more effectually the moral influence which is the necessary outcome of a firm, judicious, and watchful discipline, and thus tend to make academic life in Indian colleges more analogous to that of the older of the English Universities. The experiment which the Christian College authorities are now making in this Presidency, on a sufficiently wide basis, is being watched with great interest.

Dr. Miller went on furlough in the beginning of March 1887 and Mr. Cooper has been acting as Principal in his place. The changes in the staff of professors and teachers during the year under report were comparatively few, which partly accounts for the good results turned out by the College in the several University examinations. Only one professor, Mr. Macphail, of the regular professorial staff, resigned his connection with the College. His place has been taken by the Rev. J. M. Russell, M.A., of the University of Edinburgh.

History has been added to the list of optional subjects, and the College now provides for the teaching of all the Optional branches recognized by the Madras University. The study of history is one peculiarly adapted to open the minds of Indian students and to place them in a position in which they may form sounder views of social, religious, and national forces and developments than would otherwise be the case. By offering a large option to students among the different courses of study, the College encourages diversity of culture both on the literary and on the scientific side.

In the college department Brahmans predominate. At the close of the official year, out of 636 students on the rolls, as many as 372, or about 58 per cent., were Brahmans. Sudras formed above 25 per cent. The number of Native Christians was only 44, comprising about 8 per cent. of the total number. There were also 15 Muhammadans studying in the college classes at the end of the official year, which was encouraging. The majority of the students belonged to the middle classes and were either sons of officials or land-owners. The artisan community was poorly represented, there having been only one student belonging to this section of the community. About 13 per cent. of the students were sons of traders. This is noteworthy.

The financial condition of the College continues to be satisfactory. The fee collections for the calendar year 1887 amounted to Rs. 58,844, which was Rs. 12,661 in excess of the amount collected in the previous year. The fee collections of the college department alone for the official year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 34,334-8-0. Of this amount, the sum of Rs 15,772 was collected from the B.A. classes and Rs. 18,562-8-0 from the F.A. classes. The number of free students (46) was within the sanctioned limit, and the number of stipendiary scholars was 71. In the B.A. classes 87 per cent. of the students on an average were paying full fees, and in the F.A. classes about 89 per cent. In the report of the College Council the salaries of European professors for the year are entered as amounting to Rs. 49,303-7-7, and it is highly satisfactory to note that nearly 70 per cent. of the cost of the European professorial staff was met from the fee collections in the college department alone. The fact of a large number of students paying the fee for the term in advance instead of by instalments is very encouraging. It is an undoubted fact that the strict adherence to the School-fee Notification in this large institution has not in any way impaired its stability or its usefulness.

The results of the University examinations are quite in keeping with the general progress of the College, but the Director is inclined to think that the percentage of passes to examinees would have been higher if the college classes had been smaller. One of the students of the College headed the list at the F.A. examination.

The Director notes the existence of a number of students' clubs and societies in connection with the College. Such societies may be highly beneficial to students both during their college course and in after life, but only when they are properly regulated and carefully supervised, for the day has not yet come when Indian students can, in the nature of things, be expected unassisted to create or maintain the high tone which usually characterizes such societies in British Universities. The systematic encouragement given to physical education is also one of the conspicuous features of this important institution.

The incorporation of the College under the Indian Companies Act was one of the most important events of the year.

The College has now entered upon the second half-a-century of its existence, and the Director sincerely trusts that with its improved organization, its enlarged field of operation, its efficient teaching agency, and, lastly, with a high and strict standard of discipline, it will

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produce even better results in future and become each year a more efficient means of diffusing sound knowledge and useful learning among the peoples of Southern India.

The results of the University examinations given for each college, which I now proceed to review briefly, have been taken from the report of the Syndicate, but they are not altogether a safe indication of the work of the year, as the names of students, no longer on the rolls of a college, are credited to that college, if they claim the college as their last place of education in their application for admission to examination. This practice frequently makes the work of the year appear less satisfactory than it really was.

Doveton Protestant College.

57. The number of pupils reading for the B.A. degree examination fell by 3, while the attendance in the junior section remained the same as in the preceding year. Of the latter it is noteworthy that 2 were girls. The Eurasian community, for whom this institution is chiefly intended, do not seem to be much in favor of higher literary education. The paucity of Eurasian graduates in this Presidency also proves this. It is true that the medical profession attracts a large number of young men, who pass the Entrance examination of the University from this and other Eurasian institutions; but the fact that very few continue their studies after passing the Matriculation shows that Eurasians have not taken sufficient advantage of such an efficiently conducted institution as the Doveton College, which is being maintained solely in their interest. Four candidates were sent up for the B.A. examination (Language branch) and all passed, while in the Optional branch the number passed was only 1 out of 4 examined. For the F.A. examination the number passed was only 1 out of 4 examined. For the F.A. examination the number sent up was 11, of whom only 2 passed. This result is hardly satisfactory. The teaching staff is efficient. Of the 36 Europeans and Eurasians reading in the Arts colleges, only 19 are to be found in this College. The cost of the college department was Rs. 15,933, to which sum fees contributed Rs. 1,500, the Government Rs. 4,003.

S.P.G. College, Tanjore.

58. The strength of the B.A. classes shows some improvement, while there is a slight falling off in that of the F.A. classes. Of the 12 candidates that appeared for the B.A. examination—Language branch—5 passed, 2 in the second and 3 in the third class. In the Optional branch 4 passed out of 11 examined. In the F.A. examination the results were not so satisfactory, only 18 out of 61 pupils examined came out successful. I regret to say that this institution is no longer aided under the Code as the Managers did not wish that it should be bound by the School-Fee Notification. Judging however from its condition before and after the adoption of this course, I fail to notice any special advantages that have resulted from it. The college department cost Rs 9,770 the fees contributing Rs. 4,436 towards this sum. Although the institution did not draw Government grant under the Code it appropriated Rs. 2,400 of the Schwartz grant.

Caldwell College, Tuticorin.

59. Both the F.A. and B.A. sections show decrease in numbers, the decrease being greater in the former. For the first time the College sent up 7 candidates for the Language branch of the B.A. examination, of whom 3 passed. The number sent up for the Optional branch was 2, but none succeeded in passing. There is provision made for teaching only one Optional branch (Mathematics). In the F.A. examination 7 passed out of 12 examined. This makes up to some extent for the poor results of the B.A Examination. The majority of students attending this College were Native Christians. The college department cost Rs. 12,638; the fees in it realized Rs. 2,572; the Government contributed Rs. 2,844.

St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

60. This is one of the best conducted institutions in the Presidency. With an excellent staff of European professors supplemented by a large number of properly qualified native teachers, this College has been year after year producing results which can compare favourably with the very best aided colleges in this Presidency. Instruction is afforded in four Optional branches. The attendance in both the departments shows increase. Seventeen out of 41 candidates examined for the Language branch of the B.A. examination came out successful, while 12 passed out of 25 examined for the Optional branches. The number of passes in the F.A. examin-

ation was 39 out of 100 presented. In both the examinations the percentage of passes was above the average for the Presidency. The college department cost, taking nominal as well as real salaries into calculation, Rs. 59,628; the fees were Rs. 17,411; the Government grant Rs. 10,976.

61. I fear very much that this college will not hold its ground as a First-grade institution. The unhealthy rivalry between it and the St. Joseph's College has naturally told on the weaker. The attendance in both the sections of the collegiate department has fallen considerably. In the B.A. examination 5 passed in the Language branch and 1 in the Optional branch out of 15 and 7 sent up, respectively. The results of the F.A. examination do not compare favourably with those of the preceding year, only 12 having passed out of 84 examined against 23 out of 64. The college department cost Rs. 15,273; the fees were Rs. 5,365; the Government grant Rs. 4,936.

S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

62. This institution was raised to a First-grade college during the year and there were 4 pupils in the senior college department. The attendance in the F.A. classes shows slight improvement. No pupils were sent up for the B.A. examination, as the B.A. class had been formed only during the year. In the F.A. examination the results were poor—only 5 having passed out of 26 examined. Native Christians form the majority. The college department cost Rs. 9,234; the fees in it were Rs. 2,059; the Government grant Rs. 2,211.

St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

63. The attendance in the B.A. classes fell by 7, while that of the F.A. classes shows slight improvement. In the B.A. examination 3 out of 14 in the Language branch came out successful; but in the Optional branch none succeeded in passing though 4 were examined. These results I do not consider satisfactory. In the F.A. examination 6 passed out of 33 examined, which was far below the average for the Presidency. Judging from the results of the University examinations it is quite evident that the College is in need of a thorough re-organization. It suffered much from the loss by the death of M.R.Ry. Chandrasekharam, a good master and an excellent Sanskrit scholar. The college department cost the Maharajah Rs. 12,932, of which Rs. 3,626 were met from fees.

His Highness the Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram.

Second-grade Colleges.

64. The attendance fell from 17 to 10 and only 2 pupils out of 15 examined passed the F.A. examination. The college has since been transferred to a native committee. The work of the College was incommensurate with the large expenditure incurred on it by Government. The net cost was Rs. 2,729 after allowing for Rs. 643 from fees.

Berhampore College.

65. There was a fall in the strength of the institution. The results of the F.A. examination were encouraging, 20 having passed out of 44 examined. As Madura is within easy reach of Madras and Kumbakónam, I find that the colleges in the latter localities have greater attractions for students in the Madura district. The net cost was Rs. 2,297 after allowing for Rs. 3,428 from fees.

Madura College.

66. Unlike in the preceding years there was a large fall in the strength of the College, the number on the 31st March last having been 86 against 130 on the corresponding date in 1887. The existence of another college in the neighbourhood, not within the control of the Department, and the raising of the Pálghat High school to the status of a college, have probably something to do with the fall in the strength of the college department of this institution. The percentage of passes at the last F.A. examination was 36·3, which was about 7 per cent. more than the average for the Presidency. The net gain to Government was Rs. 380. The fees alone amounted to Rs. 6,325.

Calicut College.

67. This College is gradually improving in numbers, the strength on the 31st March last having been 81 against 64 in the previous year. The results of the F.A. examination were more favourable than those of the preceding years, 13 having passed out of 23 entrances against 14

Mangalore College.

out of 34 in 1886-87. The cost of the college department was Rs. 5,486. A sum of Rs. 3,782 was realized from fees, and Rs. 781 from endowments. The net cost to Government was therefore Rs. 923. If the school department is also taken into consideration there was a net gain of Rs. 1,118 to Government.

68. The strength of the College fell by a third and only 8 passed the F.A. examination out of 23 sent up. The cost of the college department was Rs. 3,911; fees contributed Rs. 1,831; the Government Rs. 2,158. In my review of the report on this College I wrote: "The somewhat unsatisfactory state of the College is much regretted by the Director. If the state of things represented by the Inspector continues for any length of time, the institution is likely to suffer much, but the Director is not prepared to permit the Inspector to add to his already onerous work the charge of the institution. It rests with the Municipal Council to do what is necessary on that officer's advice."

Salem College.

69. As already noticed, this institution was raised to a second-grade college, though it has not yet been affiliated to the University. There were 17 pupils in the Junior F.A. class. There is ample room for a second-grade college in Pálghat, and I have reason to think that the institution, if properly managed, will, in every way, meet the demands of higher University education of the town of Pálghat and the surrounding localities. Total cost was Rs. 725. Fees contributed Rs. 475.

Pálghat Victoria Jubilee College.

70. The strength of the College fell from 39 to 28. The results of the F.A. examination do not compare favourably with those of the preceding year, the percentage of passes having been 20 against 26·6 in the previous year. The cost of the college department was Rs. 4,230; fees came to Rs. 1,623; the Government grant was Rs. 616.

Hindu College, Vizagapatam.

71. This institution bids fair to improve in numbers, the attendance having, mainly owing to the opening of an eighth class, more than doubled itself in the course of two years. The year under report having been the first year since the formation of the college department, no pupils were presented for the F.A. examination. The affiliation of this and two other institutions in the town of Madras to the F.A. standard of the University has naturally told on the strength of the F.A. classes in the Christian College; but, as I have already pointed out in my review of that college, the large size of the college classes is not in some respects advantageous to that institution. The college department cost Rs. 8,522; fees produced Rs. 3,365; the Government grant was Rs. 766.

Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.

72. I am glad to say that this important institution, having lately conformed to the School-Fee notification, has come again under the supervision of the Department. The staff of teachers is strong and efficient. A distinguished graduate of the London University was lately appointed as Professor of English. Much credit is due to the Principal, Mr. Adam, for the pressure he has put on teachers to qualify for ordinary certificates. The attendance in the college department shows a slight improvement, but the results of the F.A. examination were not so satisfactory as those of the previous year. The great interest taken by the students in field games is one of the most encouraging features of this institution. The general condition and tone of the College are satisfactory, and, if developed into a first-grade college, it is likely to prove successful. It is the best Native college in this Presidency. The cost of the college department was Rs. 13,483; fees produced Rs. 5,882; the Government grant was Rs. 1,979.

Pachaiyappa's College.

73. This institution was raised to a second-grade college during the year under report. There were 8 pupils in the college department on the 31st March. The success of the measure, in itself desirable in the circumstances in which this institution is placed, will depend mainly

S.P.G. College, Vepery.

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on the employment of a very good staff of teachers: otherwise it will not be able to stand against the competition of larger colleges. The College is under a European Principal, who is an Oxford graduate.

St. Mary's College.

74. The attendance on the 31st March was 8 against 1 in the previous year. Only 1 pupil was sent up for the F.A. examination and he failed. The majority of pupils attending this institution are Roman Catholics. The college department cost Rs. 1,953; the fees amounted to Rs. 270, and the Government grant to Rs. 120.

Wesleyan Mission College, Royapet.

75. This is another of the institutions which bids fair to improve in strength and efficiency. The attendance on the 31st March was 23 against 11. The College has not yet begun to send up pupils for the F.A. examination. The staff of teachers, which consists, among others, of two European graduates, is quite adequate. The college department cost Rs. 3,115; the fees came to Rs. 778, and the Government grant was Rs. 1,392.

St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore.

76. This institution is steadily increasing in numbers, there having been 55 against 44 on the 31st March last. It secured the public confidence under the judicious and benevolent direction of the late Father Tarbes, whose loss is much to be lamented. The percentage of passes in the F.A. examination was 26·3 against 9·09. The college department cost Rs. 4,532; the fees were Rs. 2,449, and the Government grant Rs. 963.

Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam.

77. There was a slight decline in numbers. Only a third of the pupils sent up for the F.A. examination passed. The accommodation is reported to be insufficient. There is a European Principal, who is an Oxford graduate, at the head of the institution. The college department cost Rs. 5,985; the fees were Rs. 1,875, and the Government grant Rs. 1,615.

Lutheran Mission College, Tranquebar.

78. This institution, which is thinly attended, shows no signs of improvement. One candidate was registered for the F.A. examination, but he does not appear to have attended the examination. Unless strenuous efforts are made to place it on a more satisfactory basis, the institution will, I am afraid, collapse altogether. The college department cost Rs. 1,603; the fees were Rs. 504, and the Government grant Rs. 69.

C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly.

79. The strength of the College fell from 39 to 30. There has been satisfactory improvement in the number of passes in the F.A. examination. This institution is in a fairly prosperous condition. The college department cost Rs. 4,099; the fees were Rs. 1,834, and the Government grant Rs. 1,076.

Hindu College, Tinnevelly.

80. The decline in the attendance of this College from 63 to 44 is not satisfactory. The number of passes in the F.A. examination was 12 out of 60 against 10 out of 40 in the preceding year. The cost of the college department was Rs. 5,127; the fees came to Rs. 2,935, and the Government grant to Rs. 1,018.

Coimbatore College.

81. This institution did badly at the F.A. examination, the percentage of passes having been 13·04—the lowest in the Presidency. There was also a slight fall in the strength, which was probably due in part to the opening of a College at Pálghat. The college department cost Rs. 6,040; the fees yielded Rs. 4,692, and the Government grant was Rs. 1,681.

Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada.

82. The number on the rolls on the 31st March was only 14 against 22 in the previous year; but the results of the F.A. examination showed some improvement. The general condition of the College was not satisfactory. I trust that the Managers will take such measures as will ensure its doing good work consistent with the educational demands of the important town of Cocanada. The college department cost Rs. 4,766; the fees yielded Rs. 931, and the Government grant was Rs. 811.

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Noble College, Masulipatam.

83. There was a slight decrease in the strength of this College also; but the results of the F.A. examination were satisfactory, 45 per cent. of the candidates sent up having passed against 23·07 per cent. in 1886-87. The Principal, who is a Cambridge graduate, is assisted by another English graduate and an efficient number of native teachers. The college department cost Rs. 6,813; the fees yielded Rs. 1,316, and Rs. 1,987 were realized from Government grant.

Town College, Cuddalore.

84. This is a new institution which had its standard raised to a second-grade college during the year under report. The attendance on the 31st March was 12. The progress of this institution, which is entirely under native management, will be watched with great interest. It was not aided.

Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.

85. There was a sudden increase in the strength of the College, owing partly to the migration of pupils from the Calicut College on account of favourable fee rates. The percentage of passes shows a slight fall. The cost of the college department was Rs. 4,748; the fees yielded Rs. 4,028.

American Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr.

86. This institution, which is not under regular inspection, as the Manager will not levy fees at Government rates, appears to be making steady progress, though there was a trifling fall in its strength. Of the 11 pupils sent up for the F.A. examination, it is encouraging to observe that 6 passed, 1 in the first class. The results I consider highly creditable to the teachers concerned. The college department cost Rs. 3,992; the fees yielded Rs. 851.

Classes of the community to which the pupils in Arts Colleges belonged.

87. The pupils in Arts Colleges stood distributed among the different sections of the population as follows:—

	On the 31st March 1886.	On the 31st March 1887.	On the 31st March 1888.
Europeans and Eurasians	36	29	36
Native Christians	204	216	223
Muhammadans	42	50	46
Brahmans	1,794	1,993	2,015
Vaisyas and Sudras	597	669	681
Other Hindus	7	19	14
Others	8	3	21
Total ...	2,688	2,979	3,036

A steady increase in the number of Native Christians, Brahmans, and Vaisyas and Sudras, especially the last two classes, is noticeable, though the Brahman pupils still preponderate and represent about two-thirds of the total number of pupils under instruction. There was a slight diminution in the strength of Muhammadan students, but the number fluctuates with the outturn of success at the Matriculation examination of the previous year or years. The entries under other classes are, for obvious reasons, of a varying character. On comparing the College attendance with the boy-population of school-going age under each great class, I find that 1 Brahman lad in 41 is at College; 1 European and Eurasian in 80; 1 Native Christian in 215; 1 Vaisya and Sudra in 2,004; 1 Muhammadan in 3,092 and 1 Hindu of low caste in 46,300. The rapid advance of Native Christians in higher education is evidenced by the fact that in five years they have reduced the proportion from 1 to 351 to the above figure, *i.e.*, by 61 per cent. I fear that employment of each class in the superior grade of the public service is not in keeping with this proportion, at least as regards Native Christians; but the energy displayed by this class will, no doubt, in due course, meet with its just reward.

Social or economic condition of the College pupils.

88. The distribution of pupils, according to the wealth condition of parents or guardians, is given below :—

——	31st March 1887.	31st March 1888.
The richer classes	72	91
The middle classes	2,009	1,933
The poorer classes	898	1,012
Total ...	2,979	3,036

Even allowing for any incorrectness in the returns, there can be no question that about a third of the students in the Colleges come of the poorer classes. Not a few hold stipendiary scholarships, and there were, at the close of the year, about 250 free scholars in Arts Colleges, a very large proportion of whom were probably of this class. It must also be remembered that under Article XIII of the School-Fee notification, fees for a large number of students are paid from subscriptions specially intended for the purpose. So that unquestionably the fact that the number of *bonâ fide* poor pupils at the Colleges is considerable by no means substantiates the contention of certain educationists that the increase in the fee rates is calculated to close the doors of Colleges against persons of small income. So far from this being the case, probably not less than 1 poor boy in 3 is practically receiving gratuitously the highest education that the State affords. I will not discuss the expediency of this policy here, but I would in passing remark that probably in no country in the world does so large a proportion of the poor receive gratuitously University education as in this Presidency.

(*b*) LAW.

Law Class, Presidency College.

89. There was an appreciable increase in the number of students that attended the Law class attached to the Presidency College, from 182 to 222 or by 22 per cent. There are now two sections—the Junior containing 122 students, and the Senior 100. Owing to the extension of the period of study from two to three years an additional class will have to be opened in 1890. Out of the 222 students attending the Law class, as many as 153 or 68 per cent. were Brahmans, and only 18 per cent. Sudras. Of the remaining number 6 were Eurasians, 8 Native Christians, 5 Muhammadans, and 10 Vaisyas. One hundred and twelve candidates, who had gone through a course in law in the Presidency College, appeared for the B.L. examination last year and 39 passed. This result is satisfactory, compared with that of last year, when only 15 passed out of 83 examined. A sum of Rs. 19,500 was realized from fees alone, and as the charges amounted to Rs. 11,125, there was a clear profit of Rs. 8,375 to Government.

I think the time has come when these law classes should be separated off from the Presidency College and constituted a separate institution, working not only in connection with the Law Faculty of the University, but also providing instruction in law for candidates for the Pleader's examinations conducted by the High Court, and for those preparing for the examinations in law conducted by the Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations.

I do not propose that the institution should become a charge on Provincial funds either directly or indirectly, but that it should be worked on a self-supporting basis. I fail to see why there should be colleges and schools for Medicine, for Engineering, for Agriculture and for Art, and no special institution established for the special cultivation of the study of law which expresses and regulates, and should develope all moral and social tendencies. Such an institution will also, if properly organized, be a valuable auxiliary for the maintaining of a high tone of professional feeling.

(*c*) MEDICINE.

Medical College, Madras.

90. The strength of the college department decreased from 138 to 133; but, in spite of this decline in strength, the working of the College was, on the whole, more satisfactory last year than in 1886-87, as will be gathered from the accompanying extracts from my review of the Principal's report. Good results were produced at the University examinations, with the exception of that for the First L.M.S. examination, and one of the lady students in the College succeeded in passing the Second M.B. and C.M. degree examination. I would here specially draw the attention of Government to the excellent work done by the College in connection with the training of female medical students :—

Owing to the abolition of the Rayapuram Auxiliary Medical School under G.O., No. 1213, dated 23rd November 1886, a Junior department was opened in the College with 119 students. Excluding this number for purposes of comparison, it is found that there were 176 studying in the College during the last session against 215 in the previous year. This is not encouraging, and compared with the figure for 1885-86, when the strength of the College was 226, it is still less so. The number of admissions also fell from 41 to 32. From a perusal of the accompanying statement, which compares the number of pupils that were studying in the different departments during the last two years, it will be seen that the decrease noted above is not merely confined to the second department for the Civil Hospital Apprentice grade as stated by Dr. Porter, but extends also to some of the other important sections of the College :—

——	1886-87.	1887-88.
Students in the M.B. and C.M. classes	26	15
Do. L.M.S. classes	120	110
Do. Second department	64	31
Do. Chemists and Druggists classes	2	3
Casual students	3	17
Total ...	215	176

The strength of the College department alone fell from 146 to 125. The number of M.B. students decreased from 26 to 15. Only 2 passed the M.B. Degree examination last year out of 8 examined; and even if the other 6 did not continue their studies in the College, there would not have been so conspicuous a fall if there had been the usual number of admissions to the M.B. and C.M. section.

The accompanying table gives the distribution of the pupils according to race or caste, the pupils in the Junior department being excluded :—

——	1886-87.	1887-88.
Europeans and Eurasians	85	66
Native Christians	36	29
Brahmans	32	21
Non-Brahman Hindus	54	51
Muhammadans	5	3
Parsees	3	2
Others	...	4
Total ...	215	176

The largest comparative decrease is, it is noted with regret, under Brahmans. Next come Europeans and Eurasians, who have decreased by 23 per cent. nearly. This may be partly accounted for by the probable increase in the number of European and Eurasian students who go over to England or Scotland for their medical studies. The decrease in the number of Native Christian students (19 per cent.) compares somewhat favourably with the total decrease in the strength of the College (22 per cent.). The decline in the number of students belonging to the Sudra class is quite insignificant compared with the fall under other classes. The number of Muhammadan students is far from encouraging. The fact that there are only 3 Muhammadan students in this important College out of a total of 176 is anything but creditable to the community, especially when it is remembered that this class of the population is not in any way hampered by caste and other social restrictions which still hinder Brahman and other Hindu students from following the medical profession.

The number on the College rolls at the end of the session was 284 against 295 at the commencement. Two of the students proceeded to England to prosecute their medical studies

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there. It is encouraging to note that one of these was a Native Christian young lady. This is the first instance of a native lady from this Presidency proceeding to England to qualify for a Medical degree. Seven of the students gave up their medical studies.

Senior Department.—There were 15 students in the M.B. and C.M. section and 110 in the L.M.S. against 26 and 120, respectively, in the previous year. No female candidate was studying for the M.B. and C.M. Degree in the College last year, but in the L.M.S. class there were 4 female students. The perceptible increase in the number of casual students from 3 in 1886-87 to 17 last year in the L.M.S. section is very satisfactory.

Results of the University Examination for 1888.—The University results this year were highly satisfactory with the exception of the First L.M.S. examination :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
First L.M.S. examination	55	14	25
Second L.M.S. examination	21	11	54
Preliminary Scientific examination	10	5	50
First M.B. and C.M. examination	5	4	80
Second M.B. and C.M. examination	6	4	75
Total ...	97	38	39

The largest percentage of failures was in the First L.M.S. examination. Out of the 55 candidates examined, as many as 41 failed, 21 in Chemistry, 30 in Anatomy, and 32 in Physiology. Ten candidates failed in all the subjects. One of the candidates that passed this examination was a female student, Miss Ayachee Ammal. The results of the Second L.M.S. were satisfactory. The chief failures in this examination were in Midwifery and Surgery. Compared with the results of the Preliminary Scientific examination last year, when out of the 12 examined not a single candidate passed, the results this year are encouraging. Only 2 candidates failed in Botany, the other 3 in deficiency of total marks. The First and Second M.B. examination results were a considerable improvement on those of the previous year, the percentage of passes being 80 and 75 in each of these examinations, respectively, against 20 and 25 in the previous year. One of the candidates that passed the Second M.B. and C.M. examination was a female student, Miss D'Abrew. She is the first lady student that has succeeded in passing this examination in the Madras Presidency.

The fact that as many as 4 old students competed with success for the Indian Medical Service in England speaks well for the reputation of the College.

Female Students.—There was a slight decrease in the number of female students. The number on the rolls was 21 at the beginning of the last session against 23 in the previous year. Of these 21, 1 proceeded to England to prosecute her studies there, the other 2 discontinued, so that at the close of the year there were only 18. The figures for the last five years are given in the margin. It will be seen from this statement that, though the attendance of female students last year was slightly less than that for 1886-87, it was still 50 per cent. in excess of the number for 1885-86. Within the last five years the number of female students has more than doubled itself. Slight fluctuations must of course be expected, but considering the impetus which the scheme set on foot by Lady Dufferin has given to female medical education throughout the country, and the growing demand for female assistants in the wards for women in hospitals in the provinces, there is every reason to expect that, in spite of these fluctuations, the number of female medical students will, in the long run, be on the increase. Of the 21 female students that were on the rolls at the beginning of the session, 18 are returned as Europeans and Eurasians and 3 were Native Christians. Not a single Hindu female has as yet ventured to undergo medical training, but considering the very slow progress of female education among the Hindu community, it is too early to expect any change in the above direction. It is regretted that no female student was studying in the M.B. class last year. Of the 21 students, 4 were in the L.M.S. class and 17 were in the senior department. There are 8 scholarship-holders among them. Out of these, 3 are in connection with the Lady Dufferin's Fund: two are of the value of Rs. 25 and 1 of Rs. 15 a month. These have been conferred on Misses DeSilva, Claridge, and Patton. Two scholarships of Rs. 15 a month each have been offered by the Bangalore Municipality, and the Mysore and Travancore States also maintain one scholar each. There is also a Lane scholar. The five scholarships in connection with the Dufferin's Fund provided for female students preparing for the Hospital Assistant's grade have not as yet been utilized.

1883-84	10	1886-87	23
1884-85	11	1887-88	21
1885-86	14		

The success of the female candidates in the public and University examinations was highly satisfactory. The 2 female candidates who appeared for the First L.M.S. examination last year passed. At the final examination for Civil Apothecaries, 2 other students were successful. This year one passed the First L.M.S. and another the Second M.B. and C.M examination. Almost all the ex-students who passed the requisite examination hold responsible positions as lady doctors in various parts of the country. Two Native Christian young ladies who passed

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out last year were appointed as Assistant Surgeons under the Mysore Government. Miss D'Abrew, who failed last year in the Second M.B. and C.M. Degree examination, for some time held the post of House Surgeon to the Hospital in Lahore under the charge of Miss Beilby. On her returning to Madras to appear again for the Degree examination, Miss Jacobz, one of the passed students of the College, was appointed to take her place. Miss D'Abrew, as noted in paragraph 7, has since passed the M.B. and C.M. Degree examination. The Medical College, by turning out year after year a number of young ladies as doctors, who are most usefully employed in all parts of India, is doing a work with which the work done by other medical schools in India cannot, it is believed, at present be compared. University Education.

College Buildings.—Several important additions to the College were made during the year. An anatomical lecture room with a dissecting room and a museum adjoining were added. Other improvements of a very important nature will also be made this year.

Physical Training.—The progress made by the students in physical training is one of the encouraging features of the report. The Director is glad to learn that some of the Professors take a personal interest in this important branch of education of the students.

Library.—The excellent library attached to the College has been fairly well used by the students. The Director presumes that there is a consulting library as well besides the general library.

Several important additions were made to the pathological and anatomical museums. A large number of specimens was also added to the herbarium through the efforts of Mr. Hollingsworth, Lecturer on Botany.

Expenditure.—Owing to the decline in the attendance in the college department, there was a fall of Rs. 2,500 in the amount collected from fees. The fee income from the college department amounted to Rs. 14,789 and in the second and junior departments to Rs. 1,002. The net cost of maintaining the College to Government amounted to Rs. 53,976, or Rs. 335 approximately for each student. The total cost of educating each student comes to Rs. 400 approximately.

(*d*) Engineering.

91. The introduction of the scheme of reorganization, which was begun on the 1st January 1886, was continued, but all the sanctioned proposals extending the scope of the College have not as yet been carried into effect. The Professors of Mathematics and Engineering had not joined at the close of the year. The working of the College during the past official year has not been very satisfactory as will be seen from the accompanying extracts from my review of the Principal's report, but I hope that the reorganization of the institution will mark a new era in its history, and that, with the additional staff of Professors and its extended scope and improved methods of operation, it will yet play an important part in the promotion of technical education in general and of Engineering in particular :— College of Engineering.

The average numbers on the rolls of the college and school department for the last two official years are given below :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Engineer classes	16	17
Engineer Subordinates' classes	63	43
Draftsmen's classes	50	36
Surveyors' classes	37	21
Total ...	166	117

With the exception of the Engineer classes, a considerable decrease is noticeable in the average attendance of all the other classes, which is much regretted. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1888 was only 93 (against 181 on the corresponding date in 1887).

The number of applicants to the College decreased by about 42 per cent. during the year 1887-88. Even out of the 32 that were admitted, 18 left the College. The slight decrease in the strength last year was attributed to mere ordinary fluctuations, but the facts disclosed this year evidently lead to the conclusion that the difficulty in finding employment under Government is one of the chief causes that has told so perceptibly on the strength of the College. The stricter rules now in force as regards the award of certificates, the increased length of the courses, and the increased cost of the education afforded, although unquestionably important factors, did not probably contribute so much to this decline as the cause above mentioned. As the College has hitherto been more or less a training institution for the Department of Public Works, it is not surprising to find the number of admissions fluctuating with the facilities which passed candidates have of obtaining employment under Government. But

University Education.

the Director is disposed to think that the introduction of the reorganization scheme in its entirety and the strengthening of the staff by two European professors will ultimately raise the College considerably in public estimation and thus increase the attendance. If the men turned out under the new scheme prove themselves superior to those educated under the old, the employers of labor will naturally prefer them, and the demand thus created will lead young men to resort to the institution. Until, however, the State compels Local and Municipal bodies to employ only technically qualified Engineering subordinates, the usefulness of the institution must be limited and its cost to the exchequer be much greater than would otherwise be the case.

The Brahman students comprise 57 per cent. of the total number on the rolls against 43 per cent. in the previous year. The entire absence of Muhammadans is a fact to be much regretted. Under "Europeans and Eurasians" and non-Brahman Hindus the decrease is much greater than the general decline in the total attendance. There can be little question that the high fees have told on the attendance in these classes.

Fifty-five per cent. of the pupils belonged to the landholder classes and 42 per cent. were sons of officials. There was not a single pupil that belonged to the artisan community. It is hoped that the reorganization of the College will afford special facilities for the training of a fair number of pupils of this class. The artisan classes should have the greatest natural aptitude for the Engineering profession in all its grades, whilst it is manifestly to the interest of the country that these classes should be improved in their general and technical educational qualifications. This institution should, when thoroughly organized in the matter of practical as well as of theoretical instruction as regards Engineering and its subsidiary arts, afford the best means of improving those classes.

The term examinations, as well as those for the award of certificates, were conducted by the Board of Examiners nominated by Government, consisting of the following gentlemen :—

Major Baddeley, R.E., Chairman.
F. B. Hanna, Esq., } Members.
J. A. Jones, Esq., }
G. H. Stuart, Esq., Additional Examiner for Mathematics.

Two special examinations, one for Assistant Engineers' certificates and the other for Overseers' certificates, which were authorized by Government, were held last December.

Four out of the 5 candidates that appeared for admission to the Engineer classes passed the entrance examination, but only 3 joined the College. The number of applicants last year was 15. The results of the examination of the Engineer class, first division, were by no means satisfactory. The average percentage of marks obtained was only 46. The results of the examination of the second division were good. At the special re-examination for Engineers' certificates, only 1 out of the 3 examined passed. The failed candidates were, however, recommended for Overseers' certificates. Six candidates appeared for the B.C.E. Degree examination, of whom 4 passed, 3 in the second and 1 in the third class.

Judging from the average percentage of marks obtained by the students, it is evident that the Engineer Subordinates' class, second division, did not produce satisfactory results in the term examination. At the special re-examination of the candidates under the old rules for certificates as Supervisor and Overseer, only 1 out of 6 that were examined passed, a fact which shows that the majority of candidates were far below the standard they were expected to attain.

The working of the library during the year was satisfactory. The large number of books taken out for private study shows that good use had been made of the library.

The Director regrets to find that arrangements for gymnastic instruction were not made in time. He trusts that systematic attention will be paid to the physical instruction of the pupils in future.

(*a*) Agriculture.

College of Agriculture.

92. This year the College of Agriculture is classed as a college and not as a school. According to the new arrangements students are classified into two sections—senior and junior. The senior course extends over three sessions (thirty-four months) and the latter over one session. The college students are prepared for the examination for the Diploma in Agriculture granted under the Technical Education Notification. There were 76 students at the beginning of the last session in the College, including the junior department, against 85 in the previous year. This decrease was due to the students in the junior department having left the College at the end of the first year. The number of entries to the College was larger last year than in 1886, which was only 18 against 24 in 1885 and 32 in 1887. From the following extracts from my review it will be seen that the progress made by the College during the last official year has been on the whole satisfactory :—

—	1886.	1887.
Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians	19	8
Muhammadans	3	1
Brahmans	41	46
Sudras and others	22	19
Total ...	85	74

University Education.

The statement in the margin gives particulars of the classes of population to which the students in the College at the commencement of the last two sessions belonged. An increase is noticeable under Brahmans. There was only one Muhammadan student in the College last year. This is indeed very unsatisfactory. The perceptible fall under Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians from 19 to 8 is also much regretted.

The curriculum of studies for classes I and II was in accordance with that prescribed for the higher examinations in science, art, and industries. The Director is glad to note that it was found practicable to give instruction to the senior and junior students of class I separately in so far as the practical portion of their instruction was concerned. He would, however, point out to the Acting Principal the expediency of adopting a similar course with respect to the theoretical instruction as well, more especially under the new scheme, where the course of instruction for the school department differs materially from the first year's course for the senior department. The students in class III received instruction in all the subjects prescribed for the Agriculturist's diploma except Forestry. The Director hopes that it will be possible to arrange for the teaching of this subject also in course of time.

Fifteen candidates from class III appeared in some of the subjects for the Agriculturist's diploma.

The examination in Veterinary Surgery and Medicine and in Animal Physiology is remarked on at length by the committee of examiners. They observe that the students fared very badly in the practical part of the examination, but that they acquitted themselves very creditably in the theoretical part. In Physiology the results were excellent. In the practical work the students were unquestionably very defective, but it is to be remembered that the college authorities have only been responsible for this portion of the instruction since February last when the veterinary hospital was transferred to the college, *i.e.*, for four months; also that, with one exception, the students examined are not being educated as veterinary subordinates, but are simply supplementing their knowledge as agriculturists with that of veterinary subjects. This fact was, to a great extent, lost sight of by the Board. The steps taken in the direction of extending the practical work in agriculture are highly satisfactory. The transfer of the Veterinary hospital to the College will greatly facilitate the practical work of the students in veterinary science. The students seem to have thrown themselves recently heartily into the practical work of the Veterinary hospital, and the fact that caste scruples did not prevent the high caste students from performing operations on the animals is a decided improvement in the state of things once presented. On the whole satisfactory progress was made by the students in Practical Chemistry.

The college sessional examination was conducted by a committee of examiners consisting of the following members :—Surgeon-Major Martin, Mr. S. A. Babu Rau, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests and Plantations, Mysore, and Mr. S. L. D'Silva, Stock Inspector. Their reports are, on the whole, satisfactory.

Night classes were held during the session in the following subjects: Electro-Metallurgy, Botany, Agriculture, and Animal Physiology. Instruction in Electro-Metallurgy was given both in English and Vernacular up to the standard of the Higher Examination in Science, Art and Industries by Mr. Ramalinga Iyer, who appears to have taken a great deal of pains over his work. The average attendance in the English section was 34 and in the Vernacular 23. The classes seem to have been popular, as they were largely attended by men living at a considerable distance from Saidápet. The instruction in the other three subjects was up to the Middle School standard. The average attendance in these classes, excepting that in Animal Physiology, was not very satisfactory. Agricultural instruction (theoretical and practical) was also given to the students of the Teachers' College. In future, the progress of these students in Agriculture should be gauged by means of examinations and the result reported on separately. It is satisfactory to find that the students of the Agricultural College attended a course of lectures on Heat delivered by Mr. Hall, Principal of the Teachers' College.

Much attention was paid during the year to the physical education of the pupils in a variety of ways. The introduction of swimming, cricket, and lawn tennis, in addition to gymnastic exercises, form a special feature of the physical instruction of the students of the College.

The majority of the students had an opportunity of attending the Salem and Bellary shows, and it is gratifying to note that some of them won several prizes for the samples of fibres, seeds, &c., exhibited by them. The attendance of the students at agricultural exhibitions should be encouraged as much as possible, for it will lead them to take a practical interest in Agriculture, besides familiarizing them with the agricultural condition and characteristics of the different parts of the presidency.

The farm attached to the College was, it would appear, carefully worked during the session, and some interesting experiments were made in the cultivation of the various kinds of crops.

University Education.

But owing partly to the heavy fall of rain last year and to other causes the produce of the farm was not so satisfactory as during the previous year. The income under "Dairy produce" also has considerably diminished owing to the farm having been insufficiently stocked during a greater portion of the year.

The total expenses of the College fell considerably short of the budget allotment. This was chiefly due to the leave arrangements consequent on the absence of Mr. Robertson. Under every item the expenditure was less than the budget grant except under travelling allowances and farm annexe. The expenditure under special contingencies was kept within a very moderate limit. On the whole the College has been worked economically.

(*f*) Training.

Teachers' College, Madras.

93. From the accompanying extracts from my review of the Teachers' College for the year 1887-88 it will be found that it has been ably conducted. The changed conditions in which it is placed and the good results turned out during the short time it has been under the management of Mr. Hall give promise of a useful future for the institution and of its taking that high position among professional colleges, which its object and end unquestionably demand; for upon the high character, technical ability, devotion to duty, and inflexible discipline of the teachers of our colleges and schools the prosperity and healthful progress of the country depend, and these virtues can best be perfected in an institution of this nature. The system under which four of the best graduate students are retained in the institution for two years as assistants is working satisfactorily. It is from among these men that vacancies in colleges, in Secondary Normal schools, and among Deputy Inspectors may, I think, be ordinarily best supplied. They will provide some of the supernumeraries necessary for temporary vacancies also:—

The removal of the College to Saidápet, and the formation of a new Primary department in the Saidápet High school, which is used as a Practising school, were two of the most important changes in connection with this institution. The Principal and his Assistants must no doubt have been put to considerable inconvenience owing to the normal department being located in the upper story of the Agricultural College, but the excellent results turned out during the year show that the inconvenience resulting from want of separate accommodation has not been permitted to interfere seriously with the work of this important institution. The Director trusts that the additional buildings for the College will soon be commenced and completed.

The Practising school has been considerably enlarged by the addition of a primary department and Kindergarten classes. This will afford ample practising material for all students, especially those of the secondary grade lower.

The number of Normal students increased from 48 at the end of the 31st March 1887 to 65 at the corresponding date in 1888, which is highly satisfactory. It is especially gratifying to note that there was an increase in the number of graduates from 7 to 10, and that the number of F.A.s at the end of the year was double that at the end of the year previous. In the course of a few years the Director trusts it may be possible to arrange for the training of teachers of the secondary grade lower (Matriculates) in Normal schools conducted by Local Boards and educational societies, so that the work of the Teachers' College may be in the main confined to the training of teachers of the collegiate and secondary grade higher. It would appear from the report of the Principal that there were as many as 250 applicants for admission into the College, out of which number 130 were F.A.s and B.A.s. This unusually large number clearly bears testimony to the increasing importance and usefulness of the College, and also indicates that the demand for trained teachers throughout the Presidency is on the increase. There were 5 Muhammadans among the Normal students, which is encouraging; but their general educational qualifications have not been given. Out of the 65 students, 42 were in receipt of Government scholarships, 14 were supported by Local Boards against 1 in the previous year, 11 were free students, and 7 military students. The increase in the number of students supported by Local Boards, though slight, is satisfactory; but if the important share local bodies are now taking in the promotion of secondary education be taken into consideration, it must be admitted that their efforts to secure a technically-qualified teaching agency have not been in keeping with the progress of secondary education. The Director regrets to learn that the majority of free students as a rule do not continue in the College till they complete their course. This no doubt is due partly to the poverty of the students and partly to the little encouragement they meet with at the hands of Managers of aided and private institutions. The Director notices with much regret that no advantage apparently has been taken of the provisions of the Code by which teachers may be sent on half-pay with moiety of grant for training, or of Chapter V, under which scholarships may be granted for students attending the College over and above the scholarships attached to the College.

Secondary Education.

Out of the 5 Matriculates that appeared for the Method examination in June last, only 2 passed. But the comparative poorness of the results of the June examination was more than made good by the excellent results of the December examination, when only one, a Matriculate, failed out of 43 that were sent up. All the 12 graduates that appeared for the examination succeeded, and 3 out of the number headed the list for the Presidency. The results of the L.T. Degree examination were equally good. One of the candidates distinguished himself by securing a first class.

Mr. Fowler's report of his examination in practical teaching, taken as a whole, bears as favourable a testimony to the improved working of this important institution as the results of the departmental and University examinations.

Out of the 61 students that left after going through a course in the College, 53 were entertained as teachers, some of them reverting to their former appointments. This is satisfactory as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, when only 37 trained from the College secured appointments as teachers. An examination of the particulars given of the students sent out from the College furnishes some very interesting information. Thirty-two out of 53 sent out were Matriculates, and they were able to secure appointments varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month, thus giving an average of Rs. 22½ a month for the services of a trained Matriculate. The appointment of Rs. 100 a month of a Deputy Inspector of Schools, who is a Matriculate, is left out of account, as he is an old officer in the Educational department. There were 9 F.A.s who secured appointments worth on an average Rs. 30 per mensem. The maximum pay a trained graduate was able to secure was Rs. 75 and the minimum Rs. 40 a month, which gives an average of Rs. 53 per mensem for the services of a trained graduate. The following is the distribution of the teachers sent from the College among the institutions according to the various agencies:—

Local Board schools	
Municipal schools	27
Mission schools	2
Aided schools, non-mission	8
Second-grade colleges (non-aided)	7
Government	1
	8
Total	53

It will be seen from the above table that the local bodies absorb the largest number of teachers of the secondary grade lower. This is as it should be, for, as pointed out already, the success of their efforts in great measure depends upon the employment of thoroughly efficient teachers. In this respect they should show an example to committees and societies concerned in education. Only 1 trained graduate was entertained in a Second-grade non-aided College. Considering the large number of aided schools, the smallness of the number of trained men from the Teachers' College securing employments in them is unsatisfactory. The importance of employing technically qualified men as teachers has not as yet been fully realized by Managers of aided institutions.

The opening of a science class for the F.A. and B.A. students is much approved and will no doubt make the students familiar with the best method of teaching science. The unsatisfactory state of science teaching in schools and colleges is to a great extent due to the teachers being incapable of supplementing the teaching of the theoretical portion of the subjects by means of practical experiments.

The great improvement which has taken place during the year in the system of instruction in drawing is remarked with much pleasure. Mr. Hall will, it is hoped, provide facilities for some of the students preparing for the Middle School and Higher Technical examinations in this subject by means of special classes. The excellent use made of the library by the students seems to show that a perceptible taste for general reading is springing up among them. Almost half the number of books used by them related to education, but the works on other subjects were also widely used, showing that the general reading of the students is not confined to a narrow range. The progress made in gymnastics is in keeping with the progress of the College in other directions, but the instruction in drill should, as remarked by Mr. Fowler, be more thorough.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Matriculation Examination.*

Matriculation examination.

94. There was an increase of 3 per cent. in the number of candidates that appeared for the Matriculation examination. The total number of examinees was 6,582 against 6,378 in the previous year. But, notwithstanding this increase, the number of passes fell from 2,165 to 1,963. The proportion of passes to examinees was only 30 against 34 in 1886-87. Out of 1,963 candidates that passed the examination,

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

only 219, or about 10 per cent., succeeded in securing a first class, *i.e.*, scored not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks. To obtain a pass, it is to be remembered, a candidate has only to score one-third of the marks in English and in his Vernacular, one-fourth in each of the other branches, and one-third on the whole. The above figures indicate that the majority of candidates that appear for the examination are far below the standard they may reasonably be expected to attain. There is certainly room for no other conclusion, inasmuch as the standard of the Matriculation examination has not, so far as I am aware, been in any way materially altered of late. It is time, therefore, that something should be done to prevent the enormous influx of candidates who are wholly unfit to appear, and the waste of money in examination fees. I have, however, good reason to think that this evil will be to some extent checked by the institution of the High School examination, which is likely to divert a large section of students, who now unsuccessfully pursue a purely literary course of study, towards more practical pursuits, besides providing for the public departments a body of men who know thoroughly what the State expects them to know before it admits them to its service. The check which that scheme, if sanctioned, will impose upon the establishment of inefficient schools, and still more upon the inefficient organization of the schools, must tend to prevent candidates, who are insufficiently prepared, from appearing for examination.

The following table gives the results of the Matriculation examination under the different classes of institutions for the last two years:—

General results.		Public institutions under the Madras Government.	Public institutions managed by District Boards and Municipal Councils.	Public institutions in Native States.	Public institutions receiving aid.	Other public institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Examined ...	1886-87	259	305	401	2,033	1,695	1,685	6,378
	1887-88	192	291	489	2,114	1,922	1,574	6,582
Passed—								
First class	1886-87	26	16	40	120	70	12	284
	1887-88	11	18	21	120	46	3	219
Second class	1886-87	101	115	163	770	484	248	1,881
	1887-88	72	113	189	685	496	189	1,744
Total ...	1886-87	127	131	203	890	554	260	2,165
	1887-88	83	131	210	805	542	192	1,963
Percentage of passes.	1886-87	49	43	51	44	33	15	34
	1887-88	43	45	43	38	28	12	30

There is the perceptible increase of 20 per cent. in the number of candidates that appeared from public institutions in Native States. A slight increase is also noticeable under aided institutions. In institutions other than aided, which include private institutions as well, there was an advance of 13 per cent., which partly accounts for the decrease in the number of examinees from Government and Board High schools. So long as Indian parents consider it a wise and economical course to educate their sons at the cheapest rate, efficient institutions of a permanent character, where fees are levied at higher rates, will naturally suffer in strength and the education of the country suffer in quality.

The percentage of passes under Government institutions has decreased from 49 to 43. This is chiefly due to the poor results turned out by the Calicut and Berhampore High schools. The latter has since the close of the official year ceased to be a Government institution. The results of the other Government schools were satisfactory, the percentage of passes in them amounting to nearly 50 per cent. The increase in the percentage of passes in Board schools is also satisfactory. That Board High schools should have secured the highest aggregate percentage of passes partly bears out what I have often said in favour of such management. Excepting the figures relating to private students, the lowest percentage of passes is noticeable under schools other than aided which are chiefly under private management. Evidently the general efficiency of these schools has not kept pace with the increase in the number of pupils presented from them for the Matriculation examination. The decrease in the percentage of passes in aided schools is regretted.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The table in the margin, which gives the number of candidates examined and passed in the different districts, is to some extent a gauge of the progress of secondary education in the localities concerned. Leaving Madras out of account, it will be seen that the largest number of candidates appeared from the Tanjore district, and it is worthy of note that in this district, where higher secondary education is in a tolerably satisfactory condition, there were only two Board schools—one the Local Fund High school, Tiruválúr, and the other the Municipal High school, Máyavaram. But the Government have treated the district with exceptional liberality in maintaining a First-grade college at Kumbakónam, notwithstanding the existence of a First-grade aided college at Tanjore, of a Second-grade college of the same class at Negapatam, and of two First-grade colleges in the neighbouring district of Trichinopoly. Of the remaining 16 schools that sent up candidates for the Matriculation examination, 6 were Mission schools and as many as 10 were what may be called purely Hindu schools entirely under the management of native gentlemen. This large number of schools, which owe their existence to independent effort, shows that in this important district there is a sufficient demand for secondary education to elicit a good deal of private enterprise. The percentage of passes, compared with those of other districts, from which large numbers of candidates appeared for the examination, is also highly creditable. Malabar and Trichinopoly also sent up a fair number of candidates; but the percentage of passes in the former district was unsatisfactory. In the Godávari district the percentage of passes was still more discouraging. I shall speak presently of the unsatisfactory nature of the High schools in this district. The figures relating to Bellary, Ganjam, Nellore, Kistna, and Salem are also very unsatisfactory; but those relating to Anantapur and Kurnool are even worse. Secondary education, but especially upper secondary, in these districts is in a lamentably backward condition. The efficiency of High schools in Canara, where the evil of unhealthy competition has not shown itself, is testified by the high percentage (71) of passes—a percentage more than double that of Malabar; but the number of candidates examined was little less than a fourth of that of the latter district.

Districts.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed in each district.
Anantapur	17	4	24
Bellary	46	15	33
Chingleput	164	65	40
Coimbatore	243	87	36
Ganjam	37	10	27
Godávari	295	71	24
Kurnool	14	9	64
Kistna	120	34	28
Madras	821	289	35
Madura	226	77	34
Malabar	397	117	29
Nellore	72	16	22
Nílgiris	13	4	31
North Arcot	123	52	42
Salem	72	21	29
South Arcot	164	55	34
South Canara ...	82	58	71
Tanjore	539	213	40
Tinnevelly	232	75	32
Trichinopoly	347	135	39
Vizagapatam ...	126	52	41

The table in the margin gives the number of pupils that passed in the various subjects, as well as the percentages of passes to examinees for the last two years. Leaving out the figures relating to General Knowledge, in which, as it comprises four subjects (History, Geography, Chemistry and Physics), the number of failures must always be expected to be high, it is found that the largest number of failures was in English. The percentage of passes fell from 61 to 56. I have on more than one occasion alluded to the unsatisfactory nature of the teaching of English in the majority of High schools. It is hardly possible to expect better results so long as the teaching of this subject is in the hands of native masters who are mostly untrained.

Subjects.	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English	6,378	3,876	61	6,582	3,655	56
Optional language ...		5,330	84		4,991	76
Mathematics ...		3,571	56		4,357	66
General Knowledge.		3,298	52		2,772	42

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The conspicuous decrease in the number of candidates that passed in the Optional languages is chiefly due to the percentage of passes in Tamil having decreased from 89 in 1886 to 64 in 1887. If this result is due to the examination in Tamil having become more thorough and testing, then there is no reason whatever to be dissatisfied with it. What I have already said as regards the nature of the tests in the Optional languages in connection with the B.A. and F.A. examinations is also applicable to some extent to the Matriculation examination, and therefore any indication of improvement in the standard of the examination in these subjects is satisfactory. In the last Matriculation examination 15 per cent. of the examinees took up Sanskrit as their Optional language against 14 per cent. in the year previous. It is gratifying to find that the number of candidates that take up Sanskrit as their Optional language has been increasing perceptibly during the past five years. This language has at any rate a grand ancient literature, whilst two at least of the Dravidian languages have no ancient literature worthy of the name, and none of them, it may be said with little injustice, more than the beginnings of a modern literature. It is therefore difficult to see what advantage is to be derived from the study of these languages for degree examinations by youths without marked linguistic tastes or great literary ability. It is otherwise with the Sanskrit literature of the earlier periods.

Granting that the standard of the examination in Mathematics last year was the same as in the previous years, then the results in this subject indicate decided improvement; but there can be no question that the methods of instruction in Mathematics pursued in most schools are lamentably bad, and need considerable reform.

The usual information as regards the classes of the community to which the students that appeared for the Matriculation belonged is given in the margin. The numbers under Brahmans and other Hindus show an increase, but the percentage of passes under each class fell short of what it was in the previous year. The percentage of passes relating to Hindus other than Brahmans was even below the average for the Presidency, which was 30. The figures relating to Muhammadans are discouraging, for in spite of the increase in the total number of examinees the number of Muhammadan candidates fell from 170 to 168, and what is more unsatisfactory is that the percentage of passes is only 21, which is far short of the average for the Presidency. There was an appreciable increase under Native Christians, and the percentage of passes also was fair, compared with the average for the Presidency. If the number of candidates be taken into account, the results must be considered relatively second to that of Brahmans, and certainly considerably more than twice as good as those under other Hindus. This state of things is no doubt in great measure due to the fact that Native Christians are ordinarily educated in well-organised schools. A slight increase is also noticeable under East Indians and Europeans put together, and the proportion of passes likewise shows advance. The "Others" include 4 Parsees and 1 Burman.

Classes.	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Brahmans ...	3,632	1,304	36	3,738	1,180	32
Other Hindus ...	1,675	549	28	1,928	498	34
Muhammadans.	170	43	25	168	35	21
Native Christians	419	197	45	456	165	37
East Indians ...	118	55	47	116	58	50
Europeans ...	54	23	43	71	30	42
Others ...	10	4	40	5	3	60

95. This departmental examination, which was conducted for the regulation of promotion of pupils to the Matriculation class, was discontinued partly to relieve my heavily-worked office of a considerable mass of tabulation work, and partly because it was no longer necessary in view of the transfer of most of the Government High schools to Local Boards. I however have encouraged High schools in the same neighbourhood or district to conduct a similar examination of their own, with a view to prevent the migration of pupils, and promote a healthy rivalry. Moreover the progress of the fifth classes is now more carefully tested by the Inspecting officers at their annual inspections.

Comparative examination of the fifth class.

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(b) *Public High or Upper Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of High (Upper Secondary) schools for boys.

96. The figures relating to Upper secondary schools, leaving private schools out of consideration, are in many respects encouraging. From the annexed table it will be seen that there was not only an increase in the number of schools but also in the attendance in the Secondary departments. There was a slight decrease in the attendance in the Primary departments attached to High schools, but in the Secondary departments (upper and lower included) the increase was 7 per cent. But as I remarked in my last report the constitution of the lower classes in unaided and even in aided schools into separate institutions, with the object of their not being bound by the fee regulations is the chief cause of this disparity. The conspicuous increase in the strength of the High schools in the first, fifth and sixth divisions is specially worthy of note:—

Divisions.	1886-87.						1887-88.					
		Strength on 31st March.						Strength on 31st March.				
	Number of schools.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
First	9	372	853	151	122	1,498	10	409	887	159	103	1,558
Second	6	193	684	167	190	1,234	9	220	720	177	224	1,341
Third	27	1,838	3,297	835	1,261	7,231	26	1,528	3,152	802	1,276	6,758
Fourth	14	621	1,191	190	474	2,476	15	661	1,208	210	298	2,377
Fifth	27	1,375	1,972	303	330	3,980	31	1,661	2,298	275	383	4,617
Sixth	21	1,083	2,022	462	656	4,223	28	1,517	2,457	408	595	4,977
Seventh	2	193	201	...	...	394	3	275	211	...	...	486
Eighth	15	577	1,115	89	120	1,901	11	524	1,151	124	243	2,042
Total ...	121	6,252	11,335	2,197	3,153	22,937	133	6,795	12,084	2,155	3,122	24,156

Seventeen schools find their names for the first time in the list for the year 1887-88 and five schools in the previous year's list do not appear. It must be remembered, however, that the 17 schools that have found admission into the list are not all new schools. Some of them are old schools which had not hitherto furnished returns to the department; others again are schools which have had their standard raised during the year under review. But there are also several schools that came into existence during the year. Full particulars of these will be given presently.

Distribution of High schools according to Agency.

97. The distribution of High schools, according to agency, is given in the following statement:—

Divisions.	1886-87.				1887-88.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
First	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3
Second	...	4	2	...	...	5	3	1
Third	2	...	20	5	2	...	20	4
Fourth	1	3	6	4	...	5	6	4
Fifth	1	2	18	6	1	2	17	11
Sixth	1	6	12	2	1	7	9	11
Seventh	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Eighth	...	2	9	4	...	2	8	1
Total ...	7	20	71	23	6	24	67	36

The decrease in the number of Government High schools—from 7 to 6—was only nominal, as it was due to the transfer of the Chittoor High school in the fourth division to the District Board on the 1st April 1887. The increase of 4 Board schools is accounted for by the Middle schools at Harpanahalli, Námakal and Lálgudi having been raised to the status of High schools and the Chittoor High school coming under the management of the District Board. The financial exigencies of the Department did not allow of some schools being aided during the

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year, and this partly accounts for the decrease under aided schools. One or two schools also relinquished grant voluntarily owing to the Managers being unable to levy fees at the sanctioned rates. The largest increase is noticeable under unaided schools, most of them being under native management.

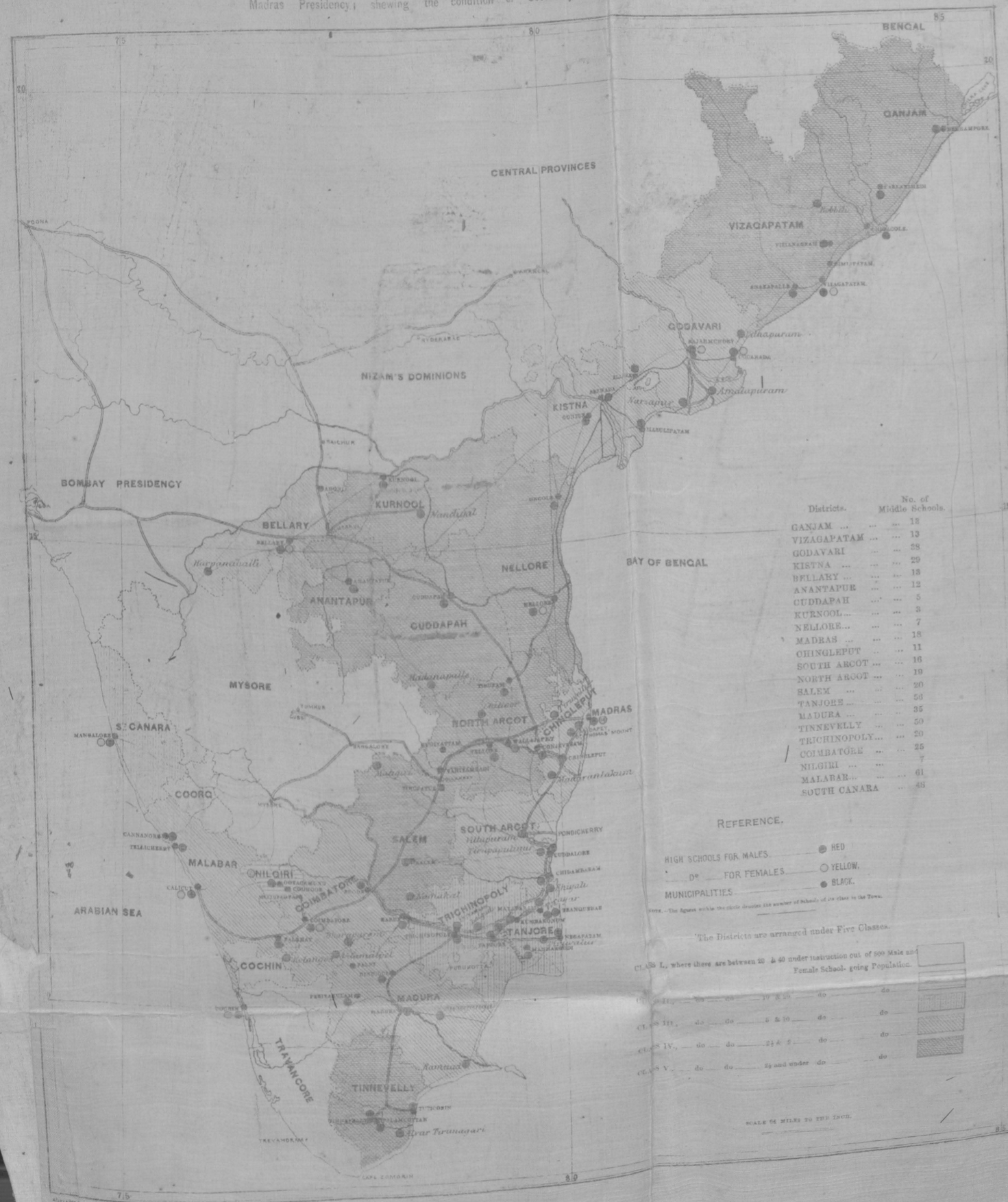
High schools in the First Division.

98. The particulars relating to the High schools in the first division are given in the subjoined table:—

	High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation examination.				Middle School examination.			
		1887.				1888.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Ganjam.	*Government.*																
	Berhampore High school ...	78	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	31	25	7	4	...	...	...	...
	Board.																
	Chicacole Municipal High school	35	58	...	...	42	54	...	...	6	12	3	6	46	61	13	30
	Unaided.																
	Zemindari High school, Parlákimedi	...	...	...	...	23	76	30	15	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.	*Board.*																
	Bimlipatam Municipal High school	9	68	...	...	3	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	21	13	5
	Anakápalle Municipal High school	9	49	18	25	6	50	21	21	...	...	...	...	15	14	8	3
	Aided.																
	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High school ...	7	67	25	51	11	78	37	50	5	3	5	...	...	30	14	6
	Do. Hindu High school ...	47	153	...	...	47	99	...	...	20	21	9	10	30	37	11	23
	Do. London Mission High school	70	167	38	36	89	199	...	...	35	21	17	12	24	50	20	21
	Unaided.																
	Vizianagrum Maharajah's school	101	231	43	...	106	195	45	...	48	56	24	20	72	71	43	37
	Bobbili Samasthanam High school	16	60	28	10	34	73	36	17	10	9	5	5	26	18	7	13
	Total ...	372	853	151	122	409	887	159	103	145	163	70	62	232	286	115	128

There is only one addition to the list, viz., the Zemindari High school, Parlákimedi, in the Ganjam district. In the last report this appeared under private institutions. Judging from the strength of the different departments in the school there is reason to think that this school will work satisfactorily. The perceptible decline in the attendance in the Berhampore High school is discouraging. The results of the Matriculation examination were very poor indeed. As already stated this institution has, since the close of the official year, been handed over to a Native Committee. The Municipal High school, Chicacole, showed on the whole satisfactory results. No candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination from the Municipal school at Bimlipatam, though it is two years since it was raised to the standard of a High school. The Middle school examination results were most unsatisfactory. I notice also a decline in the strength of the Upper and Lower Secondary departments which by no means holds out prospects of better results this year. In spite of the increase in the attendance in the St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam, the results of the public examinations and more especially those of the Matriculation were very unsatisfactory. A considerable increase is noticeable in the attendance in the Secondary departments of the London Mission

Madras Presidency, shewing the condition of Secondary Education (Male and Female). Map II.



High school; and the results of the public examinations, compared with those of the other schools in the district, were satisfactory. The attendance in the Lower Secondary department of the Hindu College, Vizagapatam, decreased from 153 to 99. The Matriculation results were middling, but those of the Middle School examination were satisfactory. The High school department attached to the Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum, produced on the whole encouraging results. I am pleased with the progress which the Samasthanum High school, Bobbili, has been making during the last three years.

High schools in the Second Division.

99. The additions to the High schools in this division are three. Under Board schools the Harpanahalli High school appears, and there are also two new schools in the Cuddapah district—the Madanapalle Town High school and the Cuddapah London Mission High school—the former unaided and the latter aided. Full particulars as regards the attendance and results of public examinations relating to the schools in this division are given in the subjoined statement:—

	High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation examination.				Middle School examination.			
		1887.				1888.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Bellary.	*Board.*																
	Bellary Municipal High school ...	39	97	28	18	28	75	41	32	14	19	5	5	23	24	11	9
	Harpanahalli High school ...	...	...	...	...	18	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	12
	Aided.																
	Bellary Wardlaw institution ...	42	180	53	61	58	201	44	50	27	27	8	10	53	65	22	26
Anantapur.	*Board.*																
	Anantapur Municipal High school..	36	89	35	19	26	82	27	40	18	17	6	4	37	36	18	19
Cuddapah.	*Board.*																
	Cuddapah Municipal High school.	38	171	6	37	16	43	...	...	10	18	7	...	80	50	12	18
	Aided.																
	Cuddapah London Mission High school	...	...	...	...	32	92	18	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided.																
	Madanapalle Town High school ...	...	...	...	...	16	21	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool.	*Board.*																
	Kurnool Municipal High school ...	33	102	40	50	22	102	31	33	8	14	7	9	19	27	11	15
	Aided.																
	S.P.G. Mission school, Nandyal ...	5	45	5	5	10	44	5	7	...	...	...	...	7	5	5	2
	Total ...	193	684	167	190	220	720	177	224	75	95	33	28	169	224	79	101

The decline in the attendance in the Secondary departments of the Municipal High school, Bellary, is discouraging. There was, however, a perceptible increase in the strength of the Primary departments. The results of both the Middle School and Matriculation examinations were most unsatisfactory. The Harpanahalli High school gives promise of good results in the future. Seventy per cent. of the candidates sent up for the Middle School examination passed, and the strength of the Secondary department was also satisfactory. The Wardlaw institution, Bellary, shows signs of progress both as regards attendance and the number of passes in the public examinations.

Owing to the mismanagement of the head master, who has lately been dismissed, and also to other causes, the Cuddapah Municipal High school is in a most

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unsatisfactory condition. The Municipality have, since the close of the official year, resolved to reduce it to a Middle school. Owing to certain frauds discovered in connection with the University examination, the Matriculation examination held here was disallowed. The Middle School examination results were also very poor. The Municipal High school, Kurnool, shows signs of improvement in spite of the slight decline in attendance in almost all the departments.

I am by no means satisfied with the general condition of the High schools in this division. The want of appreciation of secondary education on the part of the people in these districts is the chief cause of the stagnant condition of the majority of High schools.

High schools in the Third Division.

100. Two unaided schools (the Native High school, St. Thomas' Mount, and the Wesleyan Mission High school, Triplicane) have been closed since March 1887, and one institution known as the Native High school, Tiruvallúr, has been started. I am not at all surprised at the schools at Triplicane in Madras and at St. Thomas' Mount having been closed, for there are already in existence in these localities other schools that are in a fairly satisfactory condition, and two schools could not have worked successfully in each of the places above named. One or two adventure schools have been started in this division, but they have not furnished returns to the Department. The particulars relating to all the High schools are given below :—

	High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation examination.				Middle School examination.			
		1887.				1888.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Nellore.	*Aided.*																
	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High school ...	37	70	16	21	41	92	20	24	21	23	11	5	37	21	21	15
	Nellore F.C.M. High school	70	169	46	46	95	177	39	46	44	40	24	8	86	75	43	40
	Ongole American Baptist Mission High school	30	86	27	...	33	119	17	...	21	10	8	3	35	26	19	9
Madras.	*Government.*																
	Madrasa-i-Azam ...	21	124	29	31	18	116	34	28	8	6	1	4	26	24	13	9
	Aided.																
	Doveton Protestant High school	23	98	29	55	23	73	25	50	15	18	6	14	14	25	7	7
	St. Mary's High school.	60	114	22	32	35	117	17	42	23	29	8	14	30	40	20	12
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission High school ...	69	138	61	64	33	130	74	90	47	38	16	10	63	46	14	10
	Church of Scotland Mission institution ...	160	248	55	89	146	241	63	86	79	99	32	41	87	120	49	43
	London Mission institution	51	173	41	66	42	145	50	76	29	34	10	6	65	63	19	12
	St. Thomé Seminary ...	28	88	25	53	45	100	21	56	22	17	10	9	30	35	20	14
	S.P.G. High school, Vepery	60	196	86	90	64	189	71	105	27	40	8	7	63	69	34	17
	Black Town High school.	60	90	24	66	...	...	...	...	33	...	3	...	47	...	18	...
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar school	30	115	30	54	40	119	36	47	15	18	15	14	33	30	20	23
	Harris High school ...	30	65	19	37	37	69	16	60	15	18	3	1	16	23	7	7
	Free Church Mission High school	342	450	108	160	286	385	105	150	183	160	94	75	150	139	63	64
	Pachaiyappa's High school	...	...	...	...	193	151	...	...	...	185	...	48	...	109	...	46
	Unaided.																
	Pachaiyappa's High school	330	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...	61	...	104	...	55	...
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular school	97	200	...	...	91	202	...	...	61	58	30	23	57	67	45	40

	High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation examination.				Middle School examination.			
		1887.				1888.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Madras—cont.	*Unaided*—cont.																
	Wesleyan Mission High school, Triplicane ...	56	79	23	40	...	...	...	...	23	20	7	9	29	...	11	...
	Native High school, Mailapur	24	51	28	77	26	62	40	78	9	14	3	4	...	16	...	9
	Black Town High school.	...	...	...	...	40	81	31	61	...	27	...	6	...	43	...	15
	Government.																
	Saidápet High school...	43	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	7	...	42	...	32	...
	Teachers' College, Practising department ...	...	...	...	...	73	106	28	96	...	28	...	11	...	38	...	12
	Aided.																
	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High school...	54	155	22	40	55	137	16	44	25	27	17	12	40	40	22	28
	Conjeeveram F.C.M. High school ...	25	67	...	...	28	64	...	...	31	16	7	8	31	31	15	17
	Tiruvallúr F.C.M. High School ...	22	64	41	69	20	73	23	43	5	11	2	7	13	13	10	8
	Chingleput F.C.M. High School ...	28	66	20	59	21	66	14	47	9	12	1	7	31	24	15	12
	Madurántakam Wesleyan Mission school.	15	30	12	45	11	29	10	28	7	7	5	3	7	12	4	7
	St. Thomas' Mount Wesleyan Mission school.	17	54	42	17	15	81	52	12	1	7	...	1	19	21	9	6
	Unaided.																
	St. Thomas' Mount Native High school...	45	65	20	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	5	1	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvallúr Native High school	...	...	...	...	17	28	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,838	3,297	835	1,261	1,528	3,152	802	1,276	1,033	1,022	394	354	1,164	1,169	584	480

The Venkatagiri Rajah's High school, Nellore, is credited with an increase in attendance in each of the departments; but the results of the public examinations were poorer than last year. In the matter of aid, the school has been treated very liberally, and I am glad to say that efforts are being made by the Managers to place the institution on a more efficient basis. The F.C.M. High school also shows an increase in the attendance in the Secondary departments. The results of the Matriculation examination, however, were far from satisfactory. There is ample room for two schools in the town of Nellore, as is clearly shown by the large numbers attending each of the institutions. A healthy competition between these schools will, no doubt, tend to their mutual benefit. The strength of the Secondary departments of the American Baptist Mission school, Ongole, increased from 116 to 152, but at the Matriculation and Middle School examinations the results achieved were most unsatisfactory.

In the High school department attached to the Doveton Protestant College, a decrease in the strength is noticeable; but the Matriculation results were a decided improvement on those of the previous year. The Middle School examination results were rather poor. Bishop Corrie's Grammar school, an institution which is intended chiefly for Europeans and Eurasians, produced excellent results on the whole. A decided improvement in this institution is noticeable within the last

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three years. It is noteworthy that there was a decline in the attendance in all the High schools in Madras, excepting the Harris school, the St. Thomé Seminary, and the Native High school, Mylapore. This is most probably due to a new High school having been opened in the very centre of Madras by an educationist of some experience and reputation, in which fees are not levied according to the sanctioned rates. I received several complaints from heads of aided institutions regarding the disadvantages they are labouring under owing to this school not conforming to departmental rules; but at present there are no other means of checking the mischief which adventure schools do to institutions of a permanent character than that of withholding from them the privilege of recognition for the Middle School examination. The Matriculation and Middle school results in the aided schools of the Presidency Town taken as a whole are highly satisfactory, though individual institutions, such as the Harris school, the London Mission institution, and the S.P.G. High school, Vepery, did not fare as well as could be desired in the Matriculation examination. Thirty-five per cent. of the candidates sent up from the aided institutions in Madras passed the Matriculation examination. The average for the Presidency was 30 per cent. Out of the 11 aided institutions in the town of Madras as many as 8 are maintained by Mission bodies, either Catholic or Protestant, and are under the management mainly of European graduates. This accounts to a great extent for the good results obtained at the public examinations. Pachaiyappa's High school has again become an aided institution, and the Black Town High school, which was started and is being managed by a Native Christian, appears under unaided institutions. I do not by any means consider the very large numbers that attend the Secondary departments of the Free Church Mission institution and the Pachaiyappa's High school as altogether an unmixed good. Wherever there are very large classes there is always a sacrifice of quality to quantity, as is clearly shown by the rather low percentage of passes in these institutions. I believe it would be an advantage to education if the great public institutions definitely fixed the maximum strength of each department, and refused to receive pupils in excess of this number. They would thus be enabled to refuse admission to candidates not likely to bring credit to the institution, and gradually to render admission a privilege and an honour, as it is in the great public schools in the United Kingdom.

A slight decrease is noticeable in the strength of the Madrasa-i-Azam. There were 196 pupils on the 31st March 1888 as against 205 on the corresponding date in 1887. The results of the Matriculation examination, however, show decided improvement over those of the previous year. Qualified masters are gradually being employed as opportunities occur, and with a better appreciation of higher education on the part of the Muhammadan community, for whose special benefit this institution is intended, I have reason to think that even more satisfactory results can be produced.

The Government High school, Saidápet, was during the year amalgamated with the Teachers' College and is used as a Practising department as well. The attendance has increased considerably. The results of the public examinations were not so good as those of last year owing chiefly to unavoidable changes in the staff of teachers. There are 6 aided institutions in the Chingleput District. One is the Pachaiyappa's High school, Conjeeveram, and the remaining 5 are Mission institutions. A slight decrease in the attendance is noticeable in all the institutions, excepting the F.C.M. High school, Conjeeveram, and the Wesleyan Mission school, St. Thomas' Mount; but the Matriculation and Middle School results of the latter school were most unsatisfactory.

101. There were only two important changes in the High schools in this division during the year under review. The Government High school, Chittoor, was transferred to the District Board, and the Board Middle school, Námakal, in the Salem district, was raised to the status of a High school. The annexed table gives the strength of the High schools in the division as well as the number of examinees and passes in the public examinations.

High schools in the Fourth Division.

	High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation examination.				Middle School examination.			
		1887.				1888.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
South Arcot.	*Government.*																
	Cuddalore High school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
	Board.																
	Villupuram Board High school	7	66	21	...	12	60	27	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	12	5
	Aided.																
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High school	115	129	28	43	125	175	47	37	73	81	35	33	43	48	35	27
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High school ...	51	69	14	13	52	75	16	17	25	32	9	9	26	27	23	18
	Unaided.																
	Cuddalore Town High school	88	87	...	...	52	78	...	...	...	51	...	13	27	24	19	8
	Tirupápuliyúr St. Joseph's High school	22	88	...	...	47	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	32	19	15
North Arcot.	*Government.*																
	Chittoor Government High school	51	149	12	9	...	...	...	...	22	...	10	...	53	...	36	...
	Board.																
	Chittoor Board High school	...	...	...	...	40	161	13	9	...	23	...	9	...	47	...	20
	Wálájápet Municipal High school	41	86	...	...	40	65	...	...	...	10	...	6	49	45	29	27
	Aided.																
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High school	16	35	14	36	14	35	22	23	5	12	1	3	10	12	6	5
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High school	70	153	38	129	69	135	42	120	37	37	13	19	51	62	34	32
	Unaided.																
	Tirupati Mahant's High school	29	51	15	40	26	52	17	46	11	12	3	6	16	19	4	12
	Vellore Native High school	50	67	24	107	54	...	...	...	13	29	3	9	23	...	6	...
Salem.	*Board.*																
	Salem Municipal High school	61	160	...	...	38	106	...	...	20	22	9	9	57	45	28	17
	Námakal Board High school	...	...	...	...	6	65	26	32	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	10
	Aided.																
	Salem London Mission High school ...	17	39	20	92	82	90	...	...	36	27	9	9	18	...	*7	...
	Mattigiri Remount Depôt English school ...	3	12	4	5	4	10	...	14	2	*1	1	...	2	†5	...	...
	Total ...	621	1,191	190	474	661	1,208	210	298	265	337	107	125	424	398	258	196

No candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination from the Villupuram Board High school, and even the Middle school results were poor. The strength of the school, however, shows slight improvement. There was a perceptible increase in the attendance in the Secondary departments attached to the St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore, but the results of the public examinations were not very satisfactory. The increase in the strength of Pachaiyappa's High school is encouraging. The Town High school, Cuddalore, which is an unaided

* Girl. † One girl.

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institution, declined in numbers. As the High school department was only opened two years ago, no decided opinion can be formed of the future prospects of this institution. The attendance in St. Joseph's High school, Tirupápuliyúr, increased from 110 to 148. It is, however, surprising to find that no candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination from this school, though there were as many as 22 in the Upper Secondary department at the beginning of the year 1887. It is not under departmental control. The Middle school results were not so good as those of the previous year.

The strength of the Chittoor High school remained almost stationary, and no improvement is noticeable in the results of the public examinations. The Wálajápet Municipal High school produced very good results on the whole in spite of a slight decline in the strength of the Secondary department. The attendance in the Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High school decreased during the year from 390 to 366. There is a decided improvement noticeable in the results of the Matriculation examination; but in the Middle School examination only 32 passed out of 62 against 34 out of 51 in the previous year.

Judging from the attendance and the results of the public examinations, the condition of the Municipal High school, Salem, cannot be pronounced satisfactory. The Board school, Námakal, promises to have a strong High school department. The Middle school results were fair. The London Mission High school, Salem, increased considerably in strength. In the Secondary departments alone the numbers rose from 56 to 172, and the Matriculation results were fairly satisfactory. This is an aided institution.

High schools in the Fifth Division.

102. Six High schools have found admission to the list for 1887-88. They are the following:—The Palace High school, Kumbakónum; St. Peter's school, Tiruvádi; Native High school, Tiruvádi; Pennington High school, Shiyáli; Native High school, Tiruválúr; and Viraragava Pillai's school, Tanjore. These are not all new schools, but some of them for the first time furnish returns to the Department, and hence are admitted to the list. Others appeared under private institutions last year. The Native High school, Shiyáli, was closed, and in its place is found the Pennington High school, Shiyáli. The Wesleyan Mission High school, Mannárgudi, has not been able to conform to the School-Fee notification, and has consequently relinquished grants. It has not furnished returns to the Department this time. I have already stated that the large number of well-conducted High schools under purely native control is one of the encouraging features of secondary education in this division; but this statement is not unqualified. The subjoined table gives the usual information regarding all the High schools:—

	High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March: 1887. Upper secondary.	1887. Lower secondary.	1887. Upper primary.	1887. Lower primary.	1888. Upper secondary.	1888. Lower secondary.	1888. Upper primary.	1888. Lower primary.	Matriculation examination. Examined. 1886-87.	Examined. 1887-88.	Passed. 1886-87.	Passed. 1887-88.	Middle School examination. Examined. 1886-87.	Examined. 1887-88.	Passed. 1886-87.	Passed. 1887-88.
Tanjore.	*Board.*																
	Máyavaram Municipal High school	63	172	62	80	59	104	53	69	31	35	17	23	47	42	28	31
	Tiruválúr Board High school	33	101	...	...	32	86	...	...	13	17	10	11	34	34	11	25
	Aided.																
	Kumbakónam Town High school	150	279	...	...	147	232	...	...	105	79	54	31	90	87	62	60
	Mannárgudi Native High school	32	73	...	...	18	74	...	...	35	32	14	18	45	44	13	14
	Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission High school	77	97	24	23	...	...	...	...	33	...	8	...	45	...	20	...
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High school	40	129	44	41	35	150	19	53	23	19	16	10	32	26	16	11
	Negapatam St. Antony's High school	41	...	...	...	52	75	20	24	23	17	13	8	13	...	9	...
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High school	33	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	11	11	6	8	13	...	9	...
	Tanjore S.P.G. High school	200	292	...	...	187	246	...	...	61	87	23	22	115	...	52	...
	Unaided.																
	Kumbakónam Native High school	70	114	...	...	98	115	...	...	75	57	33	17	35	52	17	36
	Poraiyar Nadar's High school	13	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	12	7	2	4
	Shiyáli Native High school	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	7	10	...	6	...
	Shiyáli Pennington High school	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvádi St. Peter's school	...	...	...	...	64	113	...	...	...	30	...	11	...	...	...	...
	Viraraghava Pillai's school, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	49	...	17	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam Palace High school	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	53	...	17	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvádi Native High school	...	...	...	...	25	65	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission High school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Tiruválúr Native High school	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	5	...	3
Madura.	*Government.*																
	Madura Government High school	63	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	41	34	12	18	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																
	Madura American Mission High school	43	76	49	59	54	105	25	80	31	26	10	4	30	27	13	12
	Madura Native High school	83	78	16	12	64	85	19	12	32	42	19	11	26	30	15	17
	Dindigul Hindu High school	25	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	15	20	8	8	17	...	12	...
	Periyakulam Hindu High school	17	54	...	...	17	40	...	...	10	7	6	2	13	15	11	8
	Sivaganga Zemindari High school	7	36	11	16	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	6	...	3	...
	Ramnad S.P.G. High school	71	131	...	...	80	182	21	8	25	35	15	8	41	61	27	30
	Unaided.																
	Sivaganga Zemindari High school	...	...	...	...	29	101	32	57	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	*Aided.*																
	Tinnevelly Hindu High school.	69	150	32	23	75	129	18	19	82	63	21	18	82	60	26	20
	Do. C.M.S. High school.	54	100	52	76	65	165	55	61	44	40	12	8	25	37	24	16
	Palamcottah do.	28	63	13	...	36	66	13	...	10	11	5	3	16	16	15	13
	Tuticorin Caldwell do.	49	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	33	27	16	15	22	...	13	...
	Alvár-Tirunagari S.P.G. High school	13	27	...	...	14	27	...	...	13	7	7	4	7	7	2	4
	Palamcottah St. Xavier's High school	...	...	...	...	29	79	...	...	...	15	...	6	...	19	...	10
	Unaided.																
	Palamcottah Hindu High school	19	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	16	11	10	4	9	...	6	...
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's High school	34	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	12	18	7	10	18	...	9	...
	Palamcottah St. Xavier's High school	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	20	...	13	...
	Total ...	1,375	1,972	303	330	1,661	2,298	275	383	802	899	360	340	832	569	434	314

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The Municipal High school, Máyavaram, shows a slight decrease in attendance in all its departments, but the Matriculation and Middle School results were in every way an improvement on those of the previous year. The number of pupils in the Board school, Tiruválúr, decreased, probably owing to the opening of a Native High school in the same place. The latter is unaided. In the town of Kumbakónam, which is one of the chief centres of education in Southern India, there are two schools under purely native management, which are specially worthy of notice. The one is the Town High school, and the other the Native High school, Kumbakónam. The former school contains as many as 379 pupils in the Upper and Lower Secondary departments alone, and the latter 213. Not only the strength, but also the results of the public examinations, show that these institutions are in efficiency far above the average of aided institutions. The following extracts from my review of the Town High school will be of interest :—

"It is satisfactory to note that the receipts from fees alone covered about 83 per cent. of the total cost of the institution. If credit be also taken for the accumulated interest on the funded capital which, however, was not drawn for the year 1886, there will probably be a surplus in favor of the school.... The Director notes with great pleasure the testimony borne by Mr. Monro to the great attention paid both by the managing members and the Head master to the physical education of the students of the school. He also congratulates the committee on their having arranged to provide the institution with an admirable school building which, he is glad to note, is very near completion.... In conclusion, the Director notes, with great satisfaction, the good work done by Mr. S. Krishnasawmy Iyer, the Head master, in the cause of Primary and Secondary education and the efficient condition in which he and the Secretary have, for several years past, been maintaining the institution in spite of very keen but honorable competition in the neighbourhood."

In consideration of the efficient manner in which the Native High school, Kumbakónam, has also been conducted, I have allowed grants for gymnastic apparatus, furniture, &c., for this institution. I made the following remarks, among others, on reviewing the report of the school last March :—

"The school is more than self-supporting if the remuneration of the proprietor and Head master be left out of the calculation. The income from fees, besides covering the total expenditure of the school, left a balance of Rs. 2,185 in favor of the institution. The flourishing condition of the school, which, though unaided, still conforms to the school-fee notification, clearly shows that the new school-fee rules can, without any difficulty, be introduced in even private institutions if only they are efficiently conducted."

I may add here that these two schools serve as feeders to the Kumbakónam College. The chief defect I have had to notice in them is the paucity of trained or certificated teachers among the staff. The managers usually give prompt attention to the suggestions of the Department, and I have reason to think that this defect will be remedied gradually.

The strength of the Wesleyan Mission High school, Negapatam, remained almost stationary, and the results of the Matriculation examination were fairly satisfactory. The Native High school, Mannárgudi, shows a decline in strength, but the results of the public examinations were an improvement on those of the previous year. At the Matriculation examination, the Lutheran Mission Institution, Tranquebar, produced fair results, but the strength of the Upper Secondary department has fallen from 33 to 30. The High school department of the St. Peter's College, Tanjore, declined in strength. No improvement is noticeable either in the Matriculation or Middle School examination results.

A further decrease in attendance, though slight, is noticeable in the Upper Secondary department of the Government College, Madura. In the Matriculation examination it passed more than half the number of candidates that were examined. The American Mission High school, Madura, improved in strength, but the percentage of passes in the Matriculation examination was unsatisfactory. The Middle school results were, however, better. The Zemindari High school, Sivagangá, is now an unaided institution. No progress is noticeable in the Matriculation results, though the strength of the Secondary departments alone has increased from 43 to 130.

There was a further fall in the strength of the Hindu College, Tinnevelly; nor do the Matriculation and the Middle School results show a decided improvement on those of the previous year. In the Secondary department of the Church

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Mission Society's High school, the number of pupils increased from 282 to 346; but in the Matriculation examination only 1 out of every 5 examined passed. I have already in my remarks on second-grade colleges noticed the satisfactory condition of this institution. There was a further fall in the attendance of the Upper Secondary department of the Caldwell College, Tuticorin; the Matriculation results were not satisfactory. St. Xavier's school, Palamcottah, which shows an increase in attendance, is now an aided institution. The Matriculation results were not good. In the Tinnevelly district alone there are 6 High schools maintained by missions. It must be remembered that this district contains a very large Native Christian population, and there is therefore much missionary activity in Secondary education. There are only 2 Hindu High schools, one of which, the Tinnevelly Hindu High school, promises to develop into an efficient institution.

High schools in the Sixth Division.

103. It is in the sixth division that there has been the largest accession this year to the list of public High schools. From the table appended below it will be seen that the Board Middle school, Lálgudi, was raised during the year to a High school, and hence the number of Board schools in the division has increased from 6 to 7. In the Trichinopoly district, two High schools (unaided) have been added to the list; they are the Town High school, Srírangam, and the National High school, Trichinopoly. These came under the head of private schools in the last report. This is also the case with the Native High school, Erode. The Native High school, Pálghat, and the Native High school, Calicut, are also accessions to the list :—

		On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation examination.				Middle School examination.			
		1887.				1888.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
High schools for boys.		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Trichinopoly.	*Board.*																
	Lálgudi Board High school	...	...	...	...	14	33	14	8	...	7	...	3	...	17	...	11
	Aided.																
	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's High school	291	403	76	89	271	317	68	99	111	138	72	74	109	109	62	52
	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High school	179	209	20	22	78	219	16	30	64	85	20	25	105	102	37	31
	Unaided.																
	Trichinopoly National High school																
	Srírangam Town High school	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	84	...	23	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	53	...	10	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore.	*Board.*																
	Karúr Municipal High school																
	Udumalpet Board High school.	11	59	...	...	10	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	21	9	12
	Dharapuram do. do.	29	100		...	29	74	...	...	18	17	8	6	17	32	6	6
		10	57			12	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	9	9
	Aided.																
	Coimbatore High school.	69	173	59	92	85	152	56	80	58	54	20	30	52	75	23	15
	Do. London Mission High school	21	59	25	23	...	...	...	...	13	...	7	...	13	...	6	...
	Coimbatore Roman Catholic High school	15	88	34	83	17	86	27	94	...	6	...	1	10	18	8	6
	Satyamangalam London Mission school	54	120	37	41	...	...	...	...	25	...	13	...	30	...	17	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	7	...

	High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation examination.				Middle School examination.			
		1887.				1888.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Coimbatore—east.	*Unaided.*																
	Coimbatore London Mission High school ...	...	...	...	...	*40	103	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Do. National do. ...	...	...	...	...	50	127	35	24	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Do. Native do. ...	...	...	...	...	90	79	...	...	...	17	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Erode do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	64	162	...	...	...	39	...	8	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris.	*Aided.*																
	Ootacamund Breeks Memorial school	13	30	17	58	7	37	15	43	5	9	2	4	15	11	10	5
	Unaided.																
	Ootacamund Grammar school	4	4	9	6	3	10	3	11	1	4	1	...	...	3	...	2
Malabar.	*Government.*																
	Calicut High school ...	69	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	57	49	30	15	...	...	...	...
	Board.																
	Tellicherry Municipal High school	38	65	35	11	64	100	12	...	20	20	7	16	29	35	11	20
	Pálghat Victoria Jubilee High school.	48	42	...	...	42	120	...	...	26	29	12	6	73	61	28	17
	Cannanore Municipal do.	39	54	19	8	29	47	13	5	19	24	4	8	16	29	10	7
	Aided.																
	Calicut B.G.M. High school.	31	106	...	...	33	96	...	...	31	19	7	12	24	19	5	10
	Tellichery do. do. ...	47	116	40	49	45	112	34	39	27	31	7	13	31	44	8	21
	Cannanore do. do. ...	22	110	34	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	25	...
	Cochin St. Joseph's European boys' school ...	21	68	...	...	22	104	36	71	...	...	...	...	9	29	7	15
	Kolangód Rajah's High school	18	37	12	24	24	41	12	...	12	6	5	1	15	14	2	7
	Unaided.																
	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala ...	54	132	45	44	78	144	35	47	36	38	11	9	36	53	12	25
	Pálghat Native High school.	...	...	...	...	104	83	7	8	4	52	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Calicut do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	57	70	26	36	...	53	...	17	...	...	...	...
	Cannanore B.G.M. High school	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	8	...
	Total ...	1,083	2,022	462	656	1,517	2,457	408	595	330	842	282	304	676	783	307	279

The attendance in the High school department of the St. Joseph's College was 588 against 594 in the previous year. The Matriculation and Middle School results were poorer than in 1886-87. My remarks on Pachaiyappa's and the F.C.M. institutions in Madras with respect to the disadvantages of having very large classes are applicable to this institution as well. I notice a very considerable decline in the attendance of the High school department of the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly. The results of the public examinations also prove the unsatisfactory condition of this once highly successful institution. No candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination either from the Municipal High School, Karúr, or the Board High school, Dhárápuram. A slight increase is, however, noticeable in the strength of each of these schools. The Middle School results were satisfactory. Fifty per cent. of the students presented from each school succeeded in passing the examination.

The number of pupils attending the High school department of the Coimbatore College declined slightly. This is by no means surprising, as there are in this single town as many as 5 High schools, 3 of which do not levy fees according to the Government notification. The Matriculation results were a decided improvement on those of the previous year. In the Middle School only 1 out of

every 5 pupils that appeared passed the examination. The London Mission High school, as well as the Native High school, Coimbatore, come under unaided institutions this time. At the Matriculation examination these schools fared very badly. The Matriculation results of the Roman Catholic institution were worse.

A slight decline in attendance is noticeable in the Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund. Four passed the Matriculation examination out of 9 against 2 out of 5 in the previous year. The Middle School results were poor. This school, which is chiefly intended for Europeans and Eurasians and such of the natives as can afford to pay for a high class education, has now a European graduate of the Cambridge University as its Head master and promises to do well.

The strength of the Upper secondary department of the Government College, Calicut, fell from 69 to 34, probably owing to the existence in the same town of two other High schools in which lower rates of fees are charged. The Matriculation results were very unsatisfactory. The Municipal High school, Tellicherry, not only increased considerably in strength, but also produced excellent results at the public examinations. The perceptible increase in the Lower secondary department of the Victoria Jubilee College, Pálghat, is worthy of note. This is encouraging, especially when it is remembered that it is in competition with another High school in the neighbourhood in which fees are charged at lower rates. The Municipal High school, Cannanore, passed 8 out of 24 pupils in the Matriculation examination. The Middle School results were unsatisfactory.

The Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, shows an increase in attendance, but the Matriculation results were decidedly poor. A little less than half the number of pupils examined passed the Middle School examination. The B.G.M. High school, Cannanore, comes under the head of unaided institutions this time.

High schools in the Seventh Division.

104. The High schools in this division have increased from 2 to 3, owing to the addition of the Kundapur High school to the list. The strength of the Upper secondary department of the Government College, Mangalore, increased by 44 per cent. The Matriculation results were highly creditable. Nearly 70 per cent. of the pupils passed this examination. St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, also shows a slight increase in attendance in the Upper and Lower secondary departments, and excellent results were produced at the Matriculation and Middle School examinations. Nearly three-fourths of the candidates succeeded in these examinations. The highly successful way in which these institutions under two different agencies have been working shows to what good account a healthy competition can be turned even in towns where the school-going population is confined to a limited number. This condition of things is especially noteworthy, as fees are levied at aided rates in the Government colleges. The subjoined table gives detailed particulars as regards these schools:—

	High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation examination.				Middle School examination.			
		1887.				1888.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
South Canara.	*Government.*																
	Mangalore High school ...	119	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	63	46	44	31	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																
	Mangalore St. Aloysius' school	74	201	...	...	83	211	...	...	25	36	21	27	52	43	26	30
	Unaided.																
	Kundapur High school ...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	193	201	...	...	275	211	...	...	88	82	65	58	52	43	26	30

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105. In the eighth division there are four schools less than in the previous year. This is due to (1) the Theistic High school, Rajahmundry, and the Innespettah High school having been amalgamated into one school, which goes by the name of the Rajahmundry High school, and (2) to the following schools disappearing from the list: the American Lutheran Mission school, Rajahmundry, the Jaganadapuram Memorial Boarding and Day school, and the Mission Anglo-Vernácular school, Narsápur. The first two were aided institutions and the last was unaided. Detailed particulars of the schools in the division are given below:—

High schools in the Eighth Division.

	High schools for boys.	On the rolls on the 31st March								Matriculation examination.				Middle School examination.			
		1887.				1888.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Godávari.	*Board.*																
	Amalápuram Board High school	26	53	14	...	27	66	17	...	9	11	4	3	21	21	12	11
	Aided.																
	Pithápuram Rajah's High school, Cocanada	52	149	...	...	38	90	...	...	41	25	8	15	56	51	25	23
	Rajahmundry A.L. Mission school	36	72	17	18	...	...	...	...	10	33	5	9	24	43	6	13
	Ellore C.M.S. High school	58	139	...	...	31	99	...	...	24	20	5	5	57	50	31	7
	Pithápuram Samastanam High school	7	55	18	21	9	51	16	69	14	...	1	...	17	14	11	5
	Narsápur Taylor High school	...	...	...	...	117	279	70	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaganadapuram Memorial Boarding and Day school	1	9	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided.																
	Rajahmundry Theistic High school	99	97	34	29	...	...	...	...	81	53	5	11	40	46	13	7
	Rajahmundry Town and Innespettah High school	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	63	11	13	50	...	12	...
	Narsápur Mission A.V. school	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	23	...	8	...
Kistna.	*Board.*																
	Guntúr Municipal High school	36	56	...	...	35	50	...	...	22	16	18	7	43	38	28	21
	Aided.																
	Masulipatam Noble High school	37	121	...	...	37	136	...	...	21	20	14	6	19	33	11	15
	Masulipatam Hindu High school	53	120	...	...	72	141	...	...	23	27	16	9	44	46	24	22
	Bezváda C.M.S. High School	23	52	13	37	25	63	21	54	12	13	8	3	21	16	10	6
	Unaided.																
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. High school	71	124	...	...	83	98	...	...	37	44	16	9	...	53	...	9
	Total ...	577	1,115	99	120	524	1,151	124	243	363	375	121	90	467	442	216	150

The Pithápuram Rajah's High school declined perceptibly in strength; but the results of the public examinations were a decided improvement on those of the previous year. A decline in attendance is noticeable in the C.M.S. High school, Ellore, and at the Matriculation and Middle School examinations the school produced unsatisfactory results. No candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination from the Samastanam High school, Pithápuram. In the Lower primary department the attendance increased from 21 to 69, but in the other departments, with the exception of the Upper secondary, a slight decline is noticeable. The Taylor High school, Narsápur, shows a slight increase in strength. The results

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of the public examinations, compared with the generally unsatisfactory results of other schools in the district, are to the credit of this institution.

In the Kistna district the Municipal High school, Guntúr, did not produce good results. The strength of the Upper and Lower Secondary departments also shows a slight decrease. The Masulipatam Noble High school shows an increase in attendance in the Lower Secondary department, but the results of the public examinations were poor. The Hindu High school, Masulipatam, is credited with a large increase in attendance both in the Upper and Lower secondary departments, but no improvement whatever is noticeable in the Matriculation and Middle School results. The same is the case with the C.M.S. High school, Bezváda. The A.L.M. High school, Guntúr, passed only a fifth of the pupils in the Matriculation examination, and in the Middle School only a sixth. This is an unaided institution. The strength of the Lower secondary department has declined by 21 per cent.

The general condition of the Secondary schools in the Godávari and Kistna districts, as will be seen from the remarks above made, is very unsatisfactory, and this, I am inclined to think, is due partly to the unhealthy rivalry among the schools and partly to the absence of trained teachers.

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

106. On the representation of the Hyderabad Government, Mahratti was added to the list of optional languages. This was the only change of any importance in the Middle School examination scheme. Slight alterations in the examination in Drawing were also sanctioned by Government.

Middle School examination scheme.

107. The number examined increased from 8,182 to 8,713, or by 6 per cent. nearly, but the number passed fell from 3,997 to 3,888, thus bringing down the percentage of passes to examinees from 49 to 44. The number of first-class passes also shows an appreciable decline. The number of passes in the second class is nearly double that of the aggregate number of passes in the first and third classes. This disproportion was noticed last year. It did not occur under the scheme of 1885. The standards for passing in the several classes are manifestly not now properly graduated, but I do not propose to take action at present to remedy the defect.

Middle School examination.

Institutions.	December 1886.					December 1887.				
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.			Registered.	Examined.	Passed.		
			First class.	Second class.	Third class.			First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Madras Government and Board schools	1,406	1,386	134	494	109	1,509	1,479	99	425	165
Schools of other Governments...	935	944	95	253	96	1,013	989	34	284	157
Private and aided schools ...	4,957	4,869	343	1,623	468	5,088	5,019	255	1,366	594
Private tuition	1,032	983	67	242	73	1,294	1,235	105	275	129
Total ...	8,360	8,182	639	2,612	746	8,904	8,713	493	2,350	1,045

The subjoined table gives the classes of institutions from which the examinees appeared. Out of 8,713 candidates that were examined, 8,244 were boys and 469 girls. The corresponding figures for the previous year were boys 7,724 and girls 458. The increase in the number of boys, therefore, was proportionately greater than that of girls. The percentage of passes of female candidates, as in last year, shows a considerable advance over that of males, for, while 45 per cent. of the male candidates passed this examination, the percentage of passes for the female candidates was 58. One out of 20 male candidates examined secured a first class, but among female candidates 1 out of 8 passed in the first class. The number of subjects required for girls is less than for boys, but still I think that the female candidates come better prepared for the Middle School examination than the male. This is but natural when the deplorable condition of not a few of the Secondary schools for boys is considered, whilst most Secondary schools for girls are well organised and well taught. There has been considerable improvement in the proportion of passes under private candidates, due no doubt to the fact that several well organised institutions, not being recognised, sent up pupils as private candidates.

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It is interesting to note that, whilst the number of male pupils in the three Lower secondary classes in 1886-87 was 11,129, the number of male pupil candidates was 7,199, or approximately 3 to 2. The two lower classes should contain approximately two-thirds of the attendance in this department, but instead of this they contain but two-fifths.

Class of institution.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.					
					First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A—(*Pupils*).										
Government and Board schools	1,402	17	1,462	17	94	5	422	3	165	...
Schools under Government inspection ...	4,780	308	4,717	302	202	53	1,253	113	529	25
Government schools in Native states ...	344	...	336	...	15	...	114	...	55	...
Other schools in Native states	583	86	561	83	15	4	146	24	90	12
Total ...	7,199	411	7,076	402	326	62	1,935	140	879	37
B—(*Others*).										
Private tuition	1,225	69	1,168	67	100	5	263	12	120	9

The accompanying table gives the classes of the community to which the candidates belonged. The most appreciable increase is noticeable under Native Christians and Muhammadans. The number of Muhammadan male candidates increased from 305 to 341. Not a single Brahman girl appeared for the examination last year, though there were as many as 21 non-Brahman female candidates that presented themselves for the examination, of whom 8 passed. It is noteworthy that 1 Muhammadan private female candidate appeared and succeeded in passing the examination. She is a teacher in the Hobart Muhammadan girls' school. The number of Native Christian female candidates was even in excess of that of Eurasian girls. Leaving European male candidates out of account, it is found that the largest percentage of passes for boys is under Brahmans, next come Native Christians. But Native Christian girls show a higher percentage of passes than even Europeans, which is very creditable to that community, and is an evidence of the sound organisation of the schools from which they come.

Class of community.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.									
					First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A—(*Pupils*).														
1. Brahmans ...	3,507	...	3,453	...	189	...	1,162	...	410	...	1,761	...	51	...
2. Hindus (other than Brahmans).	2,434	15	2,386	15	65	1	481	4	292	1	838	6	35	40
3. Europeans ...	86	73	85	71	5	17	26	24	13	4	44	45	52	63
4. East Indians ...	220	157	215	151	15	27	50	32	27	22	92	81	43	54
5. Native Christians.	647	166	640	165	44	17	173	80	96	10	313	117	49	68
6. Muhammadans ...	296	...	288	...	8	...	41	...	40	...	89	...	31	...
7. Parsees	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	...
8. Burmese ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Chinese	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	100	...
Total ...	7,199	411	7,076	402	326	62	1,935	140	879	37	3,140	249	44	59
B—(*Others*).														
1. Brahmans ...	617	...	589	...	43	...	134	...	60	...	237	...	40	...
2. Hindus (other than Brahmans).	462	7	440	6	39	...	96	1	49	1	186	2	42	33
3. Europeans ...	14	12	14	12	1	...	1	4	3	...	5	4	36	34
4. East Indians ...	18	14	18	13	2	4	5	4	1	1	8	9	44	69
5. Native Christians.	56	34	53	34	8	1	11	2	4	6	23	9	43	26
6. Muhammadans ...	57	1	53	1	7	...	14	...	3	1	24	1	45	100
7. Parsees	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	100
Total ...	1,225	69	1,168	67	100	5	263	12	120	9	483	26	41	39

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The results of the examination in the optional subjects are summarized below. Few things in the history of last year are more encouraging than the very large number of technical subjects taken up by the candidates. No candidate appeared in astronomy, but the following new subjects were brought up:—industrial needle-work, silversmith's work, lace-making, weaving, tailoring, rattan work, boot and shoe making. The large increase in the number of candidates that took up commercial arithmetic and commercial correspondence as their optional subjects is specially worthy of note. The numbers increased from 114 to 197—an evidence that the commercial community do not ignore special technical knowledge, when by experience they find that that knowledge is real and helpful in their business affairs. Eighteen girls appeared in music against 8 last year and all of them passed. Regarding the progress of instruction in music, I would draw the attention of Government to the Examiner's remarks on the subject:—

"The theoretical work was done on paper and the results may be regarded as eminently satisfactory, reflecting credit on the teachers and pupils alike. In the practical examination, total 90 marks, Miss E. Dorasawmy stood first with 84. Her playing was really excellent, and she proved herself possessed of very great natural musical talent. ..... The 'sight' test was not performed so well as I had expected. . . The class of music prepared was altogether satisfactory. Beethoven's and Mozart's sonats and compositions by Bach, Haydn and Mendelssohn were among the pieces performed, evidencing a distinct advance in the taste and culture of the students."

The candidate referred to above as having distinguished herself in the practical examination is a Native Christian.

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	7,129	9	5,340	5	75	56	1,148	...	804	...	70	...
2. Physical Geography ...	191	84	91	37	48	44	28	16	18	3	64	19
3. Physiology	27	9	11	5	41	56	4	1	2	1	50	100
4. English History	136	171	47	134	35	78	62	32	43	20	69	63
5. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	67	...
6. Botany	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	100
7. Drawing	66	...	32	...	48	...	10	...	6	...	60	...
8. Industrial Needle-work ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100
9. Needle-work	...	223	...	216	...	97	...	31	...	28	...	90
10. Carpentry	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	100	...
11. Modelling	2	...	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Silversmith's Work ...	3	...	2	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14. Book-keeping	4	...	4	...	100	...	27	...	18	...	67	...
15. Political Economy ...	26	...	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Domestic Economy ...	...	91	...	88	...	97	...	7	...	7	...	100
17. Music	...	7	...	7	...	100	...	11	...	11	...	100
18. Commercial Arithmetic ...	87	...	55	...	63	...	23	...	18	...	78	...
19. Commercial Correspondence	51	...	34	...	67	...	36	...	23	...	64	...
20. Phonography	12	...	6	...	50	...	5	...	4	...	80	...
21. Lace-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	100
22. Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	100	...
23. Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	100	...
24. Rattan Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
25. Boot and Shoe making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

The results of the examination in the optional languages are summarized in the accompanying table. The number of candidates taking up Sanskrit increased slightly. The numbers taking up the Dravidian languages also show an increase. The largest percentages of passes were in Tamil, Canarese, Telugu, and Malayalam.

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Four female candidates took up Malayalam, five Canarese, and one Hindustani. All of these passed.

Optional languages.	A—(*Pupils*).								B—(*Others*).							
	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.		Per-centage.		Registered.		Examined.		Passed.		Per-centage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Latin ...	209	...	206	...	151	...	73	...	12	1	12	1	8	...	67	...
2. Sanskrit ...	965	...	952	...	749	...	79	...	106	...	102*	...	77	...	75	...
3. Telugu ...	1,836	6	1,803	6	1,740	6	97	100	444	2	417	2	393	...	94	...
4. Tamil ...	2,730	142	2,693	141	2,618	136	97	96	438	28	415	27	402	25	97	93
5. Malayalam ...	551	...	545	...	526	...	97	...	78	4	74	4	73	4	99	100
6. Canarese ...	601	4	595	4	566	4	95	100	42	1	40	1	38	1	95	100
7. Hindustani ...	102	...	101	...	97	...	96	...	16	1	15	1	13	1	87	100
8. Persian ...	82	...	78	...	54	...	69	...	25	...	23	...	22	...	96	...
9. Uriya ...	7	...	6	...	5	...	83	...	9	...	9	...	7	...	78	...
10. Mahratti ...	10	...	9	...	8	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. French ...	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The statistics of language are very valuable as showing the condition as regards middle education of the chief races of South India. Putting Latin and Sanskrit on one side, these languages being taken up by different classes, and taking Persian and Hindustani together as appertaining to Mussalmans, not being Mapillas, these latter being included under Malayalam, I find the following state of things :—

Languages spoken.	School-going population (male & female included).	Number examined.	Proportion of examined to population.
Tamil	1,856,521	3,276	1 in 567
Telugu	1,763,238	2,826	1 in 623
Malayalam	354,924	623	1 in 570
Canarese	194,560	640	1 in 304
Hindustani	104,285	218	1 in 478
Uriya	115,956	15	1 in 7,730

Very interesting information can be gathered from the accompanying statement, which gives the ages of the candidates that appeared for the Middle School examination. The information relates only to pupil candidates. The majority of male candidates that appeared for the examination were between 13 and 14 years of age, and the largest number of girls examined were between 15 and 16. The age for boys is satisfactory, but that for girls is surprisingly high, but it is no doubt due to the recent raising of the standard in native schools. There were 1,179 male candidates that were between 11 and 12 years of age. These secured the largest percentage of passes. Among girls those between 15 and 16 secured very good results. No less than 81 out of 193 boys of 10 years and under passed the examination, a fact which shows how moderate the standard is, and how necessary it is, therefore, to have it as a check on the undue promotion of children, for there can be no question that if this examination did not exist, the great bulk of those that now fail would be in the Upper Secondary classes, although utterly unfit to study at that standard.

Age of pupils.	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 and 10 years of age	193	...	81	...	42	...
Between 11 and 12 years of age	1,179	17	583	9	49	53
Do. 13 and 14 years of age	2,513	101	1,135	63	45	50
Do. 15 and 16 years of age	2,040	184	870	113	42	61
Above 18 years	905	77	367	43	41	56
	246	23	104	15	42	65
Total ...	7,076	402	3,140	239	44	59

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The statement in the margin gives particulars of the Middle School examination results distributed according to the districts. Leaving Madras out of account, the largest number of candidates appeared from the Tanjore district. This district also secured a large percentage of passes. The districts of Ganjam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, and Godávari show very poor results, the percentage of passes in each of these districts being far below the average for the Presidency. In the Matriculation examination also these districts produced miserable results. Very few candidates appeared from Anantapur and Kurnool, and, evidently, lower secondary education in these districts is as backward as higher secondary education. The results relating to South Canara and Vizagapatam are encouraging. I would add here that the figures relating to the Middle School examination have been obtained from the office of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

Districts.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Ganjam	247	92	37
Vizagapatam	338	154	46
Bellary	107	70	42
Anantapur	40	21	53
Cuddapah	130	43	33
Kurnool	74	39	53
Nellore	204	98	48
Madras	1,314	564	43
Chingleput	261	136	52
South Arcot	256	124	48
North Arcot	368	176	48
Salem	156	68	44
Tanjore	643	344	53
Madura	434	202	47
Tinnevelly	518	242	47
Trichinopoly	345	155	45
Coimbatore	322	100	31
Nilgiri	47	28	60
Malabar	583	233	40
South Canara	255	158	62
Godávari	641	212	33
Kistna	301	122	41
Total ...	7,644	3,381	44
Native States (includes private candidates—89 examined and 32 passed)	1,069	507	47
Grand Total ...	8,713	3,888	45

Number and strength of Middle schools for boys.

108. The total number of Middle schools (English and Vernacular included) remained almost stationary, for the number was 437 on the 31st March 1888 against 433 on the corresponding date in 1887. As in last year, the strength of the Middle departments show an increase, but that of the Primary departments decreased by about 11 per cent., the decrease being due unquestionably to the high fee charged under the Notification for pupils in the Primary classes of Board Middle schools. The subjoined statement gives particulars as regards the middle schools in the presidency. It also indicates clearly where actually the perceptible decline in the Primary departments took place :—

Divisions.	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
English schools.						
First division	18	680	623	20	734	615
Second do.	20	381	703	20	299	563
Third do.	39	1,572	3,381	36	1,294	3,089
Fourth do.	57	1,842	2,678	51	1,248	2,049
Fifth do.	116	3,143	3,774	116	3,589	2,974
Sixth do.	71	1,632	3,346	71	2,016	2,775
Seventh do.	15	667	529	14	674	435
Eighth do.	50	1,236	1,566	39	960	1,024
Total ...	386	10,653	16,656	367	10,814	13,524
Vernacular schools.						
First division	2	9	151	4	19	186
Second do.	6	30	173	5	20	160
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth do.	5	33	171	1	17	47
Fifth do.	1	12	...	15	163	383
Sixth do.	31	390	2,043	43	429	2,713
Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth do.	2	12	25	2	22	22
Total ...	47	476	2,563	70	670	3,511
Grand Total ...	433	11,129	19,219	437	11,484	17,035

It will be seen from the above that English Middle schools fell from 386 to 367. This of course by no means justifies the conclusion that 19 Middle schools ceased

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to exist during the year. Several institutions are not included under Middle schools owing to their having been raised to the status of High schools. I have already pointed out that 12 schools have been added to the list of High schools during the year under review. This makes the decline in Middle schools more or less nominal. There is, however, one very encouraging feature in the English Middle schools. During the last four years, though there has been a decline in the number of schools, a perceptible increase is noticeable year after year in the attendance in the Middle departments attached to these institutions. The following statement shows this :—

——	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Number of English Middle schools	434	402	386	367
Number of pupils in the Middle departments	10,280	10,620	10,653	10,814

The average attendance in a Middle school has during the last four years risen from 24 to 29, *i.e.*, 20 per cent., which is highly satisfactory. This is indeed one of the best tests of the improving condition of the Middle schools. The attendance in the Primary departments attached to English Middle schools decreased from 16,656 to 13,524 or by 19 per cent., but in the Primary departments of Vernacular schools there was an increase of 37 per cent. This is easily accounted for. The Managers of many English Middle schools constitute the Primary departments attached to them separate institutions in order to take advantage of the lower rates of fees chargeable in such cases. This, of course, tells unfavorably on the strength of the Primary departments, but Vernacular schools do not gain such advantage by having their Primary departments detached, and hence the increase noticed above. The provisions of the School-fee Notification in regard to fees in primary classes are not judicious and contrast unfavorably with those of the 1884 Notification. In two years they have produced a fall in the strength of these classes in English schools of 4,095 pupils or by 24 per cent. The fall in the number of English schools is most conspicuous in the eighth division.

The number of Vernacular schools has increased from 47 to 70 or by 49 per cent., the increase being chiefly noticeable in the fifth and sixth divisions. Both the Middle and Primary departments show an appreciable increase in attendance. Although these schools are classed as Vernacular, yet it does not follow that English is not taught, as the test of an English school is that such instruction is compulsory, but in a Vernacular school the basis of instruction is the Vernacular, whilst English may be taught as an Optional subject.

Classification of Middle schools according to agency.

109. The accompanying table gives particulars of Middle schools for boys, English and Vernacular, distributed according to agency. The Middle school, Bhadráchalam, in the Scheduled districts, is the only Government institution of the Secondary lower grade now in existence. The Saidápet High school was constituted the Practising branch of the Teachers' College. Board Middle schools (English) fell from 113 to 91, the decrease being chiefly noticeable in the fourth, sixth, and eighth divisions. In consequence of this, the attendance in the Middle departments decreased by 16 per cent. This result was entirely due to the provisions of the School-fee Notification relating to such schools. There is only one Vernacular Board Middle school, This is the Salary-result school at Vallam in the Tanjore district. Under aided schools an increase is noticeable both in the number and strength of Middle schools. This is chiefly due to the number of schools in the sixth division having risen from 37 to 49 and the attendance in the Middle departments from 618 to 947. The schools added to the list are almost wholly aided on the Results system —a system well adapted to encourage good Primary schools to rise gradually to the standard of complete Middle schools. Were the funds at my disposal sufficient to aid all Upper Primary schools and Lower Secondary schools in accordance with the intentions of the Code, there can be no question that such schools would rapidly increase in strength and in number, and it is mainly by such schools that the progress in knowledge in the rural tracts can be effected, as the sum of knowledge represented by the first three standards is not sufficient to produce any great change in the mental and moral condition of the people; such knowledge being

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mainly valuable for what can be based upon it, and not as an end in itself. In spite of the fall in the number of unaided Middle schools (English), it is satisfactory to note that the average strength of the Middle department of these schools shows an increase of 17 per cent., an evident sign of their progressive condition. Vernacular schools, aided and unaided, show an appreciable increase both in number and strength.

Divisions.	Government.				Board.				Aided.				Unaided.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils in the middle department.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils in the middle department.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils in the middle department.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils in the middle department.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils in the middle department.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils in the middle department.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils in the middle department.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils in the middle department.
English.																
First division	...	...	...	...	9	501	10	484	2	81	3	98	4	174	7	174
Second do.	...	...	...	...	3	211	6	116	6	147	11	151	6	33	3	33
Third do.	...	...	...	...	6	167	6	128	23	1,044	26	1,044	5	122	4	122
Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	40	916	33	680	15	488	13	464	4	104	5	104
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	4	130	3	84	21	2,405	88	2,739	5	766	25	766
Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	21	716	15	673	37	618	49	947	6	396	7	396
Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	7	870	7	363	5	270	6	302	1	9	1	9
Eighth do.	...	...	...	...	17	320	11	239	20	589	21	623	6	52	6	52
Total ...	...	...	...	...	113	3,320	91	2,796	133	5,562	217	6,336	36	1,656	58	1,656
Vernacular.																
First division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	107	7	107
Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	441	62	557	7	107	7	107
Grand Total ...	...	...	1	107	113	3,320	92	2,802	247	6,003	279	6,893	71	1,763	65	1,763

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

110. The subjoined statement gives detailed particulars of schools in the first division. The number of English schools rose by 2 and the strength of the Middle departments in them by 8 per cent., but a slight decrease is noticeable in the strength of the Primary department, which was, however, more than made up by an increase in the attendance in the Primary departments attached to Vernacular schools. The number of Vernacular schools itself rose from 2 to 4. This was confined to the Ganjam district.

Middle schools, First Division.

Middle schools for boys.		1886-87. Number of schools.	1886-87. Middle department.	1886-87. Primary department.	1887-88. Number of schools.	1887-88. Middle department.	1887-88. Primary department.
Ganjam.							
Board schools	English	5	355	257	5	355	170
Aided schools under private management ...	English	4	81	115	3	66	82
	Vernacular	2	9	151	4	19	186
Unaided schools do. do. ...	English	1	6	19	1	7	46
Total ...	English	10	442	391	9	428	298
	Vernacular ...	2	9	151	4	19	186
Vizagapatam.							
Board schools	English	4	140	41	5	139	77
Unaided schools	English	4	98	191	6	167	240
Total ...	English	8	238	232	11	306	317
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	English	18	680	623	20	734	615
	Vernacular	2	9	151	4	19	186

Ganjam.—The number of English Board schools in this district remained stationary as well as the attendance in the Middle department. The strength of the Primary department shows a decrease of 34 per cent. English aided schools decreased by 1, and, consequently, the strength of the Middle and Primary departments declined. The Vernacular schools have increased from 2 to 4, which accounts for the improvement in the strength of both the departments. Two years ago there was not a single Vernacular school in existence. The progress made, therefore, in secondary Vernacular education in this district is encouraging.

Vizagapatam.—It is regretted that, in spite of an additional Board school in this district, the strength of the Middle departments fell from 146 to 139. The attendance in the Primary departments, however, shows a perceptible rise. In the unaided schools, the number of which has risen from 4 to 6, both the Primary and Middle departments are credited with an increase. It is noteworthy that there is not a single Vernacular Middle school in this district.

Middle schools, Second Division.

111. From the accompanying table it will be seen that, so far as the number and strength of Middle schools in this division are concerned, there has been retrogression rather than progress. The strength of the Middle and Primary departments of English schools declined perceptibly, while the number of schools itself remained stationary. Even in Vernacular schools, unlike the position in most of the other districts, there is a falling off both in number and attendance. Lower secondary education seems to have shared the very same fate in this division as higher secondary education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Middle schools for boys.		1886-87. Number of schools.	1886-87. Middle department.	1886-87. Primary department.	1887-88. Number of schools.	1887-88. Middle department.	1887-88. Primary department.
Bellary.							
Board schools	English	3	88	182	2	42	57
Aided schools under private management ...	English	2	70	128	3	59	97
Unaided schools do. do. ...	English	...	...	...	1	14	34
Total ...	English	5	158	310	6	115	188
Anantapur.							
Board schools	English	2	24	68	1	15	30
Aided schools under private management.	English	4	53	137	3	45	114
	Vernacular	5	19	146	6	20	160
Unaided schools do. do. ...	English	1	3	3	2	19	29
Total ...	English	7	80	208	6	79	173
	Vernacular ...	5	19	146	5	20	160
Cuddapah.							
Board schools	English	3	58	115	2	25	65
Aided schools under private management ...	English	3	37	66	3	37	33
	Vernacular ...	1	11	27	...	...	...
Unaided schools do. do. ...	English	1	7	15	...	...	...
Total ...	English	7	102	196	5	62	98
	Vernacular ...	1	11	27	...	...	...
Kurnool.							
Board schools	English	1	41	54	1	33	34
Aided schools under private management ...	English	...	...	...	2	10	70
Total ...	English	1	41	54	3	43	104
Grand Total ...	English	20	381	768	20	299	563
	Vernacular	6	30	173	5	20	160

Bellary.—The decrease of one Board school in this district is only nominal, for it was due to the Harpanhalli Middle school having been raised to the status of a High school. This will also account for the decline in the attendance in both the departments. In spite of an additional aided school, no improvement is noticeable in the attendance. One unaided school appears for the first time in the list.

Anantapur.—Owing to the closing of the Tadpatri Board Middle school, the number of Board schools fell from 2 to 1. Aided schools decreased by 1. The number of Vernacular schools remained stationary. A slight improvement, however, is noticeable in the attendance in the Primary and Middle departments attached to these schools.

Cuddapah.—The Madanapalle Board Middle school was closed and this accounts for the number of Board schools having fallen from 3 to 2. English aided schools remained stationary both as regards number and attendance in the Middle departments. Both the Vernacular school and the unaided English school seem to have been closed during the year.

Kurnool.—The only Board school in this district shows a decline in strength in both the departments. Two unaided schools appear for the first time in the list, but their Middle departments are very weak.

Middle schools, Third Division.

112. There are no Vernacular Middle schools in this division. The number of English schools decreased by 3 and a decline in strength is noticeable in both the departments. Each district shares the decrease in attendance, but it is most conspicuous in the schools in Madras. The average attendance in the Middle school classes decreased from 40 to 36.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Middle schools for boys.	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
Nellore.						
Board schools ... ... English	6	167	262	6	128	199
Aided schools under private management. English	1	33	11	1	47	22
Total ... English	7	200	273	7	175	221
Madras.						
Government schools ... ... English	1	73	90	...	...	...
Aided schools under private management ... English	12	843	1,875	16	879	2,114
Unaided schools do. do. ... English	5	215	526	2	91	190
Total ... English	18	1,136	2,491	18	970	2,304
Chingleput.						
Aided schools under private management ... English	10	168	594	9	118	488
Unaided schools do. do. ... English	4	68	33	2	31	76
Total ... English	14	236	617	11	149	564
Grand Total ... English ...	39	1,572	3,381	36	1,294	3,089

Nellore.—The number of Board and aided schools in this district remained stationary, but in the former a decline and in the latter an increase is noticeable in attendance in both the departments.

Madras.—Owing to the amalgamation of the Practising school attached to the Teachers' College with the Saidápet High school, there is no Middle school returned as a Government institution. The number of aided schools increased from 12 to 16 and the attendance in the Middle departments rose from 843 to 879. I would, however, add here that the position of secondary education in Madras cannot be accurately gauged by the statistics of this Department, as there are institutions which do not furnish any returns to it. It must be borne in mind that, so far as secondary and primary education of boys not belonging to the European or to the poorer classes is concerned, the schools in Madras are self-supporting. I would record here in passing my belief that the entire withdrawal of State aid from general education for males, excluding the classes above noted in Madras, would not materially check progress, if the Government converted its only college for general education into a Technical or Science institution and left the higher education in non-science branches, the subjects of the compulsory portion of the B.A. examination alone excepted, wholly to public or non-Government institutions.

Chingleput.—In this district both the aided and unaided schools declined in number as well as in strength, which is regretted.

Middle schools, Fourth Division.

113. There were 6 English Middle schools less at the close of the last official year and the attendance in the Middle departments fell from 1,342 to 1,248. The fall in the strength of the Primary departments was even greater, for it declined by 23 per cent. The general improvement in attendance in aided schools in this division is especially worthy of note.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Middle schools for boys.	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
South Arcot.						
Board schools ... ... English	7	262	401	6	219	274
Aided schools under private management. English	5	150	239	5	184	339
Aided schools under private management. Vernacular	...	...	...	*1*	*17*	*47*
Unaided schools do. do. ... English	...	...	...	2	85	...
Total ... English	12	412	640	13	488	613
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	*1*	*17*	*47*
North Arcot.						
Board schools ... ... English	17	274	695	13	209	454
Aided schools under private management. English	5	214	121	4	248	117
Aided schools under private management. Vernacular	*5*	*33*	*171*	...	...	...
Unaided schools do. do. ... English	1	11	71	1	8	69
Total ... English	23	499	887	18	465	640
Total ... Vernacular	*5*	*33*	*171*	...	...	...
Salem.						
Board schools ... ... English	16	379	899	14	252	575
Aided schools under private management. English	5	44	210	4	32	156
Unaided schools do. do. ... English	1	8	42	2	11	65
Total ... English	22	431	1,151	20	295	796
Grand Total ... English	57	1,342	2,678	51	1,248	2,049
Grand Total ... Vernacular	*5*	*33*	*171*	*1*	*17*	*47*

South Arcot.—The Municipal Middle school, Chidambaram, was closed during the year and hence the fall in the number of Board Middle schools from 7 to 6. This decline has told more perceptibly on the strength of the Primary than of the Middle departments. The attendance in the Middle and Primary departments of aided English schools shows an appreciable increase in spite of the number of schools remaining stationary. Two unaided English schools and one aided Vernacular school have found admission to the list.

North Arcot.—Board schools in this district fell from 17 to 13. Judging from the attendance in the Middle departments of the 13 schools now in existence, it is evident that the closed schools must have had very weak Middle classes. The strength of the Middle departments of aided schools shows an increase in spite of there being one school less at the close of the official year. In 1886-87 there were 5 Vernacular schools, and all these seem to have disappeared during the year under review.

Salem District.—Both Board and aided schools show a decline both as regards their number and strength. The Board Middle school, Námakal, was raised to the High school standard during the year. Unaided schools rose from 1 to 2, but the attendance in the Middle school classes was very poor.

Middle schools, Fifth Division.

114. An appreciable improvement is noticeable in the number and strength of Vernacular schools, and in attendance alone in the Middle departments of English schools. The strength of the Middle departments of English schools rose by 14 per cent., but that of the Primary departments decreased by 21 per cent.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Middle schools for boys.		1886-87. Number of schools.	1886-87. Middle department.	1886-87. Primary department.	1887-88. Number of schools.	1887-88. Middle department.	1887-88. Primary department.
Tanjore.							
Board schools	English	2	67	120	2	74	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	*1*	*6*	*83*
Aided schools under private management.	English	22	731	1,054	22	782	569
	Vernacular	...	...	...	*2*	*18*	*29*
Unaided schools do. do.	English	6	222	106	14	508	151
	Vernacular	...	...	...	*5*	*103*	*52*
Total	English	30	1,020	1,280	38	1,364	720
	Vernacular	...	...	...	*8*	*127*	*164*
Madura.							
Board schools	English	...	...	...	1	10	27
Aided schools under private management.	English	27	775	906	25	869	788
	Vernacular	*1*	*19*	...	*5*	*32*	*107*
Unaided schools do. do.	English	10	144	150	4	125	96
Total	English	37	919	1,056	30	1,004	911
	Vernacular	*1*	*19*	...	*5*	*32*	*107*
Tinnevelly.							
Board schools	English	2	53	61	...	...	...
Aided schools under private management.	English	42	899	1,161	41	1,088	1,272
Unaided schools do. do.	English	5	252	216	7	133	71
	Vernacular	...	...	...	*2*	*4*	*119*
Total	English	49	1,204	1,438	48	1,221	1,343
	Vernacular	...	...	...	*2*	*4*	*112*
Grand Total	English	116	3,143	3,774	116	3,589	2,974
	Vernacular	*1*	*12*	...	*15*	*163*	*383*

Tanjore.—The number of English Board schools remained stationary, but a Vernacular Board school for the first time appears in the list. This is the Salary-result school, Vallam, already referred to. The strength of the Middle school classes of this institution is very poor. Of the remaining 7 Vernacular schools, 2 are aided and 5 unaided. The Middle departments of aided schools is credited with an increase, but the strength of the Primary departments decreased by 50 per cent. It is in unaided schools that the greatest improvement is noticeable. Not only did the number of schools increase from 6 to 14, but the strength of the Middle departments in these schools more than doubled itself. The average attendance in the Middle departments of English schools seems to have risen from 34 to 36, which is satisfactory. In 1885-86 the average attendance was only 31.

Madura.—A Board Middle school was opened during the year at Koilpati. The strength of the Middle school classes is very poor. In spite of the fall in English aided schools, the attendance in the Middle department shows an appreciable increase, which is satisfactory. Under unaided schools, there is a fall both in number as well as in strength. Vernacular schools (aided) rose from 1 to 5.

Tinnevelly.—The two Board schools in this district at Tirukurungudi and Tenkási were closed during the year. The aided schools show an improvement in strength both in the Middle and Primary departments in spite of the decrease in their number. On the other hand, unaided schools declined in strength notwithstanding the addition of two schools to the list. Two unaided Vernacular schools with weak Middle departments appear for the first time in the list.

Middle schools, Sixth Division.

115. The number of English Middle schools remained stationary, but the strength of the Middle departments increased by 24 per cent., the increase being shared by all the districts. In the Primary departments the attendance fell by 17 per cent. Vernacular schools show a conspicuous increase both as regards number and strength. The average attendance in the Middle departments of English schools rose from 28 to 28.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Middle schools for boys.		1886-87. Number of schools.	1886-87. Middle department.	1886-87. Primary department.	1887-88. Number of schools.	1887-88. Middle department.	1887-88. Primary department.
Trichinopoly.							
Board schools	English	5	125	159	1	49	18
Aided schools under private management.	English	6	85	303	14	255	572
Unaided schools do. do.	English	8	264	158	6	376	...
Total	English	19	474	620	21	680	590
Coimbatore.							
Board schools	English	1	36	...	1	41	...
Aided schools under private management.	English	13	171	659	17	230	530
	Vernacular	*4*	*14*	*97*	*6*	*30*	*153*
Unaided schools do. do.	English	5	34	184	1	20	...
	Vernacular	*3*	*35*	*90*	...	...	...
Total	English	19	241	843	19	291	530
	Vernacular	*7*	*49*	*187*	*6*	*30*	*153*
Nilgiris.							
Board schools	English	1	101	159	1	135	151
Aided schools under private management.	English	7	70	481	6	76	442
Total	English	8	171	640	7	211	593
Malabar.							
Board schools	English	13	454	508	12	448	474
Aided schools under private management.	English	11	292	785	12	386	588
	Vernacular	*24*	*331*	*1,856*	*37*	*399*	*2,560*
Total	English	25	746	1,293	24	834	1,062
	Vernacular	*24*	*331*	*1,856*	*37*	*399*	*2,560*
Grand Total	English	71	1,632	3,346	71	2,016	2,775
	Vernacular	*31*	*380*	*2,043*	*43*	*429*	*2,712*

Trichinopoly.—Board schools fell from 5 to 1, which will account for the perceptible decrease in attendance in both the Primary and Middle departments. As the Board Middle school, Lálgudi, was raised to the High school standard, strictly speaking there were only 3 Board Middle schools less at the close of the last official year. The decline in the number of Board schools was, however, more than compensated by an increase in the number of aided English schools, which rose from 6 to 14. As a consequence, the Primary and Middle departments of these schools also show a considerable improvement in attendance. Unaided schools declined by 2, but in spite of this the average attendance in the Middle school classes rose from 33 to 63. There are no Vernacular Middle schools in this district.

Coimbatore.—Aided schools, English and Vernacular, show an improvement both as regards their number and attendance in the Middle departments. Three unaided Vernacular schools have disappeared from the list.

Nilgiris.—The strength of the Middle department of the Lawrence Asylum (male branch) increased from 101 to 135. This institution is returned as a Board school, being under a committee virtually appointed by Government. From the beginning of this official year the institution is being reorganised on an industrial basis, and will, I trust, soon establish its claim to rank as a technical institution. A slight increase is noticeable in the Middle departments of aided schools, though the number of such schools fell from 7 to 6.

Malabar.—Two Board schools—the one at Kalpatti and the other at Nurni—were closed during the year. In spite of this, the strength of the Middle and Primary departments of Board schools did not show an appreciable fall. The very large number of Vernacular schools in this district is specially worthy of note. The number of schools increased by more than 50 per cent., and a conspicuous rise is also noticeable in the attendance in the Primary and Middle departments.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Middle schools, Seventh Division.

116. There was an accession during the year to the number of aided schools, which raised perceptibly the strength of the Middle school classes. The number of Board schools remained stationary. A slight decline in attendance is noticeable in both the Middle and Primary departments. Two unaided English schools with very weak Middle departments were closed during the year.

Middle schools for boys.	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
South Canara.						
Board schools ... ... English	7	370	293	7	363	277
Aided schools under private management ... English	5	270	203	6	302	158
Unaided schools do. do. ... English	3	27	24	1	9	...
Total ... English	15	667	520	14	674	435

Middle schools, Eighth Division.

117. English Middle schools fell from 50 to 39, which has, of course, told considerably on the strength of both the Middle and the Primary departments. The decrease is shared by both the districts. The average attendance in the Middle departments of English schools remained stationary at 25.

Middle schools for boys.		1886-87.			1887-88.		
		Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle department.	Primary department.
Godávari.							
Government schools	English	1	29	13	1	26	22
Board schools	English	3	58	70	3	54	55
Aided schools under private management.	English	15	471	608	15	447	503
Unaided schools do. do. ...	English	6	232	110	1	7	28
Total ...	English	25	790	801	20	534	608
Kistna.							
Board schools	English	14	262	535	8	205	287
Aided schools under private management ...	English	5	118	83	6	176	73
	Vernacular	2	12	25	2	22	22
Unaided schools do. do. ...	English	6	66	148	5	45	56
Total ...	English	25	446	765	19	426	416
	Vernacular	2	12	25	2	22	22
Grand Total ...	English	50	1,236	1,566	39	960	1,024
	Vernacular	2	12	25	2	22	22

Godávari.—The attendance in the Middle department of the Government Middle school, Bhadráchalam, declined slightly. The Primary department, however, shows an increase. The number of Board and aided schools remained stationary. A very perceptible decline is noticeable under unaided schools both as regards their number and strength.

Kistna.—There were 8 Board Middle schools on the 31st March 1888 against 14 on the corresponding date in 1887. This decrease has not affected so much the strength of the Middle as it has that of the Primary departments. English aided

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schools show an improvement in attendance in the Middle school classes. Unaided schools decreased by 1, which has affected the strength of both the departments. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(d) *Standard Examinations.*

Results of the fifth, sixth, and seventh standard examinations relating to boys.

118. Two hundred and sixty-seven secondary institutions, including schools for girls, presented pupils for the fifth and higher standards, but the number of boys presented for the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards were 1,692, 1,023, and 860, respectively, against 1,790, 1,010, and 705, the corresponding figures for 1886-87, and the passes were 1,212, 574, and 302 against 1,293, 629, and 341 for these standards, respectively, in the same year. It will, therefore, be seen that though the numbers presented for the standard examinations last year were slightly above those of the year previous, still the proportion of passes shows a decline in each case. Some allowance must, of course, be made for variations in the standard of examinations. I think, however, that the stricter nature of the standard examinations has a great deal more to do with the falling off in the number of passes than deterioration in any of the schools. This view of mine is borne out by the satisfactory results of the Middle School examination, which I have already reviewed.

Pure Results System.

119. The accompanying statement gives the results of the standard examinations according to districts that presented pupils on the pure results system alone. The statement shows the relative utilisation of this system of aid for middle education in the different districts—a very important matter :—

Districts.	Number of boys presented for standard				Number of boys passed for standard			
	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Ganjam	6	...	...	6	3	...	...	3
Vizagapatam	6	...	...	6	4	...	...	4
Bellary	4	12	...	16	4	10	...	14
Anantapur	32	9	11	52	25	5	7	37
Cuddapah	15	6	...	21	12	3	...	15
Kurnool	19	7	5	31	14	6	...	20
Nellore	11	8	7	26	7	7	3	17
Madras	54	25	26	105	25	10	7	42
Chingleput	47	20	16	83	27	10	2	39
South Arcot	16	12	4	32	13	6	1	20
North Arcot	17	4	20	41	8	4	12	24
Salem	11	7	3	21	10	3	2	15
Tanjore	72	61	80	213	56	30	25	111
Madura	218	197	135	550	154	119	58	431
Tinnevelly	258	166	170	594	179	90	46	315
Trichinopoly	35	38	12	85	27	17	6	50
Coimbatore	47	30	14	91	45	26	4	75
Nilgiris	11	...	...	11	6	...	...	6
Malabar	32	33	26	91	30	28	12	70
South Canara	69	63	88	220	49	23	28	100
Godávari	87	56	41	184	74	46	10	130
Kistna	68	13	...	81	53	10	...	63
Total ...	1,135	767	658	2,560	825	453	223	1,501

It will be observed that pupils were presented for the standard examinations on the pure results system from every district. The largest number of pupils appeared from Tinnevelly, Madura, South Canara, Tanjore, and Godávari. The percentage of passes in these districts was also satisfactory. As might be expected, considering the severity of the test and the number of subjects to be brought up, the proportion of passes under the seventh standard is lower than under standard 6 or 5. Still these proportions are satisfactory, in that they show that Deputies work on a reasonable standard. In only a few cases does the proportion strike me as abnormally high or unreasonably low.

Combined System.

120. Only from six districts pupils appeared for the fifth and higher standards on the combined system. Malabar stands first with 200 pupils. The percentage of passes (65) is even higher than that relating to salary system schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Districts.	Number of boys presented for standard				Number of boys passed for standard			
	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Chingleput	9	8	3	20	4	4	3	11
North Arcot	16	20	14	50	9	10	...	19
Trichinopoly	24	...	...	24	21	...	...	21
Coimbatore	9	3	...	12	8	1	...	9
Nilgiris	7	5	4	16	7	4	1	12
Malabar	200	...	...	200	138	...	...	138
Total ...	265	36	21	322	187	19	4	210

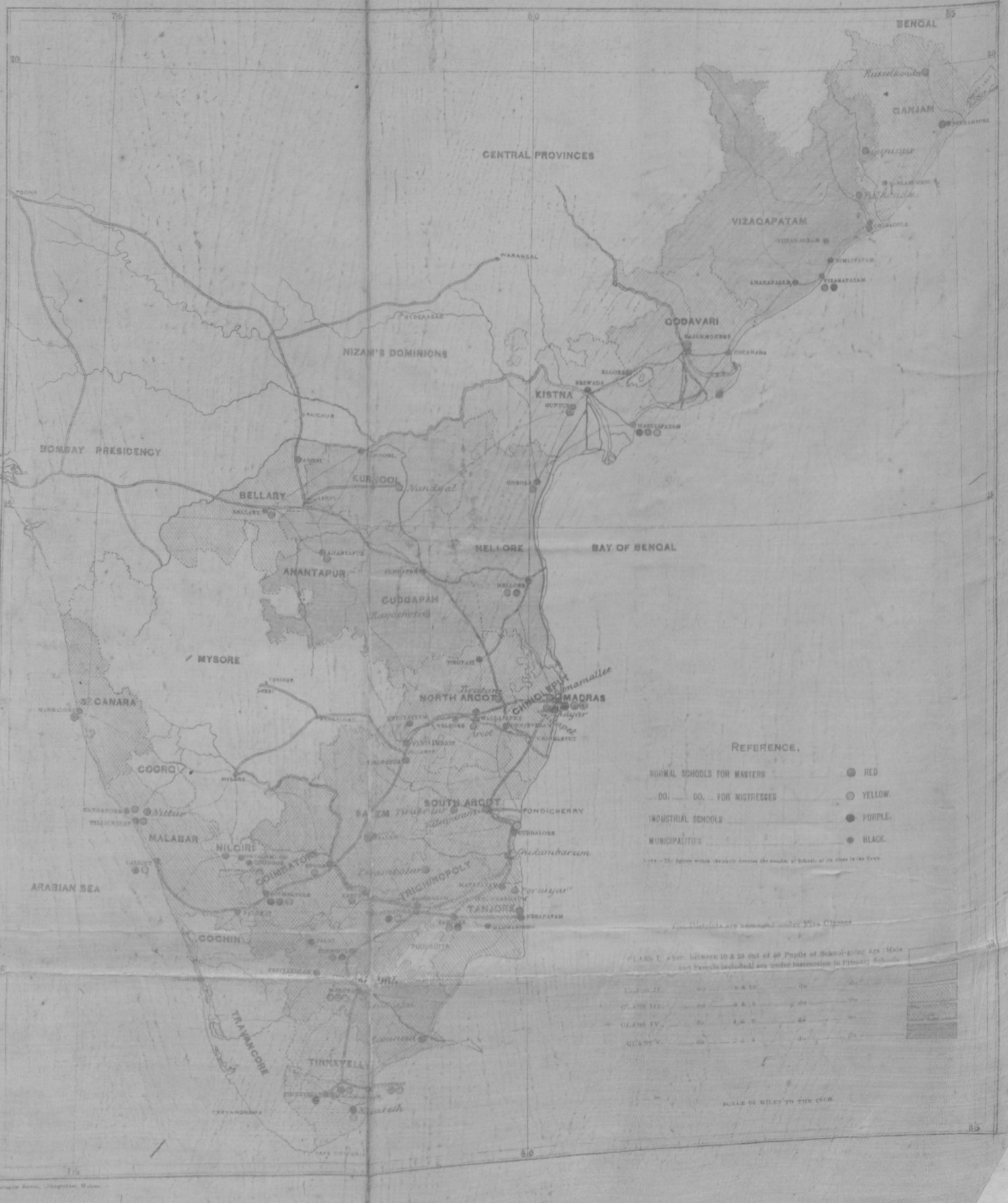
Salary Results System.

121. In only six districts were pupils presented for the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards on the salary results system, the largest number appearing from South Canara; but I trust that current and approaching years will show a considerable advance in the number of these schools and their wider extension, for the system is unquestionably adapted to middle schools located in small towns or large villages over which a strict supervision cannot be exercised. The percentage of passes was lower than in the case of the pure results system, and the failure in the sixth standard in South Canara is conspicuous, but is now likely to be repeated. The field is hardly wide enough for any valuable comparison, but on abstract grounds the success is not likely to be so great as in pure results schools, as the incentive to push boys on is not so great. This, however, is not a matter for regret if the general average of the teaching is higher and more efficient than it would be on the results on the salary system. In many of these schools, however, the proportion which the fixed stipend bears to the results is too high. It should not exceed one half.

Districts.	Number of boys presented for standard				Number of boys passed for standard			
	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Ganjam	7	...	...	7	4	...	...	4
Vizagapatam	11	...	...	11	3	...	...	3
North Arcot	30	15	8	63	32	11	3	46
Salem	32	4	...	36	26	3	...	29
Tinnevelly	20	3	...	23	13	1	...	14
South Canara	100	133	103	336	60	37	47	144
Total ...	209	155	111	475	138	52	50	240

Salary System.

122. Schools on the salary system seem to have produced better results than those on the salary results system and on the pure results system. Out of 218 that appeared for the three standard examinations, 137 passed, which gives a percentage of 63 nearly. Madras, Tinnevelly, and Kistna sent up the largest number of candidates. The pupils from two districts—Kistna and Tinnevelly—belonged to Board salary system schools that received aid from Provincial funds in the shape of results grants. The pupils in the other districts belonged to poor European and Eurasian schools which obtain small aid on the results system, though these institutions are classified as salary system schools in accordance with Article 13, Chapter III of the Grant-in-Aid Code.



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Districts.	Number of boys presented for standard				Number of boys passed for standard			
	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Madras	20	16	16	52	15	13	5	33
Chingleput	6	6	3	15	5	6	2	13
North Arcot	8	5	...	13	6	4	...	10
Tinnevelly	25	17	26	68	14	12	6	32
Nilgiri	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Kistna	23	21	25	69	21	15	12	48
Total ...	83	65	70	218	62	50	25	137

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary Schools (Public) for Boys.*

Number and strength of Primary schools for boys.

123. The following summary compares the number and strength of Primary schools for boys. There was on the whole a decrease of ·4 per cent. in the number of schools, but the attendance rose by 2 per cent. The advance in the number of pupils (7,246) is less than that (21,401) of 1886-87, but it still indicates a gradual, though slow, improvement in the average strength of each school. The slowness of progress of primary education is much to be deplored, but, at the same time, with the teaching agency at present available for the great mass of village schools, I doubt whether advance by leaps and bounds is desirable. Every step in progress must be made good before new steps forward are made; in other words, the number of qualified teachers should increase in far greater ratio than the number of scholars. Otherwise money is wasted.

Classes of schools.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management,				
Government schools	57	1,950	69	2,359
Board schools	1,213	38,205	1,301	43,718
Under Private Management,				
Aided schools	7,232	213,815	8,762	254,728
Unaided do.	4,856	104,581	3,169	65,082
Total ...	13,358	358,641	13,301	365,887

The establishment of eleven additional Primary schools in the agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Godávari and a salary-results school for Muhammadans in the town of Madras accounts for the increase in the number of departmental Primary

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schools from 57 to 69 and in the attendance therein proportionately. As regards Primary schools maintained by Local Boards also, there was a decided increase (88), whilst the advance in the average strength of each school from 32 to 34 is very satisfactory. These schools will, I trust, in time, with the development of the panchayet system, form the back-bone of our primary educational system. Their improved strength tends to show that consolidation and permanent improvement is taking place in them. An indication of the same kind will be found in the increase in the number and strength of aided schools. The transfer of several "unaided" schools to this head brought down the average strength slightly, but this was to be expected, as the schools which received aid in the preceding year were naturally the longer established and larger schools. But, as already mentioned in Chapter I, this increase is not wholly due to the increase in the number of schools that actually received aid, but also in a small degree to the following change. In the returns for 1886-87 and the previous years such schools only as actually received aid during the year concerned from Provincial, Local or Municipal funds were classed as "aided" schools, whilst all schools that earned grants, but did not receive them during the year on some grounds or other, or that could not be conveniently examined by the Inspecting officers in time to draw grants within the year, were treated as "unaided" schools, although such schools might have been receiving aid for years past. I have for sometime felt that the exhibition of these schools and schools working independently of aid from public funds and schools which were not on examination found to be entitled to grant in one and the same category of "unaided" schools was open to question, and when issuing instructions for the preparation of the annual report and returns for 1887-88, I resolved to lay down a more correct line of demarcation between "aided" and "unaided" schools. Under the latter head now appear "only those schools which are working independently of Government aid or which have not been included in the G form list of schools to be aided, or in case the G form list has not been prepared by the 31st March, in the F forms submitted by the Deputy Inspectors, or which, though included in form G, were on examination found ineligible for aid." (*Vide* Appendix A, paragraph 4, last section.) The above change in the classification of schools accounts in part for the increase in the number of aided institutions, but it was also in some measure due to the fact that results grants were paid up to the 31st March, whilst in the preceding year payment of results grants from Provincial funds during the last month of 1886-87 was suspended on the 28th February. There was further improvement in the consolidation of schools; and in so far as this was the case, it is one of the most encouraging features of the year's history, when all its vicissitudes are remembered. The fall in the number of "unaided" schools is greater than the increase in the number of aided schools, and if private schools are taken into account the decrease is 960 as against an increase of 1,530 under aided: another fact showing that the process of consolidation was going on: still it would have been more encouraging if, seeing the vast mass of ignorance lying outside our educational system, the inward flow of indigenous and new schools had quite filled up the vacuum caused under unaided by the transfer of such schools to the aided list; in a word, the extension of education must keep pace with its consolidation for many years to come, if South India is ever to be properly supplied with village schools, for the "unaided" list should merely comprise the schools preparing to join the "aided" list. Another noticeable feature in the above statement is the perceptible difference in average attendance in accordance with the character of the managing agency. It was 34 in a Board school, 29 in an aided school, and 20 in an unaided school. Speaking broadly, strength depends upon efficiency.

124. In the next table is shown the number, with proportion to male population of school-going age, of boys in Primary schools and primary classes of Secondary schools, including boys reading in girls' schools, the figures relating to private schools being also included for purposes of comparison. There was on the whole an increase of one per cent., approximately, in the percentage of pupils both in Primary schools and in primary classes.

Distribution of boys in Primary schools and classes.

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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	9,184	4,092	13,276	30	44
Tinnevelly	123,883	35,124	1,614	36,738	28	30
Chingleput	73,894	14,622	926	15,548	20	21
Malabar	176,141	34,407	3,931	38,338	20	22
Ganjam	130,420	27,915	527	28,442	21	22
Bellary	56,092	12,948	474	13,422	23	24
Tanjore	153,979	31,963	1,107	33,070	21	21
Madura	154,906	30,929	1,219	32,148	20	21
Trichinopoly	87,965	16,083	743	16,826	18	19
Kistna	117,088	22,461	517	22,978	19	20
Nilgiri	7,646	944	633	1,577	12	21
South Arcot	135,866	20,661	771	21,432	15	16
Coimbatore	121,029	16,560	972	17,532	14	14
North Arcot	136,103	19,521	920	20,441	14	15
South Canara	70,835	8,784	409	9,193	12	13
Godávari	133,345	17,866	916	18,782	13	14
Kurnool	53,903	6,108	168	6,276	11	12
Anantapur	45,818	4,383	342	4,725	10	10
Salem	116,772	14,450	967	15,417	12	13
Cuddapah	85,496	6,707	219	6,926	8	8
Nellore	92,300	11,514	378	11,892	12	13
Vizagapatam	188,228	16,397	566	16,963	9	9
Total { 1887-88 ...	2,201,735	379,531	22,411	401,942	17	18
{ 1886-87 ...		361,885	24,768	386,653	16	17

A comparison with the report for 1886-87 will show that six districts—Madras, Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Madura, Kistna, and South Arcot—retained their position, though Madras and Tinnevelly, especially the latter district, are credited with fewer pupils than in the previous year. Eight districts secured a higher place in the list, while as many districts retrograded during the year. If the attendance in Primary schools alone is taken into consideration, seven districts besides Madras show a decrease. They are Tinnevelly, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Malabar, South Canara, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. In each of the other fourteen districts an increase is noticeable. Referring to the decrease in Malabar Mr. Garthwaite writes:—

"Throughout the year there have been in active operation five causes tending to reduce the number of primary schools and to diminish the number of pupils attending them.

The causes were—

(1) Reduction in the rate of stipends to Hindu schools.
(2) Reduction in the rate of results grants payable from Local funds.
(3) Reduction in the rate of results grants payable from Provincial funds.
(4) Refusal by certain Taluk Boards to sanction new "stipends"* or even transfer of "stipends"* which lapsed.
(5) Refusal to aid new schools by certain Taluk and Municipal Boards.

The first of these causes has been gathering force for the last six years, and now that it is aggravated by the others, its full effect is felt by the Managers, many of whom have been driven to the necessity of closing their schools for want of means to live upon, while others have withdrawn their schools from inspection and have fallen back on the old systems, which being more congenial to the native mind, enable them to appeal more effectually to the liberality of the children's parents. Most of the Hindu primary schools in Malabar are schools under private management aided on the combined system and receiving salary grants called "stipends." These schools had already suffered from the reduction of results grants payable from Local funds; they then calculated on the continuance of at least the maximum rates of grants from Provincial funds, but the sudden and unexpected reduction of the provincial grants to 25 per cent. in many cases, destroyed all hope of living by their schools. Similar causes explain the decrease in the Trichinopoly district, where the reduction in the rate of combined stipends has created discouragement among the teachers of primary schools, who had for several years previously been accustomed to receive unusually high "stipends."

Some of the causes mentioned by Mr. Garthwaite have operated in other districts also where the number of pupils in Primary schools shows a decrease, but the rejection of a large number of schools taught by unpassed men is also one of

* i.e., combined system salary grants.

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the causes of this decline. The perceptible increase in the attendance of pupils in Primary schools in the following districts is especially worthy of note:—Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore. The increase is no doubt to some extent nominal, but it is also due to the resuscitation of several closed schools in the above districts.

Of the pupils, 25,460 boys were reading in the Upper Primary (fourth standard) classes against 27,021 in 1886-87, a result I do not doubt due to the limitation of the grants.

125. The 69 schools maintained by the Department were located as follows:—27 in Ganjam, 12 in Vizagapatam, 8 in Madras, and 22 in Godávari.

Departmental Primary schools.

126. The number of Primary schools in the Ganjam agencies remained stationary, but the attendance slightly declined. The Inspector was unable to visit these schools during the year, but they continue to be carefully looked after by the Special Assistant Agent, under whose immediate supervision they are placed. Detailed proposals for the constitution of 16 of the above schools as salary-results schools were being awaited at the close of the year.

Government Primary schools in the Agency tracts of Ganjam.

127. The introduction of the scheme sanctioned in 1886 on the 1st April 1887 raised the number of Government schools from 2 to 10 and the strength from 75 to 144. The Primary school, Rayaghada, was placed on the salary-results system during the year. The elementary education in the tracts may be expected to improve as trained men become available from the Government Normal class opened at Gunupur. Two Superintendents of Schools are now employed in the district.

Government Primary schools in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam.

128. Including the Practising department of the Muhammadan Normal school, the number of Government Primary schools in the town of Madras rose from 7 to 8 and the attendance from 212 to 264 owing to the opening of another salary-result school in Triplicane. The schools were found on the whole in tolerably good condition at the time of inspection.

Government Primary schools in Madras.

129. There was an increase of one school and 48 pupils, but the results obtained at inspection were far from satisfactory. This is merely attributable to the negligence of the Superintendent. Most of the schools in the Bhadrachalam taluk were visited and examined by the Inspector. I shall speak of the schools in the agency tracts in Chapter VII.

Government Primary schools in the Agency tracts of Godávari.

130. There was an increase of 7 per cent. in the number and 14 per cent. in the attendance of Primary schools maintained by District Boards. From the particulars given below it will be observed that five districts—Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Godávari—show a decrease in schools, while in all other districts the number remained stationary or improved. The heaviest decrease was in Trichinopoly, which is the result of the Board's decision to close their salary-results schools and to aid schools on the grant-in-aid system. This chopping and changing is to be regretted. In Godávari there was a fall of 34 schools, but it will be observed that in spite of this fall the number of pupils rose by over 1,000, so that the abolition of the schools tended to economy and did not affect the numbers. The confusion in the classification of schools in Ganjam was set at rest by the schools being ranked as salary-results schools. Thirty-five combined schools in South Canara were constituted salary results schools. In districts educationally backward the salary results system is, I consider unquestionably best suited for the development of elementary education, as it gives the master a permanent monthly income sufficient for his maintenance, and an annual grant in proportion to the results he turns out, which serves as an incentive for work. To be successful however the fixed stipend must be kept as low as possible in schools which cannot be constantly supervised, otherwise the love of ease proves stronger than the love of money or fear of punishment. I have accordingly recommended the opening of additional

Primary schools for boys maintained by District Boards.

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schools on this system in certain districts in connection with the Budget Estimates for 1888-89, and hope that the number of such schools will show considerable increase in the current year.

Districts.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ganjam	3	75	98	2,114
Vizagapatam	75	1,911	71	1,844
Bellary	17	623	20	922
Anantapur	8	278	12	409
Cuddapah	10	228	11	377
Kurnool	75	1,728	73	1,789
Nellore	43	1,719	45	1,946
Chingleput	3	196	2	126
South Arcot	83	3,386	84	3,276
North Arcot	59	1,933	65	2,302
Salem	73	2,395	76	2,796
Tanjore	88	4,084	90	4,369
Madura	44	1,522	47	1,805
Tinnevelly	2	64	8	279
Trichinopoly	51	1,614	1	46
Coimbatore	3	354	4	457
Nilgiri	2	51	2	84
Malabar	4	266	4	278
South Canara	...	...	35	764
Godavari	394	8,385	361	9,461
Kistna	95	3,555	115	4,307
Total ...	1,132	34,367	1,224	39,751

131. The closing of the Muhammadan school, Trichinopoly, and the salary results schools in Srirangum chiefly led to the fall from 81 to 77 in the number of Primary schools proper maintained by Municipalities; but I am glad to record an increase, absolute and relative, in the attendance of this class of schools.

Primary schools for boys maintained by Municipalities.

The following statement compares the number and strength of Municipal Primary schools in the Municipalities of each district. Three districts had fewer schools and five fewer pupils than in the preceding year, the most conspicuous decrease under schools and scholars being noticeable in the Trichinopoly district, owing as already noted to the closing of the Muhammadan school, Trichinopoly, and the salary results schools at Srirangum. An appreciable increase is noticeable in the Malabar district. The number of Municipal schools increased from 3 to 6 and the attendance from 161 to 394.

Districts.	Municipalities.	1886-87.				1887-88.			
		Number of schools.	Scholars.			Number of schools.	Scholars.		
			In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.		In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.
Ganjam	Chicacole	13	...	584	584	9	...	454	454
	Parlakimedi					4	6	132	138
Vizagapatam ...	Vizianagram	2	3	29	32	3	5	75	80
	Bimlipatam	2	22	71	93	2	18	52	70
	Vizagapatam	1	10	50	60	1	12	38	50
Bellary	Adoni	3	6	104	110	3	4	148	152
	Bellary	2	...	41	41	2	...	42	42
Anantapur ...	Anantapur	1	1	26	27	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	2	29	157	186	2	26	112	138
Nellore	Nellore	4	13	112	125	3	10	151	161
North Arcot ...	Vellore	12	...	551	551	7	14	229	243
	Wallaja					5	33	231	264
Salem	Salem	10	77	592	669	9	53	559	612
	Vaniyambadi	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	20
	Tirupatur	1	...	87	87	2	...	162	162
Tanjore	Tanjore	1	6	35	41	1	5	34	39
	Negapatam	2	18	169	187	2	14	139	153
	Mayavaram	2	...	142	142	2	...	121	121
Madura	Palni	1	3	41	44	2	8	34	42
	Srirangam	6	19	205	224	1	4	26	30
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly	1	...	17	17	1	...	...	...

Districts.	Municipalities.	1886-87. Number of schools.	1886-87. Scholars. In Upper Primary department.	1886-87. Scholars. In Lower Primary department.	1886-87. Scholars. Total.	1887-88. Number of schools.	1887-88. Scholars. In Upper Primary department.	1887-88. Scholars. In Lower Primary department.	1887-88. Scholars. Total.
Coimbatore ...	Karur	1	21	93	114	2	45	92	137
	Erode	2	32	96	128	1	53	150	203
Malabar	Calicut	2	...	108	108	3	...	158	158
	Pálghat	...	...	...	...	1	40	39	79
	Cochin	1	...	53	53	1	...	65	65
	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	1	...	92	92
Godávari	Cocanada	1	...	40	40	1	...	42	42
	Ellore	2	...	52	52	2	...	61	61
	Rajahmundry	3	19	86	105	1	2	23	25
Kistna	Masulipatam	1	...	51	51	1	3	44	47
	Guntur	2	13	44	57	3	5	82	87
	Total ...	81	292	3,636	3,928	77	360	3,607	3,967

132. The following table relates to public primary schools under private management. The increase in the number of aided schools, which has already been explained, extends to every district, save Cuddapah. In four districts, viz., Bellary, Tanjore, Malabar, and Kistna the increase is most conspicuous. Four districts—North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, and Nílgiris—show an increase in the number of unaided schools also. There is much variation in the strength of aided schools in different districts. In Madras it was 50, in Malabar 43, in Trichinopoly 34, whilst in some backward districts it was below 24.

Public schools aided and unaided under private management.

Districts.	Aided schools. Schools.	Aided schools. Scholars.	Unaided schools. Schools.	Unaided schools. Scholars.
Ganjam	639	16,578	257	6,624
Vizagapatam	438	11,162	156	3,006
Bellary	522	10,614	117	1,292
Anantapur	147	3,111	56	615
Cuddapah	160	3,292	216	2,991
Kurnool	118	2,441	146	1,750
Nellore	295	6,063	165	2,473
Madras	169	8,532	26	1,130
Chingleput	372	10,885	91	1,998
South Arcot	556	13,416	109	2,248
North Arcot	320	8,974	215	5,608
Salem	248	5,418	166	2,910
Tanjore	603	17,722	212	4,329
Madura	683	22,992	199	4,601
Tinnevelly	838	28,729	232	5,966
Trichinopoly	310	9,306	138	3,167
Coimbatore	330	9,329	264	5,198
Nílgiris	26	730	5	118
Malabar	795	34,462	81	3,305
South Canara	258	8,797	12	192
Godávari	249	7,139	99	2,214
Kistna	686	15,636	207	3,347
Total ...	8,762	254,728	3,169	65,082

Private institutions will be dealt with separately under indigenous education.

(b) *Standard Examinations.*

133. This is the second year only in which the examinations were conducted wholly on the lines of the revised code, and consequently the period of experiment is not as yet sufficient to enable the working of the revised conditions to be adequately gauged. It must, however, never be forgotten that in the revised code Reading, Writing with Spelling, and Arithmetic form compulsory subjects, whilst under the old code the rule was as follows :—

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils for one or more standards.

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"A pupil presented under the first or second standard will not receive any grant unless he or she passes in at least two of heads 1 (Reading), 2 (Writing) or 3 (Arithmetic) of the standard. A pupil presented under the third or fourth standard will not receive any grant unless he or she passes in at least three heads, two of which must be 1 (Reading), 2 (Writing) or 3 (Arithmetic)."

Consequently the number passed under each new standard represents an amount of knowledge far in excess of what a pass represented under the old code.

The returns furnished by the inspecting officers show the number of schools, including those for girls, that presented pupils under one or more standards as 10,640 against 10,519 in the previous year, and 11,405 in 1885-86—the last year of the old code: and the number of schools that passed pupils as 10,429 against 10,334 in 1886-87 and 11,180 schools in 1885-86. There was thus an increase of 1·1 per cent. in the number of schools that presented and ·9 per cent. in the number that passed pupils, although the figures are not yet as large as they were under the old code. The number of schools that passed no pupils, however, rose from 185 to 211. This I am inclined to attribute rather to the greater strictness in the examination than to any deterioration in the quality of instruction in results schools. This is borne out by the fact that no less than 109 schools of this category belonged to the five districts of Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Godávari, and Kistna in which primary education has made good progress and which contain well-organized schools.

The classification of these schools according to the system on which they worked is given below :—

Classes of schools.	Number that presented pupils.	Number that passed pupils.
Results schools proper	8,953	8,801
Combined system schools	653	642
Salary results schools	882	854
Other schools receiving results grants	152	132
Total ...	10,340	10,429

Over 84 per cent. of the schools that presented and passed pupils were working on the results system. It is noteworthy that the percentage of results and combined schools that passed pupils to the number that presented pupils is almost the same, viz., 98·3. Salary results schools did not produce such good results, as most of these schools have only recently been started and are to be found in backward localities, such as the Agency tracts. As the instruction in salary system schools is not often given in accordance with the curriculum necessary for results grants examinations, the percentage of passes to pupils examined is still less.

I give in the margin the number of schools that presented and passed pupils for each of the primary standards—Infant to fourth. Grants under the infant standard are not allowable in boys' schools as a matter of course, as the general or special sanction of the Director or Local Board is required. A comparison of the figures under the other standards leads to very interesting inferences relating to the progress of primary education in its different stages. The first point that strikes one's attention is the gap between the second and third standards, and the still wider gap noticeable between this and the fourth standard. Only about three-fifths and one-fifth of the schools that present pupils for the first standard prepare and present pupils for the third and fourth standards respectively, and only about a third of the schools that prepare pupils for the third standard present pupils for the next higher standard (the fourth). The small number of schools educating pupils up to these standards, which alone represent primary education that has, generally speaking, any practical value in after-life, is a most unsatisfactory feature in the educational condition of this presidency; but it cannot be materially ameliorated until the number of certificated primary teachers has been, as elsewhere noted, greatly increased, and this desirable end can only be possible by compelling existing elementary teachers and their

	That presented pupils.	That passed pupils.
Infant standard	6,110	5,485
First do.	9,119	8,548
Second do.	8,006	7,280
Third do.	5,812	5,280
Fourth do.	1,890	1,730

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relatives to be trained, but this legitimate pressure cannot be brought to bear on this class until Local Boards are prepared to constitute such schools board schools on the salary results system. Again I am disposed to question the expediency of the present system by which Local Boards are not permitted to pay grants above the third standard for boys, and am disposed to think that it would facilitate business, and render this system of payment by results more popular, if all such grants were passed in the first instance from Local funds, the Boards being allowed a contribution under "Adjusting heads" equal to the amount expended for the standard, subject to the limit of the aggregate grant fixed for the year for the standard in schools lying within the district—or the reverse of this system might be adopted and Boards required to contribute to Provincial funds under "Adjusting heads" the total of grants passed for standards Infant to third to the extent of the total budget provision for such schools. I would not of course disturb the Boards' powers of sanction. The latter arrangement would no doubt be much more popular with school managers throughout the country, as the payment of grants earned would be more rapid and better assured. Boards would not then disturb the arrangements once made for the year, or at least not without the sanction of Government.

Number of boys presented and passed under the infant and first four standards.

134. The subjoined table exhibits the number of boys presented and passed under the infant and first four standards in each district. There was an increase from 162,762 and 113,909 to 167,848 and 114,790 in the aggregate number of boys presented and passed for the various standards. The increase, both in entries and passes, was confined to the infant and first standards, the numbers presented and passed for the second, third, and fourth standards having fallen considerably—under presented from 86,467 to 81,465 and under passed from 59,556 to 53,637.

Referring to the infant standard results of his division Mr. Bickle writes:—

"The difference in the amount of success of the infant standard in the two years (1886-87 and 1887-88) is evidently due to the fact that, whereas the pupils of this class were very much neglected before the introduction of that standard, schoolmasters found it to their interest to give more attention to their beginners. The introduction of an infant standard would thus appear to be a decided advantage as securing attention to a part of the results grant school which previously had to a greater or less extent been neglected."

Financial restrictions probably tended to the decline noticed above with reference to the second and higher standards, as although Local Boards did not, I believe, reduce the rates of grant for any standard, the reduction notified in the rate of grant payable from Provincial funds related not only to the fourth standard, in which the number of pupils presented and passed shows but a trifling decrease,* but also to all the standards in Mapilla and some other schools. The teaching staff continued almost the same and changes were generally for the better, as under the operation of Chapter III, article 11, clause (3) of the Grant-in-aid Code schools containing the fourth-standard class are gradually officered by certificated teachers. Two other causes—the requirements of the examination and the mode of examination—must also have tended to the decrease.

The new code came into force on the 1st April 1886, and the examination held in 1886-87 was the first of the kind under it. That examination showed a great fall compared with the results obtained in 1885-86, but the Deputies were, I do not doubt, generally lenient in that year, as it was the first examination. There must have been also another reason for the low percentage of passes during the last official year, namely the necessity of keeping their grants within the sanctioned estimate under revised articles 6 and 57 of Chapter III. Such strictness has its dark side, but it has its bright side also, viz., the assurance that the money which the State gives for elementary education is not squandered on inefficient and unimprovable schools. A gradual improvement will, I think, be soon experienced in the condition of elementary schools as the managers and masters of results schools become better acquainted with the requirements of the new code, adopt their instruction to the standard demanded, and recognise the fact that fair grants

* Entered ... ... 1886-87. 10,893 Passed 1887-88. 10,361 6,863 6,719

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postulate fair teaching. If the passes in the first four standards in 1885-86 (old code) are compared with those of last year, allowance being made for the increased difficulty as a whole of the four standards, the results are fairly encouraging.

	First Standard.		Second Standard.		Third Standard.		Fourth Standard.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1885-86	47,187	5,496	36,544	3,636	22,115	1,943	8,478	1,029
1887-88	989	5,410	27,695	3,482	19,223	2,134	6,719	868

It is curious to obser[illegible]w much more boys' schools have suffered than girls', which under one standard have actually exceeded the figures of 1885-86. This is unquestionably due to the fact that girls' schools, taken generally, have fairly efficient teachers, while the boys' schools, especially those teaching the first and second standards, have generally very inefficient teachers. The proportionate decrease under these standards is, for this very reason, much greater than under standards 3 and 4, which are protected by article 11 of Chapter III.

Districts.	Number of boys presented for standards.					Number of boys passed for standards.				
	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Ganjam	1,885	4,896	3,152	1,918	418	1,332	3,085	2,034	1,145	257
Vizagapatam	1,429	2,323	1,948	1,643	677	910	1,334	1,221	974	378
Bellary	1,541	2,151	2,266	1,270	286	934	1,338	1,011	754	137
Anantapur	401	554	568	469	130	244	347	406	345	78
Cuddapah	453	656	563	571	75	278	374	336	278	39
Kurnool	519	707	655	604	230	352	471	486	431	152
Nellore	638	1,127	855	611	164	517	938	705	488	117
Madras	74	1,584	1,366	979	368	62	1,079	868	627	154
Chingleput	1,701	2,341	1,665	1,188	437	1,324	1,725	1,175	865	301
South Arcot	659	3,387	2,653	1,807	650	503	2,463	1,983	1,330	439
North Arcot	1,791	2,666	2,067	1,512	488	1,217	1,676	1,393	1,037	295
Salem	668	1,787	1,413	956	249	550	1,301	1,043	704	150
Tanjore	736	3,941	2,979	2,212	906	610	2,808	1,981	1,451	648
Madura	3,846	5,062	3,322	2,064	610	3,054	3,079	1,971	1,252	379
Tinnevelly	5,346	6,230	4,113	2,704	608	4,556	4,297	2,448	1,386	354
Trichinopoly	457	2,082	1,625	1,263	471	376	1,543	1,128	891	345
Coimbatore	1,306	2,133	1,623	1,425	433	1,097	1,502	1,208	1,047	312
Nilgiri	79	59	47	47	20	65	45	41	37	12
Malabar	3,123	7,288	4,273	2,488	1,133	2,438	4,872	3,101	1,559	845
South Canara	743	1,451	1,362	1,204	606	636	1,016	957	801	399
Godávari	977	1,224	1,016	989	748	649	744	686	610	452
Kistna	1,801	2,561	2,029	1,620	654	1,460	1,952	1,513	1,211	476
Total ...	30,173	56,210	41,560	29,544	10,361	23,164	37,989	27,695	19,223	6,719
Total, 1886-87 ...	22,030	54,265	44,759	30,815	10,893	17,258	37,095	31,939	20,754	6,863

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

135. Subjoined is a summary of the statement showing the number of pupils passed in different subjects in the infant and first four standards. The figures for 1886-87 are also given for purpose of comparison. Girls are included under each standard:—

Subjects.	Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Compulsory subject.										
Reading	21,649	31,076	42,774	45,909	36,100	33,983	23,404	23,321	7,918	8,589
Writing	21,527	30,266	42,990	46,767	36,108	33,724	23,406	23,750	7,920	8,988
Arithmetic	15,965	21,633	42,669	46,083	35,679	34,157	23,078	22,745	7,702	7,916
Total passes in all subjects*	23,097	29,717	42,778	43,399	35,328	31,177	22,869	21,357	7,665	7,587

* For the infant standard only two of the three subjects:—Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, are compulsory.

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Subjects.	Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Optional subject.										
Object lessons or Elementary Science ...	2,307	2,090	2,768	2,241	3,149	2,120	1,850	1,879	634	640
Children's occupation...	1,151	1,375	800	921	435	662	4	9	...	...
Action songs	1,102	1,654	...	...	...	3	5	20	1	17
Geography	...	...	26	5	5,030	410	11,316	9,836	4 835	4,958
Vernacular Poetry ...	...	...	...	...	205		15,676	13,612	5,948	5,862
Do. Grammar.	...	...	...	...	9		501	...	3,883	3,619
Second language ...	...	...	18	4	..	8	3,183	359	1,783	119
English Reading ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	152	3,062	61	1,796
Do. Writing and Spelling ...	12	...	72	...	158	...	345	2,378	143	1,454
Do. Grammar ...	...	...	10	...	4	...	107	584	49	1,143
Indian History ...	...	...	...	...	1	..	234	6	3,144	3,410
English do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Drawing and Modelling.	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	27	24	19
Hygiene	...	...	...	...	15	...	4,307	4,844	2,760	2,758
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	5	197	157
Carpentry	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Blacksmithing work ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Plain Needlework ...	...	...	2,218	2,546	1,685	1,833	1,221	1,253	584	732
Singing	...	...	7	...	62	37	50	29	27	15
Drill and Gymnastics ...	88	241	93	132	58	143	71	275	3	7

In the infant, first, and fourth standards the number of passes in each sub-head of the compulsory subjects advanced, whilst in the second and third standards the results were just the reverse, with a single exception. A comparison of the number of passes in each sub-head, with the total number of passes, explains my remarks, elsewhere made, as to the effect of the change made in the new code in respect of the requirement of a pass in each sub-head instead of a pass in any two out of the three sub-heads (reading, writing, and arithmetic).

As regards the optional subjects,—in Object Lessons there was a decrease in the number of passes in the infant, first, and second standards, while in the third and fourth standards of this subject and in all standards in the subjects of "Children's occupation" and action songs there was more or less improvement. I quote the following from Mrs. Brander's report:—

"The introduction of children's occupations, object lessons, and action songs, and the grants offered for them, have awakened an interest in the subject of the education of young children. Many managers have bought books on the subject, and a knowledge of the best methods of teaching young children is certainly spreading. Where well-trained teachers are employed, the younger classes are now well taught, and managers seem to realize, more than they used to do, that the best teaching cannot be obtained from untrained or poorly-trained teachers. Even where the teachers are untrained, and where they conduct occupations mechanically, the children are happier and better employed in weaving paper, threading beads, or looking at pictures of animals, than they were in shouting the alphabet for an hour at a time on the old pyal school system."

Great variations will be noticed in the number of passes in many other optional subjects. It is very gratifying to note that there was a great improvement in the number of pupils that succeeded in needlework, drill and gymnastics and in English; also some advance in those passing the third standard in Hygiene.

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

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Number and strength of schools for Special or Technical Training.

136. The number and strength of schools and classes for special and technical training are given in the annexed summary. There is an increase of 3 institutions and 169 pupils. But taking schools alone there was one institution less than in the previous year, and the aggregate attendance also declined. The institutions to which special industrial and technical classes are attached are five in number, containing 296 pupils. The decrease, however, in the number of Normal schools was mainly brought about by the amalgamation of certain Board Normal schools and by the closing, temporarily, of the C.M.S. Training Institution, Masulipatam. The decrease (103) in attendance in Normal and other special schools is chiefly due to the falling off in strength (89)— temporary it is hoped—in the school department of the College of Engineering; to the constitution of a college department in the College of Agriculture; and to the decrease, partly nominal, in the number of teachers under training for the Primary grade. The decrease in the attendance in purely industrial schools was caused by the falling off in the strength of the school conducted by the Anjumani Mufudi Ali Islám in Madras. This decrease is trifling when it is borne in mind that the attendance in such schools rose last year from 295 to 692. But if the attendance in the industrial or technical classes attached to some of the institutions is taken into consideration, the number of industrial pupils amounts to 936, which is eminently satisfactory. The increase under the Schools of Art and Commercial schools is especially encouraging.

Classes of schools.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters	45	1,104	41	967
Do. for mistresses	12	324	13	311
Schools of Art	1	265	1	299
Schools of Medicine	4	204	3	197
Schools of Engineering	1	164	1	75
Schools of Agriculture	1	83	1	32
Commercial schools	1	112	2	314
Industrial do.	16	692	18	640
Ordnance Artificers' school	1	74	1	84
Total ...	82	3,022	81	2,919
Other schools to which industrial or technical classes are attached ...	1	24	5	296
Grand Total ...	83	3,046	86	3,215

(*a*) TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Normal schools for masters, their number and attendance.

137. Including the junior section of the Normal department of the Teachers' College, the number of Normal schools for masters fell from 45 to 41 and the attendance therein from 1,104 to 967. The average attendance in each school, therefore, was 23 last year against 24 in the year previous. The District Boards of Cuddapah, Chingleput, and Salem had been each maintaining two elementary Normal schools, which they amalgamated into one during the year. A central locality is an indispensable condition for the prosperity of a Normal school, and I have reason to think that the present arrangements as regards the location of the Normal schools in the districts above mentioned, though they have temporarily affected the attendance, will, in the long run, tend to their being more largely attended and the work more efficiently performed. No Normal department was at work at the close of the year in connection with the C.M.S. Training Institution, Masulipatam. It is

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now being reorganized. On the other hand, a Government Normal school was established at Gunupur, in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, in accordance with the sanction of Government obtained in the previous year. This school is intended for the special benefit of teachers in the hill tracts of the district.

The year also witnessed a slight decline in the number and proportion of passes at the Special Upper Primary examination. For this test 782 Normal pupils appeared, of whom 506 or 64·7 per cent. passed against 821 entrances and 543 (66·1 per cent.) passes in 1886-87. But the Special Upper Primary results of Normal schools must be considered satisfactory if the average percentage of passes for the Presidency is taken into consideration, which was only 48 against 58 in 1886. I would, however, remark here that the number of passes at this examination is not the sole test of the work of Normal schools. About 380 pupils trained in these schools obtained Primary grade, lower, certificates after having passed the teaching-power tests. The subject of the art of teaching is gradually receiving greater attention in these schools, and better teachers are gradually being employed in them, although hardly a single primary Normal school in the Presidency fulfils all the conditions for recognition under Chapter VI, Grant-in-aid Code. The Inspecting officers examine these schools periodically, and they are required to pay increasing attention to the progress made by the pupils in the method and science of teaching; but the system of training Primary teachers of the lower grade will not be perfect until a test in Method and School Management has been established, and until it is possible to refuse admittance to candidates who have not passed the Special Upper Primary examination or the Middle School examination in the third class. As elsewhere noted, an effort was made in the year to remove the present defect, but the question is still under consideration. During the year under report, 578 trained men obtained employment as teachers against 511 in 1885-86 and 610 in 1886-87 as per returns furnished to this office. This gives an average annual outturn of about 570 trained men, or, excluding the secondary grade teachers trained in the junior section of the Teachers' College, of about 540 men for the charge of Primary schools. It is from these (540) men that managers have to meet the vacancies arising from death, dismissal, resignation, retirement, or transfer to other and perhaps more lucrative callings, so that at the present rate the annual net addition to the number of trained men will be but between four and five hundred. The returns show that the number of teachers with Normal or Ordinary certificates in Primary schools for boys rose from 2,739 on the 31st March 1887 to 3,148 on the 31st March 1888—an increase of 409 men. If account be taken of the number of such men who find employment in girls' schools, private schools, and primary classes of secondary schools, the result goes to confirm my statement that the annual net addition to the number of trained men will be between four and five hundred. This state of things is at first sight far from satisfactory, as it seems to indicate that the country derives no direct return from a considerable portion of the money spent on Normal schools, as only about one-half the persons trained succeed in passing; but it must not be forgotten that men may fail in passing and yet have derived great benefit from a course of training, and there can be no doubt that only a comparatively small percentage of persons who have passed through such schools fail to become teachers. Now there were no less than 11,482 unpassed men in Primary schools for boys at the close of the year, and assuming that this number will be stationary, it will take at the present rate of progress a score of years, or even more, before certificated men can be secured for all Primary schools; although for the reason already noted, and in consequence of the spread of general education, the standard of attainment of the unpassed teachers would meanwhile no doubt have greatly improved. The necessity, therefore, for improving the efficiency of the existing Normal schools and for increasing their number as opportunities offer is patent. The attendance in many of the Board Normal schools is not as full as it ought to be. Every effort should, therefore, be made by the District Boards to raise the tone and efficiency of Normal schools directly under their control. All the help this Department can give will be rendered, but I am led to believe that with a little more personal interest on the part of the members of the Boards in the schools under their management very great improvement may be effected in them. The development and improvement of Normal schools throughout the country is perhaps the most

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important administrative educational question of the day, but no great movement forward can be expected until Boards are aided for such work more liberally, and until the average remuneration of a village teacher is sufficient to make it worth the while of young men of some ability to submit to training. This cannot be until the people are prepared to pay more for elementary education than at present, and this will not be done until the elementary Public Service examination has been for some time established.

Normal schools, First Division.

138. From the subjoined table of Normal schools in the first division it will be seen that chiefly in consequence of the opening of the Government Normal school, Gunupur, the number of Normal pupils rose from 115 to 120; but at the Special Upper Primary examination only 52 pupils passed against 63 in the previous year, though there was an increase from 108 to 118 in the number of examinees. Ninety trained pupils are reported to have obtained employment; the number probably includes men trained in previous years. In any case the result is encouraging:—

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary examination, 1886.			Special Upper Primary examination, 1887.			Number of candidates who obtained Primary Grade Certificates in 1887-88.		Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
	1887.	1888.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		Higher.	Lower.	
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.			
Government.											
Normal school, Russellkonda ...	12	19	12	9	...	14	8	...	...	7	7
Do. Gunupur ...	...	8	...	...	...	10	3	1	...	...	10
Board.											
Board Normal school, Berhampore	28	30	27	20	...	25	6	2	...	8	17
Board Normal School, Chicacole.	27	20	27	9	...	24	11	6	...	9	20
Do. Vizagapatam.	27	22	23	14	2	26	3	3	...	...	21
Do. Pálkonda ...	21	21	19	9	...	19	4	5	...	...	15
Total ...	115	120	108	61	2	118	35	17	...	24	90

The Government Normal school at Russellkonda shows a marked advance in strength, but at the Special Upper Primary examination it passed only 8 out of 14 pupils against 9 out of 12 in 1886, and this was probably due to the absence of the permanent head master at the Teachers' College. Only 7 pupils obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates. The newly-formed school, Gunupur, passed but 4 pupils out of 10 entrances; but, considering the state of education in the Agency tracts, and the fact that the school was at work for a portion of the year only, the results must be looked upon as satisfactory.

The progress made by the Board Normal schools was far from satisfactory. The Normal school, Berhampore, though showing improvement in attendance, passed less than a third of its pupils at the Special Upper Primary examination. Eight pupils obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates. The attendance of the Normal schools at Chicacole, Vizagapatam, and Palkonda ranged from 20 to 22, while ordinarily 30 pupils can be trained in each of the schools with due regard to efficiency. To work a Normal school below its proper strength is by no means economical. At the Special Upper Primary examination the Normal school, Vizagapatam, fared miserably, having passed 6 pupils out of 26 examinees. None obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates. The other two schools did, comparatively, better, though much better results might have been expected, considering the size of the classes.

Normal schools, Second Division.

139. Four Normal schools were at work at the close of the year—one in each district of the division, against 5 at its beginning. As explained before, the Normal schools at Cuddapah and Madanapalle were replaced by a single school at Ráyachóti. The poor attendance last year in the Cuddapah and Madanapalle schools—the strength of the former was 7 and of the latter 9—fully justified their being amalgamated

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and transferred to Ráyachóti. From the annexed summary it will be noticed that the attendance and the results produced show a general decline and only 30 trained men obtained employment during the year against 46 in the previous year.

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary examination, 1886.			Special Upper Primary examination, 1887.			Number of candidates who obtained Primary Grade Certificates in 1887-88.		Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
	1887.	1888.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		Higher.	Lower.	
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.			
Board.											
Board Normal school, Bellary ...	18	10	11	4	4	13	7	...	...	7	8
Do. Anantapur.	13	18	18	12	4	14	11	1	...	12	11
Do. Ráyachóti.	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Do. Nandyál.	26	28	25	6	4	18	5	4	...	9	9
Do. Cuddapah.	7	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Madanapalle	9	...	8	4	3	6	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	73	71	68	30	16	51	26	5	...	30	30

The Board Normal school, Nandyál, contained a fair number (28) of pupils on its rolls, but the attendance of the other 3 schools in the division was very poor, ranging from 10 to 18. At the Special Upper Primary examination, the Board Normal school, Anantapur, did very creditably, passing 12 out of 14 entrances, 11 finding place in the first class. As many as 12 students from this school obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates. The other 3 schools passed only one-half of the pupils they respectively sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination.

Normal schools, Third Division.

140. The statistics of Normal schools in the Presidency division are given in the table below. Owing to the amalgamation of the Board Normal schools at Chingleput and Poonamallee into one school, the number of schools in the division fell from 6 to 5. The total number of Normal pupils rose from 134 to 144, but this is partly due to the improvement in the strength of the junior section of the Teachers' College and partly to the large number of pupils attending the Board school at Ongole, which was transferred from Kandukúr where it was in a very poor condition. The results obtained at the Special Upper Primary examination do not, however, compare favorably with those of 1886.

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary examination, 1886.			Special Upper Primary examination, 1887.			Number of candidates who obtained Primary grade certificates in 1887-88.		Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
	1887.	1888.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		Higher.	Lower.	
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.			
Government.											
Elementary Normal school for Muhammadans	14	15	6	4	1	7	6	...	...	4	6
Teachers' College, Madras ...	41	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Secondary grade Higher. 17 Secondary grade Lower.	...	41
Board.											
Board Normal school, Nellore ...	24	26	19	9	3	12	6	3	...	12	13
Do. Ongole ...	...	31	..	...	...	23	10	4	...	...	20
Do. Poonamallee	30	17	13	9	3	32	13	4	...	16	31
Do. Kandukúr.	4	...	16	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Chingleput.	21	...	17	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	134	144	71	40	14	74	35	11	...	32	111

The Elementary Normal school for Muhammadans continued to improve slightly in strength and in efficiency, but the attendance is still far short of what it should be, and the efficiency in the matter of training anything but marked. As a tentative measure, I have placed the school under the supervision of the Principal of the Teachers' College. The general instruction, however, is good. Of the 7 pupils that were presented for the last Special Upper Primary examination, no less than 6 were successful, and all the passed pupils were placed in the first class. Four pupils obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates. This is the only elementary Normal school for Muhammadan teachers in this Presidency, and yet I regret to say, that District Boards and Municipalities that maintain Muhammadan schools have not taken much advantage of the facilities afforded by this institution for the training of elementary teachers. Since this school was opened, in 1880, only 83 students have found admission into it; but only 44 have been sent out with Normal certificates. About 33 pupils trained in the school are now employed as teachers. Thus the results have by no means been commensurate with the expenditure. I should like to see the Board of each district, in which there are Muhammadan schools, making provision for the training of at least one Muhammadan Pyal schoolmaster each year. I mean to bring this proposal to the consideration of Government when I submit my remarks on the Local and Municipal budgets for 1889-90.

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The junior section of the Teachers' College contained 18 F.A.'s or 30 Matriculates, and 7 Military students, against 41 pupils at the close of 1886-87. The increase in the strength of this portion of the institution indicates a growing demand for Secondary-grade teachers, Higher as well as Lower, throughout the Presidency. Corresponding to the improvement in attendance there was a marked advance in the results produced both at the School Management examination and at the examination in Practical Teaching held by Mr. Fowler. Forty-one students —9 F.A.'s and 32 Matriculates—trained in the institution joined their appointments or secured employment during the year. The Matriculates were able to secure appointments varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month, giving an average of Rs. 22-8-0 a month for the services of each trained Matriculate. The F.A.'s secured appointments worth on an average Rs. 30 per mensem. Six students obtained Secondary-grade, Higher, and 17 Secondary-grade, Lower, certificates. The Board Normal school, Nellore, passed 75 per cent. of its pupils at the Special Upper Primary examination. There was also a slight improvement in the attendance. The Normal school at Kandukur, which was in a very languishing condition at the close of 1886-87, was removed to Ongole where the school promises to flourish, the attendance having risen from 4 to 31. There was a marked decrease in the strength of the Normal school at Poonamallee in spite of the closing of the Chingleput Normal school. The school is about to be removed to Chingleput. One hundred and eleven teachers trained in the Normal schools in this division obtained employment against 109 in the previous year.

Normal schools, Fourth Division.

141. The number of Normal schools in the fourth division decreased by one in consequence of the establishment of a single Normal school at Salem, in which provision is made for the training of teachers of the Primary grade, Higher, in place of the two Normal schools at Tirupatúr and Dharmapuri. There is a decline in the total attendance, and in the number of pupils presented for the Special Upper Primary examination, but the number and proportion of passes show great improvement on the figures of the preceding year. Sixty-two trained men secured employment during the year. Forty pupils secured Primary grade, Lower, certificates.

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary examination, 1886.			Special Upper Primary examination, 1887.			Number of candidates who obtained Primary Grade certificates in 1887-88.		Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
	1887.	1888.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		Higher.	Lower.	
				First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.			
Board.											
Board Normal school, Vilupuram.	26	19	28	15	3	25	11	6	...	17	18
Do. Tirukoilúr...	31	17	29	8	2	27	9	1	...	10	15
Do. Arcot ...	29	28	25	8	3	23	8	7	...	13	19
Do. Tirupati ...	16	...	14	8	1	15	6	4	...	...	...
Do. Tirutani ...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Do. Salem ...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Tirupatúr...	13	...	30	...	...	19	8	3	...	...	...
Do. Dharmapuri	21	...	24	...	...	14	6	1	...	...	...
Total ...	136	122	150	39	9	123	48	22	...	40	62

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Both the Normal schools of South Arcot declined in numbers, especially the Tirukoilur school, which secured very poor results at the Special Upper Primary examination. Seventeen pupils obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates from the Villupuram Board Normal school. Very fair results were produced by the Board Normal schools, Tirupati and Arcot, in the North Arcot district. The former school was removed to Tirutani early in 1888. The amalgamated Normal school, Salem, was 36 strong on the last day of the year. Salem being a very important educational centre, there is a likelihood of the Normal school thriving there better than in any outlying town. A considerable fall is noticeable in the number of trained men that secured employment as teachers, which is regretted.

Normal schools, Fifth Division.

142. In the following table will be found particulars of Normal schools in the fifth division. Though the number of schools remained the same as in the year preceding, viz., 8, there was a heavy fall in attendance from 269 to 208, five out of 8 institutions having declined in strength. If, however, the decrease in the Palamcottah school be left out of account, as it should be, the total decline may be set at less than 30. At the Special Upper Primary examination, 126 pupils passed out of 181 examinees against 145 out of 168 entrances in 1886. A larger number of trained teachers, however, obtained employment during the year. As many as 132 students obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates :—

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary examination, 1886.			Special Upper Primary examination, 1887.			Number of candidates who obtained Primary Grade certificates in 1887-88.		Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
			Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.				
	1887.	1888.		First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.	Higher.	Lower.	
Board.											
Board Normal school, Tanjore ...	29	46	22	20	...	58	38	8	...	38	20
Do. Madura ...	50	41	38	26	8	47	23	7	2	25	27
Do. Palamcottah	36	2	37	26	5	32	16	4	...	21	24
Aided.											
C.V.E.S. Training institution, Dindigul	40	33	29	22	5	17	7	4	...	...	16
C.M.S. Training institution, Palamcottah	53	32	28	15	4	14	9	1	2	23	22
S.P.G. Normal school, Tuticorin.	23	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 (also 1 Secondary Lower).	7	23
Unaided.											
E.L. Normal school, Porayar ...	22	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	10
American Mission Normal school, Pasumalai	16	18	14	6	8	13	6	3	...	...	2
Total ...	269	208	168	115	30	181	99	27	10	132	144

The Board Normal school, Tanjore, had 46 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year against 29 pupils at its commencement, and at the Special Upper Primary examination of December 1887 it passed four-fifths of the pupils sent up. Thirty-eight out of the 46 pupils that were successful were placed in the first-class. Thirty-eight pupils obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates. These results speak well for the efficient way in which the school has been conducted. There was a slight decline in the attendance of the Normal school, Madura, and the success the school achieved at the Special Upper Primary examination also compares unfavorably with the outturn of the previous year. But there is every probability

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of this school, as well as the Normal school, Tanjore, developing into very important institutions for imparting Normal and technical instruction in the districts concerned. Two pupils from the Madura Normal school obtained Primary grade, Higher, certificates and 25 pupils certificates of the Primary grade, Lower. The Board Normal school, Palamcottah, had but 2 pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year. Probably the new batch of students was not admitted into the school until after the commencement of the current official year. The C.V.E.S. Training institution, Dindigul, and the C.M.S. Training institution, Palamcottah, fell in numbers and presented and passed much fewer pupils than usual at the Special Upper Primary examination. The former institution sent up 10 pupils for the Middle School examination, of whom 2 passed in the second-class. Two pupils from the latter obtained Primary grade, Higher, certificates. The S.P.G. Normal school, Tuticorin, which trains teachers of the Primary grade, Higher, and Secondary grade, Lower, shows a slight advance in numbers. One pupil obtained Secondary grade, Lower, certificate, 4 Primary grade, Higher, and 7 Primary grade, Lower, certificates. Of the 2 unaided Normal schools, the American Mission Normal school, Pasumalai, appears to have done fair work. But the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Normal school had on its rolls only one-half of the number of pupils it had at the close of 1886-87. This school was inadvertently designated as a Board Normal school in the last report.

Normal schools, Sixth Division.

143. Of the 10 Normal schools in the sixth division, as per list in the last report, 1 school, the S.P.G. Normal school, Puthur, was closed and the attendance fell in consequence from 226 to 202. The number of entrances for, and passes in, the Special Upper Primary examination shows also a slight fall. Eighty-three against 80 trained teachers secured employment during the year. Seventy-three pupils obtained Primary grade, Higher, certificates.

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary examination, 1886.			Special Upper Primary examination, 1887.			Number of pupils who obtained Primary grade certificates in 1887-88.		Number of trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
			Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.				
	1887.	1888.		First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.	Higher.	Lower.	
Board.											
Normal school, Perambalúr ...	21	14	18	10	3	22	12	2	...	...	17
Do. Coimbatore ...	23	26	23	14	3	27	10	8	1	12	28
Do. Erode ...	20	21	18	12	...	17	8	4	2	12	13
Do. Wellington ...	8	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Edapalli Badaga.	...	18	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	3
Hindu Normal school, Calicut...	25	33	14	13	...	22	17	3	...	13	13
Do. Cannanore.	...	33	...	...	...	34	19	11	...	23	...
Do. Tellicherry.	46	...	34	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mappilla Normal school, Calicut.	26	23	14	5	3	12	7	3	...	8	9
Do. Tellicherry	28	25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.											
S.P.G. Normal school, Puttúr...	23	...	23	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.											
B.G.M. training seminary, Nittur	6	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	226	202	151	86	22	140	74	31	3	73	83

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The strength of the Board Normal school, Perambalur, fell by a third and the school passed 14 pupils at the Special Upper Primary examination against 13 in December 1886. Both the Normal schools in the Coimbatore District rose in numbers and passed two-thirds of the pupils they presented for the Special Upper Primary examination. Three candidates from these schools obtained Primary grade, Higher, and 24 Primary grade, Lower, certificates. During the year under review, the Board Normal school for Badagas, established by the Nílgiri Board, was removed from Wellington to Edapalli, and it is very gratifying to note that the strength of the Normal department has risen to 18. But at the last Special Upper Primary examination, only 1 pupil passed out of 5 examinees against 3 in 1886. The Hindu Normal school, Tellicherry, suffered in numbers after its transfer to Cannanore, but produced creditable results at the Special Upper Primary examination. Twenty-three students obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates. Though the attendance fell slightly in the Mappilla Normal school, Calicut, the proportion of passes in the Special Upper Primary examination was larger than in the previous year. Eight students were successful in obtaining Primary grade, Lower, certificates. The Mappilla Normal school, Tellicherry, sent up only 1 boy for the Special Upper Primary examination and he failed. The school will begin to present students regularly for the above examination from the current year. The unaided B.G.M. Normal school, Nittur, presented no pupils for the Special Upper Primary examination, but 2 pupils seem to have passed in teaching power.

Normal schools, Seventh Division.

144. The attendance of the Board Normal school, Mangalore, remained stationary, and, at the Special Upper Primary examination, 4 pupils passed out of 5 sent up. Twenty trained teachers are reported to have secured appointments during the year, which is satisfactory. Nineteen students obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates.

Normal schools, Eighth Division.

145. In the following table are given the particulars of Normal schools in the eighth division. As elsewhere remarked, the C.M.S. Training Institution, Masulipatam, was temporarily closed. The attendance of the other Normal schools rose on the whole from 83 to 86, and, at the Special Upper Primary examination, 72 pupils passed as in the previous year. But the number of entrances was 90 against 97 in 1886. Twenty-five pupils obtained Primary grade, Lower, certificates.

Normal schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Special Upper Primary examination, 1886.			Special Upper Primary examination, 1887.			Number of pupils who obtained Primary grade certificates in 1887-88.		Number trained pupils who joined their appointments, or obtained employment.
			Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.				
	1887.	1888.		First class.	Second class.		First class.	Second class.	Higher.	Lower.	
Board.											
Normal school, Rajahmundry ...	24	27	28	12	4	28	19	1	...	13	10
Do. Masulipatam ...	33	28	28	19	2	28	17	4	...	5	15
Do. Guntúr ...	26	31	25	19	3	23	18	1	...	7	13
Aided.											
C.M.S. training institution, Masulipatam	54	...	16	9	4	12	8	4	...	...	...
Total ...	137	86	97	59	13	90	62	10	...	25	38

The Board Normal school, Rajahmundry, improved in attendance and passed 71 per cent. of its pupils at the Special Upper Primary examination. Both the Normal schools in Kistna produced creditable results at the above examination. A trained Normal teacher from England has been appointed for the C.M.S. Training Institution, Masulipatam, and, under his management, the school will, I think, be re-established on a firmer and more efficient basis.

The small number of trained teachers, who secured employment, is anything but satisfactory, more especially as there is a large number of Board schools in these districts.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of Training schools for mistresses.

146. The following table gives particulars of the Training schools for mistresses during the year under report. The total number of the schools was 13 against 12. Two schools—the F.C. Girls' Boarding Normal school, Madras, and the S.P.G. Female Normal school, Tuticorin, have been newly included in the list, while the Roman Catholic Female Normal school, Coimbatore, has disappeared as the privilege of recognition has been withdrawn from it. There was a slight fall in the attendance from 324 to 311, which was confined more or less to aided schools alone. The only aided school, which showed satisfactory improvement in strength, is the American Mission Female Normal school, Madura, the attendance of which almost doubled. Four more schools showed some slight improvement in attendance, whilst in the rest there was a marked fall. The results of the several examinations—the School Management excepted—do not compare favorably with those of the preceding year. The decrease in the proportion of passes in the Special Upper Primary examination—47 per cent. against 84 in the previous year—is significant and leads to the conclusion that the general education of Normal pupils was not sufficiently attended to. The results of the School Management examination, however, which of course afford a more accurate test of the Normal work turned out by these schools, were very encouraging. The percentage of passes was 51 against 30 in 1886-87. On the whole, nearly 100 pupils trained in these schools obtained employment as schoolmistresses which is eminently satisfactory. Still as there were 2,190 teachers employed in the 836 existing girls' schools this number would probably only supply the average number of vacancies caused by death, retirement, marriage and dismissal, but in supplying these vacancies specially qualified teachers would often take the places of unqualified mistresses or masters and the schools thus be greatly benefited :—

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Training schools for mistresses.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1887.	School Management examination. Examined.	School Management examination. Passed.	Higher examination for Women. Examined.	Higher examination for Women. Passed.	Middle School examination. Examined.	Middle School examination. Passed.	Special Upper Primary examination. Examined.	Special Upper Primary examination. Passed.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1888.	Special Upper Primary examination. Examined.	Special Upper Primary examination. Passed.	School Management examination. Examined.	School Management examination. Passed.	Higher examination for Women. Examined.	Higher examination for Women. Passed.	Middle School examination. Examined.	Middle School examination. Passed.	Special Upper Primary examination. Examined.	Special Upper Primary examination. Passed.	Number of trained pupils who obtained employment as teachers during the year.
GOVERNMENT.																					
Madras Presidency training school for mistresses	36	18	9	5	4	19	8	11	6	50	23	17	2	2	8	3	6	3	4	30
Coimbatore Government Female Normal School ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	4	2
BOARD.																					
Calicut Board Female Normal school	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	29	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	3	8
AIDED.																					
Madras Free Church Mission Christian Female Normal school	38	6	1	3	...	8	2	15	...	20	19	...	5	2	...	12	10	4	15	5	10
Madras Free Church Mission Girls' Boarding-Normal school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	...	2	1	...	8	4	...	10	3	...
Madras Hobart Muhammadan Normal school	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	9	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	9	3	5
Cuddalore Roman Catholic Female Normal school ...	13	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	9	9	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	9	1	4
Madura American Mission Female Normal school ...	16	15	1	...	...	15	12	...	...	31	12	6	5	1	...	1	11	5	31	12	10
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training Institution ...	74	24	4	11	10	14	12	34	31	62	37	17	13	6	...	4	15	6	31	11	17
Nazareth St. John's Female Normal school	46	29	12	1	1	11	5	12	11	50	33	25	7	6	...	1	9	4	11	4	4
Tuticorin S.P.G. Female Normal school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	...	...
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Female Normal school	23	1	1	...	...	11	11	19	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	9	9
Coimbatore Roman Catholic Female Normal school ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastulipatam C.M.S. Girls' Training Institution ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	324	93	28	20	15	82	54	136	114	311	118	60	31	20	100	68	186	87	96		

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

147. The strength of the school rose from 36 to 50. I hope it may be possible ere long to train a still larger number of mistresses in this institution. The pupils were classified according to nationality as follows:—

Presidency Training school for mistresses.

Europeans and Eurasians	15
Native Christians	16
Hindus	19

It is noteworthy that one of the Hindu pupils was a Brahman widow. Two nuns were under training, and one of the English-speaking students, who took up Hindustani, made fair progress in the study of that language. Nearly one-half of the pupils were admitted for training only and an adequate amount of work in practical teaching was gone through by the majority of the Normal students in the Practising department. All the pupils tested in teaching power acquitted themselves very fairly and some obtained very high marks. The results of the several public examinations—the Middle School examination excepted—compare favorably with those of the preceding year. It is also satisfactory to observe that a large number, as many as 28, obtained employment during the year on salaries ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 60. Including the two Head mistresses of Government schools, who left after a short training, the number amounted to 30, whilst their salaries aggregated more than Rs. 870 monthly, or Rs. 10,440 annually. The steady increase in the number of admissions from the mofussil, and the large number of trained students appointed as teachers in various parts in and out of the Presidency, indicate that this institution continues to maintain the high reputation which it has borne in recent years. Mrs. Brander also bears testimony to the far reaching effects of this well-conducted institution. I would especially draw the attention of Government to the following remarks in her report on the school:—

"The good influence that this school is exercising on the education of girls in the presidency is apparent to me as I travel about the districts and is shown by visits to the school by managers from distant parts of the presidency and by the fact that seven pupils from Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Palamcottah and Nazareth have been sent by managers of Normal schools to be trained and to return to their own Normal schools at those stations."

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Superintendent, Miss Carr:—

"Five students gained Normal certificates in July, and 17 qualified for them in December, making in all 22. Nineteen are of the Secondary, Lower Grade, 2 of the Primary, Higher, and 1 of the Primary, Lower. These numbers compare well with those of last year, when 8 Secondary, Lower, 3 Primary, Higher, and 10 Primary, Lower, certificates were gained.

"Twenty-two students were examined in teaching power by the Inspectress of Girls' schools on December 15th and 16th. * * *

"On December 15th, 1887, the Honorable H. E. Stokes visited the school and saw the various classes at work.

"On the 31st of January last I had a gathering of the students of 1887 and all former students who happened to be in Madras. Ninety-eight were present, and they appeared very much to enjoy meeting with their former fellow-students and comparing notes on their experiences as teachers."

148. The attendance fell from 10 to 9. The results of the Special Upper Primary examination were not satisfactory, only 4 having passed out of 9 presented, against 4 out of 6 in the preceding year. During the year under report, the Head mistress, Miss Claridge, underwent three months' training in the Presidency Training school for Mistresses and qualified herself for a Normal certificate of the Secondary grade, Lower. The Normal training which the Head mistress has received will no doubt tend to a more efficient management of the school. I am glad to report that a beginning has been made in this school towards the formation of a small school museum. Two pupils trained in the school obtained employment against one in the previous year. This school is not at present doing work commensurate with its cost, but I hope to improve and develope it and extend its scope and usefulness so soon as a second Inspectress is appointed.

Government Female Normal school, Coimbatore.

149. This school is steadily improving in attendance. The strength on the 31st March was 29 against 24. It made considerable progress during the year, and is doing very useful work. One candidate went up for the School Management examination

Board Female Normal school, Calicut.

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and she passed. Of the 8 pupils who were presented for the Special Upper Primary examination only 3 came out successful. Calisthenics and action songs are taught to all the girls. The general promising condition of the school is due to the tact, energy, and devotion to work of the Head mistress. Eight pupils trained in the school were able to secure employment as schoolmistresses against 4 in the previous year. This speaks well for the popularity of the institution. The following extracts from Mr. Garthwaite's report of the school give some very interesting facts relating to its history :—

(1) The school was established in 1883, according to G.O., No. 663, dated 31st March 1883. Its expenses are met from an Escheat fund called the Moyan fund.
Miss Rodrigues, who holds a first-grade normal (Madras) certificate, was put in charge, and the school was opened in July 1883.

(2) When I visited the school in June 1885 for the first time since its establishment (July 1883), I found the Normal school was only a training school in name. There was no Practising department. The classes were being instructed by Miss Rodrigues and her assistant and examinations were being passed; but, when the Special Upper Primary or Third-grade Teachers' Test was passed by the students, that is, when they were ready to be *trained*, they could not be trained for the want of a Practising department.

(3) To remedy this state of things, I obtained the sanction of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut, to the Municipal Girls' school being used temporarily as a Practising branch (it is still used as such) under the superintendence of Miss Rodrigues, who at once commenced her work of training the students. But only non-caste students could avail themselves of this opportunity, the rigid caste prejudices of the Nair and other Sudra pupils prevented their taking advantage of it, and the Nair and other Sudra students did, as a fact, leave the Normal school with only such training as they could get without the above advantage.

(4) The following are particulars regarding the Normal students, 67 in all, who have been entertained since the establishment of the school, July 1883 :—

(*a*) *As to caste.*—The majority (30) were Native Christians. As Native Christian women are not averse to making teaching, in mission and other schools, their profession in life, I would suggest that the admission of these Christian young women be still continued. Sixteen of these are now engaged as teachers, four left owing to ill-health, one died and nine were in the school at the date of inspection. Of these nine, eight were in the training class and will soon leave the school as trained third-grade teachers.

Muhammadans (Mappilas)—eight.—The women of this class also are beginning to take to the profession of teaching. Two of them have been trained and are now actually engaged in teaching in their village at *Ponáni*. Two left owing to ill-health, one was dismissed for irregularity, and there were three present in the school.

I may mention in this connection that there are also some unpassed and untrained Muhammadan women (Mappilas) acting as schoolmistresses in the Ponáni táluk.

Hindus (Sudras) Ezhutassan—seven.—This is the professional teachers' caste. Three students of this caste prosecuted their studies up to the Special Upper Primary Test and left the school untrained. As their caste prohibited them coming into the town, all of them were allowed by the board to return to their respective villages.

Nayars—three.—One of these students passed her Special Upper Primary examination or Third-grade Teachers' Test; these three also were allowed to return to their villages as above.

Tiyans were next in number—fourteen.—This class is losing much of its caste prejudice, and the Tiyan women are now beginning, like the Native Christian and Mappila women, to take to teaching as a profession.

Modeyar—two.—These were dismissed when they were found to be of the *dancing girls' caste.*

Eurasians.—Of these, there were two—one student of the Secondary grade, Lower, and one Primary grade, Lower. Both these students were trained for the period of one year. They practised teaching principally by teaching English in the practising department.

Under Sudras (Asari) one—Carpenter caste.—Dismissed on account of being too young and small.

Kanisan (Astrologer caste)—one.—Allowed to leave when the school was removed to the town.

(*b*) *As to locality.*—Most of the students at present are from Calicut town and from the central and the northern ranges. Very few indeed come from the southern range.

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(*c*) *As to previous occupation.*—Most of the students (Christians) were all either teachers or assistant teachers of mission or village schools. It is expected that they will return to these schools.

The Tiyans and Mappila girls generally spend two or three years in the school; they pass their Fourth Standard examination (some of them), then their Special Upper Primary Test, and their third year is spent in a course of training. It is not necessary that Native Christian girls should spend so long a time here, but I approve of it in other cases, as there is no Special Upper Primary class in village schools and the fourth standard of the village school is not of the best kind, so that it is preferable that those Mappila and Tiyan girls who wish to be teachers should pass these examinations in the Female Normal school.

(5) *Teaching staff.*—The mistress in charge has, since taking charge of her appointment in the year 1883, qualified herself in the vernacular (Malayalam) by passing all the examinations in the vernacluar prescribed for her by me when she was appointed to take charge of the school.

150. There has been a great fall in the strength of this institution—the strength being only 20 against 38 in the previous year. This was due probably to the establishment of a Girls' Boarding Normal school by the same agency. The general condition of the school is not satisfactory. The Head mistress has not received a Normal training, and this probably accounts for the poor condition of the school. The results of the public examinations—the Higher examination for Women and the Middle School examination excepted—were very poor. None of the 19 students that went up for the School Management examination succeeded in passing. Ten trained students from this school secured employment as schoolmistresses.

F.C.M. Christian Female Normal school, Madras.

151. This is a new school opened during the year. The results of the several examinations are encouraging, but the attendance was small.

F.C.M. Girls' Boarding Normal school, Madras.

152. A slight fall is noticeable in the strength of this school. On the 31st March 1888 there were only 9 pupils against 11 on the corresponding date in the preceding year. One pupil out of the 7 that appeared for the Special Upper Primary examination passed. As the progress of Muhammadan female education depends almost entirely on an adequate supply of trained Muhammadan female teachers, and as this is the only institution in this Presidency in which Muhammadan young women are trained as schoolmistresses, I have urged upon the Committee the necessity for their employing a teacher specially qualified for the work who may be held responsible for the training of the students. The revised scheme of scholarships * recently sanctioned by Government will, I am sure, give a fresh impetus to the working of this institution by removing the difficulties the school has for some time been labouring under. One of the mistresses of the school passed last year the Middle School examination. She is the first Muhammadan girl that has succeeded in passing this examination. Three pupils trained in the school obtained employment as teachers in Muhammadan schools. Considering the extremely backward condition of Muhammadan female education the progress of this school, though slow, is encouraging.

Hobart Muhammadan Normal school, Madras.

153. This school has again declined in numbers. The results of the Higher examination for Women and the Middle School examination were satisfactory, though the number presented was small. In the Special Upper Primary examination only 3 passed out

Roman Catholic Female Normal school, Cuddalore.

* The following scheme relating to the Hobart Muhammadan school, which was submitted by me was sanctioned by Government in their Order, No. 155, dated 12th March 1888.

(1.) (*a*) Six scholarships for students preparing for the Upper Primary examination not exceeding Rs. 5 each.
(*b*) Six scholarships for students preparing for the Special Upper Primary examination, Rs. 6 each.
(*c*) Six scholarships for students during training after passing the Upper Primary examination, Rs. 7 each.
(*d*) Eight allowances not exceeding Rs. 4 per mensem for *bonâ fide* guardians of students coming from the mofussil.

(2.) The total annual grant for scholarships not to exceed Rs. 1,296; but provided this outlay is not exceeded the managers to be at liberty to grant more than six scholarships under class (*a*) or (*b*) or under both.

(3.) The total annual grant for guardian allowances not to exceed Rs. 384; but if this limit is not exceeded, the number of allowances may be increased.

(4.) Without the express sanction of the Director no ordinary pupil of the school be granted a scholarship under class (*a*).

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of 8 examined. Three ex-students secured employment as teachers against 10 in the previous year, which is not very satisfactory.

154. I am glad to observe that this institution, which is the only school of its kind in the Madura district, shows every sign of progress. The attendance on the 31st March 1888 was almost double that on the corresponding date in the preceding year. Of the 12 pupils sent up for the Middle School examination 11 passed, while in the Special Upper Primary examination 14 passed out of 23 examined. These results I consider very satisfactory. The report of the Inspectress of Girls' schools is also very favorable. Normal certificates of the Primary grade, Lower, were awarded to 13 pupils. Ten trained teachers found employment last year against seven in the year previous.

American Mission Female Normal school, Madura.

155. There was a slight decrease in the attendance from 74 to 62. The number presented for the several public examinations was larger than in the preceding years, and the number passed was also satisfactory. Of the 24 pupils that appeared for the Middle School examination 6 came up in English and in the Special Upper Primary examination 21 out of 40 came up in that language. Of these, 3 and 8, respectively, passed. Normal certificates of the Primary grade, Higher, were granted to 10 pupils, while 9 more pupils secured certificates of the Primary, Lower grade. Attempts have been made to form a school museum. The most noteworthy feature in the institution is that English is being regularly taught, and, with a view to make the change more thorough-going in its effects, I understand that it is in contemplation to reduce the school from a Secondary into a Primary grade Normal school so that it may eventually be developed into a Secondary Normal school with English as the medium of instruction. This is one of the most important Female Normal schools in this Presidency. Teachers trained in this school—Native Christians—are to be found all over the Presidency. Last year alone 17 teachers trained from this institution secured employment as schoolmistresses.

Sarah Tucker Female Training institution, Palamcottah.

156. This institution is steadily advancing both in numbers and efficiency. The attendance on the 31st March 1888 was 50 against 46. The results of the public examinations compare favorably with those of the preceding year and the number presented was also larger. Normal certificates of the Primary grade, Higher, were awarded to 5 pupils, while 7 more secured certificates of the Primary grade, Lower. Four trained pupils secured employment against two in the previous year.

St. John's Female Normal school, Nazareth.

157. This school has been recognized as a Training institution of the Primary grade. The attendance on the 31st March was 14. Five pupils went up for the School Management examination, but none passed. For the Middle School examination 4 appeared and all succeeded in passing. In the Special Upper Primary examination 3 out of 9 sent up passed.

S.P.G. Female Normal school, Tuticorin.

158. The condition of the school is very unsatisfactory, due probably to the constant change in the teaching staff, which appears to have told prejudicially on the progress of the work. If the school does not improve in the current year recognition will be withdrawn and aid discontinued. The attendance fell considerably from 23 to 6 and the results of the Middle and Special Upper Primary examinations were far from encouraging. Nine ex-students however seem to have secured employment as teachers.

S.P.G. Female Normal school, Trichinopoly.

159. This school, not having conformed to some of the important conditions of the Grant-in-aid Code, has not been recognized this year as a Normal school, and it is not, therefore, shown in the returns.

Coimbatore Roman Catholic Female Normal school.

160. The strength of the school rose from 12 to 13. All the 8 pupils sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination passed. The school appears to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

C.M.S. Training institution, Masulipatam.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

(*b*) SCHOOLS OF ARTS.

161. The working of the School of Arts has been generally satisfactory during the past official year, although its scope is still too limited and although it has not as yet succeeded in attracting any considerable number of the sons of the chief industrial classes of the country. Last year I had to comment unfavourably on the financial condition of the institution; but this year much improvement is noticeable in this direction. The following extracts from my review of the school will give a general idea of the work turned out by this important institution during the last official year under the intelligent management of Mr. Havell, the Superintendent:—

School of Arts, Madras.

An appreciable increase is noticeable in the strength of the school, the number on the rolls having risen from 265 to 299, or by 13 per cent. nearly. Since 1884, when Mr. Havell took charge of this institution, the strength has more than doubled itself. This result is all the more satisfactory, seeing that the increase in attendance has been gradual, every year almost showing an advance in attendance over that of the year previous. The increase on the figures of 1886-87 is shared by all the classes, except that for free-hand, model and geometrical drawing for the Middle School examination. The very large increase—from 9 to 36—in the number of candidates preparing for the first stage of the Preliminary Higher examination in drawing, painting and design is specially worthy of note, as is also the increase in the number preparing for the second stage. Four students are studying for the first time for the advanced stage Higher examination in drawing, painting and design, and the number of pupils in the second division, or the fine arts side, rose from 4 to 5. These facts not only point to the wider scope of the work undertaken in this important institution, but what is of greater importance it indicates the advanced nature of the technical course of study that is being taken up by the pupils. The average attendance also shows a marked improvement, for it increased from 129 in 1886-87 to 177 in 1887-88, or by 37 per cent., though the increase in the total strength was only 13 per cent. The average attendance would have been even more satisfactory had it not been for the irregular attendance of girls. Out of the 36 girls on the rolls, only 18 on an average were present. Twelve of these girls belong to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum.

The special classes were also well attended, especially those for engraving and architectural drawing. The evening class for instruction in drawing, though well attended at the commencement, almost collapsed after a few months, and the attendance dwindled to four. This is, no doubt, somewhat discouraging, but as a knowledge of drawing becomes more generally in request by employers of labor, there can be no question that these classes will be better attended.

The table in the margin gives information as regards the races or castes to which the pupils belong. In future this information should always be embodied in the report. The most perceptible increase is under Brahmins and non-Brahmin Hindus. Native Christians and Muhammadans are very poorly represented. The increasing number of Brahmin students, though still small, is specially worthy of note. It is creditable to the intelligence and prescience of this class. The number will, it is hoped, rapidly improve. All the girls come under "Europeans and Eurasians." There is not a single Native Christian girl, although the social restrictions that prevent girls of other native communities from taking advantage of the instruction imparted in this institution do not apply to Native Christians. It is to be hoped that the subject will engage the attention of the leading members of this community, and that they will do what in them lies to bring about a change in a matter of no small importance to the welfare of the Christians of Southern India.

—	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians.	33	34	34	36
Native Christians... ...	18	...	15	...
Muhammadans	11	...	8	...
Brahmins	4	...	11	...
Non-Brahmin Hindus ...	163	...	192	...
Others	2	...	3	...
Total ...	231	34	263	36

The number of children of artisans studying in the school is still small, amounting to 37 only. The children of traders number 41. Nearly 30 per cent. of the pupils were sons of officials. The slow advance made by the artisan community in general education to some extent accounts for the want of appreciation on their part of sound and systematic technical training here given, but it is also due to the fact that only one or two important native industries are at present taught in the school. Nor has time enough elapsed to enable the artisans concerned in the arts now taught to judge whether instruction in the school leads to enhanced profits and larger business in after-life. The scope of the school should be enlarged by adding other native industries, especially those connected with the manufacture of cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, and every effort should be made to induce the leading men of the great industrial castes to send their sons for training in the school. Such a policy, if persevered in, will, assuming that the school is worked on truly scientific lines, gradually revolutionise the industrial arts of South India, and may be expected to add greatly to the wealth and resources of the people.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Fifty-five per cent. of the pupils belonged to the poorer classes and about 43 per cent. to the middle classes. The richer classes were represented only by four male and four female pupils. The presence of so many pupils of the middle classes shows that the branches of knowledge taught in the school are now recognized to be helps to remunerative employment. The number of sons of officials also points in the same direction.

Out of the 229 native students, as many as 151 were ignorant of English. Less than 14 had passed examinations qualifying them for admission to the public service. The low general educational qualifications of the majority of students must no doubt tell unfavorably on their progress in technical studies.

The results of the public examinations were on the whole very satisfactory. Out of 55 candidates that appeared for the Middle School examination in drawing, 32 passed, seven being placed in the first class. The two candidates that appeared for silversmiths' work both passed in the first class. The examiner in silversmiths' work for the Middle School examination, (Mr. Emery of Messrs. Orr and Sons) states that as workmen the candidates will be worth about 10 or 12 annas a day each. The candidates were reported to be slow workers, but they seem to have had a fair knowledge of their work. It must, however, be borne in mind that these pupils were being taught drawing, &c., as well; still there is no doubt that the pressure of a factory system is almost essential to secure rapid workmanship, a valuable, but far from the most valuable quality in an artisan. Two pupils appeared for modelling and one passed.

The results in the Higher examination in drawing, painting and design were creditable to the school. Eight completed their certificates for the first stage Preliminary, and five for the second stage. Out of the two that appeared for the advanced stage in mural decoration, one passed in the second class. The results of the examination in geometry and measurement drawing and in perspective were far from satisfactory.

The progress made in the industrial department was satisfactory. The lacquer work department in particular, which was opened only in last September, is progressing satisfactorily. Both the Mayo prize and the medal awarded by the Bombay Government for the best specimen of lacquer work was won by one of the apprentices, which is very creditable to the school. The nature of the workmanship, judging from the terms of the competition, was of a superior order.

The largest number of scholars and probationary apprentices is employed in pottery decoration. But as the lacquer work industry has been given a good start, a large number of those now engaged in pottery work will be absorbed in the latter industry, which is likely to afford greater facilities for employment to the students. It is to be regretted that only one pupil was learning wood-engraving, and that the numbers under metal work and would-carving were so small.

Twenty-four apprentices were admitted during the year against 11 in 1886-87. Three apprentices obtained employment as drawing masters, and one scholar secured work at Messrs. Orr and Sons.

Some very important works were carried out during the year, especially in connection with the Glasgow exhibition. Owing to a new tile press having been added to the establishment, the manufacturing department was kept fully at work. The Director is glad to learn that the pottery experiments which were tried proved successful.

The total expenditure on the institution for the last official year amounted to Rs. 36,484-14-8, but as this sum includes Rs. 1,269-9-7 expended on additions and repairs to the school building by the D.P.W., the charges for the year strictly amounted to Rs. 35,215-5-1 against Rs. 36,282 in the year 1886-87. The accompanying statement gives the particulars of the charges:—

—	Charges.					
	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent	7,035	0	0	5,357	9	7
Permanent establishment	7,008	0	0	7,291	15	1
Temporary do.	9,045	0	0	9,651	3	8
Contingencies, &c.	13,194	0	0	12,914	8	9
Total ...	36,282	0	0	35,215	5	1

The charges shown under salaries of the sergeants, peons and other servants should be transferred hereafter to the permanent establishment. There was a very large increase in the income from school fees, the amount collected being Rs. 1,121-8-0 against Rs. 500 in the previous year. The receipts on sales of the school manufactures also increased from Rs. 8,862 to 9,334-12-0. The perceptible increase under these two items is highly satisfactory. The grants from Government amounted altogether to Rs. 21,982-14-1 including those marked as special charges in the report. There was also a surplus of Rs. 1,853-1-3 in outstanding and in

the value of stock and stock materials, which make the total receipts amount to Rs. 34,307-3-4. As the charges amounted to Rs. 35,215-5-1, the school worked at a trifling loss of Rs. 918-1-9 only. The loss last year was Rs. 4,193 including stock and outstandings. This result is no doubt satisfactory compared with the financial position of the school in 1886-87.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

In conclusion, the Director is glad to note the generally improved administration of the school and the good progress it is making in the standard and thoroughness of the art instruction which it affords.

(c) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

162. As under G.O., No. 1213, dated 23rd November 1886, the Ráyapuram Auxiliary Medical School was abolished, the number of medical schools fell from 4 to 3. The number of pupils attending these schools also declined from 204 to 197. Particulars relating to the classes of the population the pupils belonged to are given in the margin. The number of Muhammadans and Brahmans remained almost stationary; Vaisyas increased from 1 to 3. Thirty-one per cent. of the pupils studying in these schools belong to the poorer classes. A very large majority are sons of officials.

Number and strength of Medical Schools.

Europeans and Eurasians	35	Vaisyas	3
Native Christians ...	46	Sudras	72
Muhammadans ...	14	Others	12
Brahmans	15		

163. The strength of the school department attached to the Madras Medical College increased from 63 to 148. This is due to a junior department having been opened in the college after the abolition of the Ráyapuram Auxiliary school. In the second department for the Civil Apothecary's grade there were 31 students against 64 in the previous year: of these 17 were female students. This decrease is no doubt due to the operation of G.O., No. 1966, dated 25th August 1884, and now that the Civil Apothecary grade examination is closed to private male students as well and is confined only to female medical candidates and students from Burmah and Hyderabad (*vide* G.O., No. 295, dated 14th May 1888), there is likely to be a still further fall in the strength of the second department. This is not to be regretted, provided the decrease in numbers is made good by an appreciable increase in the L.M.S. section, as the order above referred to was specially passed with a view to encouraging private male students to qualify for the L.M.S. degree of the local university. The primary and final examinations were conducted by a board consisting of the same members that served on it last year. Six candidates appeared for the primary examination; of these two (one a female, another a male student) were re-examined this time in the subjects in which they failed last year, and both of them passed. The remaining four were female students. All of them passed, 3 in the first class and 1 in the second. Thirty students were examined for the final examination of the second department, including 3 who failed last year. Of these 27 passed, 1 being placed in the first class. Two female students who appeared for this examination passed in the second class.

Madras Medical School.

The junior department, which was opened in consequence of the abolition of Ráyapuram Auxiliary School, was 119 strong at the commencement of the last session. The teaching of this department was directly in the hands of the Assistant Professors and the two Native Assistants who were transferred to the college. The clinical instruction to the pupils, however, was continued at the Ráyapuram hospitals under the supervision of the District Surgeon.

The first and second year students of the junior department were reported to be very backward in their studies. But out of the 24 students in their third year that were examined for certificates by the board, 21 were successful. Two out of the 3 unsuccessful candidates failed only in Operative Surgery: these were recommended for re-examination. The students who were examined for certificates had almost their whole course of training in the Auxiliary School, Ráyapuram.

164. It is encouraging to note that the strength of this school increased from 7 to 18. It is noteworthy that in this institution there were pupils belonging to six different classes of the population; among them there were 3 Muhammadans and 3 Brahmans.

Nellore Board Medical School.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

165. A slight decrease is noticeable in the strength of this school. There were 31 pupils on the rolls last March against 35 in the previous year. All the pupils belonged to the poorer classes. There were 4 Brahmans; all the rest were Sudras, Native Christians, and Eurasians.

H.R.H. Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore.

(*d*) SCHOOLS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

166. The school department attached to the College of Engineering did not produce satisfactory results during the year 1887-88. The average number on the rolls in it was 57 against 87 in the previous year, and the number on the rolls on the 31st March was only 41. The Sub-Overseer's class, the formation of which is contemplated in the scheme of reorganization, was not opened owing to want of accommodation, but from the numerous applications received by the Acting Principal, there is ground for thinking that the formation of this class, after the new buildings are completed, will be popular and useful. The subjoined extracts from my review of the school department point to the unsatisfactory nature of the results produced chiefly by the Draftsmen's and Surveyor's classes :—

School of Engineering, Madras.

> The results of the final examination of the Draftsmen's classes were most disastrous, only one out of 17 that were examined secured a certificate. This outcome of the year's work is very discreditable to the teachers concerned. This is the first time the working of this class and that for Surveyors have been tested by the Board although, in 1887, the examination was entrusted to two gentlemen not connected with the College, Messrs. Brassington and Stephens. From the report of the Board of Examiners it would appear that most unsatisfactory results were produced in estimating, and that there were as many as ten failures in architectural and topographical drawing. The teaching in drawing has evidently been of a most routine character, and hence the students' ignorance of general principles. The Board well remarks that "the officers of the Public Works Department will expect to obtain from the college men of intelligence properly grounded in drawing and estimating and not mere copyists." The state of things above noted shows how very necessary it was to put an end to the old system prevailing until 1887 of conducting this examination by members of the college staff, for it cannot be for a moment contended that these unfavorable results indicate a sudden deterioration in the character of the teaching and in the attainments of the students. The knowledge that the examination was to be held by an independent Board probably induced more careful preparation on the part of the students than in former years. The miserable results produced point therefore to the need of a radical change in the mode of instruction imparted to the Draftsmen's classes. The Acting Principal is requested to state definitely what arrangements he has made for improving the instruction in the various subjects.
>
> Eight students of the senior division of the Surveyors' class were examined, of whom two passed and secured their class certificates. These results compare very unfavorably with those of the previous year, when out of 18 pupils that were examined as many as 15 succeeded in obtaining certificates. The chief failures in this class were in theodolite surveying and in levelling.
>
> Only two out of the six military students that were on the rolls completed their course. Two left the college without finishing their course. At the close of the year there were only four on the rolls.

In G.O., dated 21st May 1888, No. 307, the Government ordered the discontinuance of the photography class, as the results of maintaining the class were not worth the expenditure incurred. Government have, however, promised to consider the question of re-opening it on an extended basis after the arrival of the expected additional professors.

(*e*) SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.

167. The students of the school department of the College of Agriculture go through the junior course, which is intended to qualify candidates for passing the examinations for the group certificate in Agriculture and allied subjects under the Technical Education Notification. There were 32 students in the college who went through the junior course last session. As extracts from my review of the report of the college for 1887-88 in para. 92 give full particulars of the working of the college, I shall not dwell here on the results of the school department separately.

School of Agriculture, Saidapet.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

(*f*) COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

168. I am glad to state that the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras, is steadily improving both in strength and efficiency. The standard of the school was raised during the year under report by the opening of a fifth class and the addition of drawing classes in connection with the night classes. The attendance on the 31st March 1888 was 225 including the evening and night classes against 112 on the last day of 1886-87. The children of traders predominated, while those of artizans do not avail themselves of the school to the extent desired. The results of the examinations, both public and private, were on the whole satisfactory. Of the 9 candidates who were examined in the Higher examination in Commerce, 4 passed. These candidates were examined in advanced Commercial Correspondence and Phonography. Besides these 8 other candidates—a graduate, an F.A. and 6 matriculates—appeared for the above examination in Correspondence, Book-keeping and Phonography. For the Middle School examination 67 against 55 in the preceding year were examined, and 38 against 15 came out successful. Twenty-one students of the night class underwent examination in the Accountants' examination held in Pachaiyappa's College and 15 passed. A few candidates went up also for the Book-keeping test of the Special Tests U.C.S. examination. On the whole the school is doing good work. The teachers are technically qualified to teach the subjects that form the curriculum of instruction. The results turned out are highly creditable to the head master, M.R.Ry. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., and to the assistant teachers.

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras.

169. About the middle of January 1887 a national commercial class was opened in Trichinopoly. It is this class that has now developed into a school. The attendance on the 31st March 1888 was 89, and the school was visited by the Inspector in August 1887. The Inspector's report is, on the whole, encouraging, considering that the school has only been in existence for a very short time. The school is recognized for the Middle School examination. The above particulars evidence that a beginning, small though it be, has been made in imparting knowledge of subjects that will directly help a young man to secure employment in mercantile offices, and I believe that there is a growing feeling among the merchants and bankers of Madras in favour of candidates possessing such special knowledge. But I regret to record that, with the exception of the trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities, no leading managers have as yet seen their way to promote the movement. They continue to educate hundreds of youths for the Matriculation examination, an examination which no one would be hardy enough to say was a satisfactory final test for secondary education, and ignore the demands of the commercial world. I look for no general change for the better until the Government introduce the High school scheme.

Commercial and science class, Trichinopoly.

(*g*) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

170. In order to ascertain exactly the condition and prospects of Industrial schools in this Presidency, I called for full and detailed information this time as regards the working of each school, and I have embodied briefly some of the information thus obtained in the subjoined table :—

Number and strength of Industrial schools.

1887-88.

Board.	Name of Institution.	1886-87. Number on roll on 31st March.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Printing.	Rattan work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Book-binding.	Carpet-making and Weaving.	Lace-making.	Mohammedan embroidery.	Drawing.	Agriculture.	Number of candidates who passed the Higher Examinations in Science and Art.	Number of candidates who passed the Middle School Examination in Science, Art, Industries or Commerce.	The approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Number of trained pupils from the school who obtained employment as teachers during the year.
Aided.	Negapatam Municipal Industrial school	48	66	32	8	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 825	4
	do.	...	21	15	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	do.	...	36	3	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore A.B.M. Industrial school	...	15	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	...
	Madras do.	...	43	10	...	...	5	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,817	4
	Madras Anjumani Mufeedi Ali Islám	...	114	48	...	...	...	...	8	7	40	...	31	...	...	...	1	4,966	...
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	...	13	7	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	...
	Wallajabad F.C.M. Industrial school	...	34	27	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
	Tanjore Erukkattanjeri do.	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,215	...
	Dindigul Industrial school	...	61	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
	Do. Muhammadan Industrial school	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura do.	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,598	...
	Mettupatti Industrial school	...	64	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	...	...	18	1,505	...
	Do. Lace school	...	34	34	19	...	...	12	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	13	290	...
	Nazareth Art Industrial school	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
	Tinnevelly S.P.G. Girls' Lace school	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Trichinopoly do.	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	7,939	...
	Karúr Wesleyan Mission Children's Home	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...
	(industrial branch)	...	5	13	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Industrial school	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...
Unaided.	Vizagapatam Industrial school	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puttúr Industrial school	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntúr Industrial Printing school	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Book-binding school	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	602	248	49	16	65	50	19	7	88	39	43	144	23	...	32	35,185	8
	Other schools in which Industrial subjects are taught.																		
Govt.	Saidápet Teachers' college	...	180	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam college	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	114	...
	Rajahmundry do.	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
		...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Board.	Námakal Board High school	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranipet Board school	...	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	296	281	49	16	65	50	19	7	98	39	43	129	23	...	32	334	8
	Grand Total	...	936	529	98	32	130	100	38	14	186	78	86	273	46	...	64	35,519	16

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

The number of Industrial schools has increased from 16 to 18. Five Industrial schools were closed during the last official year, but in their place 7 new institutions have been started. The attendance seems to have fallen from 692 to 640, but if the number of pupils attending the industrial classes attached to some of the colleges and schools is taken into consideration, the number of industrial pupils amounts to 936, which shows an increase of 31 per cent. over that of 1886-87. This result I consider encouraging as indicating a growing appreciation on the part of the people at least of industrial, if not strictly of technical, education in this Presidency.

171. The statement in the margin gives particulars of the classes of the population to which the pupils in *bonâ fide* Industrial schools belonged. The largest number of pupils is under Native Christians. This is not surprising, when it is remembered, that out of the 18 schools 10 are maintained by mission bodies and are chiefly intended for the poorer classes of Native Christians. The number of Muhammadan pupils (142) is also encouraging; but this number, unlike that relating to Native Christians, is confined only to a few schools. The Anjumani Mufeedi Ali Islám alone contains as many as 114 pupils. It is noteworthy that not a single Brahman pupil is to be found in a regular Industrial school. This shows the present attitude of the Brahman community in this Presidency towards industrial pursuits; but I think that the time is not far distant when even the Brahmans will lay aside their hereditary dislike to manual occupations and take kindly to industrial pursuits. That already their distaste and dislike for industrial work is wearing away is shown by the fact that there are 158 Brahman pupils learning Carpentry in the industrial classes that are attached to some of the general educational institutions. In my review of the School of Arts' report for 1887-88 I have noticed, as an encouraging feature, the increase in the number of Brahman pupils attending that institution. There were only 150 non-Brahman Hindu pupils in Industrial schools. This is discouraging, especially when the very large non-Brahman Hindu population of this Presidency is taken into consideration. The slow progress made by this portion of the community in general education will also partly account for the want of appreciation on their part of the advantages of industrial and technical education; but there is also another cause. As I remarked in my last report, the industrial education now imparted is not as yet properly adapted to the peculiar needs of the artizan classes that are chiefly to be found among the non-Brahman Hindu population. This is an important point to be taken into consideration when accounting for the paucity of Hindu pupils belonging to *bonâ fide* industrial or artizan classes in institutions meant for their special benefit. Out of 640 pupils only 86 belonged to the artizan classes. It is also noteworthy that the majority of the pupils (633 out of 640) belonged to the poorer classes. There were only 7 pupils that belonged to the middle classes. This, though in one respect encouraging, as showing the benefits which the poorer classes of the population derive by the practical turn that is being given to education in this Presidency, still is discouraging from another point of view. It shows how little has as yet been done, so far as this Department is concerned, to turn the middle classes of the population from mere literary and scholastic towards practical and work-a-day pursuits.

Classes of the population to which the industrial pupils belong.

Europeans and Eurasians	58
Native Christians	263
Muhammadans	142
Vaisyas and Sudras	150
Others, including Parayas	27
Total	640

172. Carpentry seems to be the most popular industry. Nearly 40 per cent. of the pupils took up this branch. This craft is unquestionably the best for school purposes, and affords better means in the elementary stage for developing manual dexterity and accuracy of eye than any other, if the initiatory system pursued is the correct one. Next comes Rattan work, which is taught in 7 schools. Blacksmith's work is taken up in 6 schools by 49 pupils. There is only one institution where Carpet weaving is taught, and that is the Anjumani Mufeedi Ali Islám. Weaving is taken up in 2 schools by 48 pupils. The arts connected with the manufacture of textile fabrics afford, I think, on the whole the best prospect for industrial students. I should like to see Drawing, though strictly not an industrial subject, taught in all

Distribution of pupils according to the industries taken.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Industrial institutions. As it is, there is only one school where it forms a part of the curriculum of study. Very few teachers however are as yet available, and the salaries demanded are still very high. Printing also is not as popular as it ought to be. Only 16 pupils are taught this important industry, and they are in a single school.

Particulars regarding the teachers in Industrial schools.

173. There are altogether 78 teachers in the 18 Industrial schools; of these, 11 are Europeans and Eurasians, 39 Hindus, 21 Native Christians, and 7 Muhammadans. Particulars as regards their qualifications are given in the margin. The very large number of uncertificated teachers is discouraging. As far as possible I insist on teachers in aided schools qualifying for either the Higher examination in Science and Arts or the Middle School examination in technical subjects. At present there are only 2 teachers that have passed the former examination and 12 the latter. Until a technically qualified staff of teachers is employed in Industrial schools much progress cannot be expected. We can, of course, expect only a gradual improvement in this direction. The progress that has already been made has been perhaps as satisfactory as could in the circumstance have been expected.

Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been technically educated there	5
Teachers who have passed the Higher examination in science or arts ...	2
Teachers who have passed the Middle School examination in technical subjects ...	12
Teachers holding no certificates whatever ...	59
	78

The approximate value of the work turned out in the Industrial branches.

174. A sum of Rs. 35,519 was realized during the year from the work turned out in the Industrial schools. This is a pretty large sum and shows that even from an economic point of view these institutions are likely to prove a success. The work turned out in the following schools fetched considerable sums of money:—Madras Industrial school; Anjumani Mufeedi Ali Islám; S.P.G. Industrial school, Ramnad; and Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr.

Municipal Industrial school, Negapatam.

175. This institution, which is now known as the Victoria Municipal Industrial School, a name given in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887, is now in a fairly satisfactory condition. The attendance has increased from 48 to 66. Three different trades are taught in the school:—Carpentry, Blacksmith's work, and Rattan work. Mr. Munro, who inspected the school in January, has submitted a very encouraging report, from which I only extract the following:—

"Specimens of carpentry work, such as boxes and of blacksmith's work, such as clout nails, staples, &c., were shown me. They struck me as being fairly good. I also directed the boys engaged in blacksmith's work to make staples and nails in my presence with satisfactory results. The operations of sawing, planing, mortising were also gone through by the carpentry boys who showed some promise."

Negapatam is a town of considerable commercial and industrial importance, and I have reason to think that this institution will supply a real want in the educational system of the place. I have impressed upon the Managers the necessity of the instructors qualifying by examination for certificates as teachers in their respective trades. I also insist upon adequate provision being made for scholastic instruction in all Industrial schools; for the chief object of such institutions is not something commercial but educational. The sum of Rs. 825 was realized from work turned out in the school, which is satisfactory.

Municipal Industrial school, Madura.

176. This is a newly started Industrial school. It contains 21 pupils, who are trained in Carpentry and Rattan work. There are 4 instructors, 1 Eurasian, and 3 Hindus, but none of them are certificated.

Municipal Industrial school, Tinnevelly.

177. This school bids fair to develop into a very important institution. It contains, however, only 15 pupils at present, who are taught three different industries. Certain proposals for extending the scope of this institution are now under the consideration of the District Board and Municipalities of Tinnevelly. The interest evinced in the working of the school by these public bodies is one of the most encouraging features in connection with this institution.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

American Baptist Mission Industrial school, Nellore.

178. This institution also appears for the first time in the list of Industrial schools. At present, the attendance is poor, amounting to only 15. Carpentry is the only industry taught. There is a Native Christian in charge of the school, who has been technically trained in America.

Industrial school, Madras.

179. I am glad to observe that the Madras Industrial School Committee have spared no pains to place this institution on a more efficient and workable basis. The concessions recently allowed by the Government to the school in the matter of Results grants and in the shape of a monthly grant of Rs. 200 will, I am sure, give a fresh impetus to it. I have been able to arrange for the examination by professional men of the pupils in almost all the industrial branches taught in the school, and my remarks on the results of some of these examinations, and also on other important points connected with the working of the school, are extracted below from my review of the Inspector's report:—

"The industrial staff consists of seven instructors, one in each of the industries taught in the school. There is also a general superintendent and a schoolmistress with an assistant master. The number of workmen employed, which amounts to 27, is still unduly large, especially as the number of pupils is limited to 45; but possibly the financial necessities of the institution render it difficult to dispense with the labor of so many workmen.

"The results of Mr. Havell's examination show that the boys have made marked progress in blacksmith's work, a very suitable occupation for Eurasians, and one that possesses good openings. The fact of all the three boys presented for that branch passing, and two with merit, speaks well for the manner in which the instruction was imparted. The results of the examination in carpentry were, however, not so satisfactory. A want of method and the inability to make a proper use of the various tools are the two defects noticed by Mr. Havell in connection with this branch of industry. The want of method in the work noticed by Mr. Havell shows how very necessary a proper system of scholastic instruction is for the pupils. It is hardly necessary for the Director to remark that an efficient literary training given to workmen, no matter however elementary it is, tells very favorably on their industrial labor, inasmuch as it, among other things, creates in them a taste for method and order. The Director therefore notes with great pleasure that there has been satisfactory progress in the scholastic instruction imparted in the school. Out of the 29 candidates that were presented for the various standards, 18 passed—12 for merit and 6 for ordinary grants. This result is very creditable to the headmistress.

"The fact of there not having been a single case of expulsion during the year under report speaks well for the discipline that now prevails in the school. At the same time the Director is sorry to note that the whereabouts of 10 out of the 20 that had left the institution is unknown, which really means that the labor and money spent in educating and training these lads have in great measure been thrown away. Five out of these ten absconded, although two of them had actually been in the institution for five years. The other five were withdrawn by their parents without, it is presumed, the consent of the Managing Committee. One of the boys, who was thus withdrawn, had been in the institution for as many as six years. Ten boys that had left the institution succeeded in securing employment which is satisfactory.

"From the financial statement for the official year ending 31st March 1888, furnished by the Honorary Secretary, it would appear that the total receipts amounted to Rs. 15,955-5-3 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,936-4-4, leaving a small balance in favor of the institution."

Anjumani Mufeedi Ali Islám, Madras.

180. A considerable fall is noticeable in the strength of this institution. The attendance was 114 on the 31st March last against 168 on the corresponding date in the previous year. There are 43 pupils engaged in Carpentry, 40 in Carpet-making, and 31 in Embroidery work. In February last, I recommended to Government that certain special concessions should be allowed to it. The Government have sanctioned all the concessions that I recommended since the close of the official year, and I have reason to think that the working of the institution will be more successful in future. A sum, amounting to nearly Rs. 5,000, was realized from work turned out. Four young men trained here secured employment as artizans. The existence of this useful institution reflects credit on the growing energy of the Muhammadan community.

St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.

181. This is a Roman Catholic institution meant chiefly for poor Eurasians. There are 13 in the industrial branch, of whom 7 are learning Carpentry, 5 Boot and Shoe making, and 1 Tailoring. A pretty good sum of money (Rs. 876) was realized from work turned out by the pupils.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

182. The increase in attendance—from 28 to 34—is satisfactory. Twenty-seven pupils are learning Carpentry and 7 Rattan work. Mr. Havell, the Superintendent of the School of Arts, was deputed last year to examine in Carpentry the students of the first and second standard classes for results grants. The pupils did not apparently do well—only 3 having succeeded in the examination, viz., one in the first standard and two in the second, out of 10 and 5 presented, respectively, for those standards. Nevertheless the institution appears to be doing good work as testified to by Mr. Havell.

F.C.M. Industrial school, Wálajabád.

183. A further fall in the attendance is noticeable in this institution. There are only 7 pupils now in the school. Six are learning Carpentry and one Blacksmith's work. A sum of Rs. 3,215 was realized from work turned out in the school.

Industrial school, Erukkantanjeri, Tanjore.

184. The attendance fell from 93 to 61. The school is not progressing so well as could be desired. The results produced at inspection in literary standards were poor. The school is now provided with a new building. Technically qualified instructors should be employed.

Industrial school, Dindigul.

185. This school, which is confined to Native Christians, has declined in strength. This is the only institution in which printing as an industry is taught. I am glad to say that the instructors in printing are to appear next December for the Middle School examination in the above branch. The school is under European supervision. A very large sum—Rs. 3,598—was realized from work turned out in the school.

S.P.G. Industrial school, Ramnad.

186. This institution promises to become very efficient. Six different industries are taught. It is one of the three institutions that sent up pupils for the Middle School examination in the industrial branches. Eighteen of the pupils that appeared passed. Out of the 4 Hindu teachers, one has passed the Higher Examination in Science and Art under the Technical Educational Notification, and 2 the Middle School examination in the technical branches. Much credit is due to Mr. Margöschis, to whose indefatigable energy solely must be attributed the marked success which this institution has already secured.

Art Industrial school, Nazareth.

187. The number of pupils has increased from 27 to 28 in the S.P.G. Girls' lace school, Tinnevelly. In the Trichinopoly school the attendance has increased from 5 to 11. Four pupils trained in the latter institution obtained employment in the lace-making industry.

S.P.G. Girls' lace schools, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly.

188. This institution seems to be in a fairly flourishing condition. It contains 69 pupils, who are taught the following industries:—Carpentry, Rattan work, Blacksmith's work and Weaving. Twenty-three pupils also received instruction in Practical Agriculture. It is very satisfactory to note that a sum of Rs. 7,939 was realized from the work turned out.

Wesleyan Mission Children's home (Industrial Branch), Karúr.

189. An improvement in attendance is noticed in this institution. The pupils are taught only Carpentry. A sum of Rs. 1,400 was realized from the sale-proceeds of articles turned out.

C.M.S. Industrial school, Masulipatam.

190. These are two newly-started industrial schools. The former contains 7 and the latter 6 pupils, all of whom learn Carpentry. Both the schools are unaided.

Industrial schools, Vizagapatam and Puttur.

191. The inspection of these technical schools still rests with the Inspectors, and in the case of the departments for girls, with the Inspectress. This is right and proper as regards the general instruction imparted in such schools, but I am convinced that the technical work demands the inspection and advice of a technical inspector. This work I hope to get done, without the services of a special officer, for some years to come, by the help of the staff of the School of Arts and that of the College of Engineering.

Inspection.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

192. Carpentry classes are attached to the following institutions:—the Teachers' College, Saidápet; Government College, Rajahmundry; Board High school, Námakal, and Board school, Ranipet; and 270 pupils in all are studying in these classes. There are also Drawing classes in connection with the Teachers' College and the Kumbakónam College; the former containing 124 pupils and the latter 5. The Carpentry class attached to the Teachers' College has not been at work for a sufficient length of time to enable me to form an accurate idea of the progress made by the pupils, but the class in connection with the Rajahmundry College has succeeded far beyond my expectations. The boys, mostly Brahmins, take delight in their work, and from the list of articles turned out that was submitted to me by the Principal, I find that real progress had been made by the pupils. The Carpentry class attached to the Board High school, Námakal, contains a very fair number of pupils and promises to produce good results. I deeply regret that my hopes that the leading aided institutions would do something to promote the policy of Government in respect to industrial education have not as yet been realized, but I do not despair that the opinion of Managers in this Presidency, as in England, will gradually incline in this direction and that much may yet be done by their means.

Industrial classes attached to Government colleges and other institutions.

(*h*) ORDNANCE ARTIFICERS' SCHOOL.

193. I am glad to observe that this school is doing much useful work in imparting industrial education to the East Indian community. It seems therefore that the Government are fully justified in continuing the contribution from Provincial funds.

Ordnance Artificers' School, Madras.

The following is the report of the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, on the working of this institution during 1887-88:—

There were 84 students on the rolls of the school on the 31st March 1888, which compared with the last report shows an increase of 10 students in the strength. This is due to 5 lads being entertained as pupils in the pupil establishment of the company, while 10 Ordnance artificers joined from the Madras Arsenal, giving in all a total of 15 admissions. The withdrawals have been 5, viz., 2 had purchased their discharge, 1 died, 1 discharged from physical unfitness, while the other was also discharged as being incapable of learning a trade.

The teaching staff has undergone some little change owing to the unavoidable resignation of Lieutenant G. Blazey (whose duties as an overseer in the factory demanded all his time) and the posting of Ordnance Artificer M. McDonald to the Arsenal at Rangoon. Foreman G. Kent was promoted to the next higher class vacated by the former, while Ordnance Artificer J. Evans was appointed to the class of the latter. Foreman H. Cotterill was appointed to the class vacated (on promotion) by Foreman G. Kent.

Two men were during the year appointed to join the Commissariat Department on application for their services, both of whom had been educated in the Ordnance Artificers' School. Allusion is here made to Foreman Reynolds and Ordnance Artificer T. Gale. This transfer makes their position advantageous to themselves. No further openings were presented to the men for their benefit and whereby they would be able to prove the wholesome effect of the training received, both theoretical and practical.

The volunteer lads alluded to in the last report continue to attend the school, most of whom show a desire to improve in their studies and trades.

Under existing arrangements as to the limited time devoted to study, I am of opinion that the progress of the school is decidedly encouraging and satisfactory. The teachers have been found to be zealous in the performance of their duties, while their conduct with that of the students has been very good.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

194. In 1886-87 each of the home educational classes maintained by the National Indian Association and the Free Church Mission, Madras, was regarded as a single institution. In the present report I have treated the classes maintained by each of these agencies as constituting a single institution. The number of schools for girls at the close of 1886-87 must, therefore, be regarded as amounting to 835. At the close of the last official year it was 838, showing a slight increase of three institu-

Total number and strength of schools for girls.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

tions, but the total number of girls under instruction including girls in Boys' schools, advanced from 65,137 to 65,535. The increase is small, but considering the check, owing to financial exigencies, which female education received, it must be regarded as satisfactory in that it evidences a steady forward movement in strength, in standard, and regularity of attendance.

The Inspectress' charge comprises the districts noted in the margin, and consequently districts in which the greatest efforts have been made to extend female education. She writes:—

Nellore.	South Arcot.	Tanjore.
Madras.	Salem.	Madura.
Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Tinnevelly.
North Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	

"I have charge of 643 schools and 28,516 pupils against 663 schools and 29,257 pupils last year, showing a most unsatisfactory decrease of 20 schools and 741 pupils. Adding the number of girls in boys' schools, 10,740, and subtracting the number of boys in girls' schools, 931, there are 38,325 girls under instruction against 38,776 last year, showing a decrease of 451 girls. This decrease appears to be chiefly due to the reductions in Government grants and to the more rigid enforcement of the payment of fees in girls' schools, especially in Government schools."

The limitations in aid from Provincial funds were felt most severely in the case of Girls' schools and Mixed schools, because, whilst as regards results to the Third standard in schools in rural tracts and to the Seventh standard in Municipal towns, grants were usually paid for boys at maximum rates by local bodies, the rates for girls had to be reduced on an average to less than two-thirds of the maximum rates. I have referred, however, to this question at greater length under Finance in the last chapter.

(a) *Public High or Upper Secondary Schools for Girls.*

195. I shall briefly allude here to the results of the Matriculation examination relating to female candidates and the Higher Examination for Women before dwelling on the progress of Upper secondary schools for girls. The results of the Middle School examination relating to girls have already been given in para. 107.

Results of the Matriculation examination relating to female candidates and the Higher Examination for Women.

Fifteen female candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination last December against 14 in the previous year, of whom 7 passed. Two out of the 7 were Eurasians, 4 Europeans, and 1 Parsee. Since the founding of the University 50 female candidates have succeeded in passing that examination. Of these, 7 were Native Christians, 42 Europeans and Eurasians, and 1 Parsee. For the Higher Examination for Women, 188 candidates appeared, of whom 104 passed. Particulars relating to the communities and races the candidates belonged to are given below:—

Class of community.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Pupils.			
Brahmans	...	...	...
Hindus (other than Brahmans)	...	...	...
Europeans	4	4	100
East Indians	46	27	59
Native Christians	41	24	59
Muhammadans	42	25	60
	...	...	...
Total ...	133	80	60
Others.			
Brahmans	...	...	...
Hindus (other than Brahmans)	...	...	...
Europeans	21	12	57
East Indians	19	9	47
Native Christians	14	3	21
Muhammadans	...	...	...
Parsees	1	...	...
Total ...	55	24	44

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The majority of candidates are either Europeans and Eurasians or Native Christians. Higher secondary female education seems to be making rapid progress among these communities. The spread of female education and opening of the medical and telegraph services to women are gradually providing for educated women honorable and remunerative employment, and the result must be not only the permanent rise in the standard of knowledge among the women of the classes that seek such employments, but indirectly the improvement intellectually and morally of these classes, men and women; whilst a check is thus being created on reckless marriages, as marriage will gradually cease to be sought by women simply as a means of living. The day, I think, is rapidly approaching when the Higher Examination for Women may be discarded as a suitable examination for European and Eurasian women at least, and be limited to Native Christian, Hindu, and Muhammadan girls appearing for examination in their vernaculars. The great advance made by the Brahman community with respect to the education of males stands in striking contrast with the barrenness of results so far as the higher education of females of this community is concerned. It is, however, encouraging to find that 4 non-Brahman candidates appeared for the Higher Examination for Women, all of whom succeeded in passing it. The percentage of passes relating to each class of the community is satisfactory.

196. The number of High schools for girls remained almost stationary, for on the 31st March 1888 there were 24 schools against 25 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of the 24 schools 19 are European and Eurasian girls' schools. The following schools ceased to have High school departments during the year, and, consequently, do not appear in the list:—The Christ Church girls' school, Nellore, the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, Egmore, Madras, the Emmanuel Church girls' school, the Roman Catholic girls' school, Rayapet, and the S.P.G. girls' boarding school, Tanjore. The Presentation Convent schools, Vepery, which were hitherto treated as two separate institutions, have been amalgamated into one school. On the other hand, 5 schools appear in the accompanying list for the first time. They are the following:—The Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (female branch), the St. Mary's European girls' school, Cochin, Timpany Memorial girls' boarding school, Cocanada, the Church of England girls' school, Rajahmundry, and the Free Church Mission girls' day-school, Black Town. The last-named institution is a vernacular High school. The majority of the High schools are meant for Europeans and Eurasians.

Number and strength of High schools for girls.

The strength of the Upper secondary department at the close of the last official year was 116 against 119 in the previous year. The attendance in the Lower secondary departments remained stationary at 586. The Upper secondary classes of almost all the schools are very poorly attended, owing chiefly to the majority of girls leaving school soon after passing the Middle School examination. Those who desire to appear for the Higher Examination for Women do so after private study during the time they are employed as schoolmistresses or pupil teachers. This is much to be regretted. The best remedy will probably be the constitution of at least two institutions in Madras as High schools, *i.e.*, schools educating up to the Matriculation examination, *viz.*, the Doveton Girls' school and the Practising Branch of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, and the institution of scholarships to encourage girls to continue their studies. Ultimately, I trust, Madras, like Calcutta, may be able to boast of a women's college. I have already noted that there are now 3 women reading in arts colleges in Madras. I quote the following from Mrs. Brander's report:—

"There are now one or two private classes in Madras in which girls are prepared for the Matriculation examination. Also Tamil, Latin, and Mathematics have been taught in a few schools for girls for the last two years preparatory to opening Matriculation classes. No pupil has actually passed the Matriculation examination from these schools up to the close of 1887-88, but they will probably soon begin to do so. It seems desirable that the managers of efficient schools for girls should open Matriculation classes, where the girls can work steadily all day and remain under wholesome influence, and that private classes taught for a few hours each day by men whose real business is elsewhere should gradually disappear."

FEMALE EDUCATION.

High schools for girls.	1886-87. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Higher examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Middle School examination. Examined.	Passed.	1887-88. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Higher examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Middle School examination. Examined.	Passed.
ENGLISH.																
VIZAGAPATAM.																
Aided.																
Vizagapatam Fort Catholic girls' school	4	29	13	74	2	1	6	1	4	34	17	71	...	...	7	5
BELLARY.																
Aided.																
Bellary St. Philomana's Convent girls' school	1	6	15	48	1	1	3	2	4	10	6	44	1	1	8	6
NELLORE.																
Aided.																
Nellore Christ Church girls' school...	2	3	2	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.																
Government.																
Madras Practising Branch, Presidency Training school for mistresses	7	36	21	117	...	...	19	8	7	38	13	133	4	3	9	5
Aided.																
Black Town Presentation Convent pay school	5	21	16	12					4	22	9	15				
Do. do. special school.	2	6	...	15	7	6	17	10	4	3	2	19	2	...	14	8
Do. do. orphan school.	1	49	13	41					4	38	18	33				
Black Town Davidson Street girls' school	7	23	13	69	4	3	7	6	9	23	12	51	3	2	6	3
Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	5	10	6	23	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egmore Military Female Orphan Asylum	6	21	13	95	2	1	13	6	2	18	16	98	1	1	6	4
Madras Emmanuel Church girls' schl.	1	10	10	57	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras F.C.M. boarding girls' school.	8	30	8	40	4	2	9	8	4	35	11	42	2	...	8	4
Popham's Broadway Wesleyan Mission girls' day school	8	29	7	48	1	1	7	4	3	20	8	36	2	2	6	4
Padupet S.P.G. girls' boarding school.	5	45	25	28	1	1	3	2	6	42	12	22	5	3	5	4
Rayapuram Medical Mission girls' school	3	7	7	38	1	1	3	3	4	9	9	30	1	1	3	3
Rayapet Roman Catholic girls' school	2	20	11	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery Baptist girls' day school ...	4	10	4	48	1	1	5	4	1	11	4	38	4	1	5	3
Vepery Doveton girls' school ...	16	58	19	108	10	8	20	9	11	54	15	94	6	4	17	13
Vepery Presentation Convent day school	3	18	7	40	6	6	10	10	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	2
Do. do. special school	3	10	2	18					6	32	11	20				
TANJORE.																
Aided.																
Tanjore St. Peter's S.P.G. boarding girls' school	3	45	17	73	7	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COIMBATORE.																
Aided.																
Coimbatore Stanes' girls' day school	5	18	5	27	2	1	5	3	1	15	4	38	4	2	4	1

FEMALE EDUCATION.

High schools for girls.	1886-87. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Higher examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Middle School examination. Examined.	Passed.	1887-88. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Middle School examination. Examined.	Passed.
ENGLISH—*cont.*																
NILGIRI.																
Board.																
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch for Europeans) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28	7	36	...	...	...	...
Aided.																
Ootacamund Nazareth Convent European girls' school	5	16	11	32	4	3	6	6	8	22	5	27	4	4	3	3
MALABAR.																
Aided.																
Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent girls' school	6	18	8	81	...	...	3	3	7	21	7	69	...	...	1	1
Cochin St. Mary's European girls' school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	9	71	1	...	6	5
SOUTH CANARA.																
Aided.																
Mangalore St. Ann's Convent girls' school	7	48	22	121	5	4	11	11	7	38	26	118	4	3	9	8
GODAVARI.																
Aided.																
Cocanada Timpany Memorial and Boarding girls' day school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	3	14	2	1	3	2
Rajahmundry Church of England girls' school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	5	...	...	4	1
Total ...	119	586	275	1,338	62	48	161	108	112	545	224	1,124	49	31	130	85
VERNACULAR.																
MADRAS.																
Aided.																
Black Town F.C.M. girls' day school.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	41	43	222	3	3	5	2
Grand total of English and Vernacular girls' schools ...	119	586	275	1,338	62	48	161	108	116	586	267	1,346	52	34	135	87
Total ...	2,318								2,315							

Sixty-five per cent. of the candidates who appeared for the Higher Examination for Women from Upper secondary schools passed, the average for the Presidency being only 55. The percentage of passes for the Middle School examination was also considerably in advance of the average for the Presidency. These facts testify to the efficient nature of the instruction imparted in these schools.

Distribution of pupils according to classes of the population.

197. The 2,315 pupils that were studying in the High schools, Secondary and Primary departments included, are distributed as follows according to the classes of the population :—

Europeans and Eurasians	1,544
Native Christians	364
Brahmans	6
Vaisyas	9
Sudras	389
Others	3

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European, Eurasian, and Native Christian girls chiefly preponderate in Secondary classes. The earnestness of purpose with which Europeans and Eurasians persevere in the higher education of their daughters is highly creditable to these communities. The Native Christian community comes next, though the gap between the two is still very wide. The Sudras too are moving on, but the spirit of progress among Brahmans seems still to be too partial and one-sided. They appear to regard the bright inheritance of knowledge, though won by the toil and labor of women as well as of men, not as a common good, but as the good of the stronger sex alone. If they do not recognise their unwisdom soon, they will find it almost impossible to recover the ground in race culture and social influence which they will have lost through an unenlightened conservatism. The great majority of Hindu pupils belong to the Primary departments attached to these schools. It is noteworthy that about 44 per cent. of the pupils reading in these schools come of the poorer classes. There were 219 girls whose parents or guardians are returned as "mendicants;" 124 girls were children of traders. Most of the schools, it must be remembered, are attached to English chaplaincies or are maintained by Protestant and Roman Catholic missions, and are intended chiefly for poor European and Eurasian girls, and, hence, it is that the children of the poorer classes predominate in these institutions.

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

198. From the accompanying table, which gives particulars of the Middle schools for girls distributed according to the supporting agency, it will be seen that the number of English schools remained almost stationary. There were 31 schools at the close of the year against 36 on the corresponding date in the previous year. In the Middle departments attached to these schools there were 231 pupils against 356 in the previous year; the attendance in the Primary departments also fell from 1,728 to 1,554. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, alluding to the decrease of Secondary schools, remarks:—

Number and strength of Middle schools for girls.

"The decrease is partly due to the establishment in the town of Madras of private classes in which girls prepare for the Matriculation examination, and of one or two private schools which are not under inspection and therefore furnish no returns to this office, and partly to the refusal of salary grants to schools which seemed to be in a good financial condition on 31st March 1887. The chief cause of the decrease among result schools is due to the reduction in the rate of results grants. Managers have told me that they cannot afford to maintain secondary schools on the present rates. Some schools have been closed, at least one has been withdrawn from inspection, and others have been reduced to primary schools."

Vernacular Middle schools increased from 109 to 117, and, as a consequence, the attendance in the Middle departments rose from 985 to 1,031. This increase in the number of Vernacular schools and in the attendance in the Middle departments attached to them is encouraging. If female education is to become more popular and more widely extended, it must be imparted in the Vernacular languages of the country, and the slight decrease in the number of pupils reading in English schools is not to be regretted so long as secondary Vernacular schools for girls continue to improve in strength and efficiency. But, whilst making this remark, I must not be thought to under-estimate the incalculable benefit, and, I may say, absolute necessity, of spreading the teaching of English in girls' schools, because that language is the true gate of knowledge to the women as well as to the men of India; but it should be taught as an optional subject as we teach French and German to our daughters, and not be the medium for instruction in general knowledge.

Divisions.	Government schools.				Aided schools.				Unaided schools.				Board schools.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
English.																
First division	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	14	...	2	1	10	...	46	...	81
Second do.	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third do.	...	...	...	...	9	75	11	94	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	3	32	3	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	9	102	9	68	3	50	3	24	1	22	1	6
Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth do.	...	...	...	...	4	34	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	28	256	29	315	3	61	4	34	1	68	1	87
Vernacular.																
First division	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second do.	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third do.	...	...	...	...	30	298	29	254	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	36	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	22	398	24	398	2	32	4	32	...	...	...	...
Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	9	105	9	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth do.	...	...	...	...	...	54	14	74	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	78	870	87	898	4	70	6	36	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	106	1,126	116	1,109	7	131	10	70	1	68	1	87

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There are no English Middle schools for girls either under the management of the Department or of Local Boards. The Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund (female branch), which was returned as a Board institution last year, does not appear in the list for 1887-88, as, owing to a High school department being opened, it has been returned as a High school for girls; but Vernacular Board schools increased from 1 to 7, which is satisfactory, and Government Vernacular schools from 19 to 21. The largest number of aided English schools is to be found in the third and sixth divisions, but Vernacular schools preponderate in the third and fifth divisions. Unaided schools, both English and Vernacular, show a perceptible decline in numbers as well as in strength. As Managers do not derive any appreciable income from fees from girls' schools, they naturally find it difficult to maintain them without liberal aid from Government.

Distribution of pupils in Middle schools according to race, occupation of parents, &c.

199. There were altogether 11,112 pupils reading in the Middle schools (English and Vernacular included) against 11,253 in 1886-87. If to each year the pupils in the lower Secondary and Primary classes in High schools be added, I find that the total attendance in these classes has fallen from 13,571 to 13,427. This result is due partly to the withdrawal of schools from Government control owing partly to the reduction in the aid afforded from Provincial funds, partly to the abolition of some schools, and partly to the stricter levy of fees. Of these causes, the last alone is not to be regretted. Financial pressure, though unavoidable, when looked at from an educational point of view, is much to be deplored.

The pupils in the Middle schools are distributed as follows among the different classes of the population:—Europeans and Eurasians 1,214, Native Christians 3,383, Muhammadans 176, Brahmans 1,094, Vaisyas 627, Sudras 4,282, others (including Pariyas, &c.) 336. It is noteworthy that 70 per cent. of the pupils studying in these schools belonged to the poorer classes. The middle classes were represented by only about 30 per cent. There were only 94 pupils who belonged to the richer classes. A very large number of the pupils were children of petty officials. The artisan and trading classes were also fairly represented. The children belonging to these classes formed about 24 per cent. of the total number. Fifteen per cent. of the pupils are returned as belonging to the cooly classes. These facts show that female education is not so popular with the higher classes of Hindus and Muhammadans as it is with those whose social position is inferior.

(c) *Primary Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of Public Primary schools for girls.

200. Statistics of the number and strength of Primary schools for girls * are given in the table below. There was neither an increase nor a decrease in the total number of schools, but the aggregate attendance improved slightly in spite of that fall, evidencing that the advance in 1886-87 was a lasting advance. Aided schools rose from 405 to 535.

The average strength of each school rose from 40 to 41. This is very encouraging when the effort which has been made to compel more generally the payment of fees in girls' schools is taken into account. Variations under the different classes of institutions will be noticed under the appropriate heads.

Classes of schools.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.				
Government schools	38	2,108	28	1,400
Board schools	37	1,903	42	1,928
Under Private Management.				
Aided schools	405	16,737	535	20,929
Unaided do.	170	5,499	45	2,044
Total ...	650	26,247	650	26,301

* Primary classes in superior institutions are not included here.

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Distribution of girls in Primary schools and classes.

201. Districts are arranged in the subjoined table according to the total number of girls in Primary schools and primary classes of Secondary schools, including girls reading in Boys' as well as in private schools:—

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 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total attendance. 1886-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	30,852	3,351	4,033	7,384	11	24	7,857
Nilgiri	6,009	236	309	545	4	9	447
Tinnevelly	131,079	6,937	728	7,665	5	6	7,958
Kistna	115,184	4,690	613	5,303	4	5	5,065
Chingleput	73,313	2,582	51	2,633	4	4	2,720
Malabar	178,614	7,073	832	7,905	4	4	8,005
Godávari	135,381	5,007	279	5,286	4	4	4,617
Tanjore	165,578	3,551	1,056	4,607	2	3	4,425
Trichinopoly	94,290	1,812	761	2,573	2	3	2,461
Nellore	90,736	1,206	537	1,743	1	2	1,491
North Arcot	136,569	2,013	451	2,464	1	2	2,154
South Canara	73,091	1,419	229	1,648	2	2	1,539
Ganjam	132,021	1,382	2	1,384	1	1	1,512
Vizagapatam	184,544	2,034	317	2,351	1	1	2,381
Bellary	54,429	643	90	733	1	1	728
Anantapur	44,165	303	28	331	1	1	338
Kurnool	52,493	462	12	474	1	1	368
South Arcot	136,845	1,441	509	1,950	1	1	2,277
Salem	123,167	1,173	456	1,629	1	1	1,644
Madura	170,396	1,973	262	2,235	1	1	2,200
Coimbatore	127,625	1,404	405	1,809	1	1	1,922
Cuddapah	82,660	305	66	371	0·4	0·4	419
Total { 1887-88 } ... { 1886-87 }	2,338,541	50,997 50,540	12,026 11,988	63,023 62,528	2 2	3 3	... ...

The net result was an increase of 495 girls, compared with an increase of 6,359 girls in 1886-87. I cannot doubt that the advance last year would have topped the advance in the preceding year but for the heavy reduction in the rates of results grants which I had to carry out in view of the stringent orders of Government fixing a reduced allotment for results grants and prohibiting that allotment being exceeded. The decrease in numbers was very perceptible in districts in which the reduction in rates was comparatively heavy—Madras, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Arcot.

A comparison of the above table with the corresponding table in the last report will show that four districts—Madras, Nilgiri, Tinnevelly and Nellore—retained their position in the list. The total number of girls has fallen in eleven districts. This decrease occurs mainly in districts in which there are a good many Eurasians, and is probably due in part at least to increased stringency as regards fees and in part to the less liberal treatment of eleemosynary institutions. Nothing can show the lamentable indifference of the great mass of the people to female education than the fact that ten against eight districts had less than 2 per cent. of the girls of school-going age under instruction.

Government Primary schools for girls.

202. The twenty-eight girls' schools that were being maintained by the Department at the close of 1887-88 were distributed thus in eleven districts:—

Districts.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ganjam	6	387	6	331
Vizagapatam	2	112	2	104
Bellary	1	31	1	41
Anantapur	1	65	1	63
Nellore	3	113	3	167
South Arcot	7	479	4	179
North Arcot	1	47	2	150
Salem	11	415	6	254
Tanjore	1	120	...	...
Coimbatore	3	283	1	35
Malabar	1	28	1	40
Godávari	1	28	1	36
Total ...	38	2,108	28	1,400

There was a decrease of 10 schools due to

(i) the closing of the girls' school, Poraiyar (Tanjore),

(ii) the transfer of the practising department of the Normal school, Coimbatore, from the 'Primary' to the 'Secondary' list and to the closing of the girls' school, Satyamangalam (Coimbatore),

(iii) the abolition of 5 girls' schools in Salem,

(iv) the transfer of the girls' school, Wálajápet, from 'Secondary' to 'Primary' list, and

(v) the constitution of 3 Primary schools in South Arcot into Secondary schools.

The closing of the 7 schools above referred to was necessitated by the decline reported in their attendance and efficiency. For the same reason a few such schools have been abolished since the close of the year under review. I deeply regret the necessity I am under of refraining from pushing and helping forward the education of girls by means of elementary State schools, but such schools are necessarily expensive and their multiplication in the present state of the finances of the Department is quite out of the question.

Primary girls' schools maintained by District Boards.

203. Five District Boards maintained 33 girls' schools against 24 schools maintained by 3 District Boards in 1886-87.

Districts.	Schools.	Scholars.
Bellary	3	84
Kurnool	1	32
North Arcot	1	34
Godávari	21	797
Kistna	7	380
Total ...	33	1,327

The Local Boards are not bound to provide for the education of girls in their ranges, and it is, therefore, gratifying to find the increasing interest thus evinced by certain boards in the cause of female education. All these schools are eligible for aid from Provincial Funds fixed with reference to the results they obtain at inspection.

Primary girls' schools maintained by Municipalities.

204. From the annexed particulars of Primary schools for girls maintained by Municipalities, it will be seen that the number of such schools fell by 4 and the attendance from 1,042 to 601. But this decrease is virtually nominal, as 3 of the schools in the last

list have been removed to the list of Secondary schools. The Muhammadan girls' school at Kumbakónam was closed for want of encouragement :—

Municipalities.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Vizagapatam	1	56	1	61
Kumbakónam	6	544	3	223
Máyavaram	1	101	1	65
Srirangam	1	96	...	...
Karúr	1	56	1	67
Erode	1	66	1	53
Calicut	2	123	2	132
Total ...	13	1,042	9	601

Aided and unaided Public Primary schools for girls.

205. The following is a comparative statement of schools under private management. My remarks regarding increase in the number of aided schools for boys apply to girls' schools as well, and this accounts for the fall in the number of unaided schools :—

Districts.	1886-87.				1887-88.			
	Aided.		Unaided.		Aided.		Unaided.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ganjam	1	13	6	206	...	...	3	166
Vizagapatam	7	261	10	519	11	479	6	375
Bellary	5	271	1	7	7	244	...	...
Anantapur	2	77	4	102	3	142	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	1	60	2	60	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	1	25	1	26	...	...
Nellore	6	219	2	84	7	349	...	...
Madras	33	2,426	4	309	40	2,588	1	21
Chingleput	25	1,371	13	361	35	1,735	2	47
South Arcot	10	407	2	58	10	382	...	...
North Arcot	12	555	6	183	15	868	2	52
Salem	7	340	3	99	7	250	...	...
Tanjore	25	1,362	21	701	40	1,974	9	336
Madura	24	1,021	7	123	32	1,203	...	...
Tinnevelly	147	4,350	24	543	180	5,086	...	...
Trichinopoly	21	952	8	238	22	945	7	259
Coimbatore	11	491	3	75	11	444	3	62
Nilgiri	3	153	...	...	1	75	3	124
Malabar	20	764	22	588	39	1,337	1	40
South Canara	4	173	2	24	8	450	...	...
Godávari	18	631	9	555	24	847	2	361
Kistna	24	900	21	639	40	1,415	6	211
Total ...	405	16,737	170	5,499	535	20,929	45	2,044

As observed in the last report, Tinnevelly takes the lead both as regards schools and pupils, and it is followed by Madras. The decrease in the number of schools in Madras is nominal, being due to the transfer of the Home classes of the F.C.M. to the head of 'Secondary' schools.

Female education throughout the Presidency is still mainly in the hands of mission agencies, and as yet there is little to show that such agencies are not on the whole preferred by the people : though this state of things can hardly last as the standard of female education rises generally.

(d) *Standard Examinations.*

Number of girls presented and passed for the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards.

206. The statement in the margin gives the number of girls presented and passed for the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards for the last two years. The number of pupils presented under each standard is less than that of 1886-87, though it is in excess of that of 1885-86. The percentage of passes also, except in the case of the seventh standard, for which, however, only 17 candidates were presented, is less than that of the previous year. As in the case of boys

—		Number presented.	Number passed.
Fifth standard ...	1887-88 ...	365	272
	1886-87 ...	470	375
Sixth do. ...	1887-88 ...	166	129
	1886-87 ...	168	133
Seventh do. ...	1887-88 ...	17	17
	1886-87 ...	34	28

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the stricter nature of the standard examinations was probably the cause of this decline in the percentage of passes.

Number of girls presented and passed for the infant and for the first four standards.

207. Most of my remarks in para. 134 apply to girls' schools also. I give here the particulars by districts as to the number of girls presented and passed under the infant and first four standards:—

Districts.	Number of girls presented for Standards.					Number of girls passed for Standards.				
	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Ganjam	102	121	91	47	15	66	83	65	37	12
Vizagapatam ...	336	290	173	96	46	176	167	122	69	30
Bellary	92	87	45	31	18	56	56	21	19	4
Anantapur	64	29	14	3	2	47	21	9	3	1
Cuddapah	74	56	27	21	13	48	29	17	9	5
Kurnool	69	30	26	19	3	49	22	22	16	3
Nellore	224	179	102	61	38	174	127	78	54	24
Madras	428	477	354	270	139	401	337	263	190	74
Chingleput	443	399	277	136	47	364	291	181	92	22
South Arcot	242	322	176	117	33	169	190	128	82	26
North Arcot	364	288	168	138	47	226	181	110	99	27
Salem	285	212	112	69	52	185	128	70	53	33
Tanjore	586	559	387	269	94	468	350	268	162	53
Madura	339	305	215	151	84	269	211	144	118	57
Tinnevelly	1,466	1,138	711	424	234	1,179	825	467	285	168
Trichinopoly	332	335	236	184	101	279	259	194	161	84
Coimbatore	245	307	178	107	49	195	220	140	89	26
Nilgiri	52	41	27	21	11	37	35	23	19	7
Malabar	1,064	1,420	726	338	138	828	980	560	243	98
South Canara ...	201	242	185	100	31	177	161	138	75	22
Godávari	790	522	300	164	76	519	330	206	114	39
Kistna	781	546	363	173	72	641	407	256	141	53
Total ...	8,579	7,905	4,893	2,939	1,343	6,553	5,410	3,482	2,130	868
Total, 1886-87 ...	7,396	7,108	4,760	2,931	1,145	5,839	5,083	3,389	2,115	802
Total, 1885-86 ...	...	7,284	4,495	2,498	1,254	...	5,496	3,636	1,943	1,029

From the above statement it will be seen that under each of the standards the number of girls presented was greater than that of 1886-87, but I have pointed out in para. 134 that this is not the case with boys. The causes are not far to seek. The sounder organization of girls' schools and the fact that results grants to girls are paid from Provincial funds have enabled girls' schools to go through the ordeal of the stricter and more extended standard examinations of the present Code with far greater success than has been the case with boys' schools. The figures compared with those of 1885-86 are also satisfactory. With the exception of the infant the second and the third standards the percentage of passes in the others was less than that of 1886-87. Referring to schools under her supervision which presented pupils for the infant and first four standards, Mrs. Brander writes:—

"Of the total number of pupils presented for examination on the result system, 74 per cent. passed against 79 per cent. last year. I believe this decline to be due to a more rigid method of examining. In some cases which I investigated I thought the Deputy Inspectors' questions had been unduly difficult."

One of the most unsatisfactory features with respect to results grants examinations is the want of uniformity in the standard of examinations, but the reorganization of the Inspectorate which will enable Inspectors to supervise the work of a larger number of Deputies than hitherto will, I think, rectify matters appreciably, but regular training in the matter, and conferences of Deputies are necessary for securing thorough evenness throughout the country. No code of written rules can ever secure this; nothing but similar technical training and wide experience of what may and ought reasonably to be expected of pupils in varying and various circumstances.

Intellectual products, even of the humblest kind, cannot be measured with a foot-rule. The individual character of the examination in most subjects in the lower standards is, I believe, a serious defect in the Code, but it is a defect, which it would not be safe to remove, until the country is supplied with a thoroughly

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efficient, experienced and reliable examining agency. The institution of the Primary examination sanctioned by Government will tend greatly to bring about evenness in standard.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

(a) EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

Total number of European and Eurasian pupils under instruction.

208. There were altogether 6,678 European and Eurasian pupils under instruction in the various classes of institutions in the Presidency as against 6,966 in the previous year (*vide* para. 8, Chapter I). I would, however, remark in passing that the condition of Europeans and Eurasians in regard to education would be more satisfactorily gnaged if the statistics of Bangalore were included, as not a few European and Eurasian children go to Bangalore for education from all parts of the Presidency. The decrease noted above was chiefly confined to Secondary schools for girls and that especially to schools in Madras. This fall was however more or less nominal, as will be seen from Mrs. Brander's remarks, which I quote below. Speaking of the decline in the strength of girls schools in Madras, she writes:—

"There are some new private schools for Eurasians opened by teachers whose services have been dispensed with from aided schools, and there are at least two private Matriculation classes for girls. None of these furnish returns to the department. From inquiry it seems probable that about 110 girls attend these schools and classes. Altogether, therefore, there appear to be about 475 girls under instruction in Madras who are not shown in the returns furnished to this office."

In December 1882 I submitted a special report on European and Eurasian education, and the figures which I give below relating to pupils under instruction from the year 1882-83 will be of interest.

Years.	Number of boys under instruction.	Number of girls under instruction.	Total.
1882-83	3,381	2,755	6,136
1883-84	3,441	2,898	6,339
1884-85	3,537	3,062	6,599
1885-86	3,704	3,132	6,836
1886-87	3,780	3,186	6,966
1887-88	3,633	3,045	6,678

It will be seen from the above that notwithstanding the decline last year there has been an increase of 8 per cent. in the total number of pupils under instruction which is encouraging.

Distribution of pupils according to districts.

209. Excluding the number of pupils reading in Professional Colleges (50) and in Special schools (272) there were 6,356 pupils reading in Arts Colleges and Secondary and Primary Schools against 6,632 in 1886-87. The following table gives the distribution of the pupils according to districts.*

Districts.	In Arts Colleges.		In Secondary Schools for Boys.		In Secondary Schools for Girls.		In Primary Schools for Boys.		In Primary Schools for Girls.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Ganjam	...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	2	..	114	130	116	126	7	3	14	13
Bellary	...	...	110	45	68	93	31	...	25	16
Anantapur	...	...	38	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	9	12	...	...	2	1	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	9	42	...	...	2	2	...	...
Nellore	...	...	4	10	15	28	...	...	...	...
Madras	21	30	1,119	1,054	1,873	1,591	297	317	172	216
Chingleput	...	...	251	283	...	...	3	2	3	...
South Arcot	...	...	11	13	41	41	4	4	...	...

* In this table boys reading in girls' schools and girls reading in boys' schools are not distinguished.

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Districts.	In Arts Colleges.		In Secondary Schools for Boys.		In Secondary Schools for Girls.		In Primary Schools for Boys.		In Primary Schools for Girls.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
North Arcot	...	...	8	7	19	48	23	3	24	...
Salem	...	...	77	112	...	..	20	1	...	...
Tanjore	2	1	34	17	13	27	64	89	29	4
Madura	...	...	15	10	...	...	2	...	27	22
Tinnevelly	...	...	21	13	...	...	4	3	2	3
Trichinopoly	3	2	161	141	...	21	2	2	23	...
Coimbatore	...	...	70	78	95	98	3	...	21	...
Nilgiri	...	...	328	344	253	246	...	4	...	...
Malabar	1	3	206	274	297	287	127	105	55	86
South Canara	...	...	15	11	40	29	17	2	...	...
Godávari	...	...	30	4	87	122	..	2	...	...
Kistna	..	...	24	7	3	1	5	14	...	4
Total ...	29	36	2,675	2,644	2,920	2,758	613	554	395	364

The increase in the number of pupils in Arts Colleges is satisfactory. The great majority of pupils is to be found in Madras. The number of scholars in Secondary schools for boys in twelve districts shows a falling off, but this decrease is most conspicuous in the following districts:—(1) Ganjam, owing to the closing of the Gopalpur Culpepper District school; (2) Bellary, owing chiefly to the decrease in the strength of the Bellary Protestant Orphan Asylum from 86 to 33; and (3) Madras, owing mostly to the decrease in attendance in the Doveton Protestant College from 192 to 157. On the other hand, in ten districts the number of pupils in Secondary schools for boys shows an increase. In three districts—Chingleput, Salem and Malabar—the increase is most perceptible, which is accounted for by the inclusion of the St. Joseph's school, Perambúr, as a secondary institution, the opening of another Railway school at Suramangalam, in the Salem district, and the large rise from 120 to 203 in the attendance of Eurasian pupils in St. Joseph's European boys' schools at Cochin and Calicut.

Coming to Secondary schools for girls, Madras, along with four other districts, shows a decline in the number of pupils, but in Madras alone the number fell from 1,873 to 1,591. No fluctuations of very great importance are noticeable under Primary schools.

Number and strength of schools intended mainly for Europeans and Eurasians.

210. I have given above particulars of the attendance of European and Eurasian pupils in all classes of institutions. I here give information relating to schools meant mainly for Europeans and Eurasians.

Classes of Institutions.	1886-87.		1887-88.		
	Number of Schools.	Total Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Total Attendance.	Attendance of Europeans and Eurasians.
Colleges	2	27	2	31	27
Secondary schools for boys	21	2,416	24	2,736	2,245
Do. for girls	43	2,935	43	2,789	2,612
Primary schools for boys	6	375	5	382	382
Do. for girls	9	337	9	321	301
Special schools (Technical)	2	122	2	127	127
Total ...	83	6,212	85	6,386	5,694

The number of schools intended mainly for Europeans and Eurasians increased from 83 to 85, and the total attendance from 6,212 to 6,386. The number of European and Eurasian pupils alone studying in these institutions amounted to 5,694 against 5,704 in 1886-87.

Collegiate education.

211. The two Arts Colleges meant chiefly for Europeans and Eurasians are the Doveton Protestant College, teaching up to the B.A. Standard, and the St. Mary's College, Madras, up to the F.A. Standard. The former contained 19 European and Eurasian pupils in the College department, and as shown in para. 57 is worked satisfactorily. The St. Mary's College, however,

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is not doing as well as was expected. In the College department there were only 8 Eurasian pupils on the 31st March last. There were only 9 pupils reading in all the other Arts Colleges put together. The paucity of European and Eurasian pupils in Arts Colleges is certainly a matter for regret. It is no doubt true that they take kindly to professional education, and more especially to that of medicine; but I fear that their neglect of purely literary education has thrown them seriously back in race competition in India. Moreover they seem to have lost sight of the fact that a thorough liberal grounding in literary education is a necessary condition of a successful professional training. This is partly due to the policy pursued in accepting the Matriculation examination as a suitable general educational test for the L. M. S. Degree and for the Apothecaries' certificates, and, as pointed out by the committee which drew up the High School scheme, to the partial exemption of this class of the population from the Special Test examinations.

Secondary Education.

212. Of the 24 Secondary European and Eurasian schools, 8 are High and 16 Middle schools. The names of the High schools and the attendance of European and Eurasian pupils are given in the margin. From these schools 82 pupils appeared for the Matriculation and 148 for the Middle School examination, out of whom 46 and 70 passed, respectively. The percentage of passes in each of the examinations was much higher than the average for the Presidency—a fact which testifies to the soundness of the education imparted in the High schools. The Secondary Middle schools are chiefly maintained by Protestant or Roman Catholic religious bodies; and in most cases are either Boarding schools or Orphanages. Owing to these schools being aided by the Department they are obliged to conform to the rules regarding the employment of an efficient teaching agency which has told favorably on their general educational condition.

Name of School.	Attendance of Europeans and Eurasians
St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam ...	126
Doveton Protestant High School, Madras ...	157
St. Mary's High School, Madras ...	153
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras ...	229
Matigiri Remount Depôt English School ...	28
Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund ...	24
Grammar School, Ootacamund ...	27
St. Joseph's European High School, Cochin.	103

Primary education.

213. There were only five Primary European schools for boys in the Presidency containing 382 pupils. There were also 172 pupils studying in Primary schools meant for other classes of the community. Owing to the comparatively high cost of providing European or Eurasian teachers for their schools, the managers prefer having Secondary rather than Primary schools. This is one of the reasons for the paucity of Primary as compared with Secondary schools. Another reason is that European and Eurasian lads seldom stop at the primary stage, but as a rule go on to the lower secondary standard at least. The case is different with Hindu lads. A very large number stop at the primary stage. But, on the other hand, a larger proportion of Hindu lads who take to study is to be found above the secondary stage than of Europeans and Eurasians.

Female education.

214. One of the encouraging features relating to the educational condition of the European and Eurasian communities is the perceptible advance made by them in female education. From the figures already given in para. 208, it will be seen that whilst the number of males under instruction increased by 7 per cent., that of females increased by 10 per cent. The number of Secondary and Primary Girls' schools is nearly double that of schools for boys, although the average strength, as might be expected, was not so great. Of the 43 Secondary Girls' schools, 19 are of the High school standard—that is, prepare pupils for the Higher Examination for women. Full particulars as regards these schools have already been given in Chap. VII.

Special education.

215. There were 50 pupils studying in the Professional Colleges against 58 in 1886-87. Of these, 39 were in the Medical College, against 49 in 1886-87, 2 in the College of Engineering, 2 in the Teachers' College, 1 in the College of Agriculture, and 6 were studying for Law. I regret to notice a decline in the number of medical students, which may be partly due to well-to-do European and Eurasian youths proceeding to England to qualify for the Medical Profession there. The number of female medical students amounted to fifteen. There are only three technical schools intended mainly for

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Europeans and Eurasians; they are the Madras Industrial school, the St. Patrick's Orphanage and the Ordnance Artificers' school. I have already briefly reviewed the working of these institutions in Chapter VI. In these schools there were 140 European and Eurasian lads under instruction, out of which number 84 belonged to the Ordnance Artificers' school. In other technical institutions there were a few pupils belonging to the European and Eurasian communities.

In the present social condition of Europeans and Eurasians in this country, the development of industrial and mechanical education is a matter of the greatest importance to these communities; for, as time goes on, they will be less and less able to compete successfully for clerical employment with Natives; whilst the experience of Railway Companies shows that in technical callings demanding strength and promptitude they not only can hold their own ground but can beat their Native competitors. This is as might be expected from their antecedents. I should like therefore to see the technical and industrial schools, established for the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians, considerably improved and developed, and also one or more such schools established notably at Bangalore and Trichinopoly. As it is (*vide* para. 171, Chapter VI) it is the poorer classes of Native Christians that are taking most readily to industrial occupations owing chiefly to the encouragement of Missionaries. The two institutions I have referred to above have already done much towards the promotion of industrial and mechanical education among the European and Eurasian communities; the St. Patrick's Orphanage has also made a beginning in the same direction; and the reorganization of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, will, I think, add a great impulse to the movement.

Education on the hills.

216. The education of European and Eurasian children on the hills is also another very important question; and I am glad to say, that it is meeting with much attention from agencies both public and private. The accompanying table gives particulars as regards European and Eurasian schools on the hills.

Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Total attendance.	Attendance of Europeans and Eurasians.
For boys.			
Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.	1	286	286
Breeks Memorial School ...	1	102	24
Grammar School	1	27	27
Total ...	3	415	337
For girls.			
Nazareth Convent Girls' School ...	1	62	62
St. Stephen's Girls' School ...	1	42	42
Girls' Seminary	1	17	17
Mr. Stanes' Poor School	1	50	50
Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.	1	75	75
Total ...	5	246	246

All these schools are well conducted and are under the supervision of the Department. The Breeks Memorial school, which was raised to the High school standard in 1881, has now for the first time a European graduate at its head. The Lawrence Asylum Press (in Madras) will, I hope, in time develop into an efficient technical institution for the training of printers. At present it contains only some fifteen apprentices, who are not compelled to stay until they have attained much proficiency in the craft. Proposals having this object in view are now before the Government.

Provincial expenditure on European and Eurasian education.

217. Particulars regarding expenditure on European and Eurasian education will be found in the chapter on General Remarks. I would note here, however, that for Eurasian schools for boys in the town of Madras a sum amounting to Rs. 13,500 nearly was passed from Provincial funds.

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I have already noted that the Grant-in-aid Code was modified materially in 1884-85 for the benefit of European and Eurasian schools. The Committee appointed to consider the draft Bengal Code rejected it as quite unsuitable. The improvements in the Madras Code were not, as remarked by the compiler of "The Review of Education in India" in 1886, "derived from the Bengal Code," but were radically different, for not only were they approved by Government (G.O., 13th December 1882, Nos. 408 and 408-A., Educational) in outline before the issue of that Code (February 1883), but they proceeded mainly upon the salary system of aid existing in this Presidency, the results provisions being intended to be subsidiary to that system, instead of as in the Bengal Code, making the latter system predominant. The result has been that, whilst there have been increase in the number of children at school, improvement in organisation and methods of teaching, improvement in the attainments of the teachers, and a general advance along the whole line, no complaints have been made against the system of aid on educational grounds as in Bengal. The system has worked smoothly, and the only grievance is that the aid given by Government has, in consequence of provincial exigencies, fallen far short of what the code contemplates. The complaint is a perfectly valid one; but, unfortunately, it is not confined to European school. The benevolence of Europeans in the past, and their charity and sense of religious obligation in the present, have enabled managers to continue their work with less hindrance than might have been expected. Still I cannot doubt, if the liberal provisions of the code were not restricted by budget exigencies, that the progress of primary and industrial education would have been more rapid than it has been, and that thrift and industry amongst the poorer Eurasians and Europeans would be more on the increase than is now the case. The Eurasians have no caste organisation and little accumulated wealth to rely on. Education, suitable in its kind, is their only resource. Their poorer classes should therefore, in the interests of the State, be helped to educate their sons and their daughters liberally and continuously.

(*b*) MUHAMMADANS.

Total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction.

218. I have already in Chapter I alluded to the conspicuous increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils. Few things are more encouraging in the history of education in this Presidency than the appreciable advance Muhammadan education has been making year after year. The figures for the last six years are given below:—

Year.	Number of boys under instruction.	Number of girls under instruction.	Total.
1882-83	27,397	1,418	28,815
1883-84	29,456	1,939	31,395
1884-85	28,046	1,908	29,954
1885-86	30,715	2,450	33,165
1886-87	39,593	4,122	43,715
1887-88	43,584	4,514	48,098

Since 1882-83 the number of pupils under instruction has increased by 67 per cent. The increase is most conspicuous after 1885-86, and this is due partly to the provisions made for the inspection of Muhammadan schools, and partly to the special efforts made to bring the Mappilas of Malabar under the influence of education. It is no doubt true that the efforts of the Department have been chiefly confined to primary education; but this is, as it should be, especially when the present educational condition of the Muhammadan community is taken into consideration.

Distribution of pupils according to districts.

219. The following table* gives the distribution of Muhammadan pupils in Colleges and Secondary and Primary schools according to districts. I would note here that besides 47,837 pupils in institutions meant for general education, there were 6 Muhammadan pupils in Professional Colleges, 83 in Normal schools, and 172 in Special schools:—

* In this table boys reading in girls' schools and girls reading in boys' schools are not distinguished.

Districts.	In Arts Colleges.		In Secondary Schools for Boys.		In Secondary Schools for Girls.		In Primary Schools for Boys.		In Primary Schools for Girls.		In Private Schools.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Ganjam	...	...	66	48	...	...	206	225	41	37	5	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	62	55	...	...	555	704	56	70	12	11
Bellary	...	...	104	78	...	...	1,092	1,122	2	7	97	290
Anantapur	...	...	60	54	...	...	679	730	5	6	...	95
Cuddapah	...	...	101	51	...	...	1,501	1,177	...	...	...	113
Kurnool	...	...	51	46	...	...	962	1,094	...	1	230	247
Nellore	...	...	119	113	...	...	737	847	89	125	5	109
Madras	30	27	605	618	6	106	745	832	192	111	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	59	70	...	...	385	415	28	14	63	95
South Arcot ...	1	...	153	171	...	...	855	969	88	54	62	101
North Arcot ...	...	...	356	211	...	...	1,000	1,356	67	82	196	998
Salem	1	1	298	259	...	...	1,227	1,361	59	1	108	663
Tanjore	2	3	113	130	...	...	1,897	1,907	128	50	361	1,242
Madura	...	...	197	193	...	...	2,607	2,740	6	5	274	464
Tinnevelly	2	1	78	95	6	2	1,433	1,337	42	50	220	585
Trichinopoly ...	3	1	84	94	...	...	495	646	4	94	270	271
Coimbatore	2	4	165	100	...	...	1,131	1,181	...	...	339	267
Nilgiri	...	...	40	36	1	...	19	41	3	34	45	22
Malabar	3	2	201	224	...	...	14,339	13,970	330	516	11	415
South Canara ...	...	...	60	63	...	...	655	816	...	...	...	145
Godávari	5	5	213	213	...	30	1,615	1,172	232	293	20	71
Kistna	1	2	153	120	99	38	1,700	1,771	230	300	112	106
Total ...	50	46	3,338	3,042	112	176	35,835	36,413	1,602	1,850	2,430	6,310

The most appreciable increase is under private schools in the districts of Malabar, Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, North Arcot and Salem. Private institutions will be dealt with separately in Chapter IX.

The increase in the number of pupils in Primary schools for girls from 1,602 to 1,850 is very encouraging. As shown in the next para. out of 1,850 pupils, 1,158 were in schools intended purely for Muhammadan girls. The increase noted above extends to all districts, except Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore and Madura. The decrease under Madras is nominal owing to the transfer of the Hobart Muhammadan girls' school with an attendance of 106 pupils from Primary to Secondary schools for girls. The decrease in the other districts is due to some of the girls' schools in those districts having been closed. Mrs. Brander writes :—

"One school has been closed in the Chingleput district owing to the illness of the mistress, but another has been brought under inspection in its place. It is receiving temporary aid from the National Indian Association. In South Arcot, the school at Tindivanum has been closed. I visited the place and endeavoured to re-open the school, but failed. The master said that, in consequence of the reduced grants, it did not pay him. The Muhammadan department of the Government girls' school, Valavanur, has been closed temporarily for want of a teacher. The Municipal school for Muhammadan girls at Kumbakónam has been closed. I addressed you on the subject and recommended that, if necessary, it be supported by Government, but in Proceedings, No. 5233, dated 19th July 1888, this was not sanctioned. At Salem the Government girls' school for Muhammadans was closed on account of the illness of the mistress. Her daughter is being trained at the Hobart school and will, I hope, re-open the school at Salem. A small school for Muhammadans at Tiruchengód appears also to have been closed, as it has sent no returns. I visited and examined it during the year, but found it to be in an extremely poor condition."

The number of pupils in Primary schools for boys increased from 35,835 to 36,413. With the exception of Godávari, Malabar, Tinnevelly, and Cuddapah, all the other districts show an increase. The decrease in the Godávari district is confined to the Cocanada range alone, and this the Inspector attributes to wrong classification. In Malabar the decrease was due to the reduction in the rates of results grants. The number of pupils in Cuddapah fell from 1,501 to 1,177.

I regret to notice a slight decrease in the number of pupils in Secondary Public schools for boys, but this fall is marked only in four districts—Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Kistna. Among other districts, Madras, South Arcot and Malabar show an advance.

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Number and strength of schools intended mainly for Muhammadans.

220. I give below the statistics relating to schools mainly or wholly intended for Muhammadans.

Classes of institutions.	1886-87.		1887-88.		Strength of Muhammadans.
	Number.	Total strength.	Number.	Total strength.	
Secondary schools for boys ...	14	808	50	2,040	2,032
Do. for girls ...	2	88	3	174	174
Primary schools for boys ...	622	22,028	678	23,981	23,335
Do. for girls ...	46	1,473	38	1,163	1,158
Special schools	5	247	5	186	186

An increase is noticeable under all classes of institutions, except Primary schools for girls and Special schools. The number of Muhammadan girls' schools in the districts under Mrs. Brander's supervision, however, remained stationary at 20. Six schools as shown in the previous paragraph were closed in her range, but six new schools have been opened. The attendance in the schools under the supervision of the Inspectress increased slightly from 606 to 652.

Secondary education.

221. The large increase from 14 to 50 in the number of Secondary schools intended chiefly for Muhammadans is due to the inclusion this year of private Secondary schools (*vide* Chap. IX). The only two English High schools for Muhammadans are the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris school which together contained 370 Muhammadan pupils. The results produced by these schools at the public examinations were commented on in para. 100. There are three English Middle schools with an attendance of 101 pupils. Their names are noted in the margin. In English Secondary schools meant for other classes of the population, there were 2,571 Muhammadan pupils under instruction. I think it is desirable considering the exclusive feeling among Muhammadans—a feeling which deserves respect, and which we do not ignore as regards Europeans and Eurasians, and also to some extent in regard to Hindus—that there should be at least one high class institution maintained by the State for this community. An institution, modelled to some small extent, and as far as the different circumstances of this Presidency demand, after the Alighar College, will, I am inclined to think, give an impetus to collegiate education. The question of the re-organisation of the Madrasa-i-Azam in this direction is now engaging my attention, and I hope my views may be approved by Government. I regret to say that the number of Muhammadan pupils studying in Arts Colleges has fallen from 50 to 46, and I do not doubt that the dislike of mixed schools has something to do with this stationary condition.

Municipal Muhammadan Middle School, Salem.	34
Muhammadan Middle School, Vellore	36
Dufferin Muhammadan Middle School, Dindigul.	31

Primary education.

222. Out of the 678 Primary schools, 119 were private institutions with an attendance of 3,629 pupils. I shall dwell at some length on the nature of the instruction imparted in private schools under indigenous education. As already shown in five districts there was a decrease in the number of pupils in Primary schools. With reference to Malabar, Mr. Garthwaite writes :—

"The decrease in the number of boys is exclusively due to a large decrease in the number of Mopilla boys at school in Malabar. The notice regarding the reduction in the rates of results' grant greatly alarmed the '*Mullas*' of the Mopilla schools, many of whom consequently withdrew their schools from inspection. Although the original rates of grants have been subsequently allowed, the order having been issued too late to be of any great help in restoring the number of schools to its former figure, there has been the above decline in the number of Mopilla schools."

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223. There are three Secondary schools for girls—the Hobart Muhammadan school, with an attendance of 106 pupils, the C.M.S. Bazaar Street Girls' school, Ellore, with a strength of 30, and the Middle school, Englishpollem, in the Godávari district, containing 38 pupils. I think in time it will be possible to develop the Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School into a good secondary institution. As a Normal school it has already achieved some success (*vide* para. 152). Mrs. Brander, speaking of the school, writes :—

Female education.

"The Hobart school in Madras continued to be the most efficient school for Muhammadan girls under inspection. Its highest standard was the fifth, and one of the teachers on its staff passed the Middle School examination. This is the first instance on record of a Muhammadan woman in this Presidency passing so high an examination!"

Primary schools for girls show a decrease in number. The attendance also fell from 1,473 to 1,163. The decrease is partly nominal, as already pointed out, but if Muhammadan girls reading in schools for other classes of the population (692) be taken into account, the number shows an increase. One of the most satisfactory features relating to the Primary education of Muhammadan girls is the improved condition of the teaching agency employed in Girls' schools. Of the 36 Muhammadan teachers in the schools under the supervision of Mrs. Brander, as many as seven are trained, and of these six are women. The Inspectress also remarks :—

"A revised set of rules for the normal class of the Hobart school has been sanctioned during the year, and it seems likely that the introduction of the new rules will result in securing a larger number of normal students, especially from the mofussil, as guardian allowances have been provided for those coming from the districts. I have received applications for trained Muhammadan mistresses from six different districts, but I have not as yet been able to comply with one of the applications. It is, however, promising that a Muhammadan girl in Nellore, who has passed the Upper Primary examination, and two in Tanjore, who have passed the Lower Primary examination, have applied for admission to the normal class at the Hobart school."

224. There were only 6 Muhammadan pupils reading in the Professional Colleges. One in the Medical College, 5 in the Law class attached to the Presidency College, against 4 in 1886-87 in the Law class. The small number of Muhammadans studying for a profession is very discouraging, and is not in keeping with the practical and commercial spirit of many Muhammadans in this part of India. The heavy cost of professional education, coupled with the uncertainty of the result, is probably a cause of such holding back; but it cannot be a very important cause, for I have received no memorials praying for special concessions.

Special education.

The Anjumani-Mufeedi-Ali Islam is the only Muhammadan Industrial school with an attendance of 114 against 162 in the previous year. I have remarked on the condition of this institution in para. 180. The Dindigul Muhammadan Industrial school was closed during the year. There were also 28 Muhammadan pupils under instruction in the other Industrial schools. The Muhammadan Normal school, Madras, is, as shown in para. 140, working satisfactorily.

The attendance of Muhammadans in Normal schools is improving; but much remains to be done to ensure an adequate supply of efficient primary teachers for Muhammadan schools. A provision for giving scholarships wholly from Provincial Funds in Board Normal schools for Muhammadans would probably have a good effect.

225. The Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan schools inspected during the last official year 94 schools containing 2,872 pupils. The corresponding figures for the previous year were schools 99, pupils 2,745. The schools examined not only included those under the special supervision of the Deputy, but also those at Tanjore, Dindigul, and Panagudi in the Fifth Division, and Coimbatore and Polláchi in the Sixth Division. The report of the Deputy Inspector, taken as a whole, was not very encouraging. The majority of the schools were in a stagnant condition, and some showed signs of deterioration. This state of things will continue to exist so long as the teaching agency is, what is at present, inefficient both from a technical and a general educational point of view. I am also inclined to think that sufficient pressure has not been brought to bear upon the teachers by District Boards, Municipalities and even private bodies, who are in charge of Muhammadan schools, to make them undergo training. Herein lies one of the main causes of the backward condition of Muhammadan education. Besides the two Deputy Inspectors—one in Malabar and another in Madras—there are six Inspecting Schoolmasters for Muhammadan schools, five being in Malabar and one in Madras. Since the close of the official year another Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmaster has been sanctioned for the Vizagapatam district. There is no doubt that considerable improvement has taken place in Muhammadan schools since they have come under the supervision of the Inspecting agency of this Department, and especially since special officers of the grade of Deputy have been employed for their supervision, but the agency is not as yet sufficient to deal efficiently and adequately with the work, whilst the funds at my disposal are not sufficient to allow of my taking special measures such as those which I recommended in Malabar for the extension of Muhammadan education. To have a great effect, the financial assistance should, as in Malabar, and, as in the case of European schools, come direct from Provincial funds, but such a financial measure cannot with the present grant for this Department be recommended. Muhammadan feeling in regard to education is changing, and some societies, notably the Central Muhammadan Association and the Anjumani-Mufeedi-Ali Islam, can do much to further it. I therefore doubly regret that the funds at my disposal do not permit of the rate of progress being rapidly accelerated. The Muhammadans are poor and consequently with them, more than perhaps with any other class of the community, is the question of the rate of progress mainly a financial one. It must also be borne in mind that the Muhammadans as yet have but a small voice in the administration of Local and Municipal funds, and cannot, therefore, influence these boards in favor of a policy taking in special measures for the advancement of the education of their co-religionists.

Muhammadan Inspecting agency.

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226. I have given the particulars of expenditure on Muhammadan schools as well as on the schools intended for other classes of the community in the last chapter. The two High schools in Madras—the Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High school—were maintained at a cost of nearly Rs. 16,000, of which over Rs. 9,000 was met from Provincial funds.

Provincial expenditure on Muhammadan education.

(c) ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

227. There were 145 schools in the agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari on the 31st March 1888 and the attendance of pupils increased from 1,808 to 4,137. The increase extends to all the three agency tracts, but the progress of education was most satisfactory last year in the agency tracts of Vizagapatam. This is chiefly the result of the G.O., No. 354, Educational, dated 10th June 1886, which came into operation fully only during the last official year. The number of schools increased from 50 to 68 and pupils from 776 to 1,600. The Inspector of Schools, First Division, in his report on the state of education in these tracts writes :—

Education of aboriginal and backward races.

"In the Special Assistant Agent's Division the number of schools more than doubled and the number of pupils more than trebled. In the Senior Assistant Agent's Division the number of schools increased by 26 per cent. and the number of pupils by 90 per cent. These gratifying results are doubtless due to the interest evinced by the Special and Senior Assistant Agents in the education of the hill people entrusted to their care."

As the educational officers have been relieved of direct executive authority in the agency tracts, the progress of education therein will depend chiefly upon the interest and efforts of the Agents, and I am glad to find that these officers, especially the Collector of Vizagapatam, are doing all in their power to advance education among the backward races entrusted to their care. The inspection of the schools has been carried on by the officers of this Department, but I regret that the Inspectors themselves have not been on tour on the Hills as frequently as they should have been. The work of the Hill Superintendents has not been very satisfactory owing chiefly to the absence of a code of rules by which they should be

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

guided. I intend in consultation with the Agents to draw up a code similar to the one now in use for Inspecting Schoolmasters. The educational condition of the agency tracts of the Godávari district was far from satisfactory. The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Division, writes :—

"The attendance in most of the schools was irregular. This must be attributed partly to laxity of discipline and partly to the indifference of the people as regards the education of their children. The attendance would have been much worse but for the interest taken in these schools by the Special Assistant Agent to the Governor, who, in addition to visiting the schools himself, insists on his subordinates doing so and entering their remarks in the visitors' book each time they pass through a village in which there is a school."

Out of 186 pupils that were presented for the various standards, only 50 succeeded in earning grants. I consider that the most efficient means of encouraging better results from the teachers will be to pay them the results portion of their salaries at maximum or even higher rates, their fixed stipends remaining as at present, or reduced proportionately, as may be thought desirable.

There has been decided progress among the hill tribes of the Nílgiris, especially among the Badagas, but the Kotas have also begun to attend schools and to have schools established in their villages, and even a few Todas are now at school. I hope for more rapid advance when the students of the Normal School at Yeddapalli begin to pass out as teachers.

With reference to Billavars, Bants and other backward classes in South Canara, Mr. Marsden writes as follows :—

"*Billavars.*—The number of pupils of this caste has fallen from 740 to 645, *i.e.*, by 95, or nearly 13 per cent. There are 7 special schools in the Southern Range, the number in the Northern Range has not been reported by Mr. Santappa. The decrease is wholly in the Northern Range, and is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to the poverty of the parents who cannot, he says, afford to pay the fees now being generally demanded by masters."

"The Deputy Inspector, Southern Range, reports :—

"There are 3 schools under Billavar masters in the Mangalore Municipality where, however, the Billavar boys are not regarded with *any* prejudice. The Brahmin boys are seated side by side with the Billavars and the old superstition of pollution by contact with the Billavars has completely died in Mangalore and the more important of the towns on the coast, viz., Kasaragod and Hosdrug. In the latter place the Deputy Tahsildar is a Billavar, but his children freely mix with the Brahmin boys. In the backward places, the prejudice still lingers and the Billavar boys are still seated at a distance from the Brahmin boys. In the taluks also of the Southern Range there are 4 more schools where the masters are Billavars and the pupils chiefly of the Billavar caste, viz., Kotikar and Aila in the Kasaragod taluk and Perne and Jalsore in the Uppinangadi taluk."

"*Bants.*—The number of pupils under instruction has fallen from 1,713 to 1,589, *i.e.*, by 124 or 7 per cent. Here again the decrease is wholly in the Northern Range, the number in the Southern Range having risen as was the case last year. Mr. Santappa attributes the decrease to the poverty of the parents, or their disinclination to pay fees, while Mr. Raghavendra Rao reports :—

"This caste forms the landed gentry of the district, and is perhaps the richest of all castes in Canara. A large number of village potels are of this caste. The children of this caste are not usually sent to schools, because of a notion among them that on learning to read and write, the children may not take to the plough. But the caste is ambitious of power and honor in Government situations and value the post of potail considerably. I have no doubt that G.O., No. 100, declaring a Public Service elementary examination compulsory qualification for village potailship will induce a large number of this class to seek admission into the school."

"*On backward classes*, Mr. Santappa reports :—

"There are two other classes of Hindus more backward than Billavars and Muhammadans, namely, the Jains and the fishermen. The number of Jains this year is 133 against 101 in the previous year. This increase is due to the opening of two schools at Renjal and Iruvattur, mostly inhabited by Jains in the Udipi taluk, and also to the amalgamation of a private school at Mudabidri with the result primary school at the place. The number of fishermen has fallen from 88 to 69."

I shall endeavour next year to obtain detailed information as regards the educational condition of the races mentioned in Article 6, Chapter II, Grant-in-aid Code. Only one Government scholarship reserved for the backward classes was availed of last year.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

IX.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

(a) *Private Secondary Schools.*

Private Secondary Schools.

228. The number of private schools increased from 69 to 95. Of the 95 schools 11 are High schools and 84 Middle schools, whereas in 1886-87 there were 24 High schools and only 45 Middle schools. The decrease in the number of High schools is due to the majority of English High schools having during the year under review been transferred from the list of private to public schools. Last year, I noticed in para. 123 of the annual report that many of these schools appeared as public schools in the returns of the previous year. This was due to the alteration in the instructions issued by the Department for the classification of such schools. The instructions for this year run as follows :—

All schools will be classed under two main heads :—

(I) public and (II) private, and these heads will be distinguished as recommended in the following paragraph by the Education Commission :—

"Every school or college in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the University, and which either is inspected by the department, or regularly presents pupils at the public examinations held by the department or by the University, is called a public institution.

"Every school or college not coming within the above definition is called a private institution.

"The simple fact of submission to inspection will not suffice to entitle a school to be classed as 'public,' unless its course of instruction is such as would entitle it to admission to aid under either the salary or the results system. Nor does non-recognition for the Middle School examination exclude if the institution fulfils *bonâ fide* the conditions of the above definition; each institution must be dealt with on its merits. A very liberal interpretation should, for the present, be placed on this restriction *in the case of Primary schools.*"

This is in accord with the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 9—338-58, 29th October 1883, on the subject. But there has also been an increase in the number of Secondary schools recognized by the Department under the Middle School notification. During the past four years the numbers have been as follows :—

1884-85	343
1885-86	361
1886-87	392
1887-88	409

This improvement is encouraging as it shows that the system of recognition is not only eagerly sought after but that in a general way there has been a gradual improvement in the condition and stability of public schools conducted by private agency.

The following statement gives further particulars as regards the private schools :—

—	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	English.	Sanskrit.	Muhammadan.	English.	Sanskrit.	Muhammadan.
High schools ...	15	8	1	3	6	2
Middle schools ...	19	21	5	4	54	26
Total ...	34	29	6	7	60	28

The above table shows not only a decrease in the English High schools from 15 to 3, but also a perceptible fall in the English Middle schools from 19 to 4. There are, however, several English Secondary schools quite unconnected with the Department with probably an aggregate attendance of 2,000 pupils. Probably not one of these schools would wish to place itself under departmental supervision if the conditions were more easy, but there is no ground for making them easier; on the contrary, there are reasons for increasing their stringency, if secondary

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

education in this Presidency is ever to be placed on a really satisfactory basis. As English schools (High and Middle included) fell from 34 to 7, and as these schools, as a rule, have a larger attendance than indigenous Sanskrit and Muhammadan schools, the total strength of the private schools has naturally fallen. It was 2,664 against 3,316 in the previous year. The strength of English private schools alone decreased from 2,768 to 557. But the attendance in English schools must be excluded in order to gauge accurately the true progress of indigenous Sanskrit and Muhammadan schools; if this is done it will be found that the number of indigenous non-English Middle and High schools has increased from 35 to 88 and the attendance in them from 548 to 2,107. The average attendance in each school has also risen from 16 to 24. This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but only in so far as it gives promise of such schools being gradually organised on a more rational system than at present. This will probably be the ultimate result if such schools seek aid under the provisions recently inserted in the Code, but whether they will do so still remains to be seen. The number of Sanskrit High schools fell from 8 to 6. In spite of this, the strength of the High school department increased from 38 to 163, which is chiefly due to the very large number of pupils, amounting to 106, in the Tiruvadi Oriental Sanskrit College, which appears in the list of private schools for the first time.

The Sri Mahant Sanskrit College at Tirupati, in North Arcot, may become an institution of some importance in its way. But I do not believe in such institutions becoming of any real service to the community until they are conducted by men who have a critical knowledge of the language they teach, and some general culture. I find that the strength of the High school department has increased from 2 to 26, which is satisfactory. Sanskrit Middle schools have risen from 21 to 54. This is due to 21 Sanskrit schools appearing in the list for the first time under South Canara, which contain about 291 pupils; and also to the increase from 9 to 18 in the number of Sanskrit schools in the Godávari District. The existence of so many Sanskrit institutions in the country is a subject of some interest; but in most cases they are probably very inefficient, and receive little support from the people, except from those who are directly interested in maintaining a knowledge of Sanskrit mantrams, and poems connected with temple or social ceremonials. Whether Sanskrit institutions of a *quasi*-religious character are increasing or decreasing, there is no evidence on which to base an opinion; but the probabilities are that they have been gradually declining in number and in efficiency of late years. The time for their reconstitution on some basis of public expediency seems not to have come as yet, for in the recent discussions on the teaching of religion in Hindu schools, little or nothing has been said regarding the utilization of such institutions for purposes of religious instruction. They could not be ignored, did they hold a high place in the regard of orthodox Hindus.

The number of Muhammadan Middle schools has risen from 5 to 26, the increase being due chiefly to 8 schools in the Salem district and 14 in South Canara furnishing returns for the first time. In the majority of these schools Arabic and Persian are taught. The Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan schools inspected some of the indigenous schools in the Presidency during the last official year. Their general condition seems to have been anything but satisfactory. The fact is the Managers of these institutions, owing to their extreme conservatism, are reluctant to make even the slightest changes either in the course of instruction or in the method of teaching. The instruction given is of a most mechanical character, and the teachers, though generally men of some attainments, have no idea whatever of imparting useful instruction. Their programme resembles that of a Sunday school in England, in which nothing but the creed, the ten commandments, the Lord's Prayer and a few verses of Scripture are taught, but, with this great difference, that whilst in England such instruction is given in the vulgar tongue, in these schools it is given in a language which few of the pupils understand. But even in these stereotyped schools a change for the better seems to be setting in, as a few Managers have already expressed their wish to send teachers to be trained at the elementary Muhammadan Normal school, Madras, in order that they may supplement their antiquated religious teaching by teaching according to the standards.

BOOKS.

(b) *Private Primary Schools.*

229. In 1886-87 five districts returned no private schools for boys, but three of them furnished returns of such schools for 1887-88. The districts that have not returned any private schools are Madras and South Canara. It is not that there are no such schools in these districts, but the Inspecting officers have not as yet been able to procure any returns. The figures in the margin give the distribution according to districts of schools and pupils. Trichinopoly and Coimbatore show fewer private schools than in the previous year, but the decrease here was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the aggregate number of aided and unaided schools.

Primary Schools.

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam	113	1,595
Vizagapatam	56	756
Bellary	7	200
Anantapur	29	346
Cuddapah	11	154
Kurnool	37	532
Nellore	177	1,561
Chingleput	160	2,413
South Arcot	149	2,601
North Arcot	127	3,039
Salem	223	3,201
Tanjore	357	6,193
Madura	137	2,259
Tinnevelly	109	2,001
Trichinopoly	293	4,142
Coimbatore	115	1,979
Nilgiris	3	49
Malabar	62	1,492
Godávari	85	1,500
Kistna	196	2,291
	2,446	38,304

Of the 2,446 schools, 63 were Muhammadan schools, containing 2,516 pupils and 2 Sanskrit schools, with an attendance of 30 pupils. What I have said in the previous para. as regards the condition of indigenous Sanskrit and Muhammadan Secondary schools applies to some extent to Primary schools as well. Speaking of elementary Sanskrit schools, a Deputy Inspector in South Canara says:—

"In the Sanskrit schools the pupils are taught to learn by rote some prayers, some forms of blessing, and the Vedas. In special cases, extracts from the Hindu materia medica and astrology are read. As a rule, the pupils understand the meaning of what is read, but no systematic instruction in language is given. Sanskrit grammar is never taught, except by pundits specially engaged."

But many of the ordinary indigenous Primary schools have more practical objects in view than the Secondary indigenous schools. Sacred poems and other religious lore are of course taught in male schools, but instruction in arithmetic Kadjan-writing, &c., are not neglected at the same time.

Mosque schools are likely to play an important part in the education of the Muhammadan community, if only they are placed on a more satisfactory footing. As they are conducted at present, however, they are not beneficial to the community from an educational point of view. Mr. Marsden gives the following graphic description of mosque schools in South Canara, which I cannot help quoting here:—

"The mosque schools in South Canara are nearly all conducted by Moppilla teachers for Moppilla children. They are, as a rule, held in dark and dirty rooms or verandahs, often not in, but close to, a mosque. The teachers are generally Moppillas, ignorant of Hindustani and Canarese, and even of written Malayalam. They can speak Malayalam and read the Curan in Arabic, and that is all they can do. The classes are held from 7 to 9-30 A.M. and 1 to 3-30 P.M. The boys sit in a line with their backs to the walls of the room. In front of each is a book placed on a wooden stand with cross legs and the boys read out aloud at the same time, each usually a different lesson. Nothing is taught except reading the Curan. The rod is freely used to correct refractory pupils. No regular monthly fees are paid, but on holidays presents are often given to the teachers by some of the parents. Usually boys do not attend school more than a year. Sometimes a school lasts for five or six months only."

In the schools that come under the direct supervision of the Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan schools, the managers are requested to teach the vernaculars of the localities in which the schools are situated as a second language.

A single institution is returned as a private school for girls. It contained 36 pupils. But in boys' schools as many as 661 girls were under instruction.

X.—BOOKS.

Registration of books.

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

Books. The total number of works published rose from 924 to 1,107, showing an increase of nearly 17 per cent. for the year; and the subjoined entry gives the classification of the works catalogued under the two general heads, *Books* and *Periodicals*, for the past and preceding years :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Books, including pamphlets	778	864
Periodicals	146	243
Total ...	924	1,107

* * * *

The statement below shows the publishing centres in the Presidency, distinguishing the number of works issued at each station in English from that in the Vernacular languages :—

Stations.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	Stations.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Madras	249	500	749	14. Trichinopoly ...	3	3	6
2. Mangalore	10	95	105	15. Vizagapatam ...	...	6	6
3. Vellore	2	41	43	16. Salem	...	6	6
4. Tellicherry	...	38	38	17. Rajahmundry ...	1	4	5
5. Calicut	1	30	31	18. Pálghat	...	5	5
6. Chidambaram	...	30	30	19. Masulipatam ...	...	3	3
7. Tinnevelly	2	12	14	20. Ootacamund ...	2	...	2
8. Tanjore	1	11	12	21. Negapatam ...	1	...	1
9. Nellore	...	12	12	22. Ganjam	...	1	1
10. Bellary	...	12	12	23. Ramnad	...	1	1
11. Coimbatore	1	7	8	24. Conjeeveram ...	...	1	1
12. Tranquebar	2	6	8				
13. Punganúr	...	8	8	Total ...	275	832	1,107

It will be observed that the greatest activity is found in Madras, about two-thirds of the whole number of publications of the year having been issued from the presses there. The remaining third is distributed among 23 stations, of which Mangalore takes the lead, while Punganúr, Ramnad and Ootacamund appear as new publishing stations instead of Kumbakónam, Dindigul and Guntúr where the presses seem to have done no work during the year.

The classification of the published literature, according to languages, is given below :—

Languages.	No. of works.	Languages.	No. of works.
1. English	253	23. Canarese in Telugu	1
2. Do. and Latin	1	24. Do. and Konkani	1
3. Do. and Tamil	8	25. Tulu	1
4. Do. and Malayalam ...	1	26. Hindustani	24
5. Do. and Canarese	2	27. Do. in Telugu	1
6. Do. and Hindustani ...	3	28. Do. and English ...	1
7. Do. and Persian	2	29. Persian	6
8. Do. Tamil and Telugu ...	5	30. Arabic	6
9. Latin	1	31. Sanskrit	24
10. Do. and English	1	32. Do. in Grandha	19
11. Tamil	348	33. Do. in Devanagari ...	8
12. Do. in Arabic	2	34. Do. in Canarese	1
13. Do. and English	5	35. Do. and English	6
14. Do. and do. in Tamil ...	1	36. Do. and Tamil	15
15. Do. and Sanskrit	2	37. Do. and Telugu	35
16. Telugu	147	38. Do. and Malayalam in Malayalam.	1
17. Do. and English	1	39. Do. and Canarese in Canarese.	2
18. Do and Sanskrit	2	40. Do. Telugu and English ...	1
19. Malayalam	59	41. Do. do. and Canarese...	1
20. Do. in Arabic	34	42. Do. English, Telugu and Tamil.	1
21. Do. and Hindustani in Malayalam	1		
22. Canarese	73	Total ...	1,107

As compared with last year's figures, there is a considerable advance in the number of English, Tamil and Canarese works and a falling off in Telugu and Hindustani. Fluctuations in the other languages are comparatively slight and call for no remarks.

* * * *

The copyright of 208 books was registered during 1887-88, as against 169 of the previous year, showing a growing appreciation among authors and publishers of the value

attached to the proprietary right in books, but the increase in the practice of infringing copyright, especially by printers in the French Settlement at Karikal and their agents in the Madras Presidency, whom the present copyright law could not reach, is much to be regretted, as the pirated editions have undersold the publications of the Educational Department and other school books in particular. Books.

The only remedy in the opinion of the Law officers seems to be the confiscation of the prohibited editions when they are imported for sale within the territorial limits in which the British Indian Copyright law is in force ; and when such editions escape seizure on the road, the same should be recovered from the book-agents or a suit for damages should be instituted against them for the detention thereof. But to effect this object, so important in the interests of literature, the co-operation of the Police and District Magistrates, with the officers of the Educational Department is absolutely necessary. It is impossible for any Registrar of Books, who is not entrusted with the working of the Press Act, to trace such illicit printing or arrest the sale of pirated editions.

The following is my review of the report of the Registrar of Books embodying the annual analysis of publications registered during the Calendar year 1887, prepared in conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 12th September 1882, No. 1—455 :—

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the number of original works has steadily increased during the past five years and that there was a considerable falling off in the number of translations for 1887, while under the head of republications, it appears that a larger number for a particular year is, as a rule, followed by a smaller number for the succeeding year ;—

Years.	Original books.	Translations.	Republications.	Total.
1883	225	37	556	818
1884	243	96	379	818
1885	340	79	453	872
1886	455	92	383	930
1887	490	22	531	1,043

This alternation in reprints is accounted for by the fact that such books as are in general use are published in large editions so as to supply the demand of two or more years. The size of the editions of these reprints is given by the Registrar, and this information is very valuable, as it gives some idea of the number of readers including pupils among the people. The average number of copies produced did not probably exceed three-quarters of a million, of which probably at least one-third, and possibly one-half, was absorbed by schools. That less than a half of a million of copies should meet the requirements of the religious and general readers in a population of 31 millions indicates the low average of education and intelligence among the people. The low figure of 22 under translations may be regarded as the result of the very large number published during the preceding three years; but in the present condition of original literary work in the country even temporary lessening of activity in that of translating books for the general reader is to be regretted.

The figures given below show that the publications for 1887 had *the widest* circulation, and that elementary education is gradually spreading among almost all classes and races of the Presidency—

Number of single languages and bi-lingual and tri-lingual combinations in which books were published during				
1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
15	16	20	24	30

The following table gives the number of books and pamphlets printed during the five years ending 1887 in English and in five of the principal vernaculars of the Presidency. It is highly gratifying to observe that Hindustani has more than doubled its publications, but the total number is small. Under English the increase has been 88 per cent., but under the Dravidian languages the progress has not been so great as might have been expected, considering the spread of education, and extension of the means of communication. Still the number of copies produced may be proportionately much greater than that of the books themselves. Variety in reading implies considerable education :—

Years.	Number of books and pamphlets published in					
	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.
1883	126	297	130	83	58	14
1884	142	262	135	73	49	14
1885	154	245	177	100	37	26
1886	183	276	183	74	46	29
1887	237	332	143	95	67	33

Books. The figures given below show how rapidly the issues of periodicals have increased in number :—

Years.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Number of periodicals	55	74	119	137	230

Periodicals which deal with questions of present interest indicate, among other things, the moral, religious, and social tendencies of a nation. In India, where *freedom of action* on certain subjects was, and, to a great extent, is still prohibited, freedom in thought is resulting in *freedom in speaking and writing*, and, ultimately, it may be hoped, in freedom of action.

Of the original works, 7 (2 of which were written in Hindustani) were intended for *women*, 5 for *girls* and 19 for *children*. Almost all of these were published by schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and inspecting officers. The fact that teachers and inspecting agents have directed their attention to improve the education of *women* and *children* by trying to bring out suitable books, shows that early education is beginning to be carried out more in accord with scientific principles than heretofore. The change will no doubt re-act on higher education and render it sounder and more thorough than it has hitherto been. Eleven works on Indian philosophy, nine on Astrology, one on Astronomy and ten on Medicine were published in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.

Several, apparently valuable, additions were made to the list of books during the year under report. Among these are (1) Jivaka Chintamani, one of the five ancient grand epics in Tamil; (2) Andra Pada Parijata, a Telugu Dictionary; (3) a Telugu and English Dictionary; (4) Garuda Purana, a Purana in Malayalam; (5) Kundalata, the first novel in Malayalam, by a graduate of the Madras University; (6) Sidhanta Koumadi, a Standard Sanskrit Grammar; (7) a Tulu-English Dictionary; (8) Hari Kirtanigal, by a Hindu lady; (9) a Manual on Hydraulics by the Principal of the College of Engineering; (10) Silpa Chintamani, a Tamil work on Indian Architecture; and (11) Tamil Fourth Reader of the Government series.

Great activity is noticeable under religious productions, and tends to show how much the mind of the reading classes is now occupied with this subject.

The increasing infringement of the copyright law noticed by the Registrar is much to be regretted. The difficulties in the way of suppressing the practice are almost insuperable, but every effort will be made to effect this object.

231. 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 :— Book Department.

School Book Society.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of stock on hand on 1st April 1887 ...	...			1,09,192	5	3
Add—						
Value of books printed during the year ...	49,013	15	0			
Increased value of certain books hitherto not sold at remunerative rates	16,041	1	9			
				65,055	0	9
				1,74,247	6	0
Deduct—						
Value of books sold during the year ...	45,011	3	9			
Value of books taken for registration	8	13	0			
Value of books issued to the Director of Public Instruction for printing, &c.	211	3	3			
Value of faulty copies written off	2	9	0			
Value of damaged copies written off	121	4	0			
Decreased value of a book, the price of which was reduced to effect sales ...	6,028	12	0			
				51,383	13	0
Balance on 1st April 1888	...			1,22,863	9	0

Basel Mission Society.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of stock on hand on 1st April 1887 ...	...			3,421	11	0
Add—						
Value of books printed and supplied during the year	...			13,281	4	0
Value of 398 copies of Tulu Dictionary ...	...			2,388	0	0
				19,090	15	0
Deduct—						
Value realized by sale of books printed by Basel Mission ...	10,625	0	0			
Commission on do. ...	2,656	4	0			
Value realized by sale of 508 copies of the Grant-in-aid Code (Malayalam & Canarese)	101	10	1			
Commission on do. ...	25	5	11			
Value realized by sale of 47 copies of Gymnastics (Malayalam and Canarese) ...	11	12	0			
Commission on do. ...	2	15	0			
Value realized by sale of 2 copies of Konkani Dictionary	16	0	0			
Commission on do. ...	4	0	0			
				13,442	15	0
Balance on 1st April 1888.	...			5,648	0	0

Besides the above there were books to the value of Rs. 228-15-3 at the Gunupur depôt on the 1st April 1888. Books.

The enhancement of the prices of certain books at the Madras School Book Depôt has increased the value of stock on hand by Rs. 16,041-1-9; whilst the value of books sold during the year shows an increase of Rs. 4,293-6-3 over the sales of 1886-87. The Secretary of the School Book Society having reported that 285 copies of Tamil Naishadam and 25 copies of Wyld's map of Europe in Telugu were in an utterly damaged condition, they were ordered to be burnt and their value, aggregating Rs. 121-4-0, was written off the accounts. The price of Dr. Hunter's "Brief History of the Indian people" was reduced from Rs. 2 to As. 12 a copy to effect sales under the authority conveyed in G.O., dated 5th November 1887, No. 597, Educational. Rs. 6,028-12-0 represents the difference between the original and the altered prices of 4,823 copies of the book on hand in October last. The Director is glad to report that only 34 copies of the History were sold during the remaining portion of the year after the price was reduced to 12 annas.

There has also been an increase in the sale of books with the Basel Mission. Credit is taken for a sum of Rs. 2,388 towards the value of 398 copies of the Tulu-English portion of the Tulu Dictionary supplied to the above Mission under G.O., dated 6th May 1887, No. 641, Public.

232. A statement of books printed during the year is given below. The number of books printed, excluding the Hindustani Grant-in-aid Code, which was printed at the Government Press, was 25 against 31 (excluding the Vernacular versions of the Grant-in-aid Code) in the preceding year, while the number of copies of these books struck off was 399,400 against 383,098. The value of the books amounted to Rs. 74,337-8-0 against Rs. 59,214-12-6, the value of the books printed in the preceding year. The cost to Government on account of printing the books was Rupees 29,147-13-11 against Rs. 31,227-1-10 and the anticipated profit Rs. 45,189-10-1, or 155 against 89·6 per cent. *Printing and publication of books.*

Books printed during 1887-88.

Name of book.	Language.	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.
Mensuration	English ...	400	167 9 0	232 7 0	400 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 8
Pre-Matriculation Text for 1888	Do. ...	5,000	596 6 0	3,153 10 0	3,750 0 0	0 12 0	0 1 11
Hand-book of Gymnastics ...	Tamil	1,000	58 3 4	254 4 8	312 8 0	0 5 0	0 0 11
First Reader, Part I ...	Do.	60,000	2,994 9 4	4,505 6 8	7,500 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 10
Do. do. II ...	Do.	49,000	3,658 9 1	3,997 10 11	7,656 4 0	0 2 6	0 1 2
Second Reader	Do.	20,000	1,532 14 6	2,217 1 6	3,750 0 0	0 3 0	0 1 2
Do.	Do.	25,000	1,912 14 2	2,774 9 10	4,687 8 0	0 3 0	0 1 3
Anthology, No. I	Do.	15,000	326 11 3	1,079 8 9	1,406 4 0	0 1 6	0 0 4
Anglo-Tamil Third Reader ...	Anglo-Tamil ...	10,000	1,550 8 6	3,449 7 6	5,000 0 0	0 8 0	0 2 6
English and Tamil Dictionary.	Do. ...	5,000	3,838 10 9	3,661 5 3	7,500 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 3
Fourth Reader, Parts I & II (complete)	Telugu	2,000	945 0 1	804 15 11	1,750 0 0	0 14 0	0 7 6
First Book of Lessons ...	Do.	100,000	2,813 8 5	9,686 7 7	12,500 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 5
Second Reader	Do.	10,000	748 1 2	1,126 14 10	1,875 0 0	0 3 0	0 1 2
Anthology	Do.	25,000	846 5 8	1,497 6 4	2,343 12 0	0 1 6	0 0 7
Sanitary Primer	Do.	5,000	166 7 8	458 8 4	625 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 6
Geography of Europe ...	Malayalam ...	2,000	170 8 0	79 8 0	250 0 0	0 2 0	0 1 4
Catechism of Malayalam Grammar	Do. ...	3,000	468 1 0	281 15 0	750 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 5
Garthwaite's Malayalam First Reader, Part II	Do. ...	10,000	912 8 0	493 12 0	1,406 4 0	0 2 3	0 1 5
Garthwaite's Malayalam First Reader, Part I	Do. ...	15,000	750 8 0	1,124 8 0	1,875 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 10
Malayalam Panchatantra ...	Do. ...	2,000	775 0 0	475 0 0	1,250 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 2
Anglo-Malayalam Second Reader	Anglo-Malayalam.	5,000	1,300 4 0	1,199 12 0	2,500 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 2
Second Book of Lessons ...	Canarese ...	4,000	559 2 0	315 14 0	875 0 0	0 3 6	0 2 3
Canarese First Reader ...	Do. ...	15,000	657 0 0	1,218 0 0	1,875 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 8
Anglo-Canarese First Book ...	Anglo-Canarese.	8,000	586 12 0	413 4 0	1,000 0 0	0 2 0	0 1 2
Anglo-Canarese Second Reader	Do. ...	3,000	811 12 0	688 4 0	1,500 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 3
	Total ...	399,400	29,147 13 11	45,189 10 1	74,337 8 0	...	...

Books.

Of the books printed the following were new :—

Rules and Examples in Mensuration.	Fourth Reader, Parts I and II (complete), Telugu.
Pre-Matriculation Text, 1888.	Grant-in-aid Code, Hindustani.
Hand-book of Gymnastics, Tamil.	

The Hindustani version of the Grant-in-aid Code, which was printed at the Government Press, has not been included in the above statement. It will be observed from the above statement that the Tamil Second Reader was printed twice in the year owing to the very large demand for it.

Sales of books.

233. 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 Depository, Mangalore, it is gathered that the number and value of books sold during the year were as follow :—

Languages.	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Number of copies.	Value.		Number of copies.	Value.	
		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
English	63,643	18,873	15 9	68,862	21,795	10 0
Tamil	141,485	15,688	7 3	137,377	20,072	1 3
Telugu	83,681	8,809	8 6	68,761	8,661	14 0
Canarese	18,402	1,967	4 6	17,695	2,451	4 3
Malayalam	20,877	2,742	15 6	20,808	3,124	14 3
Hindustani	637	97	9 0	479	107	0 6
Uriya	58	6	11 0	245	22	13 0
Sanskrit	35	12	4 0	9	0	9 0
Special books	3	25	0 0	...	...	
Total ...	328,821	48,223	11 6	314,236	56,236	2 3

There has been an increase of Rs. 8,012-6-9 in the value of books sold during the year, although there was a decline in the number of books sold. The decrease both in the number and value of books was chiefly in the Telugu and Sanskrit books. The suggestion of the Secretary, Madras School Book Society, to re-issue vernacular copy-books is still under consideration, the Secretary and a few of the members of the Society having been requested to prepare specimens of copy-slips.

Purchases made by District Boards.

234. The only District Boards that made any large purchases during the year from the Madras School Book Society were those of Tanjore and South Arcot, the amount of purchases being, respectively, Rs. 587-8-0 and 272-13-0. It is believed that the wants of the District Boards are now generally supplied by the local book-sellers. The Basel Mission Depository, Mangalore, supplied books to the extent of Rs. 599-13-0 and 1,134-7-9 to the District Boards of South Canara and Malabar, respectively. The policy of entrusting the distribution of school books to private dealers has, on the whole, been remarkably successful.

Finance.

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

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale-proceeds realized by the School Book Society	45,011	3	9
Deduct—			
Commission			
Discount	3,085	5	0
Postage	3,873	2	5
	0	8	6
	6,958	15	11
Net sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the School Book Society ...	38,052	3	10
Sale-proceeds of 10 copies of Polyglot Vocabulary	5	0	0
Miscellaneous	2	0	0
Net sale-proceeds remitted by the Basel Mission Society	3,746	15	1
Total ...	41,806	2	11

Charges.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	2,635	11	9
Printing and binding	30,467	9	7
Translators and Proof Examiners	1,107	1	0
Encouragement of Literature	676	13	8
Ordinary contingencies	273	4	6
Miscellaneous	20	13	0
Total ...	35,181	5	6

New series of text-books.

236. As already stated five new books were printed and published during the year.

A Pre-Matriculation text-book was also published for 1888. The Telugu version, Parts I and II (complete), of the Tamil Fourth Reader was printed. The Canarese and Malayalam translations of Part I of the Tamil Fourth Reader were completed during the year.

Prize and library books.

237. As in previous 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, &c., purchased and supplied to Government institutions was Rs. 11,172-8-0.

Library of Oriental manuscripts.

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

It is observed that the vernacular Munshi, S. Vaidyanatha Sastri, was appointed to do duty under Dr. Macleane from 15th May 1887 to 4th January 1888 as Sanskrit Assistant in the preparation of the Madras Manual of Administration. The place of M. J. Srinivasachari, the Assistant Librarian, who was on sick leave, was filled by the Clerk, N. Rangachari.

Two libraries, consisting of 432 manuscripts, were purchased; 20 rare and useful manuscripts were transcribed from original manuscripts, and 102 books were received as present. The addition to the library of these books, aggregating 554 against 330 manuscripts last year, is satisfactory. Sixty-two of the manuscripts presented were Telugu. The details of the manuscripts are given in the lists appended to the report. Information regarding rare and useful manuscripts might, with advantage, have been given in some detail so that the Government might be in a position to judge of the rarity and usefulness predicated of them. The grant for the purchase and transcription of valuable manuscripts was not fully utilized, only Rs. 500 having been expended out of the 600 annually allowed for the library for the purpose.

The library was visited by 898 persons in the year against 960 in the previous year. Of these, 394 were readers, 334 transcribers of manuscripts, and 170 visitors, against 365, 360, and 235, respectively, in 1886-87.

The library received 7 printed books and publications during the year against 5 in the previous year.

Malayalam and Canarese school books.

239. No progress has been made with this work during the year, and I see little prospect of anything being done until the work is taken up by the Government instead of being left to a Committee.

XI.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships.

Government scholarships awarded on the results of the University examinations.

240. The only change made in the rules for the award of these scholarships was the increase in the number of B.A. and F.A. scholarships from 8 and 18 to 10 and 20, respectively, with a view to encourage the educational advantages offered to the special classes for whom they are now reserved. In my last report I stated that a lady student had joined the Doveton College to prosecute her studies for the F.A. examination. I am glad to report that a Native Christian lady, Miss Jagannatham, has this year joined the Madras Christian College to continue her studies for the B.A. Degree examination, and the Doveton had another accession.

All the Muhammadan and Uriya scholarships were awarded, but none of those reserved for the backward classes. Two of the scholarships that remained unappropriated were conferred on Mappila pupils to encourage the collegiate education of this community.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

241. The number of institutions that received aid under Chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 11, but there was a large increase in the number of pupils that received stipends and the amount of scholarships awarded, in the former from 101 to 134 and in the latter from Rs. 2,889 to Rs. 4,318. The London Mission High School, Vizagapatam, and the Wesleyan Mission School, Madurántakam, received no aid during the year as the managers discontinued the scholarships, but the Government College, Kumbakónam, and the Free Church Mission High School, Conjeeveram, received aid for the first time during the year. Particulars of the amount of grant paid to each institution will be found in the statement appended to the last paragraph in this chapter.

The scholarship system in force in this Presidency has been criticised in Sir Alfred Crofts' report on education in India in 1886, and I shall refer to it again in the general remarks chapter.

Private scholarships in connection with Government and Local Board institutions.

242. In none of the Government or Board institutions, except the Kumbakónam College, has any *bonâ fide* private scholarship been founded. A grant of Rs. 300 was paid by way of scholarship in this college, a committee having contributed Rs. 600 towards scholarships.

Government scholarships in Girls' schools.

243. The year under report witnessed also a further improvement in the number (from 162 to 181) of girls that received scholarships and in the amount (from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,650) expended on the item. None of the aided girls' schools, however, have as yet applied for the scholarships claimable under Chapter VII of the Code.

Scholarships in professional or Technical institutions other than Training schools.

244. The Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture and the School of Arts were the only institutions of the kind in which scholarships were awarded for the encouragement of technical instruction. The expenditure during the year aggregated Rs. 9,494, excluding Rs. 236 paid for Burmese students in the College of Agriculture. When the technical institutions under the management of municipal councils and private agencies develop, the expenditure on this item may be expected to increase considerably.

Gymnastic scholarships.

245. Under Chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code, scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each, tenable for 9 months, are awarded to gymnastic instructors joining the special normal class established under the auspices of the Physical Training and Field Games Association, Madras. The class was organized in 1882, and it has since been doing very useful work in the direction of supplying Government and other institutions with trained and certificated gymnasts. A sum of Rs. 630 was expended in 1887-88 on scholarships held in the normal class. The institution received Rs. 268 also as a half grant towards the pay of the instructor employed by the Association and miscellaneous charges, chiefly in connection with the supply and renewal of apparatus.

Expenditure on scholarships.

246. The annexed table is a summary of expenditure on scholarships. Stipends in training institutions, amounting to Rs. 68,350, have not been included in the statement. On the other hand, stipends paid in the Medical College included in the outlay on the institution in the previous year's report, and not shown under scholarships, have been included in this statement to show the full amount of outlay on the item :—

Institutions.	From Provincial Funds.	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.							
Presidency college	750	...	...	...	...	364	1,114
Kumbakónam do.	...	...	...	...	...	35	497
Rajahmundry do.	250	...	...	...	462	986	1,236
Berhampore do.	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Calicut do.	280	...	...	...	...	382	662

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Institutions.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local rates or cesses.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
ARTS COLLEGES—*cont.*							
Aided.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras Christian college	{ 1,870 / 1,740* }	...	...	...	680	3,702	{ 1,870 / 6,122
Doveton Protestant college ...	130	...	...	...	...	...	130
S.P.G. college, Tanjore	90	...	...	...	...	...	90
Caldwell college, Tuticorin ...	180*	...	...	...	360	...	540
St. Joseph's college, Trichinopoly ...	{ 100 / 841* }	...	...	...	...	1,889	{ 100 / 2,730
S.P.G. college, Trichinopoly ...	335*	...	...	...	...	671	1,006
Wesleyan Mission college, Rayapet .	...	...	...	...	...	180	180
Church of Scotland Mission college, Madras	214*	...	...	...	...	428	642
Hindu college, Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	126	126
St. Joseph's college, Cuddalore ...	46*	...	...	...	...	92	138
Wesleyan Mission college, Negapatam	84*	...	...	...	...	186	270
C.M.S. college, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	81	...	81
Noble college, Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...	334	176	510
Kumbakónam college	300*	...	...	...	...	600	900
Unaided.							
Maharajah's college, Vizianagrum .	...	...	...	...	...	662	662
Total, Arts Colleges ...	7,410	...	...	...	1,917	10,479	19,806
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.							
Law college	...	...	...	...	...	239	239
College of Engineering	599	...	...	...	...	...	599
Total, Professional Colleges ...	599	...	...	...	...	239	838
SCHOOLS—GENERAL.							
Government.							
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	126	126
Berhampore	181	...	...	...	...	80	261
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
Girls' school, Anantapur	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
Do. Ongole	78	...	...	...	...	...	78
Do. Nellore	53	...	...	...	...	...	53
Muhammadan girls' school, Mulapet	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Girls' school, Mulapet	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
Do. Ranganayakapet ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	48
Do. Stonehousepet ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	49
Do. Venkatagiri ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	49
Do. Náyudapet ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	51
Do. Tiruvendipuram ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Do. Kallakurchi ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Do. Villupuram ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45
Do. Tiruvanámalai ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	33
Do. Chidambaram ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Do. Cuddalore ...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110
Do. Porto Novo	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
Do. Vriddháchalam ...	77	...	...	...	...	...	77
Do. Valavanur	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
Do. Vellore	109	...	...	...	...	...	109
Do. Wállajápet	63	...	...	...	...	...	63
Do. Chittoor	89	...	...	...	...	...	89
Do. Salem Town ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103
Do. Salem, C. Division ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
Do. Namakal	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
Do. Tiruchengod	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Do. Hosúr	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Do. Krishnagiri	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Do. Kumbakónam ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	56
Do. Karatatangudi ...	85	...	...	...	...	...	85
Do. Pattukóta	95	...	...	...	...	...	95
Do. Poraiyár	68	...	...	...	...	...	68
Do. Coimbatore	87	...	...	...	...	...	87
Total ...	1,831	...	...	...	...	266	2,097

*Scholarships given under Chapter VII of the Code.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Institutions.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local rates or cesses.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
SCHOOLS—GENERAL—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Aided.							
Onslow Institution, Chatrapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	78	78
Doveton Protestant high school, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	180	180
Bishop Corrie's Grammar school ...	...	...	...	...	...	243	243
Madras Christian high school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church of Scotland Mission high school, Vellore	84*	...	...	...	...	168	252
St. Joseph's high school, Cuddalore.	80*	...	...	...	...	160	240
Wesleyan Mission high school, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
Caldwell high school, Tuticorin ...	96*	...	...	...	...	...	288
C.M.S. do. Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	192	...	132
St. Joseph's do. Trichinopoly .	285*	...	...	...	132	...	860
C.M.S. do. Ellore ...	15*	...	...	...	...	575	45
Hindu do. Masulipatam..	...	...	...	...	...	30	127
Noble do. Masulipatam.	...	...	...	...	...	127	452
F.C.M. do. Conjeeveram.	18*	...	...	...	...	452	54
Total ...	578	...	...	...	324	36	3,001
Unaided.							
Vizianagrum college	...	...	...	...	...	316	316
Board.							
Girls' school, Cuddapah District ...	...	27	...	...	...	...	27
Do. Nidamangalam ...	...	102	...	...	...	...	102
Total ...	...	129	...	...	...	...	129
Total, Schools—General ...	2,409	129	...	...	324	2,681	5,543
SCHOOLS—SPECIAL.							
Government.							
School of Engineering	1,755	...	...	...	...	80	1,835
Do. of Arts	428	...	...	...	...	...	428
Do. of Agriculture	6,712	...	...	...	...	...	6,712
Gymnastic class	630	...	...	...	...	...	630
Total ...	9,525	...	...	...	...	80	9,605
Medical college and school ...	11,599	...	...	...	...	1,440	13,039
Grand Total ...	31,542	129	...	...	2,241	14,919	48,831

XII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

247. An abstract return of schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency is to be found in General Table (1). This, as well as the other General Tables are chiefly based upon the Subsidiary Tables, which I am able this time to submit along with the report. The Subsidiary Tables give detailed information as regards all classes of schools, though this information is not quite as full as could be desired. For example the present statistics give no information regarding the ages of pupils at school—a very important matter. I hope to remedy this defect next year. The total number of institutions furnishing returns to the Department increased from 16,637 to 17,355, and the percentage of institutions to the total number of towns and villages in the Presidency has therefore risen from 31·75 to 32·9. The schools in Municipal towns increased from 2,085 to 2,175, and in rural circles from 14,552 to 15,180 (*vide* paragraph 14). I have been able, in pursuance of the remarks made in paragraph 210 of my report for 1886-87, to obtain from Deputy Inspectors of Schools information as regards the number of villages in their ranges having no schools within their limits or within a reasonable distance—a radius of 2 miles. The figures, though they are not quite accurate, can yet be looked upon as at least approximately true. From the returns furnished by the Deputies I gather that there are as many as 16,649 villages in this Presidency that have no schools within their limits or within a radius of 2 miles. According to the census returns there are altogether 52,462 villages, including probably those uninhabited, so that roughly speaking between a third and a fourth of the total number of villages in the Presidency are not provided with any schools. In the following districts nearly half, and in some cases more than half the number of villages contain no schools:—Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, and Godávari. Though the number of villages having no schools is not the sole criterion of the educational condition of districts, still it indicates the extent to which education has been diffused in these districts. As a general rule, however, in districts where education is backward there it is also less diffused. A glance at the educational maps embodied in the report will show this.

Total number of schools and scholars.

* Scholarships given under Chapter VII of the Code.

GENERAL REMARKS.

District.	Number of villages as per Deputies' returns.	Number of villages having no schools.
Ganjam	3,798	666
Vizagapatam	1,857	858
Anantapur	867	431
Bellary	1,585	1,080
Cuddapah	1,287	673
Kurnool	835	418
Nellore	1,812	910
Madras	...	...
Chingleput	2,095	309
South Arcot	2,905	1,285
North Arcot	3,774	1,531
Salem	4,220	1,785
Tanjore	3,882	970
Madura	3,800	1,644
Tinnevelly	1,600	382
Trichinopoly	1,624	329
Coimbatore	1,043*	426
Nilgiris	439	232
Malabar	427	195
South Canara	1,295	445
Godávari	2,006	1,192
Kistna	1,925	888
Total ...	43,076	16,649

There was an increase in the proportion of pupils to population from 1 in 63 to 1 in 61. Taking the usual proportion of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age is 2,291,735, and the number of female children 2,338,541. Hence of boys of a school-going age 1 in 5, and of girls over 1 in 40 are under instruction. The Bengal report of 1886-87 shows the figures to be over 1 in 4 for boys and over 1 in 61 for girls, whereas the Bombay figures are over 1 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ for boys and over 1 in 33 for girls.

There can be no question that the time is approaching when it will be the duty of Government to consider the present system of providing for the education of the village communities; for the longer my experience the stronger is my conviction that such provision can never be suitable or adequate until each village or circle of villages not already provided with an efficient school is compelled to provide its own school receiving such assistance as may be equitable from local and provincial funds. That this should be an optional duty of Panchayats constituted under Act V of 1886 was a recommendation of the Local Self-Government Committee, and a provision to this effect was inserted in the Bill, but it was thrown out by the Legislative Council. As soon as practicable, after the reorganization of the Inspectorate, I propose to have an educational survey made of each taluk in each district, and, after obtaining the views of the Taluk and District Boards on such proposals as I may formulate, to submit them for the orders of Government.

248. I have very little to add to what I have already said as regards the working and the results of the various University examinations. From a financial point of view the University is in a flourishing condition. The increasing number of candidates that appear for the several University examinations is worthy of note. Within the last ten years the number of candidates examined by the University has increased from 3,135 to 9,426, a fact which, as I have pointed out in para. 51, indicates the rapid progress of University education in this Presidency. There are now on the rolls 1,824 Bachelors of Arts and 49 Masters of Arts. The number of Bachelors of Laws alone is 275, which is considerably more than double that of the number of graduates in Medicine and Engineering. The number of Medical graduates amounts only to 60, and that of graduates in Engineering to 40. There are also 8 Masters of Laws and 3 Licentiates in Teaching. At present for every 19 graduates there is only 1 who is a graduate in one or other of the professional faculties, a

The University.

GENERAL REMARKS.

fact which testifies to the undue development of purely literary education as compared with education of a professional and technical character. Such an unequal distribution is due to the unusual economic, social, and administrative conditions of the country, and is open to question. A condition of society in which a graduate is ready to sell his literary ability at a price little above the figure paid for domestic service is not a healthful one. It must sooner or later result in the moral degradation of the literary class, a class upon the high tone and morale of which the future of the country must mainly depend. Hitherto the graduates have maintained a standard of morality above that of their less educated fellows: but how long can this happy condition of things last, if the economic conditions of the country remain unchanged. Were the material keeping pace with the higher educational progress of the country, there would be no cause for anxiety. But it is not so. Therefore it behoves the Government, and all friends of India, to do nothing to accelerate artificially the spread of the higher literary culture, but on the other hand to push forward professional and technical study and to develope the old and open out new means of industrial prosperity and of the creation of wealth.

The distribution of the graduates among the different classes of the population is also of special interest in view of the above remarks. Out of 1,824 Bachelors of Arts on the rolls as many as 1,226 are Brahmans. There are only 346 graduates that are non-Brahman Hindus compared with the non-Brahman Hindu population. This number is extremely low. Next to the Brahman community come the Native Christians. Out of every 11 graduates 1 is a Native Christian, although the Native Christians form only about one-forty-sixth of the total population. There are only 14 Muhammadan and 56 Eurasian graduates on the rolls of the University, which shows the insignificant extent to which these two communities have been affected by higher University education.

Collegiate Education.

249. The number of arts colleges increased from 31 to 34 and that of pupils from 2,979 to 3,036. There are also besides 5 special colleges with 409 pupils. The figures relating to arts colleges compare very favorably with those of Bengal and Bombay. In the former Presidency, though the population is nearly double that of Madras according to the report for 1886-87, there were 27 colleges with 3,215 pupils, and in Bombay, with three-fourths the population of Madras, there were only 9 colleges and 955 pupils. It is also noteworthy that out of 27 colleges in Bengal as many as 13 are maintained by Government and only 7 are aided institutions, whereas in this Presidency Government colleges are represented by 7 and aided by 21. Twenty-five per cent. of the total number of pupils in the arts colleges in Bengal is to be found in aided institutions, but in Madras the aided colleges absorb 62 per cent. of the total number of candidates. These facts evidently testify to the greater private activity in the cause of higher education in this Presidency. In the matter of professional and technical education Bengal and Bombay are decidedly in advance of Madras. I think it well here to draw the attention of Government to Subsidiary Table No. I for colleges, from which some interesting information can be gathered. The first point deserving of attention is that the strength of the colleges was much less fluctuating than in the preceding year, the average strength having been 3,278 against 3,445, the total attendance on the 31st March last, whilst in 1886-87 the figures were 2,920 and 3,323, respectively. The strength in Government colleges was very steady, and fairly steady in unaided. The average daily attendance in Government arts colleges was, however, not so satisfactory, but more satisfactory in special colleges. In aided colleges the daily attendance was much less satisfactory, the proportion of absentees to average number on the rolls having been 1 in 7 to 1 in 9 in 1886-87. The second point is that whilst the number of students reading for the F.A. examination showed but a trifling advance, the number reading for a degree has advanced by 9 per cent., the increase being shared by all classes of colleges, unaided excepted.

Secondary education of boys.

250. The number of English public schools decreased slightly from 507 to 500, but this decrease was confined to Middle schools alone, which fell from 386 to 367. I have also pointed out in Chapter IV that the above decrease was partly nominal, as some of the Middle schools were raised during the year to the High school standard. The

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number of Upper secondary schools rose from 121 to 133. One satisfactory feature of the Secondary schools (high and middle included) is the conspicuous increase in the number of pupils in the Secondary departments. In High schools the attendance in the Upper and Lower secondary departments advanced from 17,587 to 18,879, and in Middle schools, in spite of the decrease in their number, and in spite of the introduction of fee rates for Departmental schools into Municipal and Board secondary schools—a measure which diminished the attendance seriously in some places—the strength of the Lower secondary departments rose from 10,653 to 10,814. In the Primary departments attached to these schools there was a slight decrease, but this was due, as pointed out in Chapter IV, to managers of schools separating the Middle from the Primary departments and constituting the latter separate institutions with a view to levying fees therein at other than the sanctioned rates.

Of the 500 secondary schools, only 7 are maintained by the Department against 9 in the previous year. The transfer of the Chittoor High school at the beginning of the year to the District Board of North Arcot, and the amalgamation of the Saidápet High school with the Middle department that was attached to the Teachers' College as a practising school, account for the decrease of two Departmental secondary schools. The number of Board schools amount to 115, aided 284, and unaided 94. A comparison of the figures relating to Bengal and Bombay will be interesting here. In Bengal, in 1886-87, there were 1,016 public secondary schools, of which 60 were maintained by the Department, 13 by Local Boards, 695 were aided, and 248 were unaided. In Bombay, in the same year, there were 275 schools, of which 45 were maintained by the Department, 107 by Municipal or Local Boards, 108 were aided and only 15 unaided. From the above figures it will be seen, first, that Local Boards take a larger share in secondary education in this Presidency than is the case in Bombay or Bengal, markedly the latter; secondly, that private enterprise in the cause of secondary education is very much greater in this Presidency than in Bombay, and is even not much behind Bengal if the population of that Presidency is taken into consideration. I would also add here that four years ago, that is in 1883-84, there were 59 schools maintained by the Department in this Presidency either having Secondary departments attached to them or teaching up to the secondary standard. This number is now reduced to 7, of which only 5 are institutions for general education. In Madras, therefore, the policy of Government withdrawing from all direct part in secondary education has been carried out more speedily and successfully than in other parts of India. I know that complaints are often made that this policy has resulted in the deterioration of Secondary schools. But even if there are slight disadvantages connected with the adoption of the policy of Government above referred to, still the great gain that results from the people of the country taking upon themselves the responsibility of promoting secondary education will more than make up for this loss. Moreover, I am not prepared to admit that the transfer has resulted in the deterioration of Secondary schools, although it is true that a large number of public schools under private management and even some Municipal and Board institutions are not as efficiently conducted as Departmental institutions are. At the same time it is an undoubted fact that within the last four years a decided improvement is noticeable in non-departmental secondary schools, some of them now competing favorably with the best Departmental institutions; and not only is this the case as regards instruction, but in these schools and in other public secondary schools in organization, in the employment of qualified teachers, in the provision of better accommodation, in the introduction of drill, gymnastic instruction, and in other ways, there has been improvement notwithstanding the reduction of Government grants. This improvement I attribute partly to the growing demand for secondary education, partly to the raising of school fees, partly to more thorough inspection, but mainly to the system of recognition which operates in regard to Municipal and Board schools as well as to those under private management. The efforts which Managers of schools make to secure this privilege often surprise me, as they appear to me to be out of all proportion to the benefit as regards fees which recognition secures.

The Government in their review of my report for 1886-87 did not accept in full my view regarding adventure schools and seem to regard such schools as on

General Remarks.

the whole beneficial and as "a germ of native effort to displace foreign agency." Now, so far as they represent *bonâ fide* effort, working on intelligent and honorable lines, I admit that they are good and deserve encouragement, and such encouragement they have always received when deserving of it at my hands mainly by means of recognition, partly by special aid, and partly by the choice of their teachers as examiners. The system of recognition to which objection is so often taken has been the bulwark of such schools, and has given them a status which they could never have acquired otherwise. Schools have been recognized although competing in the severest manner with long-established schools when they proved themselves entitled to the privilege, as the fact that a school is not needed in a neighbourhood is not an objection to recognition. The schools, however, to which I specially referred are schools which do not seek for such recognition, not because they do not value the privilege, but because it would compel them to carry on their competition on fair terms by levying fees, by providing proper accommodation, by employing qualified teachers, and, in other ways, gradually introducing a satisfactory organization. In the nature of things all these advantages could not be secured at once; but no one possessing adequate knowledge of the subject can doubt that the benefits have been real and the progress satisfactory, so satisfactory that at present there are probably not more than 75 secondary and first-grade Middle schools that have not been able to obtain recognition absolutely or conditionally. The system has also commended itself to Native States, for they seek recognition for their schools under the Notification. The system is moreover supplying the incentive to improvement which the withdrawal of aid has been destroying, and if persevered in with firmness, but with due consideration of the circumstances of individual schools, it will, I am persuaded, in time assure to the people a fairly adequate and efficient provision for secondary education.

There is a perceptible advance in the number and strength of secondary vernacular schools. The number of schools increased from 47 to 70 and the attendance from 3,039 to 4,181. All the vernacular schools, with one exception, the Board Middle School, Vallam, are under private management. Out of the 70 schools, 62 are aided on the results system. Though these schools are known as vernacular schools, still in most of them English is taught as an Optional Language. The spread of vernacular secondary education is a great need in the country. In the first place, considering the very low standard of vernacular Primary schools, it is desirable that the portion of the population that does not aim at higher English education should receive a vernacular education up to the secondary standard, because the highest primary standard is hardly high enough for men who have to make their living as petty traders, as teachers of elementary vernacular schools, as employés in hospitals and in public courts and in similar avocations, although it is high enough for those employed in the more menial offices. Secondly, if technical education is to become more popular among all classes of the population, it must be imparted through the medium of the vernaculars. In this case the secondary vernacular schools will prove of the greatest value.

251. Full particulars as regards the number and strength of Primary schools for boys have been given in Chapters V and IX of the report. The number of schools increased from 15,077 to 15,747, and that of pupils from 386,178 to 404,191. Leaving out girls reading in boys' schools and adding boys reading in girls' schools as well as in the Primary departments of Secondary schools, the figure is 401,942 against 386,653 in 1886-87. Out of every 100 boys of school-going age in this Presidency, 18 are under instruction in primary classes. In the chapters referred to above I have shown that the progress made during the year under review, though not so great as it was in the year 1886-87, was nevertheless satisfactory all things considered. The mere increase in the number of schools and scholars cannot be looked upon as a sure test of progress of primary education, though there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of last year even tried by this test. The main object of Primary schools should be, in the words of the Government of India Resolution of the 23rd October 1884, "to aim principally at imparting instruction calculated to be of real practical benefit to the bulk of the children whose education will terminate with the primary course." It must be admitted that this object has not as yet been successfully

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attained, though the revised code by requiring a higher standard of efficiency from results schools is well calculated to improve matters. The institution of the Elementary Public Service test will be another very effective means of bringing about the desired end.

It is encouraging to note from Sir Alfred Croft's report that this Presidency contains between a seventh and an eighth of the total number of Primary schools in India, Burma included, and about one-seventh the total number of pupils. (Review of Education in India in 1886, Chapter II, Section V.)

252. Though from a statistical point of view the progress of female education during the year under report is not so satisfactory as could be desired, still there are several encouraging features with regard to girls' schools, some of which I may mention here. The average attainment of teachers employed in girls' schools is improving, and also the proportion of female teachers, whilst girls' schools are gradually being better accommodated. The course of instruction is becoming more diversified; greater attention is being paid to needle-work, to neatness, to drill, and to amusements, whilst a vernacular literature, suited for girls and women, is springing up. The rapid extension of female education is a good thing, but it is better that that extension should be slow than that existing schools should remain unimproved and unimproving. Hitherto the advance has been in both ways, and I trust it will continue as satisfactory as it has been; but of the two ways I regard that of internal improvement in existing institutions as far more important than the increase in the number of schools and of scholars. Relapse or retrogression in one case is hardly possible; in the other it is easy. The appointment of an additional Inspectress will, I believe, have the most happy results, especially as regards the internal improvement of schools. In passing I would remark that in those parts of the Presidency which have been placed under female inspecting agency the progress of female education extensively, and still more intensively, has been more rapid than in those parts which have not had this privilege. Within the last five years the number of female pupils in the districts which have been under the supervision of Mrs. Brander has increased by about 42 per cent. On the other hand in all the other parts which take in eleven districts, the number of female pupils has increased by 33 per cent. only.

Female education.

253. Government of India, referring to Sir Alfred Croft's recent report on education in India, have remarked on the absence of superior schools for Hindu and Muhammadan girls in Southern India, which they seem to attribute to the failure in this Presidency to carry out the recommendations of the Education Commission relating to female education (*vide* letter No. 294 from Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9th August 1888). The present condition of female education, which I have described in Chapter VII, will clearly show whether native public opinion has advanced to such an extent as to be instrumental in bringing into existence any superior schools for Hindu or Muhammadan girls; and so long as primary and secondary female education still needs the fostering care of the Department, the policy of diverting funds to the collegiate education of women is anything but desirable. But at the same time the progress made in the primary and secondary education of girls in Madras will stand favorable comparison, I believe, with any Indian province (*vide* paragraphs 230 and 231 of Sir Alfred Croft's report). There are at present only three female students reading in the arts colleges—one, a Native Christian, in the junior B.A. class of the Madras Christian College, and two Eurasians in the Doveton Protestant College—for the First-in-Arts examination. I, however, trust the time is not far distant when Madras will be in need of a college for women; but it still needs, as an appropriate stepping-stone, a well-equipped High school. I trust this defect will ere long be remedied by a natural development in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses. I have already alluded in Chapter VII to the earnestness of purpose with which the Eurasian and European communities prosecute the higher education of their daughters. The Native Christian community is also beginning to appreciate the advantages of higher female education, and though, in the event of a college for women being founded in this Presidency, the above communities will be the first to benefit by it, still it will also give a stimulus in favor of the higher education of women to the

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Hindu communities as well. Every year about a hundred candidates pass the Higher Examination for Women, which is almost equivalent, so far as it goes, in standard to the Matriculation examination, and about 15 women appear for the Matriculation examination of the local university, whilst there are now 50 women matriculates in the Presidency. Of these 7 are Native Christians, one Parsee and the rest Europeans and Eurasians. It is therefore undesirable that such a large number should be debarred from the want of an institution specially intended for women from going beyond the upper secondary stage. Of course the arts colleges are open to them, but I think for many reasons that it is undesirable in this country for young girls to be educated with boys in arts colleges, though such a course is not so objectionable in the case of special colleges, as for example the Medical College, owing chiefly to the adoption of the lecture system in its entirety in such institutions.

In the Medical College there were 18 female students at the close of the year against 21 in the previous year. Three were studying in the college department, and the remaining 15 were in the second department. In my review of the Medical College report for the past official year, I have referred to the good beginning female medical education has made in this Presidency, and I feel certain that with the encouragement afforded by Local and Municipal Boards, by Native States, and by the Lady Dufferin Fund, an ever-increasing number of female students will qualify for the medical profession. The needs of the country in the matter of inferior medical assistance will however, I feel sure, never be fully met until separate classes for educating female hospital assistants and nurses in the vernacular are established in connection with the Madras Medical College, with Local and Municipal Dispensaries, and independently. Women of higher education may, without risk of moral deterioration, pursue their studies in classes with men, but I do not think that this is possible in the case of native females of comparatively little education.

254. The number of upper secondary schools fell from 25 to 24, but this did not affect the attendance in the secondary department which remained almost stationary. There were 31 English middle schools for girls at the close of last year against 36 on the corresponding date in the previous year, and the attendance in the middle department attached to these schools decreased from 356 to 231. But Vernacular middle schools rose from 109 to 117 and the attendance in the middle department from 935 to 1,031. I have already expressed my opinion that the increase of Vernacular middle schools for girls is encouraging if only English is also taught as an Optional Language. The necessity of a knowledge of English for the effective education of girls is more generally admitted, and rightly so, and in this, as is the case in other educational movements, the missionary agencies are taking the lead. That large, useful, and efficient school at Palamcottah, known as the Sarah Tucker institution, is being, with laudable forethought, reorganized so as to become an English high school for native women.

Secondary education of girls.

255. The number of primary schools for girls remained stationary at 650, but in spite of this decline the attendance rose from 26,247 to 26,301, thus raising the average attendance slightly. If girls reading in boys' schools are taken into consideration, the number of girls under instruction shows an increase of 495 against an increase of 6,359 in 1886-87. As remarked in Chapter VII, the increase would have been greater were it not for the heavy reduction in the rates of results grants. The information given in Chapter VII regarding the numbers presented and passed under the several standards is on the whole encouraging, but it must be borne in mind that many schools do not present pupils under these standards.

Primary education of girls.

256. As in 1886-87 so last year the only two societies engaged in Zenana education that receive aid from Provincial funds are the Madras Branch of the National Indian Association and the Free Church Mission, Madras, but there are several missionary societies doing similar work both in the Presidency town and the Mofussil. I shall endeavour to obtain statistical information relating to their educational work next year. The two societies mentioned above maintained 67 home classes on the whole with

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about the same number of pupils against 82 home classes containing 107 pupils in 1886-87. The decrease in the number of pupils is regretted, but this is due partly to the stringent rules of the code as regards these classes. Theresults of Mrs. Brander's examinations were satisfactory. There was a perceptible increase in the number of pupils studying English, and some of the pupils in the home education classes of the National Indian Association won prizes for needle-work and Indian embroidery both at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, London, and the National Indian Exhibition at Madras. It is also encouraging to note that the fees for the classes maintained by both the agencies are being gradually raised. The fee of 8 annas allowed by the code is not taken, the lowest fee paid by any pupil being Re. 1. In the home educational classes of the National Indian Association, those who learn English pay Rs. 2 per mensem. It is only by anincrease in the fee income that it will be possible to meet the heavy charges incurred in maintaining these classes. A sum of Rs. 1,167 was paid from Provincial funds last year as salary grants to teachers of the National Indian Association home educational classes, and Rs. 458 was the Provincial grant to the Free Church Mission home educational classes, but the total cost of maintaining these classes by each of the societies was Rs. 2,051 and Rs. 3,621, respectively. Whilst fully admitting the expediency of developing this mode of promoting female education, the classes must grow considerably in strength before I shall feel justified in increasing the aid already given. In fact were it not that the reduction of the assistance now given by the State would probably disorganise the work of the above societies, one of which is secular, I would reduce the proportion of aid now allowed. The extension and success of the scheme must therefore depend upon the interest evinced in it by the native public. In passing however I would remark that in Bengal four Zenana Mission agencies, recognized by the Government, draw a monthly grant of Rs. 1,242, whereas in Madras the yearly grant does not exceed Rs. 1,650.

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257. One of the recommendations of the Education Commission was that the provision for scholarships for the promotion of female education should be increased. Such provision has already been made in three ways: by supplementing amounts contributed from private sources by grants under the code; by scholarships given for the secondary and collegiate education of girls direct by Government under the special Scholarship Notification, and lastly by granting small scholarships in Government girls' schools. All these means have been developed as far as financial exigencies allow, consequently the remark made in para. 238 of the "Review of Education in India" that the first means only is adopted in this Presidency needs correction. The assistance, however, which is offered under the departmental Scholarship Notification has not been utilized as yet to the extent anticipated; but this state of things is not likely to continue. I hope it may be possible next year to increase the number of these scholarships and to extend the scope of the notification.

Scholarships.

258. The number of girls reading in boys' schools was 24,881, whilst that of boys reading in girls' schools was 1,281 against 25,731 and 1,330 in the preceding year. The policy of the Department has been to encourage girls to attend purely girls' schools and to discourage boys from attending girls' schools, where separate schools are available within a reasonable distance of the homes of the children, which is ordinarily the case in towns, where these restrictive measures chiefly are in force. I encourage as much as possible the establishment of separate girls' schools. I fully admit that girls may with advantage study, up to the age of nine, with boys, but unfortunately in this country at this age the girls, if no separate schools are provided, must be removed from school, whilst as in some castes girls do not marry until they are 13 or 14 years old, there is no strong reason why they should be removed from school. The best prospect therefore of encouraging girls to continue in school is to provide separate schools, and gradually, it may be hoped, native society will take greater advantage of such schools, whilst at the same time a suitable class of men and women teachers will spring up to conduct such schools efficiently. In many villages the mixed school will probably ever be the only school, and

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in such cases the greatest encouragement should be given to girls. I may here mention that the institution of an infant standard in the results scheme is promoting the attendance in mixed schools in an especial degree.

Night schools.

259. The number of night schools decreased from 366 to 345 and the attendance also consequently fell from 7,828 to 7,408. The average strength remained stationary at 21. Only one night school was up to the secondary standard, containing 31 pupils; all the rest were primary schools. The decrease in the number of night schools is chiefly noticeable in the Sixth Division, which takes in the districts of Malabar, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Nilgiris. Mr. Garthwaite, the Inspector of the division, writes as follows in his report:—

"The popularity of the night school movement, which was started in this division in 1883 by Mr. Monro, ceased with the year 1884-85. In the first year of its introduction there were 124 schools and 2,825 pupils. In the second year the number increased to 146 schools and 2,918 pupils. From the third year (1885-86) downwards the number of schools and scholars have been gradually declining, and, in the year under report, the numbers dwindled down to 55 schools and 1,457 scholars."

Mr. Garthwaite also remarks that the decrease in the number of night schools was due to want of funds. This I believe is the cause of the decline in the other divisions as well. These schools, under careful supervision, are well calculated to extend education among the lower and poorer classes in rural tracts, where the labor of young boys is much needed in agricultural and pastoral occupations, and also among youths in large towns who have failed to receive instruction during boyhood, or instruction to a standard sufficient for their calling in life. But I cannot but feel that they must be considered after ordinary schools, and that, speaking generally, they should not be aided until the claims of ordinary schools have been satisfied. I have therefore not usually pressed their establishment or extension on the notice of Municipal and Local Boards. I would add that some of the work which these schools do for the lower classes of the rural population might be better done in ordinary schools by relaxing some of the provisions of Chapter III of the code in regard to attendance in favor of such classes. I shall not lose sight of the matter when the code is next revised.

Technical and industrial education.

260. No changes of any importance were made during the year in the scheme of technical education sanctioned in 1886; but at the close of the year the following subjects were added to the scheme:—Book-keeping, Phonography, Annuities and Life Insurance, Business Correspondence and transactions, Banking and Political Economy, and Botany. Some changes were also made in the syllabuses for Agriculture, Statics, Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry and Physiology. The Higher examinations in Science, Arts and Industries were held twice in 1887-88—the first examination was in July and the second in September. From the accompanying statements, which give the results of the examinations, it will be seen that there has been a decided improvement both as regards the numbers examined and the success achieved; but this result is still more satisfactory when the *personnel* of the examining boards and the improved nature of the *viva voce* and practical tests are taken into consideration. At present the curricula of study pursued in two institutions only—the College of Agriculture and the School of Arts—are framed in accordance with the technical education scheme, but I doubt not, when the High School examination is introduced, that a larger number of institutions will send up candidates for the Higher examination in Science, Arts and Industries. I am glad to say that efforts are being made in some of the superior Industrial schools to prepare candidates for the above as well as for the Middle school examinations; and the success that has attended the technical education scheme within the two years it has been in operation is encouraging, and gives evidence of the effect which public examinations have in promoting any branch of education, even though such examinations are not recognized by the State as tests for the public service. Ten candidates obtained group certificates for passing in Agriculture and allied subjects, and four obtained complete certificates for passing in all the branches of Drawing, Painting, and Design:—

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Subjects.	1886. Number examined.	1886. Number passed.	1887. Number examined.	1887. Number passed.	Remarks.
Agriculture	7	6	28	27	Ten candidates secured certificates for the agricultural group.
Horticulture	8	4	30	30	
Chemistry	4	...	29	22	
Physiology	4	5	27	23	
Mathematics	11	3	26	16	
Mensuration	7	1	25	13	
Physiography	9	1	27	19	
Geology	...	...	1	...	
Forestry	...	...	1	...	
Total ...	50	20	194	150	

Drawing, Painting and Design—September 1887:—

Subjects.	1886. Number examined.	1886. Number passed.	1887. Number examined.	1887. Number passed.	Remarks.
First Stage.					
Free-hand	11	11	17	12	Four candidates having completely passed in all the subjects for the 1st and 2nd stages have secured single subject certificates.
Model drawing	11	8	20	14	
Geometry	11	11	17	7	
Measurement drawing	11	8	20	5	
Second Stage.					
Outline of foliage from nature	11	3	10	5	
Outline design	11	3	10	10	
Model drawing in Sepia	11	2	10	6	
Perspective	11	4	8	3	
Advanced Stage.					
Wall and window decorations	...	...	3	1	
Drawing from specification	1	1	1	...	
Heat	...	...	1	...	
Building materials and construction	2	2	...	...	
Total ...	91	53	117	63	
Grand Total ...	141	73	311	213	

I have already in para. 107 noticed the very large number of technical subjects taken up for the Middle School examination; but only three Art and Industrial schools sent up candidates in Drawing, Modelling, Silversmith's work, Lace-making, Weaving, Tailoring and Carpentry. This number is small considering that there are 18 Industrial schools in this Presidency; but as these schools gradually secure technically qualified men as instructors, the preparing of pupils for the Middle School and Higher examinations in Science, Arts and Industries will become one of their chief objects. The standard however is fairly high and demands a course of four years in most subjects, more especially as it is accompanied by a course in general knowledge. I am bringing some little pressure to bear upon managers of Industrial schools by insisting on the teachers passing at least the Middle School examination in the several technical subjects they teach, and this is, I think, the only way to bring about greater improvement in the schools. I may notice here that four candidates employed as teachers in Art and Industrial schools were allowed to appear in technical subjects:—1 in Rattan-work, 1 in Tailoring, 1 in Carpentry, and 1 in Boot and Shoe-making. All of these obtained certificates, except the candidate in the last subject. It is also worthy of note that 82 pupils appeared from the three schools in which commercial subjects are taught in the several subjects classed under branch VIII, Commerce; of these, 25 passed. Also 75 pupil candidates were examined in Mercantile Arithmetic, 53 in Commercial

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Correspondence, 28 in Political Economy, 6 in Phonography. These figures bear out what I have said in para. 107 as regards the growing desire for commercial education in this Presidency on the part of the mercantile classes of the native community. I am glad to notice a general improvement in the Industrial schools taken as a whole. In organization, in the employment of qualified men as teachers, and what is of greater importance, in the attention paid to general literary education there is decided improvement. The Industrial school of the present day is ceasing to be what it was formerly—an institution in which the student was taught a trade so indifferently that he seldom acquired skill sufficient to gain a livelihood. The present institutions, though still very imperfect as technical schools, are beginning to be worked on sounder lines and a few are in a fair way of becoming efficient.

I believe that we are on the eve in this Presidency of a really vigorous and powerful movement in favor of a sound system of technical education—a movement however which needs the support and direction of the Government. There are two ways in which Government can give their effective support: the one is by means of financial assistance; the second is by resorting to the stimulating influence of examinations. The former method cannot possibly be carried out to the extent desirable so long as the present financial pressure lasts, nor would the spending of money by itself produce great results. But the latter can, and has to some extent already been successfully carried out, and now that well conducted Industrial and Technical schools are springing up in several places, the Government can, by utilizing the standard tests for admission to its service, regulate and develop the course of technical education in them in a manner and to the extent which should prove highly beneficial to the country.

In advocating most strongly this departure I have never for a moment lost sight of the principle that a sound system of general literary education—its standard being determined by general considerations and by the particular Industry, Art or Science concerned, must not only precede but also accompany special technical instruction, and this principle is not lost sight of in the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code, in the conditions as to admission to the Government professional and technical institutions, in the provisions of the notification regulating the Middle School and Higher examinations in Science, Art and Industries, nor in the draft notification of the High School examination; but it is absurd to contend, as many do, that whilst an artificial stimulus may be applied in an unlimited degree to general education, it should not be applied to technical. The interests of the public and expediency demand that it should be applied equally.

Discipline and moral training in schools.

261. An important circular of the Government of India regarding the recommendations made by the Education Commission for an improved system and method of school and collegiate education was issued in December last. This circular I communicated to all Inspectors and heads of important institutions, inviting their views on the questions raised by the Government of India. As I am about to address Government on the subject in a separate communication, I need not dwell at any length on the subject here. One or two points, however, demand a passing notice in an annual report on Public Instruction. In the first place I do not consider that there has been general deterioration in the tone of colleges and schools as regards discipline and morals, although the standard in most institutions is not as high as it ought to be and as it might be; but unquestionably the evil which exists is before the eyes of the world more than was the case in consequence of the very rapid advance, numerically at least, of superior education and the increasing consolidation and combination of the student world. But this very condition may, it seems to me, be an effective means of raising the character of students, if it is moulded benevolently and kindly by those to whom the higher education of the country is entrusted. The faults that exist are due in greater or less degree to the vast and rapid increase in the number of scholars seeking collegiate and secondary instruction; to the unwholesome rivalry which exists among institutions; to the tendency of managers to allow the strength of classes to become excessive in view of the pecuniary advantages resulting therefrom; to the withdrawal of Government aid to a great extent from secondary education, which besides enhancing the necessity of

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maintaining large classes, leaves managers practically free to employ untrained and inexperienced persons as teachers; to the absence in many institutions of a school as opposed to a class life; to the absence of drill not only in the play-ground but in the movement of classes; to want of social organisation in the exercises and amusements of a school or college; to the absence of the formalities of college and school life, which are to be found in all the superior educational institutions in Europe; to the fact that Western education is still an exotic and has not yet taken its due and proper place in the national life; to the neglect of the education of women and the consequent one-sidedness of culture; to the less deferential tone of society generally, which naturally finds expression among the scholars of the day; to the undue stimulation of superior education and the want of a labor or technical side in secondary education; to the undue preference shown by native society generally to men of literary attainments; and, lastly, to the decadence (temporary it is to be hoped) of the feeling of reverence for parents and guardians in consequence of the general ignorance of the former, more especially of the mother. To remedy these defects, so far as the educational system of a country can remedy them, I believe the best means are to employ men of high capacity as teachers and mark with special honor men who have succeeded in this vocation; to encourage in every way the employment of trained men and to ensure that the system of training shall be as good as financial conditions will admit; to increase the formalities and dignity of college and school life; to recognise and aid only those institutions in which due regard is paid to discipline, drill and out-door amusements; to further in every way the education of women and to secure for all classes of schools and colleges literature and text-books of a high, generous and pure tone. I have no faith whatever in the efficacy of moral text-books or in formal lectures on the duties of a man and of a citizen. The life and literary manner of a school or college should imperceptibly incline the student to the exercises of virtue and to the avoidance of vice.

Physical training.

262. A decided advance is noticeable in physical education in institutions, both Government and aided. Almost all the important institutions are provided with the necessary gymnastic apparatus and instruction is being given systematically according to MacLaren's system by trained instructors. I make it a rule never to refuse aid for a competent teacher of gymnastics. In many Normal schools drill and gymnastics form a regular course of instruction, and in Government colleges attendance in the gymnastic class is made more or less compulsory. Even in girls' schools, drill, calisthenics and action songs are being regularly introduced. The departmental pressure on managers of schools has probably had a good deal to do with bringing about this encouraging state of things, but I am glad to notice that the importance of physical training is now being more fully recognized by the managers of all important institutions and to some extent by the native public. Their leading men are beginning to admit that, if their sons are not to suffer in after-life from the strain of years of study, they must insist upon due attention being paid to healthful exercises, but I fear a generation must pass before this truth becomes generally accepted as an article of educational faith. To attain this end the encouragement afforded must be constant and liberal for years to come. Open-air games, such as cricket and lawn-tennis, are also becoming popular with students, more especially in Madras and in other large towns where the European teachers take a personal interest in physical education. The Madras Physical Training and Field Games Association continues to do a very important work in training instructors for the whole Presidency. Twenty-three men were trained and sent out last year to various institutions, out of whom eight were in receipt of Government scholarships. I quote here from the reports of some of the Inspectors on the condition of physical training in their divisions. The Inspector of the Sixth Division writes:—

"Considerable advance seems to have been made during the year in introducing regular gymnastic instruction in most schools, and also in promoting amongst pupils attending colleges and high schools a love of out-door games, cricket, badminton, lawn-tennis, &c. All the colleges and high schools (except those in the Coimbatore municipality), most of the Normal schools, and some of the Municipal and Local Fund middle schools in the division have technically qualified instructors. In rural tracts, out-door native games, such as running, leaping, wrestling, &c., continue to be encouraged in most village schools."

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Mr. Nagojee Rau, the Inspector of the Eighth Division, writes :—

"I am glad to report an improvement in the provision made in colleges and schools in the division for physical education. All the colleges and high schools, except those at Pithápuram and Bezváda, have more or less complete gymnastic apparatus and fairly well-qualified instructors. The limited space (in some cases none) attached to school-houses has made the encouragement of out-door sports and games impossible. Several middle schools are still unprovided with gymnastic apparatus, but in the Kistna district, some of the instructors, who were teaching gymnastics on the native system in the Local Fund schools in 1886-87, were sent to Rajahmundry for training last year, and when they return to their appointments they will be able to teach gymnastics on MacLaren's system .... Drill and other simple exercises have also been introduced into some of the Primary schools in the rural tracts, but not to the extent to which it might be. Every effort is made to induce passed students of the Normal schools to introduce drill into the schools to which they are appointed."

Mrs. Brander's testimony to the increasing attention paid to physical education in the girls' schools under her supervision is also very encouraging. She writes :—

"Physical education continues to receive attention and in an increasing number of schools it is well-conducted and satisfactory. There is still, however, a tendency to regard physical exercise as a show to be prepared for the Inspector instead of as a provision necessary for the health of the pupils, and, therefore, to be adapted to their age and strength and practised every day. Drilling and action songs are now taught in all the training schools for mistresses, and, with one or two exceptions, they were well taught during 1887-88."

Dr. Bradshaw, the Inspector of the Fourth Division, in his report remarks :—

"The impulse which was given to gymnastics and out-door sports shortly after your accession to the Directorship has not only been steadily maintained, so that almost every school from the middle standard up has its gymnastic apparatus and gymnastic instructor, but it has familiarized the parents of pupils and the people with physical exercises formerly unknown in this country except among professionals, and has produced a perceptible change in the carriage and bodily development of our school-boys. At prize distributions and on other occasions when I halt at a station, I get up sports, such as running, jumping, and exercises on the gymnastic apparatus; sometimes a whole evening is devoted to this, and it attracts a large number of spectators and prizes are awarded from subscriptions previously collected by the headmaster. It is only, however, in large stations, such as the chief town of the district, that lawn-tennis or badminton is practised, and as yet in no up-country stations in this division has a cricket club been started; this is owing partly to the want of suitable ground, partly to the cost of the apparatus, but chiefly to the want of some one to take the lead and teach the game. In large municipalities, such as Salem and Vellore, I think it would be well that there should be a central gymnasium and play-ground maintained by the municipality, the upkeep of which may be met from contributions from the managers of schools, fees from all non-pupils using it, and a Government grant."

The system, necessary in present circumstances, of having a separate gymnastic instructor will, I trust, not become perpetual, but a more rational one be substituted for it. The more rational one I conceive to be the employment, as in many schools in Germany, of the junior masters for this work. Until this is done, drill and gymnastics will generally be regarded as no integral part of the discipline of a school, but merely accidental.

The love of gymnastics and of out-door exercises must be created among the pupils of village schools as well as among those of secondary institutions, if the children of the country generally are to be benefited. With this view results grants for gymnastics on the native systems were provided for in the code according to rules to be approved by the Department. The preparation of a code of rules is now in hand, but I have not pushed the matter forward because of limited grant for education. That the end is very good is indeed true, but it stands behind some other objects, and must, therefore, abide the coming of brighter financial days than those now passing.

Supply of teachers in colleges.

263. I have been able to obtain more detailed information this year as regards the technical and educational qualifications of teachers and the classes of the population to which they belong. In the accompanying statement this information is given as regards colleges. It was intended that under column ii, the number of trained should be distinguished from that of certificated teachers, but this has not been done in many of the returns received. Next year separate columns will be introduced for each class :—

Classes of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Professors and Teachers.															
		Europeans and Eurasians.				Hindus.				Native Christians.				Muhammadans.			
		Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there.	Teachers (1) trained, or (2) holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general education certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there.	Teachers (1) trained, or (2) holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general education certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there.	Teachers (1) trained, or (2) holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general education certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there.	Teachers (1) trained, or (2) holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general education certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.
		i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv
Arts Colleges.																	
Government	7	9	1	...	...	...	11	23	12	1	5	1	...	...	1	2	1
Board	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Aided	21	50	4	34	1	1	25	41	20	1	15	7	2	...	1	...	3
Unaided	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	17	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34	62	6	34	1	1	39	82	37	2	20	10	2	...	3	2	4
Professional Colleges.																	
Government	5	18	1	2	2	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grand Total ...	39	80	7	36	3	1	42	87	40	2	20	10	2	...	3	2	5

More than a third of the professors and teachers employed in arts colleges are Europeans and Eurasians, though only a little over a fifth of the total number of teachers are Europeans and Eurasians who have been educated or trained in Europe or America. Though the European and Eurasian element is strong in arts colleges, still it would be well if a larger number of European graduates were employed in them. On an average, there are not even two professors in each arts college who have come from Europe or America, or who have had their education there, although the Grant-in-aid Code holds out special inducements for the employment of such.

Out of 159 Hindu teachers employed in arts colleges only 39 are trained or hold ordinary certificates. The large proportion of college teachers destitute of technical qualifications as teachers is an unfavorable feature, but the institution of a degree in teaching is gradually ameliorating matters. The number of teachers who have passed no examination whatever represent pundits. The time seems far distant when scholars of good general education will take the place of pundits who form an anomalous element in our colleges, representing as they do the learning of the past, but with little sympathy with that of the present day. The Native Christian element is also fairly represented in the teaching staff of arts colleges. There were as many as 34 teachers, out of whom more than a half were technically qualified. The paucity of Muhammadan teachers is regretted.

Aided colleges rank first as regards the strength of the European staff and Government colleges come next. But in Government colleges there is a greater proportion of technically-qualified teachers than in any other class of institutions aided included. Though less than one out of every four colleges is a Government institution, more than a fourth of the total number of teachers with partial or full technical qualifications is to be found in Government colleges. The teaching agency of unaided colleges so far as technical qualifications are concerned is unsatisfactory.

It is encouraging to note that the number of teachers in arts colleges holding ordinary or normal certificates has increased from 54 to 68 and the number of teachers holding general education certificates from 86 to 128. The slight increase from 36 to 44 in the number of uncertificated teachers is due to the inclu-

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sion of pundits in the institutions that were affiliated to the University during the past official year.

The preponderance of the European element in professional colleges is noteworthy. This state of things is essential for efficiency in the present state of technical and professional education of the country.

Supply of teachers in Secondary schools.

264. The accompanying statement gives particulars relating to teachers in Secondary schools. The number of teachers in Secondary schools for boys holding normal or ordinary certificates has increased from 986 to 1,105, and consequently there is a decrease in the number of teachers holding general educational certificates. The teaching agency in Secondary schools for boys is still very far from perfect; and the gradual increase in the number of technically qualified teachers, although encouraging, is not so rapid as it should have been, if managers had put proper pressure on their teachers to qualify. The concessions made by the Department under article 21 of chapter II of the Code have been taken advantage of to relax such pressure, and to employ utterly inexperienced teachers who take to teaching not as a profession but as a *pis aller*. Believing that the time has come to put a stop to such aid, I have intimated to managers that after the 30th June 1889 no new conditional grants will, unless the circumstances are very special, be sanctioned, or the period for which such grants are now held extended beyond that date: but that claims for grants to teachers agreeing to obtain normal or ordinary certificates will be registered. I also propose utilising a portion of the additional allotment for education recently sanctioned to encourage the employment of specially qualified teachers. Of course there must always be a proportion of the teachers who are on probation and learning their work with a view to appear for the ordinary certificate or the Teachers' degree, but their position as such should be accentuated and the proportion reduced to a fitting figure, which may be set as a tenth of the total teaching strength. But it is not necessary, except in poor schools and schools for backward classes, that aid should be given on account of such teachers. It does more harm than good, for it seems to weaken the motive for qualifying instead of strengthening it.

Classes of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Teachers.															
		Europeans and Eurasians.				Hindus.				Native Christians.				Muhammadans.			
		Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there. i	Teachers (1) trained, or (2) holding ordinary certificates. ii	Teachers holding general educational certificates. iii	Teachers holding no certificates whatever. iv	Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there. i	Teachers (1) trained, or (2) holding ordinary certificates. ii	Teachers holding general educational certificates. iii	Teachers holding no certificates whatever. iv	Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there. i	Teachers (1) trained, or (2) holding ordinary certificates. ii	Teachers holding general educational certificates. iii	Teachers holding no certificates whatever. iv	Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there. i	Teachers (1) trained, or (2) holding ordinary certificates. ii	Teachers holding general educational certificates. iii	Teachers holding no certificates whatever. iv
Secondary Schools for Boys.																	
Government	7	1	...	1	1	...	21	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
Board	116	2	2	6	...	...	279	248	43	...	11	8	1	...	15	12	25
Aided	340	30	33	59	18	...	420	604	275	2	200	166	69	...	6	20	20
Unaided	107	...	6	2	2	...	87	314	89	...	17	19	4	...	...	...	4
Private	95	1	...	...	...	...	2	28	90	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	38
Total ...	665	34	41	68	21	...	809	1,263	502	2	228	194	77	...	27	35	90
Secondary Schools for Girls.																	
Government	16	1	3	...	...	...	20	8	12	...	7	5	6	...	...	...	...
Board	8	...	1	1	2	...	5	2	4	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...
Aided	144	41	71	79	48	...	60	48	30	1	164	73	101	1	4	2	8
Unaided	4	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	172	46	75	80	52	...	87	58	47	1	180	80	110	1	4	2	8

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It will be seen from the above statement that whereas in boys' schools only about one-twentieth of the teachers are Europeans and Eurasians, the proportion in girls' schools is between a third and a fourth. The large number of Secondary Europeans schools for girls will account for this. Out of 832 teachers in girls' schools, as many as 371 are Native Christians, and even in boys' schools the proportion of Native Christian teachers is high. The teaching agency in Board schools for boys is more satisfactory than in aided schools; but in unaided schools the paucity of technically qualified teachers is very conspicuous. Girls' schools, taken as a whole, are better provided with an adequate teaching agency than boys' schools.

Supply of teachers in Primary schools.

265. The particulars regarding teachers in Primary schools for the past two years are given below :—

—	1886-87.				1887-88.			
	Teachers holding normal or ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general educational certificates.	Unpassed teachers.	Total.	Teachers holding normal or ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general educational certificates.	Unpassed teachers.	Total.
Primary schools for boys (Public)	2,739	1,601	11,893	16,233	3,148	1,695	11,482	16,325
Primary schools for boys (Private)	17	7	1,716	1,740	21	17	2,392	2,430
Primary schools for girls (Public)	302	283	699	1,284	364	297	697	1,358
Primary schools for girls (Private)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

Although there has been an appreciable improvement in the teaching agency in Primary schools, both for boys and girls, yet that improvement is not commensurate with the expenditure now being incurred on elementary Normal schools for boys. The beneficial effects of Normal schools cannot be however accurately gauged by the number of students actually obtaining certificates, for many who fail to obtain certificates still have benefitted very greatly by the course. In boys' schools (Public) technically qualified teachers increased by 409, or by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. nearly, and teachers with general educational qualifications by 94 or by 6 per cent.; whilst the number of unpassed teachers fell from 11,893 to 11,482. In girls' schools the results are much more encouraging. Further particulars as regards teachers in the different classes of institutions will be found in the accompanying statement. More than a third of the Native Christian teachers in boys' schools have passed a qualifying examination, while less than a fourth of the Hindus have so passed, and only about a tenth of the Muhammadan teachers. It is noteworthy in girls' schools that the number of Native Christian teachers is in excess of those of the other classes taken together. Among the great services that Mission societies are rendering to this land—perhaps the greatest is their untiring efforts to enlighten and elevate the rising generation of women.

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| Classes of Institutions. | Number of institutions. | Teachers. | | |

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Districts.	Number of boys presented for standard				Number of boys passed for standard			
	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Chingleput	9	8	3	20	4	4	3	11
North Arcot	16	20	14	50	9	10	...	19
Trichinopoly	24	...	...	24	21	...	...	21
Coimbatore	9	3	...	12	8	1	...	9
Nilgiris	7	5	4	16	7	4	1	12
Malabar	200	...	...	200	138	...	...	138
Total ...	265	36	21	322	187	19	4	210

121. In only six districts were pupils presented for the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards on the salary results system, the largest number appearing from South Canara; but I trust that current and approaching years will show a considerable advance in the number of these schools and their wider extension, for the system is unquestionably adapted to middle schools located in small towns or large villages over which a strict supervision cannot be exercised. The percentage of passes was lower than in the case of the pure results system, and the failure in the sixth standard in South Canara is conspicuous, but is now likely to be repeated. The field is hardly wide enough for any valuable comparison, but on abstract grounds the success is not likely to be so great as in pure results schools, as the incentive to push boys on is not so great. This, however, is not a matter for regret if the general average of the teaching is higher and more efficient than it would be on the results on the salary system. In many of these schools, however, the proportion which the fixed stipend bears to the results is too high. It should not exceed one half.

Salary Results System.

Districts.	Number of boys presented for standard				Number of boys passed for standard			
	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Ganjam	7	...	...	7	4	...	...	4
Vizagapatam	11	...	...	11	3	...	...	3
North Arcot	30	15	8	62	32	11	3	46
Salem	32	4	...	36	26	3	...	29
Tinnevelly	20	3	...	23	13	1	...	14
South Canara	100	133	103	336	60	37	47	144
Total ...	209	155	111	475	138	52	50	240

122. Schools on the salary system seem to have produced better results than those on the salary results system and on the pure results system. Out of 218 that appeared for the three standard examinations, 137 passed, which gives a percentage of 63 nearly. Madras, Tinnevelly, and Kistna sent up the largest number of candidates. The pupils from two districts—Kistna and Tinnevelly—belonged to Board salary system schools that received aid from Provincial funds in the shape of results grants. The pupils in the other districts belonged to poor European and Eurasian schools which obtain small aid on the results system, though these institutions are classified as salary system schools in accordance with Article 13, Chapter III of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

Salary System.

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tion; so that the figures I shall quote are a little below the actual numbers. From Elementary Normal schools for masters, 5,875 have passed out with Primary grade, lower, certificates. Besides these there have been 29 men who have secured Primary grade, higher, and Secondary, lower, certificates. But the actual number of teachers that have secured certificates cannot, as already stated, be an accurate gauge of the work of the Normal schools. Many go through a course of training without passing the necessary examinations for certificates, and a large proportion of these also take to teaching as a profession. I find that there are 1,112 unpassed men who have gone through a course of training in Normal schools. The number of certificated primary teachers now employed is 3,533. Consequently of those trained about a third have been lost temporarily or permanently from the service of education, after taking into account the number employed in schools furnishing no returns and that lost by death. This is a serious defect, and it cannot be thoroughly ameliorated until the Government have made the possession of elementary knowledge a passport to the lowest grades of their service.

From the figures quoted above it will be seen that the majority of Normal schools have been doing good work since their establishment. Most of the Board Normal schools have been established since the year 1880, or, where not established, taken over by the Boards since that date. The policy of making Boards responsible for the maintenance and management of these schools has, I consider, been on the whole decidedly successful. Departmentally managed they might have been technically more efficient, but this advantage is not to be weighed in the balance against the ultimate gain to be derived from identifying them with the local administration. Boards are likely to take a greater interest in them, and ultimately to regard them as one of the most valuable means of spreading primary education, which they will more and more acknowledge to be their chief educational duty. The value of a good teacher to the community is immeasurable,

District.	Name of School.	Number of teachers trained since the establishment of each school as		Number of unpassed teachers who had gone through a course of training.	Total.
		Primary Grade, Higher.	Primary Grade, Lower.		
	Normal Schools for Masters—continued.				
Madura	Board Normal School, Madura	...	126	28	154
Tinnevelly	C.V.E. Training Institution, Dindigul	...	415	...	415
	Board Normal School, Palamcottah	...	58	13	71
	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	765	...	765
Trichinopoly	Government Normal School, Trichinopoly ...	...	239	44	283
	Do. Kulitalai	...	87	62	149
Coimbatore	Board Normal School, Perambalur	7	173	...	180
Nilgiri	S.P.G. Normal School, Puttur	...	28	...	28
	Board Normal School, Coimbatore	...	180	16	196
	Do. Erode	5	101	1	107
	Normal School, Eddapalli	...	...	...	...
	Do. Calicut	{2 S. L. 1 P. H.}	110	7	120
Malabar	Do. Cannanore	...	...	...	...
	Do. Tellicherry	...	284	...	284
	Do. Palghat	...	...	...	...
	Mopla Normal School, Calicut	...	153	...	153
South Canara	Do. Tellicherry	{1 S. L. 1 P. H.}	60	55	117
Godavari	Board Normal School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...
	Do. Rajahmundry	12	90	6	108
Kistna	Government Normal School, Narsapur ...	...	90	62	152
	Board Normal School, Masulipatam	...	464	...	464
	Do. Guntur	...	131	...	131
	C.M.S. Training Institution, Masulipatam ...	...	119	...	119
		...	163	...	163
	Total ...	29	5,875	1,112	7,016
Ganjam	*Normal Schools for Mistresses.*				
Madras	Government Female Normal School, Chicacole ...	...	2	3	5
	Normal Class of the Madras Girls' Day School	...	27	...	27
South Arcot	Madras Christian Female Normal School ...	...	37	...	37
Madura	Robert Muhammadan Girls' School	...	...	...	12
	Roman Catholic Female Normal School, Cuddalore.	1 S. L.	6	6	27
Tinnevelly	American Mission Normal-School, Pasumalai ...		26	...	21
	Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	{22 S. L. 48 P. H.}	21	...	393
Trichinopoly	St. John's Normal School for girls, Nazareth ...		191	132	21
		5 S. L.	14	2	86
Coimbatore	S.P.G. Female Training Institution, Trichinopoly...	{4 S. L. 31 P. H.}	30	21	7
Malabar	Government Female Normal School, Coimbatore ...	...	...	7	37
Kistna	Female Normal School, Calicut	...	37	...	25
	C.M.S. Training Institution, Masulipatam	...	25	...	
	Total ...	111	416	171	698

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and the good he does is undying. To few men's work is this immortality given in the same degree. The work of a good teacher in a backward country is like a perennial stream whose course has been turned into an arid plain. It energizes what seemed useless and unproductive.

It is satisfactory to note that each district is now provided with a Normal school or schools, though in some districts as, for example, Nellore, Godávari, Tanjore and the Ceded Districts the supply of trained teachers is less than the actual demand. In Normal schools for mistresses 416 secured Primary grade, lower, 32 Secondary, lower, and 79 Primary grade, higher, certificates. Besides these numbers there were 171 unpassed teachers who have gone through a course of training in these schools. Tinnevelly takes the lead in the Presidency so far as the provision for training mistresses is concerned. I have more than once alluded to the beneficent and energizing work done by the Sarah Tucker Institution at Palamcottah.

The Government of India in their important resolution on discipline and moral training in Indian schools lay stress on the need of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers and the employment as teachers only of those who have given satisfaction during a course of training; and it is a matter for congratulation that Madras stands second to no other province in India in the provision made for the training of teachers. With the exception, perhaps, of the Central Training College at Lahore, there is no other institution in India that is modelled on the same lines as the Teachers' College. From Sir Alfred Crofts' report I find that the number of training institutions in this Presidency is double that of Bengal, and that more than one-fourth of the total number of normal pupils is to be found in the Madras Presidency alone (*vide* para. 199 of Review of Education in India in 1886). Moreover, the Madras University is the only University in India that recognizes the science and art of teaching as a profession worthy of a degree. This departure I believe will be found fruitful of far-reaching and beneficent results which will add much to the honor of that corporation. The provision made for training mistresses in this Presidency is also in advance of any other province in India. Though since 1886, the year for which the figures for the different provinces are compared in Sir Alfred Crofts' report, there has been actually a slight decrease in the number of training schools for masters and of pupils studying in them, still if the extent and population of this Presidency is taken into consideration, Madras still holds the first place with regard to the supply of trained teachers. The only desideratum is an adequate number of Secondary Normal schools. There should at least be one institution in each district for training pupils for the Primary grade, higher, and at least one secondary institution for each educational division according to the new inspection scheme. I hope that within the next two years considerable progress will be made in the way of supplying this admitted deficiency in our educational machinery.

Sessional schools.

267. The adequate provision of qualified teachers for village schools is one of the most difficult educational problems to be solved; but, as one of several ways which have been suggested for ameliorating the present state of things, I would draw the attention of Government to the sessional school scheme lately introduced in South Canara, which is proving a success there. The object of the sessional school is to give a preliminary training to village schoolmasters in general educational subjects prior to their being trained in a Normal school. Students that enter a Normal school are, if they have not already qualified in the general test of the Primary grade, lower, compelled to study for the Special Upper Primary Examination, but, as the training of a candidate in a Normal school is confined to a single year, his time should be taken up chiefly in the study of the best methods of teaching and in actual practice in the art of teaching in the practising school. But an unpassed student is obliged to neglect the latter to secure the former advantage—a certificate of general education. Hence few teachers leave the schools as efficient as they would be if they passed the general education test before admission. The institution of the Elementary Public Service Examination will probably do much to ameliorate the condition of teachers of Primary village schools; for if they can attain to this standard their labor of attaining to the higher (Special Upper Primary) will

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not be so very great. The sessional school will naturally work up to the Public Service Examination or for the higher test. Mr. Marsden, the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Division, has communicated a very interesting letter on the scheme, from which I quote the following:—

"In the sessional school candidates for masterships and masters, who are willing to join the normal school, but have not passed the Special Upper Primary Examination, are assembled in some convenient and central locality for two or three months and receive daily instruction from the Inspecting Schoolmaster in the various subjects for the Special Upper Primary Examination. To prepare candidates for this examination and thus render them eligible for admission into the normal school is thus one of the objects of the sessional school. It is in no sense a rival of the normal school, but an important, it may almost be said a necessary, auxiliary to it."

The scheme, I think, deserves wider extension, especially in parts where primary education is in a very backward condition. I have, therefore, called upon the other Inspectors to report on the expediency of introducing it, modified to meet the circumstances of each district, into their several divisions. Government have also, in their report on the administration of local boards, remarked that the sessional schools were well worthy of imitation in other districts (*vide* G.O., No. 408A, 16th February 1888). Four sessional schools were working in South Canara during the past official year, in which about 40 pupils were being taught. Referring to these schools, the Inspector writes as follows:—

"It is to be regretted that none of the students passed the Special Upper Primary Examination, but it must be remembered that to prepare students for this examination is not the only nor even the main object of these schools. The most difficult parts of the text-books read in primary schools were explained to them, model and criticism lessons were given, they were shown how to draw maps, and that they were considerably improved is evident from the fact that most of them passed the terminal examination held by the Deputy Inspector. This year a clause has been inserted in the contract signed by men who are admitted stipendiary students binding them to appear for the Special Upper Primary. All masters of board schools, not already trained, are by the rules for these schools found to attend the nearest sessional school till they pass the Special Upper Primary."

Accommodation of Colleges.

268. Detailed information has been obtained this time as regards the accommodation, sanitary arrangements, &c., of Colleges and of Secondary and Boarding schools. As might be expected the provision as regards Colleges is most satisfactory with regard to Government institutions. The average number of square feet available for each pupil in Government Colleges varies from 12½, the lowest in the Government College, Madura, to 39 in the Presidency College. The buildings are all spacious and well ventilated and large play-grounds are attached to each of the colleges. The play-ground attached to the Rajahmundry College has been recently extended. The gymnasiums attached to the colleges are well supplied with the necessary apparatus, and in the 3 Government First-grade Colleges provision is also made for playing tennis and cricket. The Municipal College, Salem, has sufficient accommodation, but that of Pálghat is unsatisfactory. From the returns furnished I find that each pupil has only on an average 3½ square feet, but I trust that the new building, for which a sum of Rs. 7,413 was drawn from Provincial funds, will afford better accommodation. The provision of gymnastic apparatus in both the institutions is very unsatisfactory. In the Salem College there is no apparatus required for the English method of gymnastic exercises, and the few appliances in the Pálghat College are reported to be in a wretched condition. With the exception of 3 Aided Colleges—the St. Peter's College, Tanjore, the St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore, and the C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly,—all the rest are located in buildings specially built for school purposes by the agencies concerned. Some of the Aided Colleges possess excellent accommodation and rival the Government Colleges in comfort and excellence. For example, the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, was built at a cost of Rs. 2,43,000, the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, is valued at Rs. 1,80,000, and the cost of erecting the Cocanada Pithápur Rajah's College was Rs. 1,20,000 approximately. All the Aided Colleges in Madras possess good accommodation, foremost among them being the Madras Christian College and the Pachaiyappa's Institute. At the very lowest estimate, leaving out of consideration the value of mission buildings not originally intended for educational purposes, I find that over a million rupees have been spent in this Presidency by private agencies on educational buildings. With the exception of the Pachaiyappa's College where the average number of square feet available for each pupil is below 10, in the other Colleges the space varies from 12 to 30 square feet per pupil. All the Mofussil Colleges are provided with spacious play-grounds. In Madras, the Christian College, the Church of Scotland Mission College, and the Pachaiyappa's College have no separate play-grounds, but the esplanade in Black Town is utilised for this purpose. Only in 4 Aided Colleges is there no provision for a suitable gymnasium, but in these institutions, as a rule, I know field games are encouraged. Taken as a whole, the arrangements in Departmental as well as Aided Colleges leave little to be desired so far as ordinary accommodation is concerned, but much has yet to be done in the way of good laboratories, libraries, museums, and of other special purposes. It is also an indication of the great development of the educational spirit of late that a very considerable part of the buildings now occupied by colleges has been extended or renovated within the last four years.

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Accommodation and Sanitary condition of Secondary and Boarding Schools.

269. Though a considerable improvement has taken place in the accommodation and sanitary condition of secondary schools within the last 5 years, still the returns furnished show that much yet remains to be done. Even in Board schools the accommodation provided is not very satisfactory. In some of the districts, as for example Ganjam, the number of square feet available for each pupil is less than 6. This is not surprising when it is remembered that only a very small amount is being spent by Local Boards in the construction of school-houses. The majority of the buildings have not cost more than Rs. 1,000 each, and it can easily be imagined what amount of accommodation such buildings can afford to pupils numbering between 50 and 100 in each school. The Secondary schools maintained by Mission bodies are as a rule provided with decent accommodation and are well ventilated and lighted. But this cannot be said as regards aided salary results and purely results schools under Native management. Some of the results schools that contain between 30 and 40 pupils are located in buildings that are rented for Rs. 3, 2 and even 1 per mensem. Unaided schools under private management are even in worse plight. In the Tanjore district, for example, where unaided schools predominate, the space available for each pupil in some schools falls short of 3 square feet. The schools are often located in small ill-ventilated houses amidst surroundings anything but conducive to the health of the pupils. There is indeed a striking contrast between the condition of these schools and aided schools that have come under departmental supervision. In this respect the system of recognition has no doubt operated beneficially.

The impetus that has been given to physical education in this Presidency is clearly perceptible in the arrangements that have been made in aided schools for gymnastic exercises, though in the matter of play-grounds very many schools are laboring under a disadvantage. I should like however to see more adequate provisions made for gymnastic instruction in Board schools. In some districts, as for example Cuddapah, the condition of Board schools in this respect is even worse than that of aided schools. In districts where education is in a progressive condition, there the schools taken as a whole are better accommodated and the arrangements as regards sanitation, &c., are more satisfactory. For example, the condition of schools in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Malabar is far better than that of schools in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Bellary and other backward districts. I quote here what Mr. Garthwaite says as regards schools in his division:—

"The accommodation and sanitary condition of all the Colleges and Municipal Local Fund and aided High schools are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. Most of the Municipal and aided Middle schools are also provided with fair accommodation, but the sanitary condition of many of them is not what could be desired. There is, however, much improvement over last year in this direction, as all the Colleges and Secondary schools are now inspected by officers of the sanitary department during their tours of inspection, and the defects noticed by them are communicated to the managers and heads of institutions concerned for remedy. Generally, the Middle schools in Malabar are better off in this respect; whilst most of the Hindu Middle schools in Trichinopoly and Coimbatore have no buildings of their own, but are held in mantapams or chavadies unsuitable for school purposes. Light and ventilation are very poorly provided, and play-grounds are quite out of the question. The cases of Primary schools in these districts are still worse; most of them are held in the verandahs of dwelling houses and

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mantapams and cleanliness and school sanitation are unknown in them. Except as regards the Mopilla schools, there is a vast difference between the Primary schools in Malabar and those in the other districts of the division in point of accommodation and sanitation."

The condition of Boarding schools, as regards accommodation, &c., is on the whole satisfactory. In important institutions, such as the Civil Male Orphan Asylum, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Bellary, the arrangements made are good; and even in Boarding schools meant for Native boys and girls provision as regards sleeping accommodation, physical instruction, &c., is generally sufficient.

Libraries.

270. I am glad to say that with the exception of the following institutions—Hindu College, Vizagapatam; St. Mary's College, Madras; Pithapurum Raja's College, Cocanada; and Victoria Jubilee College, Pálghat—all the other first and second grade colleges are provided with decent libraries. Some of the aided Colleges, as for example, the Madras Christian College, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, possess libraries that compare satisfactorily with those attached to Government first-grade Colleges. Every effort is being made in Colleges to create among the students a taste for general reading. The managers of large institutions are required to keep a record of the number and nature of books taken out by the students, and I demand this information from them whenever the report of each College is submitted to me. In important Secondary schools also provision has been made for the formation of libraries; and it is also encouraging to note that even girls' schools are now being provided with small libraries. Mrs. Brander writes:—

"As last year, five of the Normal schools, all the Government schools and a few aided schools, were provided with libraries. Some of these improved during the year by the addition of useful and entertaining books, including numbers of the *Maharani*. Registers of books read were maintained in the Government schools, but not, as a rule, in the aided schools. I have urged on all managers, but especially managers of training schools, the desirability of providing libraries with interesting books and of encouraging a love of healthy reading among school girls. I have also directed the head masters and mistresses of Government schools to lend the library books to elder girls who have left school. A few ex-pupils have availed themselves of this privilege."

In a few Normal schools attempts have been made to form small school museums.

Exhibition of Needle-work.

271. The exhibitions that are being held in Madras year after year in connection with the Madras Branch of the National Indian Association are giving an increasing impulse to the cultivation of Needle-work, both plain and ornamental, in Girls' schools. It will be seen from Mrs. Brander's interesting account of the National Indian exhibition, which I give below, that its scope has been enlarged and specimens of industrial arts are also included among the exhibits:—

"The sixth annual exhibition of the Madras Branch of the National Indian Association was held in March 1888.

"The purpose of it is to encourage proficiency in the arts of plain and ornamental Needle-work and Free-hand, Kolam and Map-drawing, and to encourage the spread of the Kindergarten method of teaching little children. This year 29 prizes and 58 certificates were awarded against 30 prizes and 95 certificates in 1887. The number of exhibits from this Presidency were fewer than usual, apparently because many specimens of work had been sent to the Glasgow Exhibition. The quality of the work, drawing, &c., was good, and in some cases superior to that exhibited in former years.

"The progress of Industrial and Arts schools in the Madras Presidency was manifested by specimens of Drawing and Indian embroidery from the Art and Industrial school at Nazareth in Tinnevelly, specimens of machine-made knitting from the American Mission Industrial school at Nellore, exhibits of gold, silver and thread lace from Mrs. Caldwell's school at Ediangudi, and by pulcari work and a rug from the rest-house for widows established at Vizagapatam by the Rani Sahib, widow of the late Thakore of Wadhwan."

Although this exhibition does good, it is by no means, nor is it likely to become, an adequate equivalent for regular industrial exhibitions, the holding of which was approved by Government as one of the means of promoting education of a more practical character than that hitherto in vogue. I had hoped to arrange for such an exhibition next year, but for reasons which it is unnecessary to detail here, the holding must be deferred for the present. The effects, however, of the

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Poona Exhibition will extend to this Presidency, as the School of Arts, and I hope other technical institutions also, will compete for prizes.

Employment of passed candidates in the public service.

272. The question of the qualifications necessary for employment in the public service and other matters of importance relating to the subject that forms the heading of this section have come into prominence in connection with the proposed High school examination, the scheme of which examination has been under the consideration of a committee appointed by Government in their order, No. 458, dated 24th August 1887. The report of the committee has, since the close of the official year, been submitted to Government, but final orders have not as yet been passed. At present a pass in the Matriculation examination and the hand-writing test, or in the Middle school examination in the first class qualifies a person for admission to public service. It is interesting to note here the actual demand and supply in this Presidency of passed candidates that are eligible for Government appointments of Rs. 15 and upwards. There are very nearly 13,000 appointments in connection with the various departments of Government. If Municipal and Local fund appointments are taken into consideration it will amount to 15,000 or 16,000. The number of vacancies each year from deaths, retirements, and other causes amounts, approximately, to 500. But for these 500 appointments there are as many as 1,290 qualified persons each year, and if the accumulation in past years of persons eligible for employment in Government service is taken into consideration, it will be found that for every vacancy there are as many as 14 persons available, who have passed some qualifying examination or other. The generally low standard of the tests hitherto required for admission to public service is the chief cause of the supply of eligible candidates for Government employ being so much in excess of the actual demand. This indicates clearly the necessity for instituting a test, which besides requiring a higher standard of general knowledge, will also demand special qualifications from candidates wishing to enter the various departments of the public service—conditions which are absent in the tests now required for admission to Government service. This is exactly what the High school examination aims at. Hence, apart from the stimulus which the High school examination is likely to give to technical education in this Presidency, its suitability as an adequate test for admission to the public service is an important consideration in its favor. I shall not, however, dwell any more on this subject as it is now under the consideration of the Government.

In accordance with G.O., No. 482, dated 28th July 1886, calling upon me "to consider the advisability of instituting a test of primary education, which should answer to the Middle school examination and be declared preliminary to any entrance into Government service," I addressed Government on the 6th July 1887 and gave an outline of the scheme of such an examination, to be held at fixed local centres conducted by a committee of experienced educationists. I also stated in my communication that the passing of this examination should be "the test for admission to the public service for all appointments under Rs. 15 which are classed as 'superior' under the Civil Pension Code, and also for all appointments, though classed as 'inferior,' which are not menial in their character." The scheme, as a whole, has been approved by Government, though the details have not as yet been settled.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

273. Several recommendations of the Education Commission received attention during the year. I shall allude briefly to some of them.

(1) *Indigenous schools.*—In February last I submitted to Government a special report on high class indigenous schools. Detailed information was obtained as regards 45 schools. In 26 schools instruction is given in Sanskrit, and in the remaining Arabic, Persian and Hindustani are taught. The majority of these schools seek aid, though a few do not desire departmental supervision. In my report I also suggested a method by which the inspection of these schools could be effected. This proposal did not meet with the approval of the Government, as they thought it would interfere with the *personnel* and curriculum of these schools. The additions, however, to the Grant-in-Aid Code which I recommended have been sanctioned in G.O., No. 296, Educational, dated 14th May 1888. They are the following:—

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Article 9 of Chapter II.—"In superior indigenous schools in which Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian or Urdu is taught, the average daily attendance may not be less than 10 pupils."

Article 18 of Chapter II.—"Grants exceeding one-third of total salary maybe given for teachers possessing suitable qualifications, duly ascertained by the Director, employed in superior indigenous schools intended specially for imparting instruction in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian or Urdu."

It is difficult to say what effect these concessions will have on superior indigenous schools; but I venture to express my conviction that mere pecuniary assistance cannot conduce to the improvement of these schools to such an extent as judicious supervision would do, and the latter can certainly be carried out without in any way unduly interfering with the *personnel* of such schools.

(2) *Bifurcation of Studies.*—As already pointed out, the High school examination scheme has reached a further stage. The committee appointed to consider the scheme have submitted their report to Government, which is now under their consideration. I have reason to think that the institution of this examination will tend to improve greatly the character and standard of general education in High schools, and will also give a great stimulus to practical or commercial education. I also think that such a system of education will in time acquire an independent market value without being in any way in need of adventitious or artificial support. The institution of this examination will be the most important step taken in this Presidency to carry out the recommendation of the Commission as regards bifurcation of studies in Secondary schools.

The special technical classes opened in connection with some of the Government colleges have on the whole been working satisfactorily. The evening classes in Metallurgy in the College of Agriculture and the Carpentry class, attached to the Rajahmundry College met with special success, which was noticed in my remarks on the working of these institutions. A Drawing class was opened in connection with the Kumbakónam College, and an evening class in Mensuration was also conducted with some success by one of the Lecturers. None of the aided colleges have done anything in the way of opening special classes, but the Rector of St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, is about to do so. Such a course, however, is not likely to be generally adopted unless some external influence is brought to bear upon managers. The High school examination will afford the means of bringing such influence to bear.

In para. 168 I have already remarked on the satisfactory beginning that has been made in this Presidency with regard to Commercial education. I shall only quote here the Inspector's remarks on the new school that has come into existence at Trichinopoly.

Mr. Garthwaite writes :—

"The National Ordinary and Commercial School, Trichinopoly, contained only one class, the upper fourth, in 1887, with two sections, Commercial and Science. At the beginning of 1888 the science section was abolished and the school was made an Ordinary and Commercial School, the lower fourth and third classes of the National High School being added to it. It now contains two departments, ordinary and commercial. The commercial section did very creditably at the Middle school examination, passing 8 out of 16 that appeared, of whom 3 had the honor of winning the Government prizes. The results of the science section were rather poor, only 4 out of 18 having been successful. The head master has passed the Pachaippah's higher examination in commerce."

(3) *Educational Conferences.*—I am glad to state that a local educational conference has been started at Trichinopoly, consisting of the Deputy Inspector and other Government educational officers under him, and also of teachers employed in aided schools. In sanctioning the holding of such a conference, I passed the following order :—

"The Director approves the holding of the proposed conference, provided that it is presided over by the Inspectress or the Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools in person, and that the meeting agree to discuss only matters of a purely educational character, and not to discuss any subject which has not, prior to the meeting, been allowed by the Chairman to be a fitting subject for discussion."

The conference is working fairly and several important questions have been discussed. The following were some of the subjects :—

(*a*) The desirability of awarding grants to the pupils passing the Infant standard.

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(*b*) The organization of a new primary examination for elementary public service.

(*c*) The necessity of opening industrial schools.

Some very practical suggestions have also been made by the conference. On the whole I think that much good may result from the holding of such conferences if under proper guidance. Since the close of the official year efforts have been made to start a similar conference at Calicut. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools and the Inspecting Schoolmasters in one or two ranges have formed Teachers' associations for mutual improvement and for bringing about a healthy competition among pyal schoolmasters. The movement seems calculated to do much good. Mr. Monro records the following remarks on one or two such associations that were formed during the year in his division :—

"The formation of Teachers' associations at Pudupetai, Thatchanallur, and Narasingakollur reflects credit on the energy and public spirit of the Inspecting Schoolmaster. The teachers should endeavour to aim at the following objects : (1) the formation of reading rooms, (2) the provision of a common gymnasium, (3) the checking of undue migration from school to school."

The greatest credit is due to S. A. Sundarum Ayer, Deputy Inspector, Central Range, Tinnevelly, for organising the first association. Co-operation is the great defect of Indian schools—from the pyal school to the first-grade college.

(4) *School for the education of the Sons and Relatives of Zemindars.*—Further steps were taken during the year to ascertain the number of pupils that would be able to take advantage of a school for native chiefs and nobles. From the information furnished by the Court of Wards, it would appear that there are about 48 boys of school-going age, whose parents can afford to provide for a superior education in Madras. Out of these, only 25 according to the estimate of the Court of Wards can be expected at the outset to attend the proposed institution. The scheme proposed by Dr. Duncan in his letter to the Court of Wards, dated 3rd December 1886, No. 8053, did not meet with the approval of Government on the ground of expense. I fear the obstacles in this Presidency to the establishment of such a school, except as a state institution, are almost insuperable. I have already addressed Government on the subject.

(5) *Education of Muhammadans.*—The committee appointed to consider the question of the management and appropriation of Muhammadan Educational Endowments have made in their report a number of suggestions connected with the encouragement of Muhammadan education, several of which are identical with those made by the Education Commission. So far as this Presidency is concerned the condition of Muhammadans from an educational point of view is by no means unsatisfactory, and as remarked by the Education Commission itself : "In Madras the wants of the Mussalmans were fairly provided for, and this class was more favored than even the Eurasians." There is one recommendation however referring to mosque schools which demands notice here. The Muhammadan Educational Endowments Committee recommend a special system of grant-in-aid for these schools. I think, however, that it is undesirable to devise a special grant-in-aid system for mosque schools. What is necessary is that the system, inaugurated by Mr. Garthwaite in Malabar, and which, in spite of financial restrictions, has been producing encouraging results, should be gradually extended to all mosque and other Muhammadan schools of a secular character. The chief feature of this system is the giving of a small fixed salary or pension to the old mosque teacher and offering additional aid chiefly on the results system. He is thus induced to employ properly qualified men as teachers, either from among his kindred, or from among outsiders, to gradually introduce the code subjects as part of the curriculum of study. I shall address Government more fully on the subject soon.

(6) Government of India in reviewing Sir Alfred Croft's recent report on "Education in India," remark that there have been a few cases of failure in this Presidency to carry out certain specific recommendations of the Commission, and with reference to this they point out (*a*) the low fees still charged in the Presidency College of Madras as compared with similar institutions in Bombay and Calcutta; (*b*) the limited extent to which the proposals regarding scholarships have been carried out; and (*c*) the absence of any superior schools for Hindu and Muham-

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madan girls. The last point I have already dealt with in para. 253. With reference to (*b*) Sir Alfred Croft points out (1) that the recommendation, proposing the substitution in Madras of a system of scholarships tenable in any college, for studentships tenable in Government Colleges, has not been carried out (*vide* para. 150 of Review on Education in India in 1886) and (2) that the scholarships sanctioned according to chapter VII of the code are not in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission (para. 171).

He writes:—

"The creation not merely of a chain of scholarships with special provision for poor boys in backward tracts, but even of a single scholarship, rests on the variable and uncertain basis of private liberality."

With regard to (1) I beg to state that the Government scholarships awarded on the results of the Matriculation and First in Arts examination do conform to the recommendation of the Education Commission so far as backward classes are concerned, except that there is no special competition outside the University examinations. To the institution of such a public examination in this Presidency, there are great objections. I do not, however, quite understand the grounds on which it is implied that the scholarship system with reference to chapter VII of the code is not in full conformity with the principles laid down by the Education Commission. The main principle aimed at in all the recommendations of the Commission is the stimulation of private and independent efforts with regard to education, and this principle it is that underlies the rules relating to scholarships in chapter VII of the code; and to say that the whole system of scholarships rests "on the uncertain basis of private liberality" is itself an ignoring of the above principle, which has been steadily kept in view by this Department. The only objection that may be taken to the rules of chapter VII is that no stress is laid on the scholarships being continuous. But this point, though not explicitly brought out in the code, is still implied in the rules and, as a matter of fact, the scholarships awarded under chapter VII are continuous. Not only so, but in consequence of the system of free scholarships prevailing in this Presidency and the great competition which exists among schools, a talented child can pass from the Primary school to his degree in the University without paying a single rupee for his education. I do not say that this system of free scholarships is good. Far from it. But whilst it exists, and whilst the numerous private institutions supplement the Government scholarship system by valuable stipendiary scholarships, the expenditure of a large sum of money in extending the Government scholarships would be little better than waste of the public funds. The Education Commission itself stated, "It is true that under the present liberal systems for scholarships the number of college students in Bengal has somewhat more than doubled in the last ten years, but in Madras, with an altogether insignificant allotment for scholarships, the number has quadrupled in the same period;" and the progress has not been less rapid since 1884; and now Madras occupies the proud position of having more than one-third of the total number of collegiate students in India in her colleges,—whilst her population is only one-tenth of that of the other Presidencies concerned.

I would add, however, that I propose, if funds can be made available, to revise the scholarship notification so as to include students for the M.A. Degree, and also to increase the number of scholarships for backward classes and for women.

The impulse given to private liberality by chapter VII has been marked. Last year a sum of Rs. 14,087 was expended under this chapter and 11 institutions were granting scholarships on open competition in accordance with rules approved by the Director. Had more money been at my disposal, I know that the advance would have been greater than it has been. I doubt if any Province of the Indian Empire can shew equal advance—an advance due to the reliance placed by this Government "on the variable and uncertain basis of private liberality."

As regards the low fees charged in the Presidency College as compared with the fees charged in similar Colleges in Calcutta and Bombay, I will address the Government separately. I would simply remark here that the conditions of Madras and the two other Presidency towns differ greatly, whilst the people here are poorer. The raising of the fees in the Presidency College to anything like the

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Calcutta figures would most certainly result in the closing of the college. At present it has only 20 per cent. of the total number of college students in Madras, and its weakness is no doubt partly due to the higher rate of fees levied. Moreover, the raising of the fees, so far as the B.A. Classes are concerned, would be tantamount to compelling non-Christians to attend the rival Madras institution. Such a measure would, I submit, be as unjust as it would be impolitic, as there are 289 B.A. students in the rival institution to 144 students in the Presidency College. Nor can such a measure be justified on financial grounds, for it would unquestionably reduce very greatly the fee-income of the Presidency College. As it is, the Government may be said to add to the grant now given to aided colleges the sum they lose by levying fees at higher rates in the Presidency College. It would be far better to convert the Presidency College into a purely science institution and leave general education to private enterprise, than to carry on the college on its present footing with decreasing attendance and decreasing income.

The working of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

274. The new code came into operation fully in April 1886, so that not even three years have elapsed since it took effect. The period of experiment is not sufficiently long to enable a correct estimate being formed of its working and effect on schools, but some of the important additions have produced changes which demand attention. I shall give a general review of its working, suggesting here and there the changes that seem to me desirable. I shall take chapter by chapter.

Chapter I.—The only question of importance relates to the sources from which grants are paid. Article 3(1) stands at present thus:—"Grants to European schools and to Mopilla schools and for Mopillas reading in other schools, provided such Mopilla schools are not situated in municipalities, are paid from Provincial funds." This rule has worked admirably, and statistics have been brought forward in chapter VIII to prove this. I shall only refer here to figures relating to the Mopillas of Malabar. In 1885-86 there were in Malabar only 6,941 Muhammadan boys and 912 Muhammadan girls, chiefly Mopillas, under instruction; but last year there were 12,390 boys and 2,372 girls under instruction. The figures for 1887-88 are slightly less than those of the previous year, owing chiefly to financial restrictions, but notwithstanding this decrease they are encouraging. For some time to come the education of Europeans, Eurasians and Mopillas should form a direct charge onProvincial funds. I am not, however, satisfied with the present system by which local boards are not permitted to pay grants above the third standard. I have referred to this in my letter No. O-218, dated 12th July 1887, embodied in G.O., No. 492, dated 6th September 1887. The managers of schools have to serve two masters as it were, and the speedy payment of grants earned is out of the question. In my letter above referred to, I stated that the fourth standard was really a primary standard, and that it would be consistent with the policy of Government that grants to this standard should be transferred to district boards. But there can be no question that the payment of grants from Provincial funds is regarded as a privilege, partly because the payments are more rapid. The transfer of the financial liability however would not affect this, if, as suggested in the chapter on primary education, the payment of grants for all standards in the first instance were made from Provincial funds, the boards being debited with the charge for standards Infant, 1, 2 and 3 under "Adjusting Heads" to the extent of the budget provision. The amounts expended from Provincial funds on results grants to the fourth and higher standards amounted to Rs. 63,400, approximately, for boys, and Rs. 23,100 for girls, including grants to Europeans and Mopillas. Consistent with the change above indicated would be that Municipalities should be made responsible for all secondary education, as well as of lower secondary and primary as at present. The burden thrown on Municipalities, on account of secondary education, owing to the transfer of Government institutions, is becoming lighter. The net cost to municipal funds fell from Rs. 41,639 in 1886-87 to Rs. 29,503 in 1887-88, a result due to the increase in the fee-income from Rs. 68,635 to Rs. 75,133. Last year district boards spent only Rs. 12,371 on secondary schools of their own, exclusive of the cost of primary departments attached to these schools, and Municipalities only Rs. 8,565. In grants to secondary departments of aided schools Municipalities spent Rs. 21,938.

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Chapter II—The Salary Grant System.—In 1885-86, when the old code was in operation, a sum of Rs. 1,92,634 was spent on salary and rent grants to schools under private management; in 1886-87 this sum amounted to Rs. 1,99,179, including grants to technical schools, whilst last year the expenditure on such grants was Rs. 1,84,287, of which however a portion represented arrear payments for 1886-87. It will be seen, therefore, from the figures given above that I have not been able to give effect to the liberal provisions of the code. The rapid development of collegiate, technical and female education has created demands quite consistent with the regulations of the code, but which I have been able to refuse only by a too frequent resort to the restrictive clause of chapter I.

Article 6, relating to poor schools and backward classes, has worked satisfactorily. The list of classes that come under this article is by no means complete. The material condition is not so much the test of the backwardness of a class as its past traditions and social circumstances.

Article 11 stands in need of revision—but notwithstanding this it has worked satisfactorily, in compelling managers, including local boards, to exercise a vigilant control over school accounts, and in enabling me to find out the exact financial condition of schools, and thus secure the economical administration of funds.

The restrictions of higher rates of grants to normal and certificated teachers (Articles 17-20) have had a considerable share in promoting the efficiency of schools and colleges. I need hardly remark that the employment of a thoroughly efficient teaching agency is a *sine qua non* of a sound system of education. The figures given in paras. 263 and 264 relating to the qualifications of teachers in aided colleges and schools are satisfactory compared with those of 1885-86. In aided colleges only 12 per cent. of the total number of teachers are uncertificated and unpassed men, and in aided Secondary schools the percentage is only 16. If pundits are excluded, the percentages will be still less. Even in girls' schools the effects of the restrictions have been beneficial. Mrs. Brander writes :—

"The distinction now made between the salary grants allowed for ordinary and normal certificates has worked well by inducing a larger number of teachers to undergo training."

But the results might have been still more encouraging had I been able to give full effect to the provisions of the code. Managers have not, in many instances, brought sufficient pressure to bear upon teachers to qualify for normal certificates, because they have no assurance that by doing so they will get the full benefit of the code which they would ordinarily be entitled to. This remark applies with especial force to the town of Madras, in which the restrictions on aid towards Secondary and Primary schools are much greater than in most mofussil towns. This state of things is to be regretted, but the recognition system has made up for this drawback by supplying that incentive to improvement which the withdrawal of aid has failed to effect. (*Vide* para. 250).

I have been gradually withdrawing conditional grants given under Article 21, as managers have often taken advantage of these grants to employ men who do not intend taking up teaching as a profession. As stated in para. 264 I have given notice that conditional grants will cease to be given from June 1889. This is the only way of inducing managers to employ the right sort of men.

As the degree of Licentiate in Teaching was not established when the Code was framed, no definite inducement is offered to teachers to qualify for that examination, but in spite of this a few have obtained the degree. Some alteration is needed in Article 18 giving the amount of aid that licentiates in teaching can expect.

With reference to Article 22, I addressed Government in September 1887 proposing certain tests in the professional qualifications of teachers of the Secondary grade, higher and lower, and of teachers of the Primary grade, higher. I also requested the sanction of Government for the institution of an elementary test in organization, methods of teaching and discipline, and suggested the transfer of these examinations to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations. Government in their Order No. 6798, dated 29th September 1887, refused to sanction the test for primary teachers, and requested that my proposals affecting secondary teachers should be referred for opinion to principals of aided institutions and others. I have now been favored with their views and shall address Government shortly on the subject. I would add here that the majority are of the opinion that the existing tests are far too easy.

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Article 37.—In para. 256 it has been shown to what an insignificant extent I have been able to give effect to this article in promoting home education of females. I fear that I shall be obliged to curtail even the aid now given for this important branch of female education. The teaching agency employed in connection with the classes now aided from Provincial funds is all that can be desired. Article 39 relating to the honorarium to teachers for passing in second language is becoming practically a dead letter, though at first I was able to give effect to it with the result noted in the following extract from the report of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools :—

"The honorarium promised for qualifying in additional languages has had the effect desired. A good many mistresses and some normal pupils have passed in an additional language and have received the promised reward. The honoraria offered to Hindu wives or widows of professional teachers have been gained in two instances, in both of which the husbands are continuing to keep school together."

A defect in this chapter and in other chapters also is the omission of any reference to taluk boards. These boards were not in existence when the Code was issued. I shall take steps to supply the omission.

I am still of the opinion expressed in my letter embodied in G.O., No. 492, dated 6th September 1887, that, in view of financial exigencies and of the growing demands for aid, the rates fixed for ordinary grants are too high, and that the lowering of those rates, whilst relieving the Department to a considerable extent of the delicate and invidious work of applying extraordinary restrictions would tend to the more even distribution of the allotments for grants-in-aid.

Chapter III—Results Grant System.—The results grant system continues to be popular in spite of the restrictions of the new code, which I shall refer to presently. In the body of the report I have already commented on the financial aspects of this system of aid. I shall refer to it here only incidentally. Article 6 has already been amended. It serves the same purpose with regard to the results system of aid which Article 11 does with reference to the salary system. The estimates, however, prepared by the Inspecting officers, as a general rule, still far exceed the amounts actually available. For the current official year, for instance, the estimates sent in amounted to Rs. 2,10,580, which I had to cut down to Rs. 1,73,756. Even after making allowance for incorrect estimates, it will be seen that only by a stringent application of the provision of Article 6 has it been possible to keep within the amount of funds available. The maintenance, however, by Deputy Inspectors of registers for grants paid to schools in previous years, the growing permanency of schools, and other reasons besides familiarity with the system, will, I trust, soon enable Inspecting officers to guage the probable earnings of a school with fair accuracy. An inaccurate estimate if in excess does injury to other schools by limiting their aid unduly; if in defect, it injures the schools concerned by unduly restricting its earnings.

As regards the restrictions of the code referred to by Government in their review of my report last year, I beg to state that they are not as stringent as they appear to be at first sight. Article 10 has reference to the limit of attendance in a Primary school to entitle it to aid. In rural tracts the minimum daily attendance required is 10 in the case of boys' schools and 5 in the case of girls' schools. In Municipalities it is 20 and 10, respectively. This restriction does not press in my judgment ordinarily too hard on the Primary school teachers. If the rule is relaxed, the result will be the squandering of money on small schools, such as those maintained temporarily for the benefit of some village magnate, the promotion of small rival schools, often the result of factious feeling, and a marked deterioration in the efficiency of schools. As Mr. Munro remarks in his report :—

"The multiplication of a number of petty and inefficient schools under incompetent teachers may swell the returns, but it is to be discouraged. The instruction therein imparted is worthless, and the schools are, as a rule, ephemeral, often disappearing after a few months' existence."

I would here draw special attention to the increase in the average attendance of Primary schools, which I have noticed in the chapter on Primary education. Article 11 (3) has reference to the employment of certificated teachers in schools presenting pupils for standards above the third. This rule has no doubt told hardly

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on a number of schools without an adequate teaching agency. The figures in the margin show that the number of pupils presented for standards above the third has fallen from 17,079 in 1885-86 to 13,936 in 1887-88. This decrease is no doubt chiefly due to the restriction above referred to; but the defect is more than compensated for by the employment of a better class of teachers in Primary schools (*vide* para. 265). Primary teachers are gradually qualifying themselves for teaching the higher standards, or are having assistants qualified for them. Moreover there has not been time yet to guage the beneficial effects. I would add that by extending the number of "backward" tracts, the stringency of the rule has been considerably mitigated.

Number of boys presented for standard.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Fourth	12,512	10,893	10,361
Fifth	2,215	1,790	1,692
Sixth	1,363	1,010	1,023
Seventh	989	705	860

As regards article 32 of chapter III, prescribing the number of attendances and the minimum number of pupils each standard should contain in order to be eligible for grant, I have had no complaints whatever. Moreover the article is sufficiently guarded against interfering with schools in backward localities and for backward classes.

The stricter supervision exercised in carrying out the provisions of the new code has no doubt a great deal to do with the complaints made by managers of schools. This point is well brought out in the report of the Inspector of Schools, Fifth Division. Speaking of the fall in the number of pupils presented for the standard examinations, he writes:—

"The main cause of the decline is not so much the stringency of the rules as the stricter enforcement thereof. In former years, when Deputy Inspectors' ranges were too large and unwieldy to admit of their examining with care, it was almost impossible to expect these officers to pay strict attention to rules. Moreover funds were ample and the rules regulating the movements of Inspecting officers were lax; since, however, the ranges of Deputy Inspectors have been limited, their movements more closely supervised, and strict orders issued to them to adhere closely to the rules, it is possible to carry out the provisions of the code to the letter. The result is that badly managed and inefficient schools perish in the struggle for existence. This is not to be regretted."

The rules regarding registers seem to have had a good effect. Special attention is paid by Inspecting officers to the records of schools, and as a rule they are fairly well kept.

The results of the standard examinations, so far as they have been affected by the new code, have already been dealt with in chapters IV, V and VII. The distinction between ordinary and merit grants has given an increasing stimulus to teachers to do their best. No doubt great variations exist in actual practice in determining the standard of merit grants, but this defect will, I hope, be gradually got over. Moreover it is one which applies to the standard for ordinary grants as well. The introduction of the infant standard is also tending to the improving efficiency of schools. Experience, however, has clearly shown that the examination for this standard is too easy. Infants are only required to pass in two out of the three compulsory subjects—reading, writing and arithmetic—and consequently the number of pupils passed for merit grants in this standard is unduly large. The standard in reading and writing should therefore be raised and arithmetic should be made compulsory. The majority of the Inspecting officers are also of this view. The classification of reading, writing, and arithmetic as compulsory subjects has done much to improve the nature of elementary education imparted in our schools. It has especially had the effect of making the instruction in arithmetic more thorough—a subject which was much neglected when the old code was in operation. Of course there is still much mechanical cramming that is encouraged in the teaching of this subject, and questions bringing into play the reasoning powers of the pupils are not as often propounded as they should be, but nevertheless there has been a marked improvement in the teaching of arithmetic. Some general improvement is also noticeable in the subject of reading and especially of vernacular reading. More attention is paid to emphasis, natural pausing and modulation of voice. I was struck with this improvement myself in my inspection of certain

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schools lately in the Malabar district. The Durbar examinations especially have had a salutary effect in improving reading in Primary schools. The improvement in writing, more especially vernacular writing, has not been as satisfactory as could be desired, owing chiefly to the want of a graduated system of copy-books. The grants offered for children's occupations, object lessons, and action songs have given an indirect impulse to the study of the Kindergarten method of instruction by the teachers, especially of girls' schools. Drill is being introduced in several schools; and in some of the schools I have been visiting it is being taught admirably. Hygiene continues to be popular, especially in girls' schools, where it is often taught instead of History. As regards needle-work Mrs. Brander writes:—

"Plain needle-work is making progress, but slowly. The general standard of perfection is low and it can only be raised by the gradual employment of teachers who have learnt needle-work from Europeans. A knowledge of plain sewing and marking sufficient for all the ordinary requirements of the families to which they belong is, however, usually acquired by girls who remain at school to the fifth standard."

The unfavorable working of article 57 has been brought to my notice more than once. It refers to the amount of excess grant the inspectors are allowed to pass. The Acting Inspector of Schools, First Division, writes as follows:—

"It is simply impossible that an estimate prepared one full year prior to the inspection of a school should coincide with the amount actually earned by the schools at inspection. It must necessarily be more in some cases and less in some others. As the allotment under the head "results grants" is fixed for each district, it would be well if the Inspector of the division were empowered to transfer the excess estimated grant of a school to some other school earning more than the grant originally estimated. It is only the other day that a case came before me in which the master was actually paid only Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 40 he was eligible for owing to the estimated grant being insufficient."

The difficulty above referred to is chiefly the result of incorrect estimates, which however in some cases are unavoidable, but I doubt the expediency of adopting the course proposed. The aggregate estimate fixed for a district by me is higher than the sum really available, because allowance is made for shortfalls. In time the aggregate estimate will not exceed the sum available. I intend next spring to submit a detailed report on primary education in this Presidency, in which I shall enter more fully into the working of chapter III.

Chapter IV—Combined Grants.—This system of aid seems to be very unpopular with managers of schools owing chiefly to the low percentages of aid fixed by the revision committee. I have not, therefore, encouraged the extension of this system. It was intended to meet the case of the old combined system schools, chiefly in the Sixth Division, but it has not proved suitable, so that these schools are gradually becoming either board salary results schools or results schools proper. In the majority of the cases the change to the former system is a clear improvement on the old combined schools, which were virtually board schools, managed by the Department quite an anomalous state of things, which could not and ought not to last. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools writes:—

"No manager in my range has voluntarily chosen that method of aid, and those who have received orders to place their schools on that system have, after a short experience, appealed against it. They say that they have to obey the rules and supply the returns required by both the salary and the result system, and that in the end they receive less grant than they would do on either of these systems."

Chapter V—Grants-in-aid of Technical Education in Science, Arts, and Industry.—No special provision is made in this chapter for commercial schools and for technical schools educating up to the Middle School standard. As stated in my letter embodied in G.O. of 6th September 1887, No. 492, this chapter needs remodelling to meet the requirements of the technical education scheme which was introduced after the code came into operation.

Chapter VI—Training Institutions and Normal and Gymnastic Scholarships.—The rule which seems to have borne heavily on training institutions is that which requires that the normal scholarship should cease while the student, having passed one grade, is preparing for the general education test of the next higher grade. As this preparation takes often one or two years, the managers naturally find it difficult to educate, and in some cases to support, students without any aid from Government. This complaint is perhaps reasonable, but in the present circum-

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stances the extension of scholarships beyond the period which the students devote for preparing for normal tests is impossible.

Chapter VII—Scholarships.—The grants awarded under this chapter have been taken advantage of chiefly by colleges. No advantage has been taken by girls of the scholarships offered under this chapter. I am still of the opinion that the rates offered in Article 8 are too low to produce the desired effect. The extension of the operation of this chapter to technical colleges and schools is also highly desirable.

Chapter IX—Industrial Schools.—The restriction in article 2 regarding general secular instruction is no doubt looked upon as a hardship by managers and may be removed as the other provisions lay sufficient stress on technical instruction. The number of schools receiving aid under this chapter has increased appreciably since 1885-86. Three industrial schools for girls have also been organized and have received aid. I have nothing special to remark on the other chapters of the code.

Expenditure on the education of the different classes of the community.

275. I have this year drawn up a statement showing the expenditure incurred from public funds and other sources on the education of the different classes of the community. In this statement I have distinguished the expenditure on the institutions maintained for the special benefit of the classes from the proportionate expenditure on these classes in the institutions open to all classes of the community, the cost in the latter case having been calculated with reference to the number of pupils belonging to the several classes. Information as to the amount of income from fees cannot be given separately as owing to the difference in the rates of fees it is not possible to calculate it even approximately. Indirect expenditure as well as expenditure on private schools has been left out of account.

Nationalities.		From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From all other Sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Europeans	In institutions for Europeans	1,22,783	...	342	2,61,615	3,84,740
	In other institutions	1,684	988	293	4,567	7,532
Native Christians...	In institutions for Native Christians					
	In other institutions	38,239	88	1,353	1,24,840	1,64,520
		54,457	31,936	9,474	1,47,712	2,43,579
Muhammadans ...	In institutions for Muhammadans	24,557	21,092	11,343	31,970	88,962
	In other institutions	31,657	18,565	5,507	85,870	1,41,599
Brahmans	In institutions for Hindus	833	...	...	23,738	24,571
	In other institutions	1,14,961	67,422	20,001	3,11,855	5,14,239
Vaisyas and Sudras.	In institutions for Hindus ...	1,796	...	...	51,206	53,002
	In other institutions	4,60,255	2,69,911	80,070	12,48,414	20,58,650
Other Hindus ...	In institutions for Hindus ...	100	...	...	2,853	2,953
	In other institutions	47,281	27,727	8,225	1,28,243	2,11,476
Others		2,135	1,252	371	5,792	9,550
Total ...		9,00,788	4,38,981	1,36,979	24,28,675	39,05,373

The percentage of total expenditure on each class to the entire outlay stands as follows :—

Europeans and Eurasians	10·0
Native Christians	10·4
Muhammadans	6·0
Brahmans	13·8
Vaisyas and Sudras	54·1
Other Hindus	5·5
Others	·2
	100·0

More than one half of the outlay appertained to Vaisyas and Sudras, under which class are included all Hindus, excepting Brahmans and lower classes shown

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as "Other Hindus." The percentage of outlay relating to Europeans and Native Christians is almost the same, but the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, represents a large proportion of the expenditure in European schools. Nearly a seventh of the aggregate outlay relates to Brahmans.

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The percentages of expenditure are contrasted below with the percentages of attendance of the different classes to the total number on the rolls :—

Nationalities.	Percentage of attendance to total attendance.	Percentage to the total number.
Europeans and Eurasians	1·4	10·0
Native Christians	8·1	10·4
Muhammadans	9·0	6·0
Brahmans	15·0	13·8
Vaisyas and Sudras	60·0	54·1
Other Hindus	6·2	5·5
Others	·3	·2

The contrast is very marked in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, which is due to the inclusion of boarding charges, to the increased cost of the staff employed in European schools generally, and also to the special character of some of the institutions concerned, such as the Lawrence Asylum and Orphanages. Under Native Christians, the percentage of cost exceeds that of attendance. Under all other classes, the percentage of cost is less than that of attendance, but the disparity against Muhammadans is noteworthy, and shows that this class of the community does not, mainly in consequence of the low standard of most Muhammadan pupils, command the appropriation for its benefit of a fairly proportionate share of the money expended on public instruction.

The percentage of expenditure from Provincial funds on the education of the different classes to the total Provincial outlay is given below :—

Europeans and Eurasians	13·8
Native Christians	10·3
Muhammadans	6·2
Brahmans	12·9
Vaisyas and Sudras	51·3
Other Hindus	5·3
Others	·2

The percentages relating to European and Muhammadan education are greater than the percentages to total outlay. The special grant to the Lawrence Asylum, which here is treated as a Provincial institution, has led to the higher proportion in the former case, while the increase under Muhammadans, ·2 per cent., is but trifling.

If the Lawrence Asylum's contribution be excluded, the percentage for Europeans and Eurasians is reduced to 8·9, which is not very far above that for Muhammadans.

Relative expenditure from public funds on Secondary and Primary education.

276. The expenditure on the different classes of institutions, according to the managing agency, has been summarised in chapter I. In the following statement I compare the outlay from public funds and from all other sources on Secondary and Primary public schools for boys and girls for the past two years. Under "Primary" is included the cost of Primary departments of Secondary schools.

Classes of institutions.		1886-87.				1887-88.			
		From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total from all sources.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total from all sources.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary schools	For boys ...	1,38,773	23,755	41,638	9,43,433	1,43,205	13,245	29,448	9,79,274
	For girls ...	46,169	...	1	1,18,933	46,875	324	55	1,35,931
Primary schools	For boys ...	1,16,659	3,70,116	87,194	14,54,316	1,31,507	3,55,098	88,694	14,72,122
	For girls ...	1,25,089	5,016	6,836	3,43,053	1,16,419	6,732	5,330	3,48,261

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On Secondary schools for boys, the expenditure from public funds fell from Rs. 2,04,166 to Rs. 1,85,898 or by over Rs. 18,000, though the entire outlay on this class of schools rose by nearly Rs. 36,000. This net increase of more than half a lakh in the expenditure met from other sources (chiefly fees) testifies to the gradual improvement in the self-supporting character of Secondary schools for boys, both upper and lower. More than 81 per cent. of the total cost of secondary education of boys was met from fees and other private sources. From Sir Alfred Croft's report I find that of the total cost of English Secondary schools throughout India, only 66 per cent. is paid from fees, subscriptions, and other private sources. In the outlay from Provincial funds there was an increase of Rs. 4,432, but this is due to payment of arrears due for the previous year. The arrear payments however considerably exceeded this figure, so that this class of schools was more self-supporting in character than the above figures indicate. Owing chiefly to the increased income from fees and grant, the net outlay from Local and Municipal funds has fallen considerably. The burthen on Municipalities now represents only 20 per cent. of the Police charge of which they were relieved in 1881-82, and as an equivalent for which secondary education charges were transferred to them. I cannot but think, in view of these facts and of the urgent demand that exists for increased expenditure from Provincial funds on primary (especially upper primary) education of boys, on education for girls, on the backward classes and on special, including technical education, that most municipal towns that expend less than 15 per cent. of their income derived from taxation, markets and fees should be required to relieve Provincial funds of the expenditure on upper secondary education.

Secondary schools for girls do not present any material variation as regards outlay from public funds. The net expenditure from Provincial funds rose by Rs. 706 only, while the cost to Local and Municipal funds amounted to Rs. 324 and Rs. 55 respectively. The entire outlay on this class of schools exceeded the figure for the previous year by Rs. 17,000 approximately. Of the total expenditure on Secondary schools for girls, 65 per cent. was met from fees and other sources and 34 per cent. from Provincial funds against 15 per cent. in the case of boys' schools. It must not be forgotten that the 65 per cent. met from fees and other sources implies a very different state of things from that implied by the 81 per cent. from similar sources under boys. The latter is made up chiefly of fees, the former of contributions from managers. The aid at present given from Provincial funds for female education is exactly the proportion suggested by the Education Commission, which was approximately one-third of the total expenditure.

The net expenditure from Local Funds on Secondary schools amounted to Rs. 13,569 against Rs. 14,550, the net expenditure in 1882-83. It is thus interesting to note that the transfer of Government schools to the management of District Boards has not entailed any extra outlay on the boards from the funds at their disposal. As a matter of fact some of the schools so transferred are actually yielding a profit to Local Boards. Meanwhile the work done by this class of schools has considerably increased, as also the gross expenditure since 1882-83.

The net cost to Municipal funds also shows a marked diminution, due chiefly to the increase in the fee-income (from Rs. 68,635 to Rs. 75,133) of the institutions maintained by the Municipalities, which had the effect of reducing the net cost of the schools, and also partly to the refusal of certain Municipalities to aid Secondary schools. In adjusting grants under chapter II, article 11 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, several managers of schools had to refund the whole or nearly the whole of the grants drawn from Municipal funds owing to the self-supporting character of the departments aided from such funds. This is also another reason for the diminished expenditure. It is also a cogent reason for transferring upper secondary education for boys to these bodies.

Primary schools for boys received a larger grant from Provincial and Municipal funds, but the outlay from Local funds has fallen by over Rs. 15,000, and this was in spite of the decreased expenditure on Secondary schools. This is due to the allotments sanctioned not having been utilised in full. The total allotment for results grants to aided schools sanctioned in the budget estimates for 1887-88 aggregated Rs. 2,40,320, and the actual expenditure amounted to

Rs. 1,68,456 only, resulting in the non-utilisation of so high a proportion as 30 per cent. of the sanctioned estimates. General Remarks.

Six District Boards—Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar, and South Canara—paid results grants in the whole or in portions of districts at reduced rates from 50 to 80 per cent. Eighteen District Boards expended a very small amount as grants to the infant standard, which would imply that grants to this standard are given to select schools and not generally. The above restrictive measures and the operation of the rule requiring a pass in each of the sub-heads of the compulsory subject except as regards the infant standard led to a part of the above saving. In forwarding E. form applications, managers of a large number of schools appear to have over-estimated the probable number of pupils to be presented for the grant examination to avoid the fixing of a small amount as results grants, and this led Deputy Inspectors, though often without sufficient justification for accepting such high figures, to estimate the results earnings of such schools at a higher figure than the amount to which the schools were found entitled on grant examination. This must have also contributed to considerable savings in the estimate. If the Boards who paid at reduced rates or who did not pay for the infant standard had taken special action when they anticipated savings to pay grants at the maximum rates for all standards, the saving would have been much less than what it was. But it must not be forgotten that the limitations placed on the grants from Provincial funds had a depressing effect on the whole on schools, which led to a decrease in the number of presentees and passes, and also, I do not doubt, to the removal of schools from the aided lists.

With girls' schools it was otherwise than with boys' schools, for the expenditure from Provincial and Municipal funds have fallen, while in consequence of the opening of additional girls' schools the expenditure from Local funds rose from Rs. 5,010 to Rs. 6,732. The entire outlay on girls' primary schools rose by about Rs. 5,000 against an increase of about Rs. 19,000 under boys' schools. Over 75 per cent. of the total expenditure on Primary schools for boys was on schools under private management for boys, and in girls' schools 85 per cent. of the expenditure was on these schools.

277. The expenditure from Provincial funds on results grants, including such grants (Rs. 10,118) paid to the credit of District Boards, amounted to Rs. 1,58,648.* Particulars of Rs. 2,647 of this amount have not been furnished in the returns submitted to this office, certain items being shown in a lump sum. I give below the distribution of the remaining sum, Rs. 1,56,001, grants for girls being distinguished from those for boys:—

Payment by results for the different standards.

	Rs.
* To schools under private management ...	1,29,465
To masters in Local Fund schools ...	17,077
To Municipal schools	1,988
To District Boards (direct)	10,118
Total ...	1,58,648

Standard.	On boys.	On girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
Infant standard	507	4,371
First do.	3,785	16,978
Second do.	2,636	16,781
Third do.	6,965	17,457
Fourth do.	38,589	13,130
Fifth do.	13,680	5,948
Sixth do.	8,075	2,838
Seventh do.	3,068	1,193
Total ...	77,305	78,696

Thus it will be seen that Rs. 24,823 or 32 per cent. of the grants for boys and Rs. 9,979 or 13 per cent. of the grants for girls related to the middle or lower secondary (fifth, sixth and seventh) standards, while the remainder represents grants to primary standards.

It will also be observed that the grants to boys under the fourth or upper primary standard alone amounted to about one-half of the entire grant for boys.

The results grants paid from Local funds, excluding results earnings of the salary results schools maintained by District Boards, which do not fall under the code, aggregated Rs. 1,68,456. Particulars are given below of Rs. 1,67,500 of the

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above amount, no details being furnished for a sum of Rs. 956, treated as lump grants.

	Rs.
Infant standard	6,801
First do.	50,510
Second do.	53,767
Third do.	56,422
Total ...	1,67,500

The grants paid to the first, second and third standards are in a graduated proportion, but the amount paid under the infant standard is comparatively small. Every district (excepting Madras) paid *some* grant under the standard, but except in Madura, Tinnevelly and Nílgiri, grants for this standard appear to have been paid to selected schools only, such as those located in backward parts or intended for backward classes. The admission of pupils for examination under this standard is left to the discretion of the sanctioning authority, and the expenditure would have been much greater than at present if the Local Boards had admitted all schools to the standard, which they should have done in the interest of elementary education. As shown elsewhere the Boards saved a large sum out of the sanctioned allotment for results grants which would not have occurred if grants had been given to the infant standard generally.

A sum of Rs. 62,285 was expended on results grants from Municipal funds. Particulars have not been furnished of Rs. 357. Of the remaining amount, viz., Rs. 61,928, Rs. 59,709 were given for boys and Rs. 2,219 for girls :—

Standard.	For boys.	For girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
Infant standard	1,493	201
First do.	10,299	684
Second do.	11,654	723
Third do.	16,705	611
Fourth do.	13,343	...
Fifth do.	2,803	...
Sixth do.	1,693	...
Seventh do.	1,719	...
Total ...	59,709	2,219

The whole of the amount given for girls represents grants paid for girls in poor schools in the town of Madras, all other grants for girls being paid from Provincial funds. Of the grants paid for boys, Rs. 6,215 only or 10·4 per cent. relate to the lower secondary standard. In a large number of municipalities, no grants are given for the infant standard, but in consideration of the comparatively advanced state of education in municipalities, it seems unnecessary to require municipalities to pay for the standard generally except in schools intended for or mainly attended by the educationally backward classes.

The total grants paid from Provincial, Local, and Municipal funds are compared below with the total number of passes in each standard :—

Standard.	Number of passes.		Amount of grants.	
	Boys.	Girls.	For boys.	For girls.
			Rs.	Rs.
Infant standard	23,164	6,553	8,801	4,572
First do.	37,989	5,410	64,594	17,662
Second do.	27,695	3,482	68,057	17,504
Third do.	19,223	2,130	80,092	18,068
Fourth do.	6,719	868	51,932	13,130
Fifth do.	1,212	272	16,483	5,948
Sixth do.	574	129	9,768	2,838
Seventh do.	302	17	4,787	1,193

The average grant paid to each boy and girl under each standard for the compulsory and optional subject is compared below with the average code rate (half the ordinary and merit rate) for the compulsory subject for each boy :—

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Standard.	For each boy.	For each girl.	Code rate for the compulsory subject.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Infant standard	0 6 0	0 11 0	0 6 0
First do.	1 11 0	3 4 0	2 2 0
Second do.	2 7 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
Third do.	4 3 0	8 8 0	4 4 0
Fourth do.	7 12 0	15 2 0	5 10 0
Fifth do.	13 10 0	21 14 0	7 0 0
Sixth do.	17 0 0	21 15 0	7 12 0
Seventh do.	15 13 0	70 3 0	25 0 0

Up to the fourth standard inclusive, the relative average grant for each boy and girl is noteworthy, as it corresponds roughly with the code proportion, viz., for girls, double the ordinary rates, but the average earning of boys in the fifth and sixth standards has been unquestionably raised by the specially liberal rates allowed for backward classes and backward localities.

The averages against the seventh standard seem to be the result of irregular payments. A comparison of the average grant paid with that allowed by the code for the compulsory subjects alone shows that under the first, second, and third standards the grant earned by each boy was less than the average grant for the compulsory subjects. This is due partly to reduced rates of grants. It also indicates that owing to schools not having become quite familiar with the new code, many schools have not as yet commenced to teach the optional subjects according to its curriculum. The average earnings may be expected to improve much as the results schoolmasters begin to learn and teach the various optional subjects laid down for each standard, and also to teach all subjects well enough to secure a high percentage of merit passes. The high average under the fifth and sixth standards is due partly to the efficiency of the schools, many of which are Mission Boarding schools, and partly to the fact that under these standards more optional subjects are brought up.

278. The subjoined statement gives particulars of expenditure from Public and Private Funds on Public Instruction in the three Provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bengal. I take for comparison the figures for 1881-82 as Sir Alfred Croft's Report on Education gives full information for all the Provinces for that year. As the figures for Bengal and Bombay for 1887-88 are not available, I have taken those for 1886-87, but the conclusions will not be materially altered by adopting these figures for comparison here :—

Comparative statement of outlay from Public and Private Funds on Public Instruction in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

Province.	Year.	Provincial Revenues.		Local Funds.		Municipal grants.		Native States Revenue.		Total from Public Funds.		Fees.		Other Sources.		Total from Private Sources.	
		Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Madras ...	1881-82	9,81,793	28·3	5,62,534	16·2	88,618	2·5	...	...	16,32,945	47·0	10,10,403	29·2	8,24,671	23·8	18,35,164	53
Bombay ...	Do.	11,28,148	33·1	7,64,055	22·4	80,423	2·4	4,97,229	14·6	24,69,855	72·5	5,55,900	16·3	3,82,353	11·2	9,37,653	27·5
Bengal ...	Do.	26,46,010	42·2	9,883	·2	24,953	·4	...	...	26,80,846	42·8	23,15,634	36·9	12,71,902	20·3	35,87,536	57·2
Madras ...	1887-88	13,74,632	29	5,25,587	11·1	1,52,508	3·2	...	...	20,52,727	43·3	15,70,787	33·1	11,14,277	23·6	26,85,064	56·7
Bombay ...	1886-87	17,88,891	35·8	7,06,378	14·1	2,13,825	4·3	7,68,570	15·4	34,76,664	69·6	9,51,576	19	5,67,580	11·4	15,19,306	30·4
Bengal ...	1886-87	31,23,553	39·6	16,887	·2	78,279	1	...	...	32,18,719	40·8	31,31,007	40·5	14,77,637	18·7	46,08,664	59·2

The above statement discloses some very interesting facts relating to the finances of education which in some respects are favorable to this Presidency. Sir Alfred Croft in his report, comparing the figures of 1881-82 with those of 1884-85 (*vide* para. 29), has pointed out that "Madras and Bengal are the two Provinces in which the total expenditure from Public Funds is lower and that from private

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sources is higher than in the average for India." The figures of 1887-88 for Madras are still more striking. The percentage of expenditure on education from Public Funds has fallen from 47 to 43·3, while that from private sources has risen from 53 to 56·7. The increased proportion of expenditure met from fees (from 29·2 to 33·1) is the chief cause of the relative diminution in the expenditure from Public Funds. It is also noteworthy that whilst in Bengal the proportion of expenditure met from endowments and other sources fell from 20·3 to 18·7, in Madras it was stationary. Another very noticeable feature with regard to Madras is the small proportion of expenditure that falls on Provincial revenues compared with the other two Provinces. In 1881-82, 28·3, 33·1 and 42·2 percentage of the total expenditure in Madras, Bombay and Bengal, respectively, was met from Provincial revenues. In Bengal the percentage fell from 42·2 to 39·6 and in Madras and Bombay there has been a slight increase since 1881-82, but still the small share borne from Provincial Funds in the Presidency is remarkable. If, however, the military pay (Rs. 80,328) of the Principal and Professors of the Medical College, Madras, included in the Provincial outlay, be excluded as pointed out in para. 15, the percentage is reduced to 27·3, which is just 1 per cent. less than in 1881-82. In the accompanying statement the total as well as the Provincial expenditure on education is viewed in relation to number of pupils under instruction in public institutions :—

Province.	Total number of pupils under instruction in public institutions.	Total expenditure for the year on public institutions.	Total Provincial expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Madras, for the year 1887-88	464,654	47,37,791	13,74,632
Bombay, for the year 1886-87	476,299	49,95,970	17,88,891
Bengal, for the year 1886-87	1,316,594	78,87,383	31,23,553

Roughly speaking the cost of educating each pupil in a public institution in the three Provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bengal is Rs. 10·2, Rs. 10·5 and Rs. 5·9, respectively, whilst the share taken by Provincial Funds in educating each pupil in the same three Provinces is Rs. 2·9, Rs. 3·7 and Rs. 2·3, respectively.

General review of finances at the disposal of the Department and Local Boards for educational purposes.

279. I have, in some of the preceding paras. of this report, referred to the rapid increase of the means for the development of University and secondary education in this presidency within the last few years, and shall therefore deal here with the resources available for the development of primary education.

Grants up to the third standard in rural circles, except in the case of Europeans, girls and boys, as well as girls in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, and results grants to Mappilas in Malabar are payable from Local Funds. District Boards are expected to spend on education one-sixth land-cess besides educational receipts proper. The amount realised from one-sixth land-cess during 1887-88 was Rs. 6,76,165, or in round numbers Rs. 6,76,000. The net expenditure of the year was, however, only Rs. 5,25,587, as will be seen from the details given in general table 7. A sum of Rs. 6,888 was given last year for results grants earned in the previous year, and of the grants earned during the year (1887-88), Rs. 16,122 remained unpaid as per returns furnished to this office. If these items be taken into account, the demand for the year may be put down approximately at Rs. 5,35,000, which is about 79 per cent. of the land-cess portion. The Boards, it will thus be observed, have been spending only about four-fifths of the amount that accrued to the Boards from the allotment for results grants, owing, among other causes, to the reduced rates of grant in certain districts and the non-payment of grants for the infant standard generally. The net expenditure on secondary education has, as I have already explained, fallen and it may safely be assumed will not exceed the current year's figure, as this class of schools becomes more and more self-supporting, provided of course aid under the code is continued to them from Provincial Funds. I have been recommending the reduction or abolition or transfer to private management of expensive Secondary schools. The whole of the surplus is thus available for expenditure on primary education. Grants may therefore, for some time to come at least, be given for the infant standard generally in districts in which the Boards have not been expending the whole of the one-sixth land-cess. In districts which are comparatively very backward, I would recommend, as I have done when submitting the Local Fund budget estimates for 1888-89, the establishment by the Boards of salary results schools on a moderate scale as trained men become available. In view of the comparatively small number of men now coming forward to be trained in the Normal schools, the Boards will materially further the cause of education if they notify the award of a certain number of scholarships every year, holding out at the same time a promise that the young assistant teacher availing himself of the scholarship will, on the successful completion of his training, be appointed with a fair stipend and a portion of annual results earnings guaranteed for 5 years or longer. This will hardly fail to create a class of trained men who will take up permanently the profession of teaching. Not only so, but schools so conducted will have in them the elements of becoming self-supporting, if the Boards insist, as they ought, on fairly low rates of fees suitable to the classes concerned. To the credit of some Boards it should be stated that they are doing their best to promote the cause of primary education and spending the full amount of, or even more than, the sum they are expected to spend. But certain Boards have manifested some unwillingness to take any active measures for extending the educational operations. Much may be done in these cases if Government rule that the savings under education must not, without their special sanction, be made available for other purposes, but must stand to the credit of the Educational fund for future outlay. Recommendation 31 in para. 676 of the Education Commission Report favors the constitution of a separate School fund.

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All grants for boys in the mofussil Municipalities are paid from Municipal funds except in the case of Europeans. The Municipalities are expected to expend on education 15 per cent. of the income from taxation, markets and rents, besides educational receipts proper. The actual income from taxation and markets and rents in 1887-88 amounted to over Rs. 1,88,000. A sum of Rs. 1,90,000 may be taken as the income available for net outlay on education. The actual net outlay in 1887-88 was Rs. 1,40,023.* In 1887-88, the Municipalities paid Rs. 1,601 due for the previous year, and at the close of the year Rs. 3,433 of the grants earned in 1887-88 remained unpaid. The demand for the year may thus be taken at Rs. 1,41,855, or, in round numbers, Rs. 1,42,000, which is about 75 per cent. of the income available for educational purposes. Consequently Municipalities are not utilising on the whole above three-fourths of the sum they are expected to devote to the education of children. As Government are aware, several Municipalities refused to give grants to schools under private management. In most of the Municipalities no adequate provision, if any, exists for the education of the children of the artizan and poorer classes of the community in general or in technical knowledge. To this failure I referred in my letters remarking on the budget estimates of the Municipalities for 1888-89. A few Municipalities expended the full amount at their disposal and even exceeded the limit. But a large number, over 40, of them do not spend the full grant available. The net outlay on secondary education has considerably decreased, owing, as elsewhere noted, to increased fee income and to the reduced cost of certain institutions, and the present net outlay is not likely to be exceeded. Sufficient provision exists in almost all the Municipalities for the general education of children of the higher castes and well-to-do classes, but help is much needed for the general and special education of the laboring and poorer classes. It is a question therefore whether, as recommended in clause 30 of para. 676 of the Education Commission Report, it would not be advisable for the Government to lay down a rule that educational receipts, *plus* 15 per cent. of the income from taxation, markets and rents, shall be constituted a school fund from which other than educational charges should not, except with their special sanction, be met.

	Rs.
* As per general table 7	1,52,508
Deduct Madras municipal expenditure ...	12,485
	1,40,023

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The Department maintains three first-grade and three second-grade colleges, a few special colleges and schools, a High school for Muhammadans, one Middle school and about 60 Primary schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars and in the town of Madras and a number of girls' schools. The second-grade college at Madura will be abolished on the 31st December next, and that at Calicut may also be given up shortly. This college and the sister college at Mangalore are nearly self-supporting. Some of the girls' schools, which are not thriving, are being closed, and others are being handed over to suitable private agencies wherever such agencies are available. The extension of educational, especially general educational, operations will therefore be almost entirely by means of grants-in-aid. The grants paid in 1887-88, including grants to District Boards and Municipalities, aggregated Rs. 4,89,405. From the returns furnished to me, the above sum included Rs. 48,588, results earnings of the previous year, and a sum of Rs. 26,458 remained unpaid at the close of the year. The demand for the year may thus be taken at Rs. 4,67,275. The figure may be set at Rs. 4,40,000, in round numbers, if the special building grants paid during the year be taken into account. As explained in para. 25, few new salary grants have been generally allowed even when institutions were found exceptionally deserving of additional help, and applications for special grants were refused in several cases. Results grants were paid at the rates given below :—

District.	Rate.
Ganjam	70 per cent. of the maximum rates for boys.
Vizagapatam	70 do. do.
Cuddapah	90 do. do.
Kurnool	80 do. do.
Bellary	80 do. do.
Anantapur	80 do. do.
Nellore	80 do. do.
Madras	50 do. do.
Chingleput	60 do. do.
South Arcot	60 do. do.
North Arcot	60 do. do.
Salem	80 do. do.
Tanjore	60 do. do.
Madura	60 do. do.
Tinnevelly	60 do. do.
Trichinopoly	60 do. do.
Coimbatore	60 do. do.
Nilgiri	80 do. do.
Malabar	Maximum rates for Mappila boys for the infant, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd standards; double the maximum rates for Mappila girls for infant, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th standards; 60 per cent. of the maximum rates for all girls; and 75 per cent. of the maximum rates in other cases.
South Canara...	In Mappila schools maximum rates for boys for the infant, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd standards; and 75 per cent. of the maximum rates for the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th standards; and 70 per cent. of the maximum rates in other cases.
Godávari	60 per cent. of the maximum rates.
Kistna	60 do. do.

Even with the increased allotment (Rs. 1,50,000 against Rs. 1,20,000) for results grants during the current year, which has virtually raised the demand for the current year to Rs. 4,70,000, it has not been found possible to pay results grants at anything like maximum rates.

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, 29th October 1888.

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GENERAL TABLES.

(1.)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1887-88.

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 ...	34	5
				for females ...	...	...
				Total ...	34	5
	Towns ... 186	Males ... 15,278,252	Scholars ...	Males ...	3,033	406
	Villages ... 52,462	Females ... 15,590,272				
	Total ... 52,648	Total ... 30,868,504		Females ...	3	3
				Total ...	3,036	409

Public institutions.					Private institutions.			Percentage of	
School education, general.		School education, special.							
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
570	13,301	41	25	13,976	95	2,446	16,517	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	31·4
172	650	13	2	837	...	1	838		1·6
742	13,951	54	27	14,813	95	2,447	17,355		32·9
52,074	341,888	967	1,551	399,919	2,561	37,643	440,123	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	19·2
14,028	50,300	311	90	64,735	103	697	65,535	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	2·8
66,102	392,188	1,278	1,641	464,654	2,664	38,340	505,658		10·9

(2.)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1887-88.

	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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Institutions { for males	Rs. 4,81,812	Rs. 1,40,170	Rs. 12,73,088	Rs. 11,79,308	Rs. 1,12,674	Rs. 1,92,682	Rs. 33,79,734
{ for females	.....	.....	3,20,209	1,63,983	40,092	1,365	5,25,659
Total ...	4,81,812	1,40,170	15,93,297	13,43,291	1,52,766	1,94,037	39,05,373
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	14·88	7·37	21·84	10·02	4·66	6·75	65·53
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	6·95	64·47	9·03	3·07	83·52
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	·10	.....	29·35	51·65	1·67	7·05	89·82
(*d*) Percentages of Total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	10·17	2·96	33·63	28·35	3·22	4·10	82·43
3. Annual average cost of educating each pupil in—							
Departmental institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	Rs. A. P. 162 4 3	Rs. A. P. 265 13 6	Rs. A. P. 11 11 5	Rs. A. P. 7 10 9	Rs. A. P. 247 10 11	Rs. A. P. 129 1 5	Rs. A. P. 50 0 8
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 4 1	32 7 10	2 9 7
Total cost ...	225 6 1	367 14 5	19 3 4	7 15 6	251 6 5	188 3 6	68 8 4
Local Fund schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	4 11 6	0 7 11	25 11 6	2 10 2	1 7 8
{ Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	4 0 3	3 13 2	58 6 0	59 9 9	4 13 4
Total cost ...	.....	.....	21 9 3	5 7 7	91 1 2	201 13 8	9 3 5
Municipal schools ... { Cost to Provincial Revenues	44 15 4	.....	4 9 2	0 5 10	.....	2 15 2	2 7 10
{ Cost to Municipal Funds	3 3 8	.....	3 4 2	4 7 5	.....	25 15 9	4 3 4
Total cost ...	96 3 8	.....	25 10 7	6 2 8	.....	29 13 1	15 8 1
Aided institutions... { Cost to Provincial Revenues	33 7 7	.....	3 13 7	0 5 2	32 3 3	9 3 2	1 1 0
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 15 8	0 14 3	.....	.....	0 14 4
Total cost ...	142 12 9	.....	22 15 4	3 6 7	122 13 10	77 2 2	7 3 11
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	131 7 1	.....	19 10 10	2 2 3	126 11 1	36 8 0	4 6 9
All institutions ... { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	70 10 2	265 13 6	4 8 10	0 5 9	48 13 2	58 5 5	1 15 6
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	0 0 10	.....	1 3 9	1 1 4	38 1 10	16 14 5	1 4 2
Total cost ...	166 5 0	367 14 5	24 2 4	3 7 10	116 7 6	122 0 7	8 8 8

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

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.
1,32,633	45,233	3,46,605	48,831	1,87,223	4,324	67,569	8,32,418	47,37,791
1,32,633	45,233	3,46,605	48,831	1,87,223	4,324	67,569	8,32,418	47,37,791
.....	3·29	20·48	2·30	8·65	·31	—·55	34·48	100·00
.....	.....	10·98	·02	5·02	.....	·46	16·48	100·00
.....	.....	4·87	.....	2·41	.....	2·90	10·18	100·00
2·80	·95	7·32	1·03	3·95	·69	1·43	17·67	100·00

(3.)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1887-88.

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.												Private institutions.				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.
	Under public management.								Under private management.																				
	Maintained by the department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Aided by the department or by Local Boards.				Unaided.																
	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.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Others.	
																								Brahmans.	Vaisiyas and Sudras.	Other Hindus.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23*a*	23*b*	23*c*	23*d*	23*e*	23*f*	23*g*	24
University education. — Arts colleges— English	7	888	875	787	2	41	48	41	21	1,887	1,807	1,558	4	220	167	149	34	3,036	3,023	888	2,166	36	223	46	2,015	681	14	21	3 girls.
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law																	1	222	...	...	...	6	8	5	153	50	...	...	
Medicine	1	222	196	173													1	133	...	...	...	39	23	1	19	45	4	2	3 girls.
Engineering	1	133	132	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	3	...	...	
Teaching	1	29	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	
Agriculture	1	10	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	1	3	...	11	7	1	1	
Total	1	24	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
	12	1,297	1,256	1,138	2	41	48	41	21	1,887	1,807	1,558	4	220	167	149	39	3,445	3,023	888	2,166	86	258	52	2,220	786	19	24	
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys ... English	7	857	725	637	115	9,043	9,505	8,629	284	30,913	30,877	26,326	94	7,681	7,292	6,253	500	48,494	44,461	5,454	43,082	2,644	5,378	2,948	18,334	17,789	1,263	138	703 girls.
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	89	80	57	62	3,821	3,778	2,989	7	271	284	224	70	4,181	375	15	4,158	...	175	94	239	3,662	11	...	446 girls.
For girls ... English	1	191	179	131	1	75	71	66	50	3,416	3,588	2,774	2	108	108	102	54	3,790	3,443	103	908	2,755	650	...	81	197	100	7	512 boys.
Vernacular	21	1,721	1,841	1,417	7	543	577	322	88	7,304	7,223	5,557	2	69	88	77	118	9,637	1,398	...	9,643	3	3,097	176	1,019	5,110	206	26	36 boys.
Total	29	2,769	2,746	2,185	124	9,750	10,233	8,474	484	45,454	45,236	37,688	105	8,129	7,772	6,656	742	66,102	49,877	5,572	57,791	5,402	9,306	3,218	19,673	26,738	1,580	171	
Primary schools— For boys	69	2,359	2,215	1,554	1,301	43,718	42,945	35,714	8,762	254,728	251,622	209,764	3,169	65,082	62,348	52,974	13,501	365,887	23,913	15,226	367,590	554	22,479	36,413	48,416	236,219	25,783	1,023	24,732 girls.
For girls	28	1,400	1,405	1,111	42	1,928	1,841	1,568	535	20,929	20,071	15,520	45	2,044	1,945	1,374	650	26,301	816	776	26,062	264	5,018	1,850	3,863	13,922	1,197	87	733 boys.
Total	97	3,759	3,620	2,665	1,343	45,646	44,786	37,282	9,297	275,657	272,293	225,284	3,214	67,126	64,293	54,348	13,951	392,188	24,729	16,002	393,652	918	27,497	38,263	47,279	250,141	26,980	1,110	
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	4	97	76	73	31	742	783	693	3	90	93	84	3	38	42	39	41	967	121	18	932	...	200	72	382	294	34	5	
Do. do. for mistresses	2	59	54	47	1	29	25	22	10	223	239	221	...	...	...	...	13	311	154	...	296	16	244	11	1	29	9	1	
Schools of arts	1	209	313	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	259	...	...	...	70	15	8	11	192	3	...	86 girls.
Medical schools	1	148	147	147	2	49	41	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	197	49	...	...	35	46	14	15	75	9	3	15 girls.
Engineering and surveying schools.	1	75	106	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	...	...	...	7	6	...	38	24	...	...	
Industrial schools for boys	...	...	...	...	3	123	110	73	11	468	510	419	2	13	18	14	16	691	185	...	...	58	224	142	...	150	27	...	
Do. do. for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	39	38	35	...	...	...	...	2	39	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	
Other schools	2	116	104	102	...	...	...	...	1	225	171	140	1	89	38	33	4	450	...	...	...	86	2	8	147	187	...	...	
Total	11	794	794	617	37	943	959	826	27	1,042	1,051	899	6	140	98	86	81	2,919	509	18	1,228	272	776	255	574	951	82	9	
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.	149	8,619	8,415	6,605	1,506	56,380	56,026	46,423	9,829	324,040	320,387	265,429	3,329	75,615	72,330	61,239	14,813	464,654	78,138	22,480	454,837	6,678	37,831	41,788	69,746	278,636	28,661	1,514	399,919 boys and 64,735 girls.
Private institution. — 1. Advanced,—teaching (*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,036	...	1,021	43	...	...	1,036	...	...	...	...	103 girls.
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,071	...	1,071	266	...	1	...	828	243	2	...	
2. Elementary,—teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,381	35,758	101	348	35,753	...	366	2,723	3,255	27,753	925	736	629 girls.
(*a*) A vernacular only or mainly For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	30	4	2	...	32 girls.
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	2,516	2	2,119	479	...	...	2,516	...	...	...	...	
(*b*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	
(*c*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	557	446	64	648	...	43	35	221	240	18	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,542	41,004	549	4,653	37,165	...	410	6,310	4,361	28,240	947	736	40,204 boys and 800 girls.
Grand Total	149	8,619	8,415	6,605	1,506	56,380	56,026	46,423	9,829	324,040	320,387	265,429	3,329	75,615	72,330	61,239	17,355	505,658	78,687	27,133	492,002	6,678	38,241	48,098	74,107	306,876	29,608	2,050	440,123 boys and 65,535 girls.

(4.)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1887-88.

| Objects of expenditure. | Public institutions. | | |

GENERAL TABLES.

(4.)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	General charges—*continued.*					Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	6c	6d	6e	6f	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — Arts colleges— English	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,852	...	...	...	...	
Petty construction and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	708	...	155	1,61,102	1,16,925	4,81,614
	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	708
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	— 8,375	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	80,979	...	...	79,500	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	8,543	...	...	14,789	...	
Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	...	4,567	...	...	2,801	121	11,125
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	15,572	...	...	...	205	92,889a
	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	373	11,549
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,05,916	...	155	1,96,192	1,995	4,940
										1,17,719	16,667
											6,21,982
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys { English	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,388	31,818	42,273	6,96,004	3,02,380	12,56,458
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	5,069	4,449	883	4,477	3,575	16,103
For girls { English	...	...	...	...	...	62,330	...	...	35,178	80,525	1,76,053
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	50,102	755	1,511	9,585	82,223	1,44,176
Petty construction and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	467
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,266	36,517	44,767	7,45,244	4,68,703	15,93,297
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	74,886	3,32,581	74,886	4,58,361	2,26,662	11,78,813
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	50,802	6,260	3,874	7,328	26,618	1,63,933
Petty construction and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	495
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,740	3,38,862	78,760	4,65,629	3,22,280	13,43,241
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	45,221	47,024	2,545	...	17,884	1,12,674
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	18,835	454	...	1,122	20,823	40,692
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	24,320	...	83	1,092	9,355	35,954
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	20,253	16,124	7,812	4,067	3,889	51,960
Engineering and surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	19,596	...	...	219	897	24,569
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	7,275	...	858	4,222	44,808	55,158
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	13,613	...	...	...	2,835	26,670
Petty construction and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	...	...	1,125
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,816	63,582	13,297	10,637	1,02,471	3,46,803
University	...	...	...	...	...						
Direction	...	1,53,085	...	...	...				1,53,085	— 20,452	1,32,633
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...						45,225
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	45,253					3,46,605
Professional colleges excepting medical college	...	...	...	...	...	3,46,605	57,710	7,450	...	12,396	19,806
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	2,81,465	...	...	...	239	538
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	7,410	...	...	...	3,005	5,102
Medical college and schools	...	...	...	...	...		27	...	...	...	441
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	1,440	13,639
Furniture and apparatus, special grant only.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	9,605
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,324
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,287	1,87,223
Total expenditure on public instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,309	67,569
Deduct—Private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total including private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total including private institutions			4,88,251
Deduct—Cost of Medical College (80,979), Medical Schools (20,253), Ordnance Artificers' School (3,640), and Buildings met from P.W. Allotment (67,155)			1,72,007
			3,16,244
Add—Cost met from Municipal funds (Kumbakonam)			82
Do. fees in other than Medical Schools, credited to Government (1,17,023—14,789—1,909—272)			1,00,050
Do. Endowments and other receipts credited to Government (81+16,525—500—121—165—81—4)			15,735
			1,16,787
			4,33,031
Total gross cost of Government Institutions met from the Educational Budget			98,856
Grants to— District Boards and Municipalities paid from Educational Budget (1,46,356—48,006)			3,90,549 4,89,405
Institutions under private management (3,96,378—5,829)			3,90,698
Direction (45,253) and Inspection (2,81,465)			14,995
Scholarships in other than Training and Medical schools			37,965
Miscellaneous charges—Book department (36,448), Refunds, Printing and Miscellaneous charges (1,517)			
Gross Provincial cost			18,92,994

NOTE.—Net cost of Government Institutions

(5.)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for the general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1887-88.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.			Total.		
		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	1			2			3			4			5		
		Girls.	Boys.	Total.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
	7															
Secondary schools— Departmental ... English	88															
Local Fund ... { Vernacular	1															
Municipal ... { English	93															
For boys ... Lawrence Asylum. English	1															
Aided ... { English	284															
{ Vernacular	62															
Unaided ... { English	94															
{ Vernacular	7															
Total ...	670															
Departmental ... { English	1															
Local Fund ... { Vernacular	21															
Municipal ... { Vernacular	3															
For girls ... Lawrence Asylum. English	4															
Aided ... { English	1															
{ Vernacular	56															
Unaided ... { English	85															
{ Vernacular	2															
Total ...	2															
Total of Secondary schools ...	172															
	742															
Primary schools— Departmental ...																
Local Fund ...	60															
For boys ... Municipal ...	1,224															
Aided ...	77															
Unaided ...	2,159															
Total ...	13,501															
Departmental ...																
Local Fund ...	28															
For girls ... Municipal ...	33															
Aided ...	9															
Unaided ...	535															
	45															
Total ...	650															
Total of Primary schools ...	13,951															
Grand Total ...	14,693															

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Total.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	7			
Secondary schools— Departmental ... English	88			
Local Fund ... { Vernacular	1			
Municipal ... { English	93			
For boys ... Lawrence Asylum. English	1			
Aided ... { English	284			
{ Vernacular	62			
Unaided ... { English	94			
{ Vernacular	7			
Total ...	670			
Departmental ... { English	1			
Local Fund ... { Vernacular	21			
Municipal ... { Vernacular	3			
For girls ... Lawrence Asylum. English	4			
Aided ... { English	1			
{ Vernacular	56			
Unaided ... { English	85			
{ Vernacular	2			
Total ...	2			
Total of Secondary schools ...	172			
	742			
Primary schools— Departmental ...				
Local Fund ...	60	3,259	857	4,116
For boys ... Municipal ...	1,224	39,571	5,681	45,252
Aided ...	77	8,762	89	8,851
Unaided ...	2,159	69,083	3,076	72,159
Total ...	13,501	995,887	286	996,173
Departmental ...			30,913	30,913
Local Fund ...	28	1,400	3,821	5,221
For girls ... Municipal ...	33	1,327	7,681	9,008
Aided ...	9	601	271	872
Unaided ...	535	20,929	2,044	22,973
	45	2,044	60	2,104
Total ...	650	26,501	54,675	81,176
Total of Primary schools ...	13,951	392,188	191	392,379
Grand Total ...	14,693	468,260	1,721	469,981
		6,794	177	6,971
			396	396
			75	75
			3,416	3,416
			7,304	7,304
			108	108
			69	69
			13,427	13,427
			548	548
			12,879	12,879
			14,028	14,028
			66,102	66,102
			2,930	2,930
			82,775	82,775
			3,961	3,961
			254,733	254,733
			65,182	65,182
			365,887	365,887
			1,400	1,400
			1,327	1,327
			601	601
			20,929	20,929
			2,044	2,044
			82,675	82,675
			191	191
			1,721	1,721
			177	177
			396	396
			75	75
			3,416	3,416
			7,304	7,304
			108	108
			69	69
			13,427	13,427
			548	548
			12,879	12,879
			14,028	14,028
			66,102	66,102
			2,930	2,930
			82,775	82,775
			3,961	3,961
			254,733	254,733
			65,182	65,182
			365,887	365,887
			1,400	1,400
			1,327	1,327
			601	601
			20,929	20,929
			2,044	2,044
			82,675	82,675
			191	191
			1,721	1,721
			177	177
			396	396
			75	75
			3,416	3,416
			7,304	7,304
			108	108
			69	69
			13,427	13,427
			548	548
			12,879	12,879
			14,028	14,028
			66,102	66,102
			2,930	2,930
			82,775	82,775
			3,961	3,961
			254,733	254,733
			65,182	65,182
			365,887	365,887
			1,400	1,400
			1,327	1,327
			601	601
			20,929	20,929
			2,044	2,044

(6.)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1887-88.

Nature of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus, Brahmans.	Hindus other than Brahmans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	
Arts—																					
1. Master of Arts													4	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Arts { Language	...	6	3	12	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	5	160	45	...	
{ Optional	...	3	6	3	12	129	209	108	33	479	...	117	34	12	236	5	21	4	140	39	
3. First Arts { Males	...	3	6	3	12	106	175	55	16	352	73	96	29	7	201	3	15	8	362	100	1
{ Females	...	} 8	17	13	38	457	832	380	70	{ 1,741	69	96	114	13	{ 514	3	40	...	...	...	
Law—										4	} 153	236			2	1	1	...	...	...	
1. Master of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	26	12	
2. Bachelor of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	39	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine—		1	...	1	2	112	...	10	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
2. M.B. and C.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	
3. L.M.S.	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First M.B. and C.M.	...	1	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	
5. First L.M.S.	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Preliminary scientific	...	1	...	...	1	66	...	...	...	66	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	
Engineering—		1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	1,180	488	2
B.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	1,956	...	82	169	...	...	1
Teaching—		1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...		7	...	6	...	35	1,024	3
L.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} 214	305	752		3,623		140	336	113	8	1
Matriculation { Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	681	1,086	773	483	265		139	116	1	1,998	
{ Females	...	} 20	63	74	157	483	2,114	2,411	1,574	{ 6,567	8	191	40	26	104		72	28	...	4	...
Middle School { Males	...									15	5	50	23	26	764		10	155	25	320	...
{ Females	...	78	159	97	334	1,462	4,009	1,614	1,168	8,244	405	100	36	163	315		91	176	1	2	...
Higher Examination for Women	...	1	56	18	75	17	302	83	67	469	32	237	36	10	421					254	...
Special Upper Primary { Males	...	1	20	12	33	6	75	47	60	188	...	...	...	421	100					46	...
Examination. { Females	...	51	35	26	111	768	183	102	374	1,427	...	...	...	100	6						
Hand Writing	...	18	97	21	136	84	565	125	34	808	...	...	...	6	40						
Pleaders' Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	1,206	...	...	...	40	185						
Judicial Test, Civil { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	263	...	...	...	185	280						
{ Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	280	76						
Judicial Test, Criminal { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	119	...	...	...	76	201						
{ Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	449	...	...	...	201	9						
Revenue Test { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	611	...	...	...	9	10						
{ Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	279	...	...	...	10	112						
Sea Customs Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	528	...	...	...	112	199						
Account Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	199	41						
Account Code { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	41	348						
{ Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	151	...	...	...	348	237						
Translation Test { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	304	...	...	...	237	16						
{ Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	183	...	...	...	16	187						
Précis-writing, Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	1,508	...	...	...	187	* 100						
Police Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,602	1,602	...	...	...	* 100							
Salt Tests { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92											
{ Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	501											
Higher Examination in Science, Art and Industries—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52											
Agriculture											27	...	...	...	30						
Horticulture	1										30	...	...	...	22						
Chemistry	1	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	28	22	...	...	...	23						
Physiology	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	30	23	...	...	...	16						
Mathematics	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	29	16	...	...	...	13						
Mensuration	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	27	13	...	...	...	19						
Physiography	1	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	26	19	...	...	...	...						
Geology	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...						
Forestry	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	27											
Drawing, Painting and Design—	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12						
First Stage—					1	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14						
Free-hand											7	...	...	...	7						
Model-drawing	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	...	5						
Geometry	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	20	4	...	...	1	5						
Measurement-drawing	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	17	9	...	...	1	10						
Second Stage—				1	20	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	1	6						
Outline of foliage from nature	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	10	10	2	...	...	1	3						
Outline design	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	10	10	1	...	...	...	1						
Model-drawing in Sepia	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	2	10	10	...	...	...	...	...						
Perspective	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	...						
Advanced Stage—											...	...	...	...	...						
Wall and window decoration	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	5						
Drawing from specification	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	6						
Heat	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	12						
Building materials and construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Deputy Inspectors' Test—											...	...	...	16	16						
Test A.—Linguistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5						
Test B.—Branch I. Office duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5												
Branch II. Standing orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8												
Branch III. The Grant-in-aid Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12												
Branch IV. Topography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
School-Management Examination—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17												
Collegiate Grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6												
Secondary Higher Grade	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	67	79												
Secondary Lower Grade	3	...	...	1	9	...	...	54	63												
Primary Higher Grade	9	3	...	6	48	25	...	272	345												
		9	1	19	18	116	3	128	285												

* Includes persons appeared for the Higher grade but passed only the Lower.

Details not available.

(7.)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1887-88.

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			Total District Board expenditure on public instruction.	In institutions maintained by Municipalities.			
	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.	Total.	The department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		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
						RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
Arts Colleges—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	48	41
Secondary schools—																			
For boys ... English	88	5,681	5,877	4,953	28,865	23,851	100	76,754	267	1,476	1,31,313	...	...	7,462	31,313	26	3,076	3,356	2,816
For boys ... Vernacular	1	89	80	57	14	46	...	172	...	...	232	...	...	4,403	4,449	...	...	...	...
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Vernacular	3	177	179	123	70	755	...	26	...	...	851	...	...	...	755	4	366	398	199
Total ...	92	5,947	6,136	5,133	28,949	24,652	100	76,952	267	1,476	1,32,396	...	...	11,865	36,517	30	3,442	3,754	3,015
Primary schools—																			
For boys	1,224	39,751	38,910	32,384	18,635	1,47,382	201	44,496	39	1,665	2,12,418	...	...	1,85,199	3,32,581	77	3,967	4,035	3,380
For girls	33	1,327	1,209	945	1,207	6,019	...	2	4	...	7,232	...	...	282	6,301	9	601	632	423
Total ...	1,257	41,078	40,119	33,329	19,842	1,53,401	201	44,498	43	1,665	2,19,650	...	...	1,85,481	3,38,882	86	4,568	4,667	3,753
Schools for special instruction—																			
Training schools for masters	31	742	783	693	20,021	46,731	2,545	...	...	161	69,398	293	...	...	47,024	...	...	...	...
Do. do. for mistresses	1	29	25	22	760	434	...	...	...	2,995	4,189	...	...	...	434	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	49	41	38	...	2,444	...	...	...	5,724	8,168	13,080	...	...	16,124	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	3	123	110	73
Total ...	34	820	849	753	20,889	49,609	2,545	...	...	8,820	81,863	13,973	...	...	63,582	3	123	110	73
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,710	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	26,350	...	...	120	...	26,470	...	...	...	26,350	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	27	2,417	...	...	...	19,944	22,388	...	...	...	2,417	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	27	28,896	...	...	120	19,944	48,987	...	...	...	86,006	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,383	47,845	47,104	39,215	69,707	2,56,558	2,846	1,21,450	430	31,905	4,82,896	13,973	...	1,97,346	5,25,587	121	8,174	8,579	6,882

NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds ... ... RS. 5,25,587

Add cost met from fees 1,21,450
Provincial grants 69,707
Municipal grants 2,846
Subscriptions and other sources 32,335
2,26,338

Deduct expenditure on buildings (Rs. 26,350), Medical schools (Rs. 8,168), Medical College contribution (Rs. 13,080). 48,198
Deduct expenditure met directly from fees (Rs. 16,917), grants (Rs. 17,077), Municipal contribution (Rs. 2,545) ... 30,539
7,51,925
78,737
6,73,188

Add contributions to Provincial funds for Deputies refunded 60,872

Gross Local Fund expenditure as per financial accounts 7,34,060

(7.)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal boards on public instruction—*continued*.											Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions maintained by Municipalities—*cont.*							In institutions maintained by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	The District Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arts Colleges—English	2,158	155	...	2,306	...	...	4,619	...	...	...	155	155	
Secondary schools—													
For boys ... English	16,213	11,596	...	66,580	10	229	94,628	...	100	30,677	42,373	73,686	
For boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	883	883	5,332	
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls ... Vernacular	954	644	...	5	60	40	1,703	...	...	867	1,511	2,266	
Total ...	17,167	12,240	...	66,585	70	269	96,331	...	100	32,427	44,767	81,284	
Primary schools—													
For boys	170	18,461	...	6,233	...	...	24,864	...	201	56,224	74,886	4,07,467	
For girls	1,532	2,379	...	9	...	...	3,920	...	...	1,495	3,874	10,175	
Total ...	1,702	20,840	...	6,242	...	...	28,784	...	201	57,719	78,760	4,17,642	
Schools for special instruction—													
Training schools for masters	385	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	2,545	...	2,545	40,569	
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	82	82	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,812	...	...	7,812	23,936	
Industrial schools	324	2,858	...	...	...	98	3,280	...	...	...	2,858	2,858	
Total ...	709	2,858	...	...	...	98	3,665	7,894	2,545	...	13,297	76,879	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,480	65,140	
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	
Buildings	7,413	3,679	...	...	...	...	11,092	...	...	...	3,679	30,029	
Miscellaneous	...	4,420	...	...	...	255	4,675	...	...	...	4,420	6,837	
Total ...	7,413	8,099	...	...	...	255	15,767	...	...	...	15,529	1,02,135	
Grand Total ...	29,149	44,192	...	75,133	70	622	1,49,166	7,894	2,846	90,146	1,52,508	6,78,095	

NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal funds ... ... RS. 1,52,508

Add cost met from fees 75,133
Government grant 29,149
Subscriptions and other sources 692
1,04,974

Gross Municipal expenditure as per statement furnished 2,57,482

(8.)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1887-88.

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.						
Russellkonda Literary Improvement Society.	To improve knowledge of English and Vernacular by reading newspapers and delivering essays.	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	Not registered.	18th July 1883.
Berhampore Association and Reading Room.	Social, intellectual and political advancement of India.	...	...	171 8 0	...	171 8 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1880.
Utkala Hitheistini Samaj, Parlakimedi.	The improvement of the state of Uriyas.	...	...	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	16	...	6	22	Do. ...	June 1885.
Zemindari High School, Boys' Association, Parlakimedi Reading Room.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	30	30	Do. ...	20th July 1886.
Chicacole Newspaper Club ...	Acquirement of a knowledge of times.	...	...	144 0 0	...	144 0 0	12	...	18	30	Do. ...	23rd Oct. 1882.
Chicacole Self-improving Society.	General improvement ...	...	...	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	June 1884.
Cocanada Literary Association.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	24	Do. ...	18th Apl. 1887.
Gajapatinagaram Janavinodini Club.	Mutual improvement by reading newspapers, &c.	...	...	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	70	...	...	70	Do. ...	1880.
Bimlipatam Hindu Debating Union.	To discuss religious, political, social, questions, to introduce sports and to spread Sanskrit.	...	...	180 4 0	...	180 4 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	23rd Aug. 1887.
The Vizianagrum Vidhyabhivardhani Sabha.	For the improvement of political and religious knowledge, and to promote sociability among the different classes of Hindus.	...	...	187 12 0	...	187 12 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1882.
Vizagapatam Hindu Reading Room.	To discuss political, social and literary subjects, and to encourage elementary education.	...	50 0 0	200 0 0	...	250 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1883.
Anakapalle Club	(1) to provide a library, newspapers and periodicals; (2) to deliver lectures; (3) to afford amusements, as billiards, &c.	...	...	475 13 0	...	475 13 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1860.
Yellamanchili Union Society.	Mental and moral improvement of society.	...	...	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	8th Sept. 1885.
Narsapatam Queen's Jubilee Reading Room.	Religious, social and political instruction.	...	...	69 6 0	...	69 6 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	Oct. 1886.
Palkonda Anglo-Hindu Reading Room.	Cultivation of knowledge.	...	...	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	June 1887.
Parvatipur Victoria Jubilee Reading Club.	Public improvement ...	...	20 5 0	174 8 0	...	194 13 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	March 1882.
The Students' Club attached to the Municipal High School, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	190 3 0	43 0 0	...	233 3 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Aug. 1887.
The Moral Meeting, Bellary.	Improvement of mental, moral and physical.	...	36 0 0	...	...	36 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	March 1886.
Reading Room attached to the Sarava Vinodini Sabha, Bellary.	Moral improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	The masters and pupils.				Do. ...	March 1887.
Reading Room of the Ratepayers' Association, Bellary.	Reading newspapers and giving fortnightly lectures.	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	April 1886.
Reading Room, Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	150	...	...	150	Do. ...	March 1886.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Moral-practising and fortnightly lectures.	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	March 1886.
Hospet Reading Room ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	April 1885.
Anantapur Union	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	146 0 0	...	146 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1st June 1880.
Gooty Theosophical Society.	Social, moral, mental, mutual and physical improvement.	...	...	258 0 0	...	258 0 0	54	...	...	54	Do. ...	1885.
Gooty Newspaper Club ...	Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tadpatri do. ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	64	...	...	64	Do. ...	Dec. 1883.
Penukonda do. ...	Do.	...	...	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	Jan. 1886.
Cuddapah Literary Association.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	114 0 0	...	114 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1887.
Prodattur Reading Club ...	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement.	...	...	360 0 0	...	360 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1883.
Jammalamadugu Jubilee Club.	Do. do. ...	...	...	373 0 0	...	373 0 0	46	...	...	46	Do. ...	15th July 1882.
American Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	Do. do. ...	...	13 8 0	144 8 0	...	158 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	20th Oct. 1884.
Vayalpad American Mission Reading Room.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	146 0 0	...	146 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1881.
Reading and Recreation Society (known as the Hindu and Muhammadan Association, Kurnool).	Do. do. ...	...	327 0 0	...	...	327 0 0	1,730	...	...	1,730	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1870.
Kurnool Reading Room ...	Intellectual and social improvement.	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	120 0 0	1,440	...	760	2,200	Do. ...	June 1886.
Pattikonda Literary Society.	Improvement of English literature.	...	...	378 0 0	...	378 0 0	38	...	...	38	Do. ...	Nov. 1885.
	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	9 0 0 for two months.	...	9 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1888.
		...	...	35 8 0	...	35 8 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1882.

(8.)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1887-88—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.						
Nandyal Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	...	85 8 0	...	85 8 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered	1885.
The Markapur Reading Room *alias* Victoria Club.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	38 0 0	...	38 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Dec. 1886. Named "Victoria Club." 19th Feb. 1887.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	Provision of cheap school books, and encouragement of vernacular literature.	...	...	...	...	Varying from sales.	19	2	...	21	Do. ...	1820.
Madras Branch Christian Vernacular Education Society.	Educational	3,147½	...	11,754 12 0	...	*58,405 14 6	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	879 0 0	1,460 3 6	...	*22,793 15 1	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	A literary society to which is attached a lending library.	...	...	5,818 14 9	...	5,818 14 9	180	8	...	188	Registered.	1817.
Muhammadan Public Library.	For public benefit ...	420	230 1 3	320 12 0	...	970 13 3	1,900	...	306	2,206	Not registered.	1850.
The Triplicane Literary Society.	The mental, moral and physical improvement of all connected with it and the political improvement of the people of India.	...	...	495 4 0	...	495 4 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	1868.
Black Town City Union ...	To promote the interest of the native community generally.	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	34	...	...	34	Do. ...	1883.
Royapettah Catholic Library and Reading Room.	For mutual improvement of members and diffusion of knowledge by circulation of current periodicals.	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	18	2	...	20	Do. ...	1881.
Chintadripett Christian Association.	The mutual improvement of the members and the diffusion of useful knowledge based on Christian principles among English-speaking nations.	...	...	315 5 0	...	315 5 0	33	2	...	35	Do. ...	1881.
Tiruvetswarenpettah Literary Society and Reading Room.	Essay reading, discussion and periodicals reading.	...	...	204 0 0	...	204 0 0	34	...	...	34	Do. ...	1881.
The Mailapur Athenæum ...	To discuss questions of public interest and to provide members with journals and periodicals.	...	...	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	55	...	...	55	Do. ...	Oct. 1884.
Nungambakam Reading Room and Ripon's Library.	Social, intellectual and moral *improvement and maintenance of a library.	...	12 6 0	46 12 0	...	59 2 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1882 and 1886.
The Literary Society of the Christian College.	The moral, mental and social improvement of the members of the society.	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1877.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society (Senior).	Reading essays and holding debates on literary and social matters.	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	April 1880.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society (Junior).	Do. do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1885.
Pachaiyappa's Literary (Tamil Society).	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1887.
The Saidapet Club ...	Social and literary ...	...	...	239 0 0	...	239 0 0	59	...	...	59	Do. ...	Oct. 1887.
Nellore Town Reading Room and Library.	Literary	...	348 13 2	330 1 5	...	678 14 7	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	1864.
Literary and Debating Society, Ongole.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	27	...	19	46	Do. ...	7th Aug. 1887.
Ongole Reading Room ...	To encourage literature.	...	...	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1888.
Salem Literary Society ...	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Salem.	...	...	342 0 0	...	342 0 0	66	1	11	78	Do. ...	35 years ago.
Salem London Mission Free Reading Room.	Literary improvement and promotion of Christian knowledge.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	650	3,150	Do. ...	1862.
Trichengod Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	June 1882.
Namkal Literary Institute ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	163 0 0	...	163 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Jan. 1877.
Sunkaridrug Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1883.
Hosur Reading Room ...	Mutual benefit	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1873.
Hosur S.P.G. Religious Reading Room.	To impart religious and moral instructions to the public.	...	60 0 0	18 0 0	...	78 0 0	25	1	15	41	Do. ...	1885.
Hosur London Mission Free Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	120 0 0	...	...	120 0 0	12,954	...	158	13,112	Do. ...	1882.
Remount Depôt Library ...	General improvement ...	...	...	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1885.
Kaviripatam Reading Room.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1878.
The Tirupatur Reading Room.	For reading newspapers and for debates for mutual improvement.	...	...	228 14 0	...	228 14 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1887.
The Vaniambadi Reading Room.	For literary improvement.	...	...	160 12 0	...	160 12 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1887.

* These are the figures given by the Manager, probably including other items.

(8.)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1887-88—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.						
Chittoor the Native Association.	Social, physical and political improvement.	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	28	...	...	28	Not registered.	1882.
Chittoor Young Men's Literary Union.	(1) to read essays, journals and periodicals, and to discuss practical subjects; (2) to start a library of useful books when funds accumulate.	...	...	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	10	...	15	25	Do. ...	1884.
Tirupati Literary Society ...	Reading newspapers and debating on literary and political subjects.	...	96 5 3	53 0 0	...	149 5 3	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1885.
Young Men's Literary Society, Punganûr.	Mutual and moral culture.	...	...	3 12 0	...	3 12 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1886.
Vellore American Mission Reading Room.	For the benefit of the town.	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	20	5	30	55	Do. ...	1875.
Vellore Fort Soldiers' Reading Room.	For the benefit of the pensioners.	...	...	144 0 0	...	144 0 0	22	5	...	27	Do. ...	1862.
Vellore European Officers' Club.	For the benefit of the Europeans.	...	...	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	12	6	...	18	Do. ...	1875.
Walajápet Hindu Brethren Association.	Doing good to the country.	...	...	109 10 0	...	109 10 0	41	...	...	41	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1885.
Walajápet American Mission Reading Room.	For the benefit of the reading public.	...	88 8 0	...	...	88 8 0	2,564	8	3,212	5,784	Do. ...	1884.
Ranipet Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	To improve intellectual, social, physical, moral and general advancement.	...	...	191 6 0	...	191 6 0	1,215	...	...	1,215	Do. ...	1887.
Arkónam Railway Reading Room.	For the mental culture of its members by obtaining newspapers, periodicals, literary, scientific and other publications.	...	...	19 12 0	...	19 12 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1869.
Káuveripák Janamanoranja Sabha.	To cultivate knowledge and to do good to the people.	...	16 11 10	127 6 3	...	144 2 1	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1886.
Cuddalore Union Club ...	Intellectual advancement and social well-being of the members.	...	...	888 9 9	...	888 9 9	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	March 1884.
Cuddalore New Town Reading Club.	To promote the intellectual culture of the persons of the locality.	...	...	51 12 0	...	51 12 0	115	...	...	115	Do. ...	About 1864.
Cuddalore South Indian Railway Reading Room.	To get papers and periodicals for reading.	...	...	14 0 0	...	14 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1884.
Thonemmanatham Hindu Podujana Anukula Virthamana Sabha.	To take steps for the redress of the grievances of the villagers.	...	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Sept. 1886.
Chidambaram Reading Room.	For supply of newspapers and mutual improvement.	...	...	69 8 0	...	69 8 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1884.
Tirukoilûr Literary Society.	Reading of newspapers and literary improvement.	...	...	141 12 0	...	141 12 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	Sept. 1885.
Patukota Reading Room ...	The improvement of its members by reading the leading newspapers, both in English and Vernacular, and by holding meetings to discuss social, scientific and literary topics of the day.	...	...	132 0 0	...	132 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1887.
Negapatam Reading Room and Literary Association.	Newspapers reading and material improvement.	...	...	39 0 0	...	39 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	Dec. 1871.
Tiruvâlûr Reading Room ...	For the literary, moral and scientific improvement of the members.	...	19 0 0	121 9 6	...	131 9 6	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Feb. 1883.
Tranquebar Reading Room and Library.	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	225 15 6	174 8 0	...	400 7 6	17	1	...	18	Do. ...	1879.
Dindigul Young Men's Literary Union, South Street.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	20	...	804	824	Do. ...	14th April 1887.
The Juvenile Mutual Improvement Society, Dindigul.	Do. do.	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	24	...	560	584	Do. ...	9th July 1887.
Palani Teachers' Association.	Mutual improvement of village schoolmasters.	...	...	19 8 0	...	19 8 0	54	...	108	162	Do. ...	18th Oct. 1887.
Tinnevelly the Agricultural Association.	The improvement of agriculture in the district.	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	80	...	...	80	Do. ...	Sept. 1885.
Calicut Government College Reading Room.	For students and masters.	...	...	256 0 0	...	256 0 0	30	...	104	134	Do. ...	May 1887.
Calicut Christian Reading Club.	Circulation of Christian literature.	...	...	13 0 9	...	13 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1884.
Calicut Town Reading Room, Tali.	Mutual improvement on matters literary.	...	...	163 12 0	...	163 12 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st June 1883.
Calicut-Malabar Volunteer Rifles Reading Room.	Recreation	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	July 1885.
Tellicherry Tiruvangad Reading Club.	To meet together and read newspapers.	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1885.

(8.)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1887-88—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.						
Tellicherry Catholic Reading Association.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	160 0 0	...	160 0 0	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	Jan. 1884.
Palghat Reading Room ...	Recreation	...	...	253 4 0	...	253 4 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1886.
Literary Society, Palghat ...	Social and intellectual improvement.	...	...	108 8 0	...	108 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st April 1883.
Ponnani Reading Club ...	Improvement of general education.	...	...	83 7 3	...	83 7 3	37	...	...	37	Do. ...	25th Nov. 1886.
Ponnani Hidayathul Ikvan...	To improve the present literary and social status of the Mapillas.	...	125 0 0	375 0 0	...	500 0 0	66	...	...	66	Do. ...	30th Nov. 1886.
Coimbatore Literary Institute.	Promotion of intellectual, physical and social improvement.	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	Dec. 1881.
Coimbatore Students' Literary Association.	Mutual improvement of its members, intellectual, physical and social.	...	82 0 0	85 8 0	...	167 8 0	48	...	...	48	Registered.	26th July 1884.
Coimbatore Dharmarakshaka Sabha.	To improve each other morally, socially and intellectually.	...	...	40 10 0	...	40 10 0	36	...	...	36	Not registered.	11th Nov. 1883.
Coimbatore London Mission Reading Room and Library.	Intellectual, social and moral improvement of its members.	...	...	280 0 0	...	280 0 0	20	1	...	21	Do. ...	July 1887.
Gopichettipalaiyam Reading Room.	Moral and mental development.	...	...	89 13 4	...	89 13 4	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	23rd July 1882.
Gopichettipalaiyam Young Mens' Literary Society.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	25	25	Do. ...	26th Feb. 1887.
Erode Reading Room ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	20 0 0 per month.	...	240 0 0	56	...	...	56	Do. ...	1st May 1880.
Karur South Agraharam Reading Room.	Mutual improvement of its members.	...	...	8 0 0 per mensem.	...	24 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1888.
Udamalpet Ripon Memorial Society.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Feb. 1884.
Pollachi Club	Mutual improvement of the members, intellectually, physically and morally.	...	...	120 2 0	...	120 2 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	July 1886.
Trichinopoly Town Hall Jubilee Union.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	225 0 0	...	225 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1882.
Srirangam Club	Literary and social improvement.	...	...	267 11 3	...	267 11 3	47	...	...	47	Do. ...	1881.
Kulitalai Club	Reading newspapers and literary improvement.	...	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Ootacamund-Nilgiri Library.	The maintenance of a library, reading and lecture-room, writing room and museum.	...	...	6,829 8 0	...	6,829 8 0	...	...	...	140	Registered.	1859.
Church Mission Society's Reading and Lecture Room.	Promotion of moral, mental and religious knowledge.	...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	Jan. 1888.
Coonoor Library, Coonoor ...	Information declined, as the institution is a private one.									21	Do. ...	12th Sept. 1886.
Udipi Victoria Jubilee Club.	For the intellectual, physical and moral advancement of the people.	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1886.
Karkala Association ...	Do. do.	...	...	99 0 0	...	99 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	12th Aug. 1886.
Kundapur Jubilee Union ...	Do. do.	...	52 0 0	108 0 0	...	160 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	15th Dec. 1887.
Puttur Newspaper Reading Club.	Reading, &c. ...	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	30	...	6	36	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1886.
Kasergode Newspaper Reading Club.	Do. ...	...	...	45 0 0	...	45 0 0	25	...	3	28	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1886.
Society of Lawyers for Reading Law Books.	Do. ...	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1886.
Veda Newspaper Reading Club.	Do. ...	...	...	35 0 0	...	35 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1st July 1880.
Mangalore Catholic Club ...	Reading room ...	...	...	750 0 0	...	750 0 0	90	...	22	112	Do. ...	Aug. 1886.
Mangalore Union	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	1,800 0 0	600 0 0	...	2,400 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	19th Feb. 1888.
Juvenile Sabha	Lectures and discussion.	...	...	18 0 0	...	18 0 0	...	1	22	23	Do. ...	1885.
Vidyamaneni Sabha ...	Discussion	...	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	79	...	...	79	Do. ...	1880.
Cocanada Literary Association.	Mutual improvement by reading newspapers.	...	...	22 0 0 a month nearly.	...	22 0 0	70	...	...	70	Do. ...	1882.
Narsapuram Student Club ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	Do. ...	1881.
Narsapuram Reading Room.	Do. do.	...	...	6 8 0	...	6 8 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1886.
Narsapur Agri-Horticultural Society.	For the improvement of cultivation in the country.	...	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Anjaman Faizrash, Ellore ...	Social and intellectual improvement.	...	...	72 0 0	...	72 0 0	40	...	20	60	Do. ...	15th Aug. 1886.
Bezwada Vijiavada Sabha ...	Social, moral, literary and political improvement of the public.	...	91 11 8	118 10 0	...	210 5 3	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	1st May 1886.
Bezwada Vijiavada Literary Society.	Social, moral and educational improvement of the members.	...	6 0 0	4 11 10	...	10 11 10	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	23rd Nov. 1887.
Poote Memorial Hall, Masulipatam.	Lecture hall and reading room.	...	...	54 12 0	...	54 12 0	145	10	...	155	Do. ...	Not known.
Masulipatam Elliot's Club ...	Amusement	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	

(8.)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1887-88—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.						
Hindu Reading Room and Debating Club, Masulipatam.	Improvement	...	...	204 0 0	...	204 0 0	17	...	...	17	Not registered.	1st Oct. 1887.
Sri Vidwan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollore.	To improve the condition of the Sanskrit literature, Hindu religions and the social status of the people.	...	...	160 0 0	...	160 0 0	395	...	445	840	Do. ...	12th Jan. 1886.
Kollore Janamanollasani Sabha.	Self-improvement ...	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	200	...	50	250	Do. ...	24th Jan. 1887.
Gudivada Gnanadasa Samaj.	Do. ...	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	46	...	16	62	Do. ...	Not known.
American Evangelic Lutheran Mission Reading Room.	Promotion of moral and religious knowledge.	...	234 8 0	...	...	234 8 0	50	10	60	120	Do. ...	1880.
Society for Physical Games, &c., Uppinangadi Taluk.												
Puttur Cricket Club	.....	...	...	35 0 0	...	35 0 0	20	...	10	30	...	15th Dec. 1887.
Vetla Cricket and Tennis Club.	.....	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	50	...	10	60	...	Jan. 1887.
Mangalore Town.												
Physical Games in connexion with almost every school and every society.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....

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SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 1.—*Return of Colleges for the official year* 1887-88.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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.							
			Number reading for the Degree.	Number reading for the F.A. Examination.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.					Others.	Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 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.	Artizans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
											Brahmans.	Vaisiyas.	Sudras.	Others including Parayas.												
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h		8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																										
	ARTS COLLEGES.																										
	GOVERNMENT.																										
	First Grade.																										
Madras ...	Presidency College	1	144	109	253	232	194	3	5	9	146	1	89	...	...		18	186	49	124	9	24	86	4	6	...	...
Tanjore ...	Kumbakonam do.	1	72	165	237	244	230	...	...	...	216	7	14	...	...		6	169	62	49	7	8	163	...	...	10	...
Godavari ...	Rajahmundry do.	1	53	105	158	140	131	...	1	5	131	3	18	...	...		6	54	98	35	22	6	81	...	...	...	14
	Second Grade.																										
Ganjam ...	Berhampore College	1	...	10	10	13	12	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...		...	5	5	2	2	1	4	...	...	...	1
Madura ...	Madura do.	1	...	63	63	60	54	...	...	...	58	2	3	...	...		...	47	16	25	3	2	28	...	...	1	...
Malabar ...	Calicut do.	1	...	86	86	126	106	3	6	2	99	...	27	1	18		6	76	4	40	4	6	33	...	...	...	3
S. Canara ...	Mangalore do.	1	...	81	81	70	60	...	2	...	75	...	4	...	...		...	53	28	23	16	22	20	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	269	619	888	875	787	6	14	16	663	13	157	1	18		36	590	262	302	63	69	415	4	6	11	18
	BOARD.																										
	Second Grade.																										
Salem ...	Salem Municipal College	1	...	24	24	33	28	...	1	1	17	...	5	...	...		...	18	6	11	2	3	8	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Palghat Victoria Jubilee College ...	1	...	17	17	15	13	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...		...	9	8	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	2	..	41	41	48	41	...	1	1	34	...	5	...	...		...	27	14	14	2	6	14	...	...	...	5
	AIDED.																										
	First Grade.																										
Madras ...	Madras Christian College	1	289	347	636	630	548	...	44	15	372	36	163	6	...		18	514	104	202	66	83	243	1	...	...	41
	Doveton Protestant do.	1	5	18	23	24	23	19	1	...	1	...	...	...	2		9	9	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	5
Tanjore ...	Tanjore S.P.G. do.	1	31	86	117	113	109	...	77	2	87	...	11	...	...		...	52	65	52	12	1	48	...	...	...	4
Tinnevelly...	Tuticorin Caldwell do.	1	12	25	37	43	35	...	29	1	3	...	4	...	...		...	9	28	6	11	5	4	...	...	...	11
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College ...	1	96	252	348	316	235	2	37	...	207	4	37	1	...		2	161	185	74	5	15	204	...	1	12	39
	Do. S.P.G. College	1	24	85	109	113	98	...	2	1	90	2	14	...	...		3	88	18	14	3	3	85	...	...	...	4
S. Canara ...	Mangalore St. Aloysius' College ...	1	4	38	42	37	36	...	34	...	6	...	2	...	...		2	30	10	12	5	7	14	1	...	...	3
	Second Grade.																										
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam Hindu College	1	...	28	28	33	29	...	...	...	26	1	1	...	...		...	24	4	14	...	1	13	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	Church of Scotland Mission College ...	1	...	89	89	47	43	...	6	3	44	7	29	...	...		3	7	79	38	...	8	43	...	...	...	...
	Pachaiyappa's College	1	...	115	115	106	98	...	...	...	75	9	31	...	...		7	53	55	38	...	28	48	1	...	...	...
	S.P.G. College, Vepery	1	...	8	8	7	6	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...		...	5	3	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
	St. Mary's College	1	...	8	8	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	4	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Wesleyan Mission College, Royapet ...	1	...	23	23	20	19	...	1	...	16	...	6	...	...		...	17	6	15	...	1	7	...	...	...	2
S. Arcot ...	Cuddalore St. Joseph's College,	1	...	55	55	45	40	...	11	...	31	...	13	...	...		...	35	20	29	6	9	9	...	...	...	2
Tanjore ...	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission do.	1	...	37	37	37	32	...	1	1	30	...	5	...	...		1	32	4	10	5	4	12	...	...	3	3
	Tranquebar Lutheran do. do.	1	...	8	8	9	8	1	4	...	2	...	1	...	...		...	4	4	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly C.M.S. College	1	...	30	30	37	36	...	15	...	8	1	6	...	...		...	13	17	10	...	1	17	...	...	2	...
	Do. Hindu do.	1	...	44	44	53	52	...	...	...	31	...	13	...	...		1	23	20	13	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore College	1	...	91	91	91	75	...	...	4	71	2	14	...	...		...	68	23	30	13	6	32	1	...	...	3
Godavari ...	Cocanada Pithapuram Raja's College	1	...	14	14	14	13	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	1		...	9	5	7	1	...	5	1	...	...	...
Kistna ...	Masulipatam Noble College	1	...	25	25	25	22	...	2	1	15	2	5	...	...		...	20	5	15	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21	461	1,426	1,887	1,807	1,558	30	208	28	1,190	64	357	7	3		50	1,177	660	612	130	178	828	5	1	17	116
	UNAIDED.																										
	First Grade.																										
Vizagapatam	Vizianagrum Maharaja's College ...	1	11	58	69	69	67	...	...	...	60	3	...	6	...		2	39	28	23	13	1	32	...	...	...	...
	Second Grade.																										
S. Arcot ...	Cuddalore Town College	1	...	12	12	9	8	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...		2	6	4	3	1	1	7	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	1	...	100	100	52	47	...	...	...	26	...	74	...	...		1	91	8	32	5	19	44	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	Guntur American Lutheran Mission College	1	...	39	39	37	27	...	...	1	30	3	5	...	...		...	3	36	20	4	3	12	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	11	209	220	167	149	...	...	1	128	6	79	6	...		5	139	76	78	23	24	95	...	...	...	...
	Total of Arts Colleges ...	34	741	2,295	3,036	2,897	2,535	36	223	46	2,015	83	598	14	21		91	1,933	1,012	1,006	218	277	1,352	9	7	28	139
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																										
	GOVERNMENT.																										
Madras ...	Law—Presidency College	1	222	...	222	196	173	6	8	5	153	10	40	...	...		13	190	19	135	2	7	78	...	...	...	1
	Medicine—Medical College	1	133	...	133	132	132	39	23	1	19	...	45	4	2		15	115	3	102	4	11	15	...	...	...	1
	Engineering—College of Engineering.	1	20	...	20	18	13	2	...	...	15	...	3	...	...		2	17	1	8	1	...	10	...	...	...	4
Chingleput	Agriculture—College of Agriculture.	1	...	24	24	24	23	1	3	...	11	...	7	1	1		2	17	5	7	4	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Training—Teachers' College	1	10	...	10	11	10	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	...		...	10	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total of Special Colleges ...	5	385	24	409	381	351	50	35	6	205	10	95	5	3		32	349	28	260	11	19	113	...	...	...	6
	Grand Total ...	39	1,126	2,319	3,445	3,278	2,886	86	258	52	2,220	93	693	19	24		123	2,282	1,040	1,266	229	296	1,465	9	7	28	145

No. 1.—*Return of Colleges for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning												Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.				Expenditure.					
							Vernacular.																		
		English.	Latin.	French.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.		Vaccinated, whether small-pox marked or not.	Small-pox marked only.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding Education General Certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever	General revenues.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*i*	10*k*	10*l*		11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13
																				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																								
	ARTS COLLEGES.																								
	GOVERNMENT.																								
	First Grade.																								
Madras ...	Presidency College	243	4	1	7	67	71	34	54	24	1	...		232	21	6	4	5	6	80,282	...	16,457	...	673	97,412
Tanjore ...	Kumbakonam do.	234	...	...	...	128	106	...	...	...	...	...		155	82	3	2	8	2	29,209	...	14,214	...	108	43,531
Godavari ...	Rajahmundry do.	158	...	...	...	54	...	99	...	...	4	...		82	76	1	4	7	1	26,064	...	8,805	...	...	34,869
	Second Grade.																								
Ganjam ...	Berhampore College	10	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	2		5	5	...	...	3	2	2,729	...	643	...	...	3,372
Madura ...	Madura do.	63	...	...	...	32	31	...	...	...	...	...		47	16	...	...	2	...	2,297	...	3,428	...	1	5,726
Malabar ...	Calicut do.	86	...	...	...	13	...	...	74	...	...	...		82	4	...	4	...	1	— 380	...	6,325	...	9	5,954
S. Canara ...	Mangalore do.	81	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	67	...	...		50	31	...	4	1	1	923	...	3,782	...	781	5,486
	Total ...	875	4	1	7	310	208	138	108	91	5	2		653	235	10	18	26	13	1,41,184	...	53,654	...	1,572	1,96,410
	BOARD.																								
	Second Grade.																								
Salem ...	Salem Municipal College	24	...	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...		12	12	1	3	2	1	2,158	— 78	1,831	...	...	3,911
Malabar ...	Palghat Victoria Jubilee College ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...		8	9	1	...	...	...	...	233	475	...	...	708
	Total ...	41	...	...	...	4	20	...	17	...	...	...		20	21	2	3	2	1	2,158	155	2,306	...	...	4,619
	AIDED.																								
	First Grade.																								
Madras ...	Madras Christian College	636	...	...	5	118	276	156	42	32	7	...		484	152	10	3	23	6	20,581	...	34,376	...	10,992	65,949
	Doveton Protestant do.	24	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		22	1	1	...	2	...	4,003	...	1,509	31	10,399	15,983
Tanjore ...	Tanjore S.P.G. do.	117	...	2	...	42	73	...	...	...	...	...		66	51	1	5	...	1	2,400	...	4,436	...	2,934	9,770
Tinnevelly...	Tuticorin Caldwell do. ...	37	...	1	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...		33	4	2	7	1	...	2,844	...	2,572	4,813	2,409	12,638
Trichino-poly.	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College ...	348	23	...	...	106	217	1	...	1	...	...		245	103	12	3	12	1	10,976	...	17,411	100	31,141	59,628
	Do. S.P.G. College ...	108	...	...	1	24	84	...	...	...	...	...		65	44	2	7	2	1	4,336	...	5,365	...	4,972	15,273
S. Canara ...	Mangalore St. Aloysius' College ...	42	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...		42	6	6	1	7	...	2,211	...	2,059	...	4,964	9,234
	Second Grade.																								
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Hindu College ...	28	...	...	...	13	...	15	...	...	...	...		14	14	...	1	5	...	616	...	1,623	1,799	192	4,230
	Church of Scotland Mission College...	89	...	...	2	11	49	27	...	...	...	...		62	27	1	1	4	2	766	...	3,365	...	4,391	8,522
Madras ...	Pachaiyappa's College	115	...	...	...	22	55	34	3	1	...	...		79	36	2	1	4	3	1,979	...	5,882	...	5,622	13,483
	S.P.G. College, Vepery	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...		8	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	158	737	...	895
	St. Mary's College	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		8	1	2	...	1	1	120	...	270	...	1,563	1,953
	Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet...	23	...	...	...	2	14	7	...	...	...	...		17	6	2	...	1	1	1,392	...	778	...	945	3,115
S. Arcot ...	Cuddalore St. Joseph's College.	55	7	...	...	8	40	...	...	...	...	...		41	14	1	3	...	1	963	...	2,449	...	1,120	4,532
Tanjore ...	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission do.	37	...	...	...	12	25	...	...	...	...	...		25	11	2	4	...	1	1,615	...	1,873	26	2,471	5,985
	Tranquebar Lutheran do. do.	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...		5	3	1	1	1	1	69	...	504	...	1,030	1,603
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly C.M.S. College	30	...	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...		26	4	2	1	5	1	1,076	...	1,834	1,189	...	4,099
	Do. Hindu do.	44	...	...	...	11	33	...	...	...	...	...		26	23	...	1	4	1	1,018	...	2,935	...	1,174	5,127
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore College	91	...	...	...	13	71	...	7	...	...	...		80	11	...	2	3	2	1,681	...	4,692	25	— 358	6,040
Godavari ...	Cocanada Pithapuram Raja's College	14	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	...		6	8	...	2	4	1	811	...	831	...	3,024	4,766
Kistna ...	Masulipatam Noble College	25	...	...	...	10	1	14	...	...	...	...		14	11	4	...	...	2	1,987	...	1,316	...	3,510	6,813
	Total ...	1,887	91	3	8	400	1,019	263	52	76	7	2		1,368	530	52	45	82	26	* 62,044	...	96,320	8,720	92,495	2,59,588
	UNAIDED.																								
	First Grade.																								
Vizagapatam.	Vizianagrum Maharaja's College ...	69	...	...	...	38	...	31	...	...	...	...		56	13	...	...	8	1	...	...	3,626	...	9,306	12,932
	Second Grade.																								
S. Arcot ...	Cuddalore Town College	12	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...		6	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	308	...	— 29	279
Malabar ...	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	100	...	...	...	14	...	...	86	...	...	...		76	24	...	1	4	2	...	...	4,028	...	720	4,748
Kistna ...	Guntur American Lutheran Mission College	30	...	...	...	3	...	35	...	...	1	...		22	17	1	1	3	...	...	...	851	...	3,141	3,992
	Total ...	220	...	...	...	60	7	66	86	...	1	...		160	60	1	2	18	4	...	...	8,813	...	13,138	21,951
	Total of Arts Colleges ...	3,023	95	4	15	774	1,254	467	263	167	13	2		2,201	846	65	68	128	44	2,05,386	155	1,61,102	8,720	1,07,205	4,82,568
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																								
	GOVERNMENT.																								
Madras ...	Law—Presidency College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		206	16	1	...	...	1	— 8,375	...	19,500	...	...	11,125
	Medicine—Medical College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		124	9	13	1	...	...	80,979	...	14,789	...	121	95,889
	Engineering—College of Engineering.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11	9	1	...	2	2	8,543	...	2,801	...	205	11,549
Chingleput	Agriculture—College of Agriculture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14	10	2	1	4	1	15,572	...	...	...	1,095	16,667
	Training—Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9	1	1	2	1	2	4,567	...	...	...	373	4,940
	Total of Special Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		364	45	18	4	7	6	1,01,286	...	37,090	...	1,794	1,40,170
	Grand Total ...	3,023	95	4	15	774	1,254	467	263	167	13	2		2,565	891	83	72	135	50	3,06,672	155	1,98,192	8,720	1,08,999	6,22,738

* Includes Rs. 1,554, grant for furniture and apparatus.

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	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 Parayas.												
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																											
	ENGLISH SCHOOLS.																											
	Government.																											
Ganjam.	Berhampore High School	1	48	...	...	...	48	62	50	...	4	...	32	3	8	...	1	1	10	37	28	...	5	6	...	...	3	6
	Board.																											
	Berhampore Municipal Middle School.	1	...	178	32	12	222	179	153	...	15	12	109	14	66	6	...	9	89	124	68	30	26	36	7	21	29	5
	Chicacole Municipal High School	1	42	54	...	...	96	88	80	...	...	...	54	7	34	1	...	6	60	30	31	12	6	35	9	...	...	10
	Do. Town School ...	1	...	101	46	31	178	200	187	...	...	20	81	13	43	21	...	5	82	91	68	15	23	48	9	...	1	22
	Russellkonda Board Middle School ...	1	...	35	10	...	45	48	44	...	...	1	12	...	30	2	...	...	10	35	20	12	3	10	...	...	...	...
	Jehapur Board Middle School	1	...	7	21	18	46	42	38	...	...	5	14	7	15	5	...	...	5	43	2	8	6	4	...	18	2	6
	Tekkali do.	1	...	34	...	...	34	30	21	...	...	1	15	1	17	...	...	...	10	24	7	16	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	42	409	109	61	621	593	523	...	15	39	285	42	205	35	...	20	254	347	196	91	65	143	12	39	32	43
	Aided.																											
	Gopalpur Culpeper District School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chatrapur Onslow Institution ...	1	...	44	19	10	73	82	72	3	1	1	41	2	25	...	...	6	36	31	42	12	2	10	1	...	...	6
	Gopalpore Results Middle School ...	1	...	6	6	14	26	26	26	...	...	1	2	1	22	...	...	...	4	22	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	16
	Mandasa Sri Rajah's Middle School ...	1	...	16	8	25	49	49	34	...	...	1	15	1	9	23	...	...	7	42	8	27	2	2	...	4	6	...
	Total ...	3	...	66	33	49	148	157	132	3	1	3	58	4	56	23	...	6	47	95	52	43	6	14	1	4	6	22
	Unaided.																											
	Parlakimedi Zemindari High School ...	1	23	76	30	15	144	152	139	...	1	6	76	1	60	...	...	8	68	68	47	21	6	65	2	...	1	2
	Sri Kurmam Samasthanam Branch School	1	...	7	5	41	53	35	27	...	...	...	30	5	14	4	...	...	3	50	4	1	5	10	...	2	1	30
	Total ...	2	23	83	35	56	197	187	166	...	1	6	106	6	74	4	...	8	71	118	51	22	11	75	2	2	2	32
	Total for the District ...	12	113	558	177	166	1,014	999	871	3	21	48	481	55	343	62	1	35	382	597	227	156	87	238	15	45	43	103
	Board.																											
Vizagapatam.	Anakapalle Municipal High School ...	1	6	50	21	21	98	98	83	...	...	...	54	10	30	4	...	4	51	43	23	17	21	35	3	...	1	...
	Bimlipatam do. do. ...	1	3	63	...	...	66	77	71	...	3	...	28	22	10	3	...	3	36	23	14	16	17	11	3	...	5	...
	Palkonda Board Middle School ...	1	...	26	...	...	26	36	33	...	...	...	14	3	...	9	...	3	13	10	6	...	1	19	...	...	...	...
	Parvatipur do. do. ...	1	...	30	14	12	56	57	54	...	...	...	38	2	14	2	...	...	25	31	15	20	3	17	...	...	1	...
	Kassimkota do. do. ...	1	...	28	...	..	28	30	28	...	...	2	12	...	13	1	...	...	6	22	3	10	3	10	...	2	...	...
	Yellamanchili do. do. ...	1	...	42	...	..	42	45	42	...	...	...	33	1	3	5	...	4	18	20	12	2	...	26	...	...	2	...
	Narasapatam Salary Result School ...	1	...	13	16	35	64	63	54	...	...	1	28	4	27	4	...	4	30	30	6	15	6	34	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	9	252	51	68	389	401	365	...	3	3	207	42	97	28	...	23	179	178	79	80	51	150	9	2	9	...
	Aided.																											
	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High School.	1	11	78	27	50	166	169	150	126	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	136	26	90	...	...	...	...	50	...
	Do. Hindu High School ...	1	47	99	...	...	146	192	170	...	...	4	104	13	19	6	...	7	70	69	47	20	17	42	1	...	19	...
	Do. London Mission High School.	1	89	199	...	...	288	251	214	4	11	18	139	27	89	...	...	3	169	116	114	39	34	61	13	...	1	26
	Total ...	3	147	376	27	50	600	613	540	130	51	22	243	40	108	6	...	10	269	321	187	149	51	103	14	...	70	26
	Unaided.																											
	Vizianagram Maharajah's High School.	1	106	195	45	...	346	370	313	...	...	14	247	11	46	28	...	3	151	192	70	85	17	166	2	...	4	2
	Do. Lord Ripon's Hindu Middle School.	1	...	76	42	25	143	112	105	...	...	5	120	3	9	6	...	...	77	66	54	34	4	12	2	...	26	11
	Do. London Mission School ...	1	...	6	10	39	55	47	40	...	5	5	4	2	38	1	...	4	16	35	4	15	3	1	1	...	2	29
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School ...	1	34	73	36	17	160	130	120	...	...	1	124	5	29	...	1	1	56	103	28	29	4	60	1	...	21	17
	Chipurupalle Samasthanam Branch School.	1	...	17	10	53	80	78	64	...	...	3	17	4	56	...	...	...	5	75	1	29	5	30	...	13	2	...
	Gajapatinagaram do. do.	1	...	31	10	21	62	57	53	...	...	1	26	17	12	6	...	4	26	32	8	18	17	5	...	4	10	...
	Konada do. do.	1	...	5	5	18	28	35	28	...	...	...	4	7	17	...	...	1	12	15	2	8	8	6	3	1	...	4
	Chodavaram do. do.	1	...	32	7	...	39	45	42	...	...	1	26	4	5	3	...	...	28	11	12	4	5	14	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	140	435	165	173	913	874	705	...	5	30	568	53	212	44	1	13	371	529	179	222	63	294	9	18	65	63
	Total for the District ...	18	296	1,063	243	291	1,893	1,878	1,670	130	59	55	1,018	136	417	78	1	46	819	1,028	445	451	165	547	32	20	144	89
	Board.																											
Bellary.	Bellary Municipal High School ...	1	28	75	41	32	176	195	164	...	3	26	37	7	103	...	...	7	99	70	64	34	38	18	4	12	6	...
	Rayadrug Board Middle School ...	1	...	9	11	46	66	56	54	...	...	8	25	6	27	...	...	...	35	31	11	8	23	22	2	...	...	...
	Hospet do. do. ...	1	...	33	...	...	33	34	28	...	...	2	20	4	7	...	...	...	13	20	2	5	9	11	...	...	6	...
	Harpanahalli do. do. ...	1	18	60	...	...	78	73	67	...	...	6	58	...	12	2	...	1	11	66	12	19	10	24	...	...	4	9
	Total ...	4	46	177	52	78	353	358	313	...	3	42	140	17	149	2	...	8	158	187	89	66	80	75	6	12	16	9
	Aided.																											
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution	1	58	201	44	50	353	336	279	1	17	24	198	15	98	...	...	10	196	147	193	42	45	61	5	...	7	...
	Do. Protestant Orphan Asylum School.	1	...	11	1	21	33	41	27	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	27	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	25
	Do. R. C. Asylum School ...	1	...	37	19	19	65	63	57	11	18	2	1	...	30	3	...	...	...	65	14	36	6	...	...	...	9	...
	Adoni London Mission Middle School...	1	...	21	11	26	58	47	44	...	2	8	22	...	26	...	...	...	36	22	23	12	8	9	3	...	3	...
	Total ...	4	58	269	75	116	509	493	407	45	37	34	221	15	154	3	...	12	236	261	235	91	61	70	8	...	19	25
	Unaided.																											
	Sandur Jubilee Middle School	1	...	14	6	28	48	38	31	...	...	2	27	1	14	4	...	...	10	38	12	2	9	20	1	...	...	4
	Total for the District ...	9	104	451	133	222	910	889	751	45	40	78	388	33	317	9	..	20	404	486	336	159	150	165	15	12	35	38
	Board.																											
Anantapur.	Anantapur Municipal High School ...	1	26	82	27	10	145	172	148	..	...	13	92	4	34	2	...	...	84	61	81	26	8	24	1	...	1	4
	Penukonda Board Middle School ...	1	...	15	11	19	45	47	40	...	...	6	32	...	7	...	...	...	13	32	19	11	...	15	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	26	97	38	29	190	219	188	...	...	19	124	4	41	2	...	...	97	93	100	37	8	39	1	...	1	4

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No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English	Latin	Greek	Arabic	Persian	Sanskrit	Vernacular: Tamil	Telugu	Malayalam	Canarese	Hindustani	Uriya	Tulu	Marathi	Vaccination: Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not)	Small-pox marked only	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there	Teachers trained or holding ordinary certificates	Teachers holding General Education Certificates	Teachers holding no certificates whatever	Expenditure: General revenues	Local rates or cesses	Municipal funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*j*	10*k*	10*l*	10*m*	10*n*	10*o*	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
																						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																											
	ENGLISH SCHOOLS.																											
	GOVERNMENT.																											
Ganjam.	Berhampore High School	48	...	...	...	...	9	...	28	...	...	...	11	...	...	38	10	...	...	3	2	1,041	...	...	2,263	...	...	3,304
	BOARD.																											
	Berhampore Municipal Middle School.	222	...	...	...	...	12	...	176	...	...	9	25	...	...	149	65	...	...	5	3	...	...	— 102	3,335	...	...	3,232
	Chicacole Municipal High School ...	96	...	...	...	...	68	...	53	...	...	10	...	...	...	64	24	...	...	1	...	603	...	— 164	2,996	...	...	3,435
	Do. Town School ...	178	...	...	...	...	26	...	142	...	...	...	26	...	...	110	57	...	4	5	2	...	...	— 861	2,899	...	...	2,038
	Russellkonda Board Middle School ...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	2	4	1	1,102	— 163	...	737	...	...	1,676
	Ichapur Board Middle School	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	18	...	...	3	...	493	337	...	196	...	...	1,026
	Tekkali do.	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	...	...	3	...	...	350	...	531	...	...	881
	Total ...	621	...	...	...	...	101	...	451	...	...	19	50	...	...	392	197	...	6	21	6	2,288	524	—1,128	10,604	...	...	12,288
	AIDED.																											
	Gopalpur Culpeper District School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	70	306	...	597
	Chatrapur Onslow Institution	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	25	...	2	4	1	314	...	...	1,184	...	682	2,180
	Gopalpore Results Middle School ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	...	...	1	1	215	110	...	75	...	...	400
	Mandasa Sri Rajah's Middle School ...	49	...	...	...	...	2	...	42	...	...	...	38	...	...	44	5	...	...	4	1	243	25	...	135	...	1,328	1,731
	Total ...	138	...	...	...	...	2	...	141	...	...	...	38	...	...	110	38	...	2	9	3	993	135	...	1,464	306	2,010	4,908
	UNAIDED.																											
	Parlakimedi Zemindari High School ...	144	...	...	...	...	21	...	99	...	...	...	24	...	...	74	70	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	2,051	...	1,905	3,956
	Sri Kurmam Samasthanam Branch School	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	24	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	495	495
	Total ...	169	...	...	...	...	21	...	153	...	...	...	24	...	...	86	94	...	1	10	2	...	...	...	2,051	...	2,400	4,451
	Total for the District ...	976	...	...	...	...	135	...	772	...	...	19	123	...	...	626	339	...	9	43	13	4,322	659	—1,128	16,382	306	4,410	24,951
	BOARD.																											
	Anakapalle Municipal High School ...	98	...	...	...	...	15	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	37	...	2	4	...	...	...	378	1,813	...	...	2,191
	Bimlipatam do. do. ...	66	...	...	...	...	10	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	20	...	1	2	1	...	...	— 170	1,763	...	...	1,593
	Palkonda Board Middle School	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	...	...	3	...	364	388	...	672	...	...	1,424
Vizagapatam.	Parvatipur do. do. ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	18	...	1	4	...	...	595	...	727	...	...	1,322
	Kassimkot do. do. ...	28	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	25	3	...	2	1	...	...	415	...	491	...	360	1,266
	Yellamanchili do. do. ...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	4	...	2	1	...	503	— 528	...	978	...	...	1,153
	Narasapatam Salary Result School ...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2	...	1	3	...	72	— 125	...	288	...	...	235
	Total ...	362	...	...	...	...	27	...	351	...	...	2	...	...	...	280	91	...	9	18	1	939	945	208	6,732	...	360	9,184
	AIDED.																											
	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High School.	168	51	...	...	...	...	38	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	2	...	...	2	9	1,644	...	...	721	...	4,406	6,771
	Do. Hindu High School ...	146	...	...	...	...	49	..	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	47	...	2	10	...	444	...	433	3,011	628	1,120	6,581
	Do. London Mission High School.	288	...	...	...	...	56	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	55	...	8	10	1	1,055	...	573	6,094	60	— 43	7,739
	Total ...	600	51	...	...	...	105	38	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	104	...	10	22	10	3,143	...	1,006	10,726	688	5,483	21,041
	UNAIDED.																											
	Vizianagram Maharajah's School ...	346	...	...	...	...	148	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	60	...	2	12	1	...	...	...	7,954	...	1,836	9,790
	Do. Lord Ripon's Hindu Middle School.	143	...	...	...	...	14	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	22	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	557	...	291	848
	Do. London Mission School ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	9	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	30	...	270	300
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School ...	160	...	...	...	...	3	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	42	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1,482	...	1,891	3,373
	Chipurupalle Samasthanam Branch School.	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	665	...	— 138	527
	Gajapatinagaram do. do.	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	20	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	647	...	— 369	1,016
	Konada do. do.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	287	402
	Chodavaram do. do.	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	684	...	578	1,262
	Total ...	847	...	...	...	...	165	..	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	167	...	8	37	4	...	...	...	12,134	...	5,384	17,518
	Total for the District ...	1,809	51	...	...	...	297	38	1,484	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,481	362	...	27	77	15	4,082	945	1,214	29,592	683	11,227	47,743
	BOARD.																											
	Bellary Municipal High School ...	176	...	...	...	...	21	2	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	48	...	3	7	1	3,148	...	—1,156	4,212	...	...	6,204
	Rayadrug Board Middle School ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	17	...	4	...	...	90	535	...	395	...	...	1,020
	Hospet do. do. ...	33	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	5	...	1	1	...	233	341	...	375	...	...	949
	Harpanahalli do. do. ...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	22	...	1	3	...	355	319	...	828	...	...	1,502
	Total ...	322	...	...	...	...	22	2	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	92	...	9	11	1	3,826	1,195	—1,156	5,810	...	...	9,675
	AIDED.																											
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution	353	...	...	...	...	53	10	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	107	...	6	2	5	484	...	453	6,509	...	90	7,536
	Do. Protestant Orphan Asylum School.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	2	2	1	1,755	...	...	337	946	...	3,038
	Do. R. C. Asylum School	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	3	1	659	...	...	530	109	...	1,269
	Adoni London Mission Middle School...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	20	...	...	2	2	...	...	330	453	...	— 156	627
	Total ...	499	...	...	...	...	53	10	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	127	...	8	9	9	2,878	...	783	7,829	1,046	— 66	12,470
	UNAIDED.																											
	Sandur Jubilee Middle School	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	35	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	124	...	176	300
	Total for the District ...	845	...	...	...	...	75	12	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	254	...	17	21	11	6,704	1,195	— 373	13,763	1,046	110	22,445
	BOARD.																											
Anantapur.	Anantapur Municipal High School ...	145	...	...	...	...	24	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	46	...	3	5	1	690	...	650	3,442	...	...	4,782
	Penukonda Board Middle School ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	12	...	...	2	1	58	231	...	575	...	...	864
	Total ...	190	...	...	...	...	24	1	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	58	...	3	7	2	748	231	650	4,017	...	...	5,646

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In High department.	In Middle department.	In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Panchamas.	Others.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. 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).	Occupation of parents. Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued.*																											
	ENGLISH—continued.																											
	AIDED.																											
Anantapur—cont.	Results Schools, Gooty Range	3	...	45	24	90	159	155	135	...	5	27	58	6	58	1	4	...	41	118	24	31	11	33	12	14	11	23
	UNAIDED.																											
	Results School, Gooty Range	1	...	15	...	...	15	8	5	1	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	3	12	4	2	1	2	...	...	5	1
	Gooty Railway School	1	...	4	3	26	33	39	30	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	19	3	26	48	47	35	34	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	36	12	37	2	1	2	...	...	5	1
	Total for the District ...	7	26	161	65	145	397	419	358	34	5	46	184	10	111	3	4	...	174	223	161	70	20	74	13	14	17	28
Cuddapah.	BOARD.																											
	Cuddapah Municipal High School ...	1	10	43	...	...	53	153	120	6	1	3	26	...	17	...	...	...	33	20	21	2	3	18	...	1	...	8
	Proddatur Board Middle School ...	1	...	7	9	17	33	35	24	1	...	2	19	1	10	...	...	1	19	13	9	11	1	7	2	2	...	1
	Badvel do. do.	1	...	18	12	27	57	51	51	...	...	15	22	...	11	...	...	...	11	46	16	8	1	15	4	13	...	...
	Madanapalle do. do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	10	68	21	44	143	239	204	7	1	20	67	2	46	...	...	1	63	79	46	21	5	40	6	16	...	9
	AIDED.																											
	Madanapalle American Mission School.	1	...	10	8	16	34	36	31	...	30	...	18	...	2	2	...	...	6	28	...	18	2	4	...	4	6	...
	Do. Results Schools ...	2	...	27	4	5	36	32	27	...	...	1	56	4	15	8	...	...	25	11	...	13	7	15	...	...	1	...
	Cuddapah London Mission High School	1	32	22	18	83	225	200	152	5	28	27	...	...	97	...	...	2	89	134	68	49	20	38	15	14	4	17
	Kalasapad School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	32	129	30	104	295	268	210	5	58	28	74	6	114	10	...	2	120	173	68	80	29	57	15	18	10	18
	UNAIDED.																											
	Madanapalle Town High School ...	1	18	21	11	9	57	55	53	...	6	3	10	1	30	7	...	1	34	22	19	11	2	17	1	3	1	3
	Total for the District ...	8	58	218	62	157	405	562	467	12	65	51	151	9	190	17	...	4	217	274	133	112	36	114	22	37	11	30
Nellore.	BOARD.																											
	Kurnool Municipal High School ...	1	22	162	31	33	188	206	175	11	1	30	62	2	75	17	...	...	119	66	112	38	8	18	4	3	5	...
	Nandyal Board Middle School ...	1	...	33	21	13	67	75	55	...	...	13	32	5	17	...	...	...	43	24	21	15	6	22	...	...	2	1
	Total ...	2	22	195	52	46	255	281	230	11	1	43	84	7	92	17	...	3	162	90	133	53	14	40	4	3	7	1
Kur	AIDED.																											
	Results School, Nandyal Range ...	1	10	44	5	7	66	52	44	...	55	2	7	...	...	2	...	...	8	58	3	8	...	3	...	1	8	43
	Do. Koilkuntla do. ...	1	...	7	14	28	49	54	44	...	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	24	...	...	...	25	...	...
	Raichur Railway School	1	...	3	1	27	31	30	23	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Total ...	3	10	54	20	62	146	136	111	31	103	3	91	7	94	17	...	3	201	197	136	109	14	43	29	4	15	51
	Total for the District ...	5	32	189	72	108	401	417	341	42	104	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																											
	Ongole Municipal Middle School ...	1	...	20	13	37	70	77	64	...	...	17	42	3	7	1	...	3	39	42	20	24	3	22	...	1	...	...
	Venkatagiri Board School	1	...	27	5	12	44	60	48	...	...	1	19	2	22	...	...	2	14	28	11	8	3	21	1	...	...	...
	Gudur do. do.	1	...	13	10	27	50	60	47	...	...	18	16	...	16	...	...	...	20	30	7	14	12	12	1	2	2	...
	Buchireddipalayam do.	1	...	11	5	23	39	52	41	...	...	2	21	1	13	...	...	...	20	21	2	5	1	28	1	2	...	...
	Kavali do.	1	...	30	18	32	80	96	74	...	...	4	59	3	13	...	...	3	15	45	22	19	...	37	...	1	1	...
	Kandukur do.	1	...	27	12	5	44	61	51	...	...	4	30	2	8	...	...	...	26	18	16	2	1	23	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	...	128	63	136	327	406	325	...	...	46	187	11	82	1	...	8	135	184	78	72	20	143	5	6	3	...
	AIDED.																											
	Nellore Free Church Mission High Schl.	1	95	177	39	48	359	350	304	6	10	38	212	10	75	...	8	2	181	176	164	58	24	102	6	1	4	...
	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	1	41	92	20	24	177	166	134	...	2	28	111	2	31	3	...	2	109	66	76	8	16	63	1	...	3	10
	Ongole American Baptist Mission High School	1	33	119	17	...	169	158	139	4	88	1	48	12	21	...	...	1	41	127	26	11	9	30	84	4	5	...
	Nellore St. Joseph's Results School ...	1	...	47	15	7	69	41	38	...	41	...	20	...	6	2	...	...	4	65	2	4	...	2	1	20	30	10
	Total ...	4	169	435	91	79	774	715	615	10	136	67	391	24	133	5	8	5	335	434	268	81	49	197	92	25	42	20
	Total for the District ...	10	169	563	154	215	1,101	1,121	940	10	136	113	578	35	215	6	8	13	470	618	346	153	69	340	97	31	45	20
Madras.	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Madrasa-i-Azam	1	18	116	34	28	196	180	166	...	...	196	...	...	10	...	3	30	73	59	119	...	6	15	9	...	...	22
	AIDED.																5	...	242	...	148	...	9	...	...	...	35	50
	Doveton Protestant High School ...	1	23	73	25	50	171	188	176	157	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	11	174	31	144	11	21	11	19	...	...	10
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	1	40	119	36	47	242	247	231	229	6	...	3	2	6	1	...	...	79	75	73	32	4	5	2	5	31	2
	St. Mary's High School	1	35	117	17	47	216	213	185	153	45	4	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	87	2	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
	St. Francis Xavier's School	1	...	62	24	68	154	171	138	105	35	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	93	79	40	...	...	...	...	35	...
	Civil Orphan Asylum	1	...	36	11	40	87	81	77	87	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	75	11	64	...	...	...	10	...	16
	Pudupet St. Antony's School	1	...	13	17	129	159	148	116	122	35	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	10	172	99	27	27	13	16	...	...	...
	New Town Roman Catholic School ...	1	...	17	11	73	101	97	70	85	11	174	...	...	...	...	...	27	150	167	126	20	99	95	1	3	...	81
	Harris High School	1	37	69	16	60	182	180	107	...	6	...	103	57	184	...	...	9	293	234	204	49	128	64	4	5	1	40
	Pachaiyappa's High School	1	193	151	...	...	344	436	379	...	...	29	85	17	369	1	5	1	205	121	134	65	60	22	6	...	6	19
	Church of Scotland Mission High School	1	146	241	93	86	536	542	469	...	20	28	12	15	190	19	2	10	220	199	175	100	51	55	9	14	...	...
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission do. ...	1	33	130	74	90	327	348	297	7	56	...	31	16	276	8	...	11	93	118	83	57	22	12	5	5	7	2
	Vepery S.P.G. do. ...	1	64	189	71	105	429	438	368	13	80	5	36	4	66	1	...	38	176	99	66	102	91	26	5	7	2	14
	St. Thomé Seminary	1	45	100	21	56	222	206	185	72	38	5	24	13	530	13	...	100	629	197	372	101	238	161	14	1	3	86
	London Mission High School	1	42	145	50	76	313	323	283	...	46	72	130	56	234	262	1	1	140	853	80	238	64	40	66	249	26	231
	Free Church Mission Institution ...	1	286	385	105	150	926	979	922	2	57	96	24	2	214	9	...	2	161	139	139	37	47	39	...	...	7	39
	Results Schools	8	...	185	129	680	994	908	783	13	404	...	77	128	308	...	...	23	341	195	125	106	218	84	12	14	...	...
	Peddu Nayakspett Middle School ...	1	...	93	58	146	302	287	242	...	...	...	123	20	441	...	...	7	300	185	212	98	88	36	...	12	2	44
	Govindu Nayakar's School	1	...	325	133	101	559	559	495	...	...	...	31	6	101	7	...	...	40	105	30	33	9	8	5	25	15	20
	Thondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	1	...	88	91	313	492	534	462	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kasavalu Naidu's Middle Schools ...	1	...	55	22	68	145	154	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. T. and F. G. Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	27	944	2,598	974	2,385	6,901	7,019	6,178	1,045	850	416	709	453	3,091	337	20	273	3,418	3,204	2,421	1,180	1,182	680	183	340	291	624
	UNAIDED.																											
	Mylapore Native High School ...	1	26	62	40	78	206	150	127	...	9	16	2	102	49	40	...	8	90	108	98	45	35	10	10	8	...	...
	Black Town High School	1	40	81	31	61	213	213	185					34	134	1	4	8	25	180	25	76	56	18	38	...	...	...

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular: Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Marathi.	Vaccination: Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding General Education Certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Expenditure: General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*j*	10*k*	10*l*	10*m*	10*n*	10*o*	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
																						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*																											
	ENGLISH—continued.																											
	AIDED.																											
Anantapur—*contd.*	Results Schools, Gooty Range	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	42	...	1	6	3	594	98	...	1,167	60	153	2,072
	UNAIDED.																											
	Results School, Gooty Range	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
	Gooty Railway School	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	332	...	845	1,177
	Total ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	8	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	341	...	845	1,186
	Total for the District ...	340	...	...	...	...	24	1	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	108	...	4	15	6	1,342	329	650	5,525	60	998	8,904
Cuddapah.	BOARD.																											
	Cuddapah Municipal High School ...	53	...	...	...	1	20	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	20	...	1	5	2	2,400	...	3,815	2,041	...	...	8,256
	Proddatur Board Middle School ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	...	1	2	1	101	323	...	341	...	...	765
	Badvel do. do. ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	12	...	...	...	41	16	...	2	3	...	181	533	...	468	...	...	1,182
	Madanapalle do. do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	...	831	...	...	1,827
	Total ...	114	...	...	...	1	20	2	108	...	...	12	...	...	...	92	50	...	4	10	3	2,682	1,852	3,815	3,681	...	...	12,030
	AIDED.																											
	Madanapalle American Mission School.	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	...	2	2	1	147	102	...	...	...	686	935
	Do. Results Schools ...	31	...	...	...	...	8	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	...	1	4	1	134	13	...	467	...	150	764
	Cuddapah London Mission High School	173	...	...	...	5	37	2	163	...	...	18	...	...	...	63	162	...	1	6	7	...	...	113	...	...	...	113
	Kalasapad School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	216	504
	Total ...	229	...	...	...	5	45	2	233	...	...	18	...	...	...	106	188	...	4	12	9	569	115	113	467	...	1,052	2,316
	UNAIDED.																											
	Madanapalle Town High School ...	57	...	...	...	...	...	2	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	15	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	869	343	798	2,010
	Total for the District ...	400	...	...	...	6	65	6	396	...	...	30	...	...	...	240	251	...	8	30	12	3,251	1,967	3,928	5,017	343	1,850	16,356
Nellore.	BOARD.																											
	Kurnool Municipal High School ...	188	1	...	...	12	1	3	169	...	...	2	...	...	...	135	53	1	5	4	...	...	...	4,325	3,735	...	...	8,060
	Nandyal Board Middle School ...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	36	...	...	5	...	192	338	...	1,040	...	9	1,579
	Total ...	255	1	...	...	12	1	3	236	...	...	2	...	...	...	164	89	1	5	9	...	192	338	4,325	4,775	...	9	9,639
Kur	AIDED.																											
	Results School, Nandyal Range ...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	...	...	5	1	384	9	...	169	...	1,262	1,824
	Do. Koilkuntla do.	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	19	...	1	...	3	181	66	...	24	...	288	509
	Raichur Railway School	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	...	...	...	1	309	...	...	818	...	519	1,637
	Total ...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	55	...	2	5	5	815	75	...	1,011	...	2,069	3,970
	Total for the District ...	380	1	...	...	12	1	3	351	...	...	2	...	...	...	255	144	1	7	14	5	1,007	413	4,325	5,786	...	2,078	13,600
Nellore.	BOARD.																											
	Ongole Municipal Middle School ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	14	...	...	...	36	34	...	1	5	2	16	...	1,041	850	...	...	1,907
	Venkatagiri Board School ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	5	...	3	1	...	72	318	...	511	...	...	901
	Gudur do. do. ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	18	...	...	...	41	9	...	2	2	1	...	678	...	263	...	...	941
	Buchireddipalayam do. ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	9	...	1	2	1	...	586	...	320	...	...	906
	Kavali do. ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	14	...	2	2	1	...	572	...	697	...	...	1,269
	Kandukur do. ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	10	...	2	3	...	243	553	...	473	...	...	1,249
	Total ...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	...	32	...	...	...	246	81	...	11	15	5	331	2,687	1,041	3,114	...	...	7,173
	AIDED.																											
	Nellore Free Church Mission High Schl.	359	...	...	...	...	38	...	288	...	...	33	...	...	...	194	165	...	4	10	3	837	...	437	6,970	501	...	8,745
	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	177	2	...	...	...	26	...	123	...	...	26	...	...	...	102	75	...	...	10	1	92	...	20	3,286	320	537	4,195
	Ongole American Baptist Mission High School	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	64	...	...	8	...	204	...	466	1,503	3,000	603	5,776
	Nellore St. Joseph's Results School ...	69	9	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	13	...	...	6	1	...	...	579	218	...	984	1,581
	Total ...	774	11	...	...	...	64	...	648	...	...	59	...	...	...	457	317	...	4	34	5	1,073	...	1,502	11,977	3,821	2,124	20,297
	Total for the District ...	1,027	11	...	...	...	64	...	961	...	...	91	...	...	...	703	398	...	15	49	10	1,404	2,687	2,343	15,091	3,821	2,124	27,470
	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Madrasa-i-Azam	196	...	...	...	134	...	187	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	105	91	...	6	4	2	7,408	...	...	2,032	...	...	9,440
	AIDED.																											
	Doveton Protestant High School ...	171	169	...	...	2	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	4	...	8	2	...	1,158	...	...	7,158	226	5,085	13,627
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	242	242	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	26	1	3	5	...	1,929	...	...	11,036	341	1,025	14,391
	St. Mary's High School	216	122	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	7	2	...	9	2	576	...	...	4,506	...	769	7,414
	St. Francis Xavier's School	154	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	103	51	...	2	2	2	550	...	...	332	...	769	1,651
	Civil Orphan Asylum	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	3	...	...	3	...	4,101	...	...	...	2,261	13,296	19,658
	Pudupet St. Antony's School	159	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	41	...	2	4	...	591	...	...	124	108	1,050	1,873
	New Town Roman Catholic School ...	101	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	15	...	3	2	1	415	...	...	279	278	866	1,838
	Harris High School	182	...	...	...	127	...	87	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	123	59	...	3	6	2	1,740	...	...	1,623	...	3,071	6,434
	Pachaiyappa's High School	344	...	...	...	...	52	157	134	1	...	...	...	...	...	249	95	...	3	6	2	...	...	...	12,851	...	18,492	31,343
	Church of Scotland Mission High School	536	...	...	...	20	51	269	191	...	1	4	...	...	...	339	197	...	10	4	4	864	...	...	11,302	...	— 705	11,361
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission do. ...	327	...	...	...	6	4	268	47	...	...	2	...	...	...	260	67	1	10	8	6	...	...	...	5,187	...	1,042	6,229
	Vepery S.P.G. do. ...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	98	...	...	...	...	...	352	77	...	9	1	1	1,052	...	...	7,379	3,339	...	11,770
	St. Thomé Seminary	222	40	...	...	...	8	138	20	...	...	5	...	...	...	142	80	...	4	5	4	2,461	...	...	3,633	150	3,502	9,746
	London Mission High School	313	...	...	...	...	...	191	56	...	...	66	...	...	...	215	98	1	4	9	2	954	...	...	5,290	...	3,789	10,033
	Free Church Mission Institution ...	926	...	...	...	6	44	508	297	2	6	62	...	...	...	665	255	...	5	24	8	...	...	...	21,997	...	7,146	29,143
	Results Schools	795	1	...	...	...	...	920	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	221	...	9	29	13	820	...	592	2,499	320	5,756	9,987
	Peddu Nayakspett Middle School ...	302	...	...	...	...	...	181	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	94	...	3	8	2	83	...	...	3,555	...	...	3,638
	Govindu Nayakar's School	559	...	...	...	...	14	226	315	4	...	...	...	...	...	351	228	...	13	8	1	56	...	...	7,585	...	1,120	8,761
	Tondaimandalam Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	492	...	...	...	...	...	283	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	109	...	4	11	8	4	...	...	5,467	...	— 48	5,423
	Kasavalu Nayudu's School	130	...	...	...	...	...	89	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	55	...	2	3	2	101	...	...	1,963	...	204	2,208
	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. T. and F. G. Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	268
	Total ...	6,687	583	...	...	161	173	4,134	1,684	7	7	242	...	...	...	5,065	1,782	5	97	149	60	17,803	...	592	1,13,723	7,023	67,795	2,06,936
Madras.	UNAIDED.																											
	Mylapore Native High School	170	...	...	...	...	...	40	136	...	...	36	...	...	...	180	20	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	3,211	...	...	3,211
	Black Town High School	213	...	...	...	...	...	1	117	...	...	95	...	...	...	81	132	...	3	7	3	...	...	...	4,698	64	22	4,784

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No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.					Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendence.	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.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	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 Parsiyas.												
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*																											
	ENGLISH—continued.																											
	UNAIDED—continued.																											
Madras—cont.	Chintadripatta Church Mission Society's School	1	...	84	30	119	233	196	172	...	17	4	11	10	181	6	4	9	4	220	18	120	40	11	16	...	...	33
	Black Town Hindu Association School	1	...	7	13	28	48	31	47	...	...	...	4	18	26	...	...	...	28	20	7	12	18	2	...	2	4	3
	Triplicane Wesleyan Mission School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	1	91	202	...	...	293	288	252	...	...	...	148	5	132	8	...	5	184	104	129	14	33	45	4	1	19	50
	Total	5	157	436	114	286	993	898	783	9	33	6	299	61	522	55	8	30	331	652	272	267	182	84	68	11	23	86
	Total for the District	33	1,119	3,150	1,122	2,699	8,090	8,097	7,127	1054	883	618	1,008	494	3,613	692	28	321	3,808	3,961	2,756	1,967	1,407	787	255	336	514	748
	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Government High School, Saidapet (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Practising department of the Teachers' College	1	73	106	28	96	303	198	181	3	3	32	98	5	154	8	...	5	143	157	95	70	46	55	10	10	15	2
	Total	1	73	106	28	96	303	198	181	3	3	32	98	5	154	8	...	5	143	157	95	70	46	55	10	10	15	2
	BOARD.																											
	Poonamallee Board Middle School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AIDED.																											
	Adayar St. Patrick's Orphanage	1	...	24	27	91	142	140	127	140	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	135	5	4	...	...	...	...	133	...
	Perambur St. Joseph's School	1	...	7	5	54	66	63	40	64	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	24	38	4	...	1	...	37	...	...	4
	Siruvalur Railway School	1	...	18	23	28	69	73	60	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...
	Conjeeveram Free Church Mission High Schl.	1	28	64	...	...	92	95	87	...	2	...	57	...	33	...	...	...	31	61	21	6	7	48	4	...	6	...
	Chingleput do. do.	1	21	66	14	47	148	156	138	1	1	15	44	1	84	2	...	...	53	95	56	21	16	55	1	1	...	...
	Tiruvallur do. do.	1	20	73	23	43	159	163	139	1	9	8	82	12	47	...	...	8	87	64	57	19	18	68	3	3	...	...
	Madrasatakam Wesleyan Mission do.	1	11	29	10	28	78	97	93	...	7	...	46	...	23	...	...	2	44	30	32	2	...	45	...	...	...	...
	St. Thomas' Mount do. do.	1	15	81	52	12	160	135	118	1	27	5	12	2	108	5	2	...	88	92	49	23	38	22	5	7	1	14
	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's do.	1	55	137	16	44	252	208	240	...	...	...	175	2	67	8	...	1	92	159	22	25	28	150	3	...	15	7
Chingleput.	Results Schools	6	...	69	77	183	329	337	293		4	8	99	3	208	4	...	10	97	222	31	26	29	167	13	46	10	...
	Wallajahbad Free Church Mission School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wallajahbad Free Church Mission Poor School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirukalukunram Desigachari's Boys' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guduvanjeri Boys' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Place's Garden School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manimangalam Boys' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13	150	568	249	528	1,495	1,527	1,347	280	51	36	510	19	576	19	4	21	578	896	275	117	137	562	155	57	107	25
	UNAIDED.																											
	Tiruvallur Native High School	1	17	28	...	...	45	59	25	...	...	1	30	...	14	...	...	...	12	38	6	15	5	19	...	...	...	...
	Poonamallee Hindu Middle School	1	...	20	9	10	39	36	32	...	1	1	11	...	26	...	...	...	12	27	2	7	...	16	...	3	...	11
	Tirukalukunram Native School	1	...	11	15	42	68	59	50	...	...	...	24	...	44	...	...	...	8	60	2	20	4	13	1	19	...	10
	Total	3	17	59	24	52	152	125	107	...	1	2	65	...	84	...	...	...	32	125	10	42	9	47	1	22	...	21
	Total for the District	19	240	753	301	676	1,950	1,850	1,635	283	55	70	673	24	814	27	4	26	751	1,173	380	229	192	964	166	89	182	48
	BOARD.																											
	Villupuram High School	1	12	60	27	...	99	99	91	...	2	11	56	5	25	...	...	...	30	69	36	15	10	28	2	3	2	3
	Panruti Middle School	1	...	17	14	44	75	90	75	...	1	15	15	18	25	1	...	1	11	63	...	14	22	24	4	2	...	2
	Vriddhachalam do.	1	...	47	20	44	111	133	106	...	...	16	43	...	52	...	...	2	63	46	42	18	8	40	...	...	5	3
	Porto Novo do.	1	...	27	13	33	73	73	61	...	...	37	13	6	17	...	...	...	29	44	5	3	27	28	...	5	2	3
	Tirukoilur do.	1	...	58	20	...	78	65	64	...	2	1	49	2	24	...	...	1	25	52	22	30	1	23	2	...	...	...
	Kallakurichi do.	1	...	23	13	55	91	82	60	...	1	12	21	2	55	...	...	...	17	74	6	29	6	21	3	...	...	26
	Tiruvannamalai do.	1	...	47	18	...	65	55	45	...	...	3	36	...	25	1	...	...	19	48	9	25	6	15	1	...	9	...
	Chidambaram Municipal Middle School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7	12	279	125	176	592	597	502	...	6	95	253	33	223	2	...	4	194	394	126	134	80	179	12	17	16	34
	AIDED.																											
	Chidambaram Pachayappa's High School	1	52	75	16	17	160	148	127	...	...	...	106	2	52	...	...	...	78	82	26	27	8	84	1	...	7	7
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	1	125	175	47	37	384	331	310	6	128	12	84	13	134	9	...	11	201	172	148	58	56	90	9	8	1	14
	Cuddalore S.P.G. Middle School	1	...	34	15	17	66	72	62	6	9	6	4	4	37	...	...	...	33	33	19	9	14	7	6	4	1	6
	Manjakuppam do.	1	...	44	21	86	151	115	99	...	7	4	25	6	109	...	...	...	86	65	57	26	16	29	4	19	...	...
	Kandambakkam do.	1	...	2	6	13	21	23	21	...	...	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	21	...	4	...	17	...	...	...	...
	Chidambaram Town do.	1	...	67	38	92	197	210	184	...	8	36	66	9	82	1	...	3	64	139	32	32	28	72	3	10	20	...
	Tindivanam American Mission School	1	...	37	30	21	88	82	64	1	33	4	12	...	38	...	...	...	16	72	17	29	12	26	4	1	...	...
	Total	7	177	434	173	283	1,067	981	867	13	178	62	307	34	463	10	...	14	478	575	290	185	134	324	27	42	29	27
South Arcot.	UNAIDED.																											
	Cuddalore Town High School	1	52	78	...	...	130	130	135	...	...	8	85	3	34	...	...	5	86	39	54	1	6	55	5	1	1	7
	Tirupapuliyur St. Joseph's High School	1	47	101	...	...	148	116	102	...	...	...	1	54	9	84	...	...	2	48	98	41	23	54	30	12	3	3
	Tirupapuliyur New Town Middle School	1	...	70	...	...	70	69	61	...	...	...	3	40	12	15	...	...	2	31	37	11	...	10	29	...	...	2
	Mannargudi Middle School	1	...	15	...	...	15	15	13	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	6	9	2	...	...	12	...	1	...
	Total	4	99	264	...	...	363	330	311	...	...	...	12	188	24	159	...	...	9	171	183	108	24	50	126	17	7	6
	Total for the District	18	288	977	298	459	2,022	1,928	1,680	13	184	109	728	21	825	12	...	27	843	1,152	527	343	264	629	56	66	51	36
	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Chittoor High School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot.	BOARD.																											
	Chittoor High School	1	40	161	13	9	323	211	180	3	...	41	95	13	66	5	...	2	115	106	80	13	28	85	2	...	2	13
	Walajapet Municipal High School	1	40	65	...	...	105	113	98	...	...	1	47	7	50	...	...	2	46	57	29	10	27	24	2	8	3	...
	Punganur Middle School	1	...	26	11	28	65	74	64	...	...	19	25	2	17	...	...	2	16	45	5	17	1	16	3	12	9	...
	Vellore Muhammadan Middle School	1	...	9	10	17	36	28	20	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	26	3	...	...	1	...	1

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular: Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Marathi.	Vaccination: Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding General Education Certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Expenditure: General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10a	10b	10c	10d	10e	10f	10g	10h	10j	10k	10l	10m	10n	10o	11a	11b	12a	12b	12c	12d	13a	13b	13c	13d	13e	13f	13
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	ENGLISH—continued.																											
	UNAIDED—*continued.*																											
Madras—cont.	Chintadripetta Church Mission Society's School	233	...	...	...	...	...	165	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	91	...	2	7	1	...	...	...	2,146	...	106	2,252
	Black Town Hindu Association School	48	...	...	...	...	...	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	411	...	168	579
	Triplicane Wesleyan Mission School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,609	...	1,384	3,993
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	208	...	...	...	...	27	167	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	81	...	6	6	1	...	...	...	7,028	771	— 462	8,297
	Total ...	957	...	...	...	...	68	593	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	330	...	11	32	9	...	...	...	21,003	855	1,278	23,116
	Total for the District ...	7,840	583	...	...	295	241	4,905	2,916	7	7	304	...	...	...	5,827	2,203	5	114	185	71	25,211	...	592	1,36,758	7,838	69,073	2,39,492
	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Government High School, Saidapet (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,191	...	...	411	...	2	2,604
	Practising Department of the Teachers' College	303	...	...	...	1	5	220	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	101	1	9	2	2	2,188	...	...	2,855	...	...	5,043
	Total ...	303	...	...	...	1	5	220	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	101	1	9	2	2	4,379	...	...	3,266	...	2	7,647
	BOARD.																											
	Poonamallee Board Middle School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45
	AIDED.																											
	Adayar St. Patrick's Orphanage	142	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	4	1	1	...	2,525	...	...	...	...	4,131	6,656
	Perambore St. Joseph's School	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	15	...	1	2	...	252	...	...	536	...	1,088	63
	Siruvalur Railway School	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	2	1	1	289	...	...	574	...	1,672	2,535
	Conjeeveram Free Church Mission High Schl.	92	...	...	...	...	11	75	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	41	...	6	1	2	542	...	264	2,171	1,270	...	4,247
	Chingleput do. do.	148	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	38	...	7	4	...	503	109	...	2,196	1,014	...	3,822
	Tiruvallur do. do.	150	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	50	...	2	6	3	582	44	...	2,444	1,763	...	4,533
	Madurantakam Wesleyan Mission do.	78	...	...	...	...	7	65	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	5	4	3	241	44	...	1,225	...	1,425	2,935
	St. Thomas' Mount do. do.	160	...	...	...	...	...	147	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	28	...	7	2	...	747	10	...	2,110	...	523	3,390
	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's do.	252	...	...	...	...	31	182	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	107	...	5	9	2	725	...	481	4,297	...	2,540	8,043
Chingleput.	Results Schools	216	...	...	...	...	...	274	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	86	...	5	13	7	309	313	...	2,285	...	133	3,040
	Wallajahbad Free Church Mission School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	13	...	316	424	...	1,139
	Wallajahbad Free Church Mission Poor School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	63
	Tirukalukunram Desikachari's Boys' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Guduvanjeri Boys' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	84
	Place's Garden School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Manimangalam Boys' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Total ...	1,382	...	...	...	...	49	1,146	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	365	4	41	43	18	7,312*	553	745	17,918	3,971	10,960	41,459
	UNAIDED.																											
	Tiruvallur Native High School	45	...	...	...	...	1	41	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	12	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	410	1,397	...	1,807
	Poonamallee Hindu Middle School	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20
	Tirukalukunram Native School	48	...	...	...	...	...	65	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	16	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	366	114	...	480
	Total ...	132	...	...	...	...	1	145	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	40	...	4	9	2	...	...	...	796	1,511	...	2,307
	Total for the District ...	1,817	...	...	...	1	55	1,511	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	506	5	54	54	22	11,736	533	745	21,980	5,482	10,962	51,438
	BOARD.																											
South Arcot.	Villupuram High School	99	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	50	...	5	...	...	249	— 227	...	1,761	...	...	1,783
	Panruti Middle School	46	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35	...	3	3	...	25	629	...	872	...	24	1,550
	Vriddhachalam do.	87	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	36	...	4	3	...	232	258	...	1,408	...	...	1,898
	Porto Novo do.	60	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	46	27	...	5	1	...	171	564	...	671	...	...	1,406
	Tirukoilur do.	78	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	26	...	2	2	...	375	— 6	...	1,249	...	...	1,618
	Kallakurichi do.	55	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	39	...	7	...	...	333	335	...	794	...	...	1,462
	Tiruvannamalai do.	65	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	25	...	4	...	1	615	— 549	...	1,079	...	7	1,152
	Chidambaram Municipal Middle School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	816	...	...	1,364
	Total ...	490	...	...	...	...	...	592	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	354	238	...	30	9	1	2,000	1,004	548	8,650	...	31	12,233
	AIDED.																											
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School	160	...	...	...	...	31	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	73	...	1	7	2	209	...	...	2,883	...	1,498	4,590
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	384	55	...	...	...	24	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	117	2	7	4	1	1,011	...	57	6,628	...	3,468	11,164
	Cuddalore S.P.G. Middle School	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	19	...	...	3	2	...	...	93	900	...	344	1,337
	Manjakuppam do.	118	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	32	...	1	5	1	...	...	109	748	18	— 95	780
	Kandambakkam do.	6	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	...	1	...	...	52	42	...	120	...	...	214
	Chidambaram Town do.	174	...	...	...	...	28	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	109	...	1	7	1	...	...	138	827	...	— 287	678
	Tindivanam American Mission School	88	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	12	...	1	4	...	613	132	...	645	...	262	1,652
	Total ...	996	55	...	...	...	83	956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	693	359	2	12	30	7	1,895	174	397	12,751	18	5,190	20,425
	UNAIDED.																											
	Cuddalore Town High School	130	...	...	...	...	20	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	60	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	3,780	...	352	4,141
	Tirupapuliyur St. Joseph's High School	148	...	...	...	...	34	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	28	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2,188	...	256	2,444
	Tirupapuliyur New Town Middle School	70	...	...	...	...	17	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	31	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	961	...	136	1,097
	Mannargudi Middle School	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	45	...	— 15	30
	Total ...	363	...	...	...	...	71	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	127	...	3	12	1	...	...	...	6,983	...	729	7,712
	Total for the District ...	1,849	55	...	...	...	154	1,837	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	1,279	724	2	45	51	9	3,895	1,178	945	28,384	18	5,950	40,370
	GOVERNMENT.																											
North Arcot.	Chittoor High School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	...	...	3	...	6	711
	BOARD.																											
	Chittoor High School	233	...	...	...	15	...	26	158	...	...	24	...	...	...	155	68	...	7	3	1	2,999	...	...	4,879	...	...	7,869
	Walajapet Municipal High School	105	...	...	...	...	...	54	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	41	...	3	3	1	...	...	655	3,300	...	...	3,955
	Punganur Middle School	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	14	...	...	...	37	26	...	3	4	...	269	1,649	...	756	...	667	3,341
	Vellore Muhammadan Middle School	30	...	...	...	7	...	36	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	30	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	1,265	200	...	...	1,465

* Exclusive of Boarding grants (Rs. 5,265) in St. Patrick's Orphanage.

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No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—*continued.*

1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Parayas.	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.
	ARCOT.																										
North Arcot	Gudiyatam Middle School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Arcot do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Kuppam do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Arni do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Polur do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Wandiwash do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Kaveripak do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tirutani do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Punur do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chandragiri do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	15	80	430	134	342	921	1,109	921	4	11	163	838	39	406	8	1	10	365	616	812	167	174	298	97	87	28
	TRAINED.																										
	Trumpet H.L.G. Mission High School	1	14	35	22	25	94	75	24	...	7	6	46	3	82	...	...	3	20	41	7	5	12	39	3	10	2	16
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	1	69	135	42	120	306	266	256	92	36	29	27	27	220	6	...	...	...	142	224	124	28	77	5	3	1	18
	Arkonam Church of Scotland Mission Middle School	1	...	62	30	...	92	90	81	...	4	7	13	2	60	6	...	...	...	80	62	26	26	10	2	...	1	...
	Scholarship Church of Scotland Mission Middle School	1	...	46	14	...	60	58	49	...	1	...	33	...	26	...	...	...	...	28	32	13	4	1	1	...	1	...
	Ranipet A.M.M. Boarding	1	...	81	28	61	124	118	84	1	2	3	46	12	70	...	...	1	45	110	7	41	4	31	1	1	3	49
	Vellore S.M. Hindu Union Middle School	1	...	30	...	...	69	67	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Karvetinagaram Mahanyah's do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	83	418	130	194	825	760	625	3	98	46	195	44	408	21	1	4	298	523	218	197	144	182	11	13	6	79
	UNAIDED.																											
	Tirupati S.M. High School	1	26	62	17	46	141	136	100	...	...	1	118	4	16	8	...	...	85	26	25	8	6	54	2	1	...	14
	Vellore Native do.	1	24	...	13	...	44	40	39	...	...	1	84	3	15	...	...	...	24	36	3	9	7	21	...	...	1	12
	Satyavijanagaram Middle School	1	...	8	13	36	66	66	52	...	...	1	70	...	6	...	...	...	6	72	4	65	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	80	60	30	102	251	242	200	...	1	2	272	7	37	8	...	1	114	134	32	82	17	79	3	1	1	26
	Total for the District	24	243	813	294	688	2,088	2,110	1,174	7	110	111	770	90	851	38	11	14	777	1,297	487	376	336	609	41	71	41	128

North Arcot—*continued.*

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

—*continued.*

ENGLISH—*continued.*

BOARD.

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English	Latin	Greek	Arabic	Persian	Sanskrit	Vernacular: Tamil	Telugu	Malayalam	Canarese	Hindustani	Uriya	Tulu	Marathi	Vaccination: Vaccinated (*whether small-pox marked or not*)	Small-pox marked only	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there	Teachers trained or holding ordinary certificates	Teachers holding General Educational Certificates	Teachers holding no certificates whatever	Expenditure: General revenues	Local rates or cesses	Municipal funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*j*	10*k*	10*l*	10*m*	10*n*	10*o*	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
																						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North Arcot—*continued.*	**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**—*continued.*																											
	ENGLISH—*continued.*																											
	BOARD—*continued.*																											
	Gudiyatam Middle School	20	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	10	...	...	...	16	12	...	1	3	1	262	130	564	649	...	...	1,605
	Arcot do.	71	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	33	...	5	...	...	50	743	...	1,073	...	...	1,866
	Kuppam do.	140	...	...	...	...	...	16	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	20	...	1	4	...	236	215	...	313	220	5	989
	Arni do.	7	...	...	19	...	...	140	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	78	62	...	2	3	1	404	— 18	...	2,153	...	2	2,541
	Polur do.	6	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	11	...	2	2	1	...	393	...	167	...	...	560
	Wandiwash do.	38	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	13	2	...	1	1	...	...	502	...	288	...	...	790
	Ranipet do.	24	...	...	...	...	...	28	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	6	...	2	1	1	223	570	...	506	...	...	1,299
	Kavaripauk do.	32	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17	...	1	2	...	148	157	...	365	...	...	670
	Tirutani do.	26	...	...	...	...	...	4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	...	1	3	...	293	79	...	489	...	...	861
	Puttur do.	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	20	...	2	2	...	279	339	...	319	...	...	937
	Chandragiri do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12	...	4	...	...	245	257	...	219	...	...	721
	Total ...	824	...	...	19	32	...	461	438	...	...	106	...	...	...	637	350	...	37	37	6	5,399	5,016	2,484	15,676	220	674	29,469
	AIDED.																											
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High School ...	94	...	...	...	...	...	4	84	...	...	6	...	...	...	41	35	...	1	7	...	807	...	116	1,243	286	1,399	3,851
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School ...	366	...	...	...	...	39	243	70	...	...	14	...	...	...	224	142	...	18	1	2	962	...	1,304	6,333	...	— 481	8,118
	Arkonam Church of Scotland Mission Middle School ...	92	...	...	...	...	...	68	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	28	...	4	1	1	704	...	...	1,505	...	126	2,335
	Sholinghur Church of Scotland Mission Middle School ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	16	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	22	...	4	...	1	382	...	...	903	...	250	1,535
	Vellore S.M. Hindu Union Middle Schl.	159	...	...	...	...	14	76	62	...	...	2	...	...	...	82	73	...	4	2	1	...	...	489	1,230	224	...	1,943
	Ranipet A.M.M. Boarding do. ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	5	...	...	983	...	...	...	30	321	1,334
	Karvatinagaram Maharajah's do. (Closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	...	...	...	...	...	431
	Total ...	821	...	...	...	...	53	466	284	...	...	22	...	...	...	508	299	...	36	11	6	3,769	...	1,909	11,214	540	1,615	19,047
	UNAIDED.																											
	Tirupati S.M. High School ...	130	...	...	...	...	7	6	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	70	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	2,292	...	2,555	4,847
	Vellore Native do.	54	...	...	...	...	8	53	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	135	90	...	225
	Satyavijanagaram Middle School ...	59	...	...	...	...	61	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	29	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	243	...	...	...	...	76	136	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	112	...	2	16	2	...	...	...	2,427	90	2,555	5,072
	Total for the District ...	1,888	...	...	19	32	129	1,043	863	...	...	128	...	...	...	1,295	761	...	75	64	13	9,879	5,016	4,393	29,317	850	4,844	54,299
Salem.	BOARD.																											
	Salem Municipal High School ...	144	...	...	...	...	24	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	53	1	5	6	1	510	...	402	4,096	...	...	5,008
	Namakal Board do.	129	...	...	...	...	1	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	60	...	8	3	2	416	— 73	...	1,876	...	...	2,219
	Salem Muhammadan Middle School ...	26	...	...	...	1	...	54	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	23	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	567	79	...	...	646
	Tirupatur Municipal do. ...	100	...	...	...	...	18	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	45	...	5	...	2	...	...	727	1,985	...	13	2,725
	Omalore Board do. ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	...	3	...	...	174	334	...	210	...	1	719
	Tiruchengod do. ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	18	...	3	1	...	153	493	...	330	...	...	976
	Sankaridrug do. ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	20	...	4	1	1	204	454	...	531	...	...	1,189
	Hosur do. ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	22	...	3	2	1	454	879	...	905	...	32	1,770
	Dharampuri do. ...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	24	...	2	3	1	342	380	...	1,096	...	2	1,820
	Krishnagiri do. ...	91	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	23	...	3	4	1	335	186	...	1,562	...	7	2,090
	Salary Results Schools	158	...	...	...	...	...	316	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	98	...	17	11	3	1,403	2,949	...	2,111	...	50	6,513
	Total ...	851	...	...	...	1	43	1,033	20	...	...	25	...	...	...	704	375	1	49	32	13	3,991	5,102	1,696	14,781	...	105	25,675
	AIDED.																											
	Remount Depôt English High School, Matigiri, ...	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	2	...	613	...	...	766	108	142	1,629
	Vaniyambadi London Mission Middle School	53	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	34	39	...	2	1	1	74	...	617	521	299	...	1,511
	Atur London Mission School	21	...	...	...	...	...	37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	...	1	2	...	201	37	...	253	...	517	1,008
	Atur Result Middle School	22	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	12	...	1	2	...	199	77	...	215	...	139	630
	Vencarai do.	37	...	...	...	...	2	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	4	...	...	1	2	170	66	...	281	...	...	517
	Salem London Mission High School ...	172	...	...	...	...	18	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	90	...	3	2	...	55	...	...	1,072	...	2,922	4,029
	Denkanikota Middle School (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	48
	Total ...	333	14	...	...	...	20	329	7	...	...	20	...	...	...	228	159	...	7	10	3	1,340	180	617	3,108	407	3,720	9,372
	UNAIDED.																											
	Jolarpet Railway School	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	415	...	1,049	1,464
	Suramangalam Railway School	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	482	709
	Total ...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	642	...	1,531	2,173
	Total for the District ...	1,260	14	...	...	1	63	1,362	27	...	...	45	...	...	...	1,002	538	1	58	43	17	5,331	5,282	2,313	18,531	407	5,356	37,220
Tanjore.	BOARD.																											
	Mayavaram Municipal High School ...	332	...	...	...	...	82	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	152	...	7	9	3	657	...	— 343	6,723	10	...	7,042
	Tiruvalur Board do.	117	...	...	...	...	37	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	46	...	6	1	1	1,330	22	...	3,182	...	...	4,534
	Patukota Board Middle School ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	2	...	250	...	...	485	...	260	995
	Oratanad Chatram do. ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	22	...	1	2	...	...	1,407	...	...	...	...	1,407
	Total ...	523	...	...	...	...	119	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	223	...	14	14	4	2,237	1,429	— 348	10,390	10	260	13,978
	AIDED.																											
	Kumbakonam Town High School ...	379	...	...	...	...	150	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	21	...	4	11	6	1,166	...	...	9,723	...	2,159	13,048
	Mannargudi Native do. ...	92	...	...	...	...	75	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	33	...	2	3	2	696	...	384	2,434	...	1,246	4,760
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission do. ...	257	1	...	...	...	35	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	95	1	12	2	...	806	...	1,199	3,704	76	1,155	7,030
	Negapatam St. Antony's do. ...	171	1	...	...	...	45	121	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	48	...	2	8	3	313	...	367	3,019	...	1,400	5,099
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High School	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	1	1	1	1	69	...	...	1,030	...	574	1,673
	Middle Schools, Tanjore Municipality.	516	...	...	...	...	14	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	99	...	7	12	2	...	...	454	3,921	...	4,791	9,166
	Do. Kumbakonam do. ...	293	...	...	...	...	76	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	72	...	2	9	4	...	...	486	3,390	...	51	3,927
	Do. Negapatam do. ...	108	6	...	...	...	2	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	51	...	8	4	1	...	...	884	2,637	1	430	3,952
	Do. Rural Tracts ...	462	...	...	...	...	35	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	140	1	23	12	16	1,454	220	...	6,690	...	1,378	9,722
	Tanjore S.P.G. High School	433	...	...	...	...	86	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	192	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	8,149	...	1,022	9,171
	Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Total ...	2,551	8	...	...	...	518	2,186	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,906	720	3	71	65	35	4,507	220	3,774	44,787	77	14,206	67,571
	UNAIDED.																											
	Tanjore Viraraghava Pillai's High Schl.	110	...	...	...	...	25	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	25	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1,521	10	619	2,150
	Kumbakonam Native do. ...	213	...	...	...	...	125	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	84	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	5,380	...	...	5,380
	Do. Palace do. ...	81	...	...	...	...	33	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	30	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,927	...	— 14	1,913

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In High department.	In Middle department.	In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus. Brahmens.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Paraiyas.	Others.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. 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).	Occupation of parents. Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
		3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly Hindu High School	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Do. C.M.S. do.	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Palamcottah do. do.	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tuticorin Cultwell do.	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Alwarthirunagari S.P.G. do.	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tinnevelly Central School ...	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Palamcottah Hindu Middle School ...	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Sawyerpuram S.P.G. do.	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Palamcottah St. Xavier's High School ...	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tuticorin Native ...	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Middle Schools, Tuticorin Municipality ...	2	2	2	2	2	8	194	188	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Middle Schools, Turaiyur Municipality ...	2	2	2	2	2	8	194	188	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Middle Schools, Srivaikuntam Municipality ...	2	2	2	2	2	8	194	188	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Middle Schools, Tenkasi Municipality ...	2	2	2	2	2	8	194	188	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts ...	14	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Normal School ...	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tuticorin Practising Branch, S.P.G. ...	1	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts ...	14	1	1	1	1	4	97	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Closed Schools (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S.P.G. Schools, (tent Grants)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	47	288	1,554	471	967	3,280	3,260	2,976	10	1,116	92	798	44	1,120	30	2	21	1,069	2,130	404	476	1,244	88	252	48	104	...
Tanjore.	Pattamcottah Hindu High School ...	1	29	...	...	...	29	26	24	1	1	2	1	1	24	...	...	...	7	8	8	8	3	8	7	...	...	4
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's do.	1	27	...	...	...	27	30	27	3	11	1	12	...	12	...	...	...	10	9	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts ...	6	...	105	35	38	176	200	161	...	...	...	113	...	61	...	...	1	68	20	18	10	5	1	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	60	135	35	38	270	276	225	3	23	3	138	3	100	...	...	10	105	165	37	48	20	146	4	9	8	4
	Total for the District ...	56	324	1,687	506	1,005	3,230	3,548	3,064	18	1,138	95	936	47	1,260	30	2	61	1,174	2,326	470	626	1,440	92	244	50	108	...
Board.	Lalgudi High School	1	14	33	14	8	69	96	62	31	...	...	13	...	25	1	3	1	16	29	4	18	16	49	16	4	7	2
	Kulittalai Middle School	1	...	49	18	...	67	65	45	...	...	...	23	...	7	...	...	...	37	39	...	27	11	1	...	...	1	...	16
	Total ...	3	14	82	32	8	136	161	136	...	...	...	36	1	94	2	3	1	43	92	17	31	11	68	1	1	...	17
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School ...	1	75	219	16	30	340	495	362	8	23	34	122	16	276	7	1	145	181	198	75	62	118	4	7	3	32	...
Aided.	Do. St. Joseph's High School.	1	271	317	68	98	754	745	579	8	240	90	576	7	196	...	...	14	266	486	136	72	168	280	14	9	12	129
	Do. St. John's Vestry School.	...	...	94	14	03	128	134	109	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	29	71	39	...	2	...	20	...	36	33

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SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In High department.	In Middle department.	In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus. Brahmens.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Paraiyas.	Others.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. 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).	Occupation of parents. Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
		3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
Tanjore—*contd.*	Tiruvadi S.P.G. High School	1	64	113	...	...	177	129	123	...	...	147	...	29	...	...	...	61	114	26	11	19	6	1	1	4	2	31
	Do. do. do.	1	25	...	...	...	25	30	23	...	...	13	...	20	...	...	...	15	73	10	2	10	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvalur Native do.	1	11	...	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	4	1	1	...	...	1
	Tiruvalur Mudaliar's do.	1	...	141	...	...	141	130	114	...	...	61	1	64	...	...	...	8	36	104	6	24	14	5	5	10	6	41
	Sikyah Native do.	1	...	25	...	...	25	79	66	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	1	48	67	1	16	7	1	5	4	4	7
	Middle Schools, Tanjore Municipality ...	2	2	2	2	2	8	194	188	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Palace Middle School, Kumbakonam ...	1	...	30	7	38	47	69	47	...	...	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	39	8	1	19	2	4	3	14	4	3
	Poor Boys' Middle School, Mayavaram ...	1	...	262	5	33	313	306	260	33	14	12	25	90	1	1	1	1	32	6	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Normal	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	64	113	19	12	177	129	123	...	...	147	...	29	...	...	...	61	114	26	11	19	6	1	1	4	2	31
	Total for the District ...	64	1,007	2,653	309	649	4,648	4,608	3,909	17	406	97	2,749	83	1,318	13	16	98	3,260	6,000	614	729	411	98	292	175	380	...
Madura.	Madura College, High School	1	57	...	...	...	57	25	49	1	...	8	38	1	14	...	...	...	47	10	25	2	1	26	...	1	2	...
Board.	Kovilpatti Salary Results School ...	1	...	10	7	20	37	45	31	...	...	...	...	29	...	8	...	...	21	...	...	15	...	...	23	...	...	...
Aided.	Madura Native High School	1	64	88	19	12	183	180	162	...	...	87	1	43	...	...	...	4	183	26	15	54	20	6	5	1	...	...
	Madura American Mission High School.	1	54	105	25	80	264	221	183	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	74	5	1	43	6	1	1	1	1	1
	Madura Hindu Middle School	1	80	105	28	80	291	247	183	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	74	5	1	43	6	1	1	1	1	1
	Rammad S.P.G. High School	1	29	185	57	160	431	251	163	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	74	5	1	43	6	1	1	1	1	1
	Dindigul Hindu do.	1	17	40	21	8	63	65	35	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	74	5	1	43	6	1	1	1	1	1
	Dindigul Hindu Middle School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	193	362	91	362	1,393	1,180	1,000	16	4	14	5	5	5	5	5	14	526	56	15	254	80	15	9	4	6	7
	Total for the District ...	6	193	362	91	362	1,393	1,180	1,000	16	4	14	5	5	5	5	5	14	526	56	15	254	80	15	9	4	6	7

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular: Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Marathi.	Vaccination: Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding Educational General Certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Expenditure: General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*i*	10*k*	10*l*	10*m*	10*n*	10*o*	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
																						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued.*																											
	ENGLISH—*continued.*																											
	UNAIDED.																											
Tanjore—*cont.*	Tiruvadi S.P.G. High School	177					66	111								117	60		1	5	1				1,320		357	1,677
	Do. Native do.	90					50	40								63	19			4	3				139	2,022		2,160
	Tiruvadi Native do.	25					10	15								15	10			2					200		200	400
	Tiruvalur Native do.	11						11								9	2			2					241		1,033	1,274
	Pornyar Nadar's do.																											
	Shiyali Native do. (closed)						9	132								107	28		2	4	1				1,086		99	1,185
	Middle Schools, Tanjore Municipality	141					15	108								64	58		2	3	4				1,257		65	1,322
	Palace Middle School, Kumbakonam	113																							93		306	399
	Poor Boys' Middle School, Mayaveram	72					14	76								55	24			3	5				3,173		1,776	4,949
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts	288					88	217								177	119		7	17	5				381			381
	Shiyali Pennington High School	33					14	19								29	4			2								
	Total	1,981					440	950								892	470		14	52	22				16,727	2,032	4,481	23,190
	Total for the District	4,436	8				1,086	3,353	4							3,100	1,413	3	99	131	61	6,744	1,649	3,426	71,904	2,119	18,897	1,04,739
	GOVERNMENT.																											
Madura.	Madura College, High School	57					20	36				1				47	10		4		1	1,064			2,366		1	4,031
	BOARD.																											
	Kovilpatti Salary Results School	20						37								35	2		2		1	144	122		92			358
	AIDED.																											
	Madura Native High School	180					37	123								134	46		4	3	3	282		244	3,888		513	4,927
	Madura American Mission High School.	220					16	248								184	80		8	1	4	287		354	5,452		1,276	5,869
	Madura Hindu Middle School	152					23	128				2				100	60		3	4	2			896	2,681		187	3,764
	Ramnad S.P.G. High School	291					11	280								246	45		4	7	1	2,192			6,005		514	8,711
	Dindigul Hindu do.	29					13	16								21	8			2	2	138			1,158		92	1,388
	Periyakulam Hindu do.	57					24	33								50	7			4	2	186		183	1,359			1,728
	Dindigul Dufferin Muhammadan Middle School	31			19	19		31				13				29	11		1	2	1			33	166	609		709
	Middle Schools, Madura Municipality	301					3	307								221	89		4	10	4			1,021	4,662		103	5,186
	Do. Dindigal do.	194					18	206								174	50		6	10	3			406	1,444			2,030
	Do. Rural Tracts	754					43	889								736	183		22	42	8	3,482	718		7,189	262	4,158	15,789
	Closed Schools (5)																					580			224			804
	Total	2,189			19	19	268	2,261				28				1,886	579		53	84	30	7,327	718	3,137	31,628	862	6,823	50,495
	UNAIDED.																											
	Periyakulam American Mission Middle School	5						5								4	1			1					8		10	18
	Sivaganga Zemindary High School	219					46	173								204	15		5	6	2				1,179	4,792	83	6,054
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts	171						216								216			4	7					178			178
	Total	395					46	394								424	16		9	14	2				1,365	4,792	93	6,250
	Total for the District	2,661			19	19	274	2,728				29				2,392	607		68	99	34	9,135	840	3,137	35,451	5,654	6,917	61,134
	BOARD.																											
Tinnevelly.	Tirukurangudi Salary Result School																					113	133		134			380
	Tenkasi do. do. (closed)																						208		130			338
	Total																					113	341		264			718
	AIDED.																											
	Tinnevelly Hindu High School	241					50	191								182	59		3	11	3	924			5,604		20	6,618
	Do. C.M.S. do.	346					38	291				17				195	151	2	2	16	6	1,076		690	5,402	1,848		9,016
	Palamcottah do. do.	115						115								114	1		6			640		420	2,503		2,101	5,563
	Tuticorin Caldwell do.	39					1	38								37	2		4	2		798			1,676	762	1,023	5,537
	Alwartirunagiri S.P.G. do.	41						41								32	9		2	3	2	332		286	1,014		1,277	3,466
	Palamcottah St. Xavier's High School	108	1				1	106								87	21		2	5				475	1,903		79	2,369
	Tinnevelly Central School	49						49								29	18		2	3	1			324	771		104	1,325
	Palamcottah Hindu Middle School	111						111								88	23		3	4					1,476			1,904
	Sawyerpuram S.P.G. do.	88						88								83	5		3				420		2,182			2,602
	Middle Schools, Tuticorin Municipality	183	2					250								109	133		4	8	3			1,140	2,626	60	641	4,467
	Tuticorin Practising Branch S.P.G. Normal School	105						143								104	39		2				201		888			1,089
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts	1,299					31	1,705								1,183	502		44	58	26	4,318	1,207		16,808	1,546	3,944	27,913
	Closed Schools (6)																					358		160				518
	S.P.G. Schools (rent grants)																					46						46
	Total	2,725	3				121	3,128				17				2,243	963	2	77	110	41	9,183	1,207	3,495	42,943	4,216	9,189	70,233
	UNAIDED.																											
	Palamacottah Hindu High School	29						29								18	11		2	1					743		663	1,406
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's do.	57	3					33								24	13		1	1	1				1,075		605	1,680
	Do. (Melur) S.P.G. Middle School.	28						28								18	10		2						128		87	215
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts	176						176								114	51		5	10	3				1,601		84	1,685
	Total	270	3				1	266								174	85		10	12	4				3,547		1,439	4,986
	Total for the District	2,995	6				122	3,394				17				2,417	1,048	2	87	122	45	9,296	1,548	3,495	46,754	4,216	10,628	75,237
	BOARD.																											
Trichinopoly.	Lalgudi High School	63					8	61								50	19		1	6	1	406	— 53		1,469			1,822
	Kulittalai Middle School	67					15	52								45	22		2	2	1	442	70		1,078		46	1,636
	Total	136					23	113								95	41		3	8	2	848	17		2,547		46	3,458
	AIDED.																											
	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School	339					45	280	11			4				201	142	1	19	1	2	703		308	8,517		—1,493	8,035
	Do. St. Joseph's High School	755	138				104	508	2			3				598	157	2	12	5	6				13,361	55	—1,144	12,272
	Do. St. John's Vestry School	130														130				6	1	1,420			397		868	2,685

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	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 Paraiyas.												
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued.*																											
	ENGLISH—continued.																											
	AIDED—continued.																											
Trichinopoly—*continued.*	Puttur S.P.G. Boarding Middle School	1	...	47	...	...	47	40	34	...	44	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	3	...	32	...	...
	Perambalur Combined School	1	...	13	5	...	18	18	16	...	1	2	7	2	6	...	...	...	5	42	4	5	3	4	...	1	1	...
	Kattputtur do.	1	...	15	6	25	46	50	37	...	...	...	14	...	32	...	...	...	6	12	1	5	8	18	4	1	...	3
	Udayarpalaiyam do.	1	...	12	7	16	35	47	35	...	...	...	4	...	18	...	...	...	21	25	1	9	1	11	...	6	1	3
	Result Schools do.	9	...	144	102	305	551	532	429	...	...	...	13	...	18	...	...	...	2	33	1	9	1	11	...	1	...	12
	Total ...	16	340	791	218	567	1,925	1,992	1,601	141	331	88	698	53	613	1	...	58	620	1,267	308	255	228	716	50	87	59	222
	UNAIDED.																											
	Trichinopoly National High School ...	1	153	...	...	...	153	164	148	...	...	3	122	2	26	...	...	5	74	74	30	22	10	52	20	9	10	...
	Srirangam Town do. ...	1	31	...	...	...	31	155	132	...	...	...	27	2	2	...	...	...	16	15	3	2	2	18	...	...	...	6
	Trichinopoly Nataraja Aiyar's Middle School ...	1	...	128	...	...	128	110	88	...	...	...	98	...	35	...	...	...	58	70	13	12	10	82	2	...	...	...
	Worivur Wesleyan Mission do. ...	1	...	65	...	...	65	61	59	...	20	...	6	11	28	...	...	...	24	41	11	2	16	24	...	11	1	9
	Trichinopoly Lutheran Mission Middle School	1	...	8	...	...	8	7	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Srirangam Middle School	1	...	102	...	...	102	82	72	...	...	...	98	...	4	...	...	3	39	60	14	14	1	8	...	...	...	37
	Tiruvanikaval do.	1	...	19	...	...	19	18	16	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	16	...	2	...	1
	Lalgudi Krishnaswami Aiyar's Middle School	1	...	54	...	...	54	49	40	...	...	...	52	1	1	...	...	3	23	28	2	4	2	45	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	184	376	...	...	560	646	562	...	28	3	410	16	103	...	...	11	237	312	73	56	41	281	23	22	11	53
	Total for the District ...	26	547	1,249	250	575	2,021	2,789	2,289	141	361	94	1,202	70	752	1	...	50	900	1,671	598	342	280	1,055	74	110	70	292
	BOARD.																											
	Municipal High School, Karur	1	10	73	...	...	83	80	68	...	...	3	54	6	20	...	...	...	43	40	25	14	17	19	...	...	5	3
	Dharapuram Board High School ...	1	12	68	...	...	80	69	60	...	...	5	57	5	13	...	...	1	20	59	17	25	16	15	1	1	5	...
	Udumalpet do. do. ...	1	29	74	...	...	103	124	112	...	1	8	53	3	38	...	...	4	74	25	37	20	16	27	...	...	3	...
	Pollachi Board Middle School	1	...	41	...	...	41	36	31	...	...	5	25	1	10	...	...	...	17	24	5	9	12	4	...	2	...	9
	Total ...	4	51	256	...	...	307	309	271	...	1	21	189	15	81	...	...	5	154	148	84	68	61	65	1	3	13	12
Coimbatore.	AIDED.																											
	Coimbatore High School	1	85	152	56	80	373	377	342	1	1	8	240	11	101	11	...	5	280	88	143	63	45	107	3	...	6	6
	Roman Catholic High School	1	17	86	27	94	224	236	180	24	141	...	7	...	24	28	...	...	30	194	20	25	6	8	4	88	73	...
	Madras Railway European School, Podanur	1	...	8	2	37	47	45	26	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wesleyan Mission Children's Home Boy's Branch, Karur	1	...	7	26	18	51	50	46	...	49	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	45	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Kangayam Combined School	1	...	4	7	29	40	39	32	...	...	3	26	...	11	...	...	...	9	31	8	5	4	18	2	2	...	43
	London Mission School, Satyamangalam	1	...	25	9	30	64	64	60	2	3	15	34	2	8	...	...	...	30	34	10	10	2	18	...	10	10	4
	Veerasandi Committee School, Gobichettipalayam	1	...	48	25	...	73	69	58	...	...	3	69	3	7	...	...	1	30	42	1	19	...	49	...	...	4	...
	London Mission School, Kolligal ...	1	...	19	21	...	40	41	36	1	...	...	25	4	10	...	...	2	19	19	12	5	5	15	3	...	...	...
	Result System Schools	11	...	119	105	221	445	462	376	...	...	9	329	6	101	...	...	14	201	230	7	40	17	355	8	7	2	...
	Closed Schools (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19	102	468	278	509	1,357	1,383	1,150	75	194	58	721	26	264	39	...	22	652	683	254	176	79	572	20	107	95	54
	UNAIDED.																											
	London Mission High School	1	40	103	...	...	143	130	110	2	25	13	43	3	55	2	...	...	81	62	44	29	20	25	2	23	...	...
	National High School, Coimbatore ...	1	50	127	35	24	236	180	157	...	...	11	121	1	101	2	...	11	58	169	46	31	82	52	6	5	14	...
	Native High School, Coimbatore ...	1	90	79	...	...	169	152	145	...	...	4	126	2	37	...	...	7	80	82	37	43	14	61	1	3	10	...
	Erode Native High School	1	64	162	...	...	226	190	176	1	1	12	154	2	56	...	...	3	171	52	88	11	8	97	...	...	4	18
	Bhavani Vedambic Middle School ...	1	...	20	...	...	20	20	18	...	...	...	14	1	5	...	...	2	3	15	5	5	2	4	1	1	2	...
	Total ...	5	244	491	35	24	794	672	606	3	26	40	458	9	254	4	...	23	391	380	220	119	126	239	10	32	30	16
	Total for the District ...	28	397	1,215	313	533	2,458	2,364	2,033	78	221	99	1,368	50	599	43	...	50	1,197	1,211	558	363	266	876	31	142	138	84
	BOARD.																											
	Gotacamund Lawrence Asylum (Male Branch)	1	...	135	36	115	286	272	260	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Nilgiri.	AIDED.																											
	Breeks Memorial High School	1	7	37	15	43	102	98	83	24	15	22	4	1	30	1	5	2	80	20	34	19	29	8	2	10	...	...
	St. Joseph's Boys' School	1	...	19	13	85	117	117	86	...	69	...	...	...	33	15	...	...	20	97	20	15	10	1	4	53	...	...
	Roman Catholic Boys' School	1	...	24	10	106	134	106	72	2	36	3	...	7	74	12	...	...	60	74	12	9	25	3	23	62	10	4
	Wellington Middle School	1	...	3	9	55	67	56	43	4	...	7	1	6	43	...	...	...	16	51	15	6	9	6	9	22	...	...
	Kaity German Mission School	1	...	11	10	39	60	53	42	...	27	...	...	...	28	5	...	...	4	56	...	8	...	25	4	6	17	...
	Kotagiri German Mission Orphanage ...	1	...	6	2	25	33	29	25	1	24	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	11	22	11	14	...	4	...	...	4	...
	Wesleyan Mission Boys' School... ...	1	...	13	14	80	107	100	41	...	15	4	6	20	30	28	4	4	45	58	19	35	18	12	5	10	2	6
	Total ...	7	7	113	73	427	620	558	392	31	186	36	11	34	250	63	9	6	236	378	111	106	91	59	47	163	33	10
	UNAIDED.																											
	Grammar School (for Europeans) ...	1	3	10	3	11	27	27	22	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District ...	9	10	258	112	553	935	857	674	344	186	56	11	34	250	63	9	33	236	664	141	106	91	59	47	163	33	253
Malabar.	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Calicut High School	1	34	...	...	...	34	57	50	5	3	2	...	...	12	19	2	1	30	3	17	1	4	6	...	...	...	6
	BOARD.																											
	Palghat Victoria Jubilee High School ...	1	42	120	...	...	162	162	128	4	...	5	111	3	35	...	4	6	108	48	49	2	22	52	1	...	1	35
	Cannanore Municipal High School ...	1	29	47	12	5	93	102	88	3	2	3	7	...	38	40	...	2	64	27	26	14	8	34	6	...	1	4
	Tellicherry Brennen High School ...	1	64	100	12	...	176	154	138	6	4	23	31	2	110	...	...	23	114	39	61	20	39	45	4	4	3	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning																				Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.			Expenditure.				
		Vernacular.																													
		10a English.	10b Latin.	10c Greek.	10d Arabic.	10e Persian.	10f Sanskrit.	10g Tamil.	10h Telugu.	10i Malayalam.	10j Canarese.	10k Hindustani.	10l Uriya.	10m Tulu.	10n Marathi.	10o Vaccinated (*whether successful or not*).	11a Unvaccinated (*whether marked or not*).	11b Small-pox marked.	11c Small-pox unmarked.	12a Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	12b Teachers trained or holding ordinary certificates.	12c Teachers holding General Educational Certificates.	12d Teachers holding no certificate whatever.	13a General revenues.	13b Local rates or cesses.	13c Municipal funds.	13d Fees.	13e Subscriptions.	13f Endowments and other sources.	13 Total.

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.				Others.	Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 500 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).	Poorer classes (drawing an annual income of less than Rs. 500).	Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
													Brahmans.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Panaiyas.												
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
Malabar—*continued.*	**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**—*continued.*																											
	ENGLISH—*continued.*																											
	BOARD—*continued.*																											
	Alattur Middle School	1	...	59	23	19	100	88	75	...	1	2	69	...	28	...	...	3	85	12	34	3	5	58	...	...	...	...
	Manjeri do.	1	...	45	14	17	76	67	58	...	2	4	28	...	42	...	...	3	41	32	15	21	12	23	...	4	...	...
	Koduvayur do.	1	...	41	17	13	71	55	45	...	...	2	28	...	41	...	...	9	39	23	9	...	4	45	...	...	...	13
	Kottayi do.	1	...	31	8	14	53	45	39	...	...	1	3	...	44	...	...	...	42	11	7	3	12	29	...	...	...	2
	Cherpulcherry do.	1	...	20	14	14	48	45	32	...	...	1	9	...	34	...	...	...	22	26	10	...	...	20	...	...	...	18
	Angadipuram do.	1	...	11	17	24	52	41	32	...	...	1	9	...	34	...	...	...	19	33	18	...	1	26	...	...	...	7
	Perintalmanna do.	1	...	31	14	23	68	57	51	...	2	12	18	...	36	...	...	1	47	20	16	15	1	33	...	3	...	...
	Cherpulcherry do.	1	...	48	16	22	86	72	57	...	4	5	20	...	57	...	...	5	40	41	19	6	10	44	...	...	...	7
	Angadipuram do.	1	...	31	14	23	68	72	57	...	4	5	9	...	38	37	6	3	13	101	53	23	24	26	...	9	...	2
	Bettatnad do.	1	...	48	16	22	86	96	87	9	4	14	3	...	53	19	...	1	56	23	24	2	4	40	...	...	...	10
	Chavakod do.	1	...	77	40	...	117	77	64	...	2	3	18	1	81	5	2	7	68	34	44	8	5	30	1	7	3	11
	Calicut Municipal Middle School	1	...	39	17	24	80	92	85	...	...	2	16	2	6	19	...	...	8	54	...	18	...	4	6	9	...	25
	Badagara do.	1	...	33	32	44	109	52	35	5	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvangod do.	1	...	13	16	33	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mannatoddy do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalputi and Nurni, Middle Schools (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15	135	715	251	252	1,353	1,236	1,050	27	25	95	412	8	654	120	12	63	766	524	366	135	147	509	18	36	8	134
	AIDED.																											
	Calicut B.G.M. High School	1	33	96	...	...	129	132	108	2	21	8	5	1	30	62	...	5	86	38	44	24	13	28	1	...	1	18
	Cochin St. Joseph's European High School	1	22	104	36	71	233	225	171	103	78	8	19	14	3	8	...	18	59	156	52	53	33	48	18	13	16	...
	Tellicherry B.G.M. Parsee High School	1	45	112	34	39	230	248	219	...	19	6	4	...	190	2	9	6	85	139	49	45	22	51	7	...	...	56
	Lakshminarayanapuram Combined School	1	...	26	11	61	98	91	84	...	...	...	91	...	7	...	...	...	44	54	4	18	35	83	...	...	...	8
	Palghat German Mission School	1	...	51	...	...	51	89	45	...	4	3	30	...	14	...	...	7	31	13	13	4	17	14	3	...	...	...
	Results Schools	3	...	54	43	93	190	198	159	...	...	19	71	...	109	...	...	11	50	129	14	26	17	116	3	...	...	14
	Ottapalam Combined Middle School	1	...	9	11	25	45	47	30	...	...	5	8	...	32	...	...	...	21	24	13	4	6	16	...	6	...	...
	Ponnani German Mis. Res. School	1	...	14	12	33	59	60	55	...	2	2	12	...	43	...	...	5	20	34	15	24	5	12	...	...	...	3
	Calicut St. Joseph's European Boys' School	1	...	61	17	101	179	168	135	100	63	2	...	...	...	14	...	1	84	94	77	36	8	3	30	1	13	11
	Cochin Protestant Grant-in-aid School	1	...	26	19	39	84	98	81	5	44	14	...	5	3	13	1	...	17	67	15	10	26	2	5	10	...	16
	Cannanore B.G.M. Middle School	1	...	82	15	32	129	162	132	3	17	7	4	...	37	1	2	...	49	80	23	31	24	11	7	7	1	25
	Tellicherry St. Joseph's Boys' School	1	...	39	24	38	101	100	84	27	22	4	2	4	42	...	...	1	40	60	14	17	15	10	42	3	...	...
	Kannapuram A.V. Combined School	1	...	24	12	2	38	44	40	...	...	...	2	...	36	...	...	8	10	20	...	3	...	35	...	...	...	...
	Kollengod High School	1	24	41	12	...	77	71	59	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	3	44	30	12	...	7	43	...	...	11	4
	Total ...	16	124	739	246	534	1,643	1,694	1,402	250	270	69	314	24	615	99	12	65	640	938	345	295	228	422	116	40	42	155
South Canara.	UNAIDED.																											
	Palghat Native High School	1	104	83	7	8	202	200	182	...	1	2	113	...	82	4	...	56	47	99	50	22	39	67	...	...	...	24
	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	1	78	144	35	47	304	257	231	...	...	...	89	8	207	...	...	23	228	53	71	30	30	150	...	8	1	14
	Calicut Native High School	1	57	70	26	36	189	224	190	...	2	12	57	8	83	27	...	43	51	115	76	7	20	41	...	...	...	45
	Cannanore B.G.M. High School	1	31	...	...	...	31	15	20	2	5	1	1	...	22	...	...	...	13	18	4	6	9	2	3	...	...	7
	Total ...	4	270	297	68	91	726	696	632	2	8	15	260	16	394	31	...	122	319	285	201	65	98	260	3	8	1	90
	Total for the District ...	36	568	1,751	565	877	3,756	3,682	3,134	274	306	181	986	48	1,675	260	26	251	1,755	1,750	929	496	477	1,197	137	84	51	385
	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Mangalore High School	1	171	...	...	...	171	125	102	...	4	5	151	...	10	1	...	...	95	76	48	37	33	53	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																											
	Kundapur Board Middle School	1	...	77	42	47	166	144	126	...	24	6	128	...	8	...	...	...	39	127	17	64	9	66	2	1	...	7
	Udapi do.	1	...	48	...	...	48	52	45	...	5	1	39	...	2	1	...	...	18	30	12	18	5	8	1	...	...	4
	Karkala do.	1	...	44	29	...	73	71	68	...	4	4	53	...	6	6	...	3	39	31	5	10	17	39	2	...	...	...
	Practising Branch Normal School	1	...	8	12	71	91	117	81	...	1	6	48	2	34	...	...	...	9	82	6	23	15	22	4	12	4	5
	Puttur Board S. R. School	1	...	37	11	17	65	70	60	...	12	1	44	1	4	1	2	...	...	65	20	3	4	23	...	...	...	15
	Kasaragode Board Middle School	1	...	57	16	...	73	83	72	...	10	1	49	...	13	...	...	6	32	35	20	29	4	19	...	...	...	1
	Municipal Middle School, Mangalore	1	...	92	14	18	124	139	106	...	3	20	83	1	15	2	...	8	72	44	19	21	39	32	5	1	...	7
	Total ...	7	...	363	124	153	640	676	548	...	59	39	444	4	82	10	2	17	209	414	99	168	93	209	14	14	4	39
	AIDED.																											
	St. Aloysius' High School, Mangalore	1	83	211	...	...	294	296	278	3	269	3	9	1	13	3	2	16	154	124	105	37	42	70	6	2	2	30
	Rozario Salary Grant do.	1	...	45	...	...	45	48	43	8	25	...	1	1	9	...	1	1	25	19	10	6	7	6	...	...	...	16
	Results Schools	5	...	257	58	100	415	426	359	...	60	16	273	11	47	...	8	19	151	245	23	58	93	116	14	8	3	100
	Closed School (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	83	513	58	100	754	770	680	11	345	19	283	13	69	3	11	36	330	388	138	101	142	192	20	10	5	146
	UNAIDED.																											
	Kundapur High School	1	21	...	...	...	21	14	11	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	1	8	12	...	9	1	8	...	...	...	3
	Vitla Aramene School	1	...	9	...	...	9	9	7	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	21	9	...	...	30	23	18	...	...	...	27	2	...	1	...	2	8	20	...	9	2	16	...	...	...	3
	Total for the District ...	17	275	885	182	253	1,595	1,594	1,348	11	408	63	905	19	161	15	13	55	642	898	285	315	270	470	34	24	9	188
	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Bhadrachalam Govt. Middle School	1	...	26	9	13	48	48	39	...	...	3	23	5	17	...	...	...	21	27	4	8	15	9	1	1	...	10
	BOARD.																											
	Anaikapuram Board High School	1	27	66	17	...	110	102	92	...	...	1	94	3	9	...	3	1	39	70	17	11	4	68	2	...	7	1
	Municipal S.M. Middle Night School	1	...	5	6	30	41	45	25	...	...	4	...	...	30	7	...	...	...	41	...	...	13	...	20	8	...	...
	Board Middle School, Virnvasaram	1	...	42	...	...	42	42	38	...	...	...	34	3	4	1	...	...	7	35	3	14	3	21	...	...	1	...
	R. Grant Middle School, Palacole	1	...	7	9	10	26	38	31	...	...	...	6	9	5	6	...	...	10	16	1	1	9	8	1	...	...	6
Godavari.	Total ...	4	27	120	32	40	219	227	186	...	...	5	134	15	48	14	3	1	56	162	21	26	29	97	23	8	8	7
	AIDED.																											
	Rajahmundry High School	1	117	279	70	120	586	544	507	2	1	30	338	30	148	37	...	17	340	229	125	99	87	223	10	...	5	37
	Ellore C.M.S. do.	1	31	99	...	...	130	158	103	...	8	52	44	...	25	1	...	2	61	67	48	24	17	18	1	...	3	19
	Pittapur Samastanam High School	1	9	51	16	69	145	149	132	...	...	55	67	4	18	...	1	...	28	117	16	43	3	26	...	...	34	29
	Narsapur Taylor High School	1	51	69	...	...	120	127	106	...	...	3	95	5	7	10	...	...	58	62	32	13	8	69	1	...	1	5
	Pittapur Rajah's College, Cocanada	1	38	99	...	...	137	181	132	...	...	3	83	14	31	...	6	13	77	47	41	31	28	32	...	2	...	3
	A. L. M. School, Rajahmundry (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular: Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Marathi.	Vaccination: Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding General Educational Certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Expenditure: General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*j*	10*k*	10*l*	10*m*	10*n*	10	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
																						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malabar—*continued.*	**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS** —*continued.*																											
	ENGLISH—*continued.*																											
	BOARD—*continued.*																											
	Allattur Middle School	100								100						92	8		5				— 9		1,482			1,473
	Manjeri do.	76								76						72	4		4	1	1	284	— 223		1,376			1,437
	Koduvayur do.	71								71						59	12		4	1	1	598	— 389		1,058			1,276
	Kottayi do.	53								53						47	6		3	2	1	494	— 124		923			1,293
	Cherpulcherry do.	48								48						46			2	2		232	— 84		626			774
	Angadipuram do.	52								52						49	3		1	2		144	114		244			502
	Bettatnad do.	68								68						67	1		2	3			93		736			829
	Chavakod do.	86								86						82	4		2	3		171	— 428		1,248		2	993
	Calicut Municipal Middle School	117					11			106						91	26		3	1	1			158	1,760			1,918
	Badagara do.	89								89						80			4	1		623	— 584		1,220			1,259
	Tiruvangod do.	109								109						99	10		2	2				— 20	1,289			1,269
	Manantoddy do.	44								62						54	8		2	1		498	468		84			1,050
	Kalpati and Nurni Middle Schools (closed)	...								...						...	...		...	...	...	...	...	761	150			911
	Total ...	1,335					105			1,247			1			1,180	171		51	28	8	10,322	—1,157	— 655	23,720		195	32,425
	AIDED.																											
	Calicut B.G.M. High School	129					32			97						108	21		4	4	2	502		517	2,595		2,489	6,163
	Cochin St. Joseph's European High School	233								231						156	77		6	3	1			342	2,137		— 6	2,473
	Tellicherry B.G.M. Parsee High School	230								230						200	30	1	7		1	519			4,824		2,547	7,890
	Lakshminarayanapuram Combined School	50								98						68	30		1	3	3			259	667			926
	Palghat German Mission School	51								51						34	17		2	1				60	942		915	1,917
	Results Schools	152								190						157	28		5	6	2	375	263		1,608	282	— 47	2,481
	Ottapalam Combined Middle School	32								45						39			1	1	1	46	52		149			247
	Ponnani German Mis. Res. School	47								59						48	7		1	3	1	149	44		518		208	919
	Calicut St. Joseph's European Boys' School	179								179						152	24		5	2		2,245			748	170	— 473	2,690
	Cochin Protestant Grant-in-aid School	79								84						50	23		3	2				514	661	186	276	1,657
	Cannanore B.G.M. Middle School	129								129						116	13		4	1	1			340	1,948		831	3,119
	Tellicherry St. Joseph's Boys' School	101								101						82	19		1	5	1			121	1,248		397	1,766
	Kannapuram A.V. Combined School.	38								38						37	1		1	2			33		270			303
	Kollongod High School	77					16			61						36	41		1	6		319			1,486		863	2,668
	Total ...	1,527					48			1,593						1,292	331	1	42	39	13	4,215	392	2,153	19,801	638	8,000	35,199
South Canara.	UNAIDED.																											
	Palghat Native High School	202					32			195						153	49		1	5	2				2,640	180	— 60	2,760
	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	304					43			261						185	73		3	11	4				5,209		1,402	6,701
	Calicut Native High School	189					2			187						166	15		2	7	1				4,688		— 697	3,341
	Cannanore B.G.M. High School	31								31						29	2		1	1					812		36	848
	Total ...	726					77			674						533	139		7	24	7				12,699	180	771	13,650
	Total for the District ...	3,622					237			3,541						3,034	646	1	104	91	29	15,932	— 765	1,059	58,301	818	9,095	84,440
	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Mangalore High School	171					14				155	2				112	59		4	1	1	—2,041			4,753		1,561	4,273
	BOARD.																											
	Kundapur Board Middle School	166									166					157	9		4	2		1,117	—1,293		2,147	1	1	1,973
	Udapi do.	48									48					48			3			277	— 455		1,134			956
	Karkala do.	73									73					70	3		3	2		980	— 623		1,334	46		1,737
	Practising Branch Normal School	40									91					91			15		1	874	266	100	212			1,452
	Puttur Board S. R. School	65									65					60	5		4	1		877	— 128		1,134			1,883
	Kasaragode Board Middle School	73									73					70	3		2	2		1,045	— 388		1,546			2,203
	Municipal Middle School, Mangalore	124					8				116					68	53		2	6				— 575	2,839			2,264
	Total ...	589					8				632					564	73		33	13	1	5,179	—2,621	— 475	10,346	47	1	12,408
	AIDED.																											
	St. Aloysius' High School, Mangalore	294	149								289					278	16	7	1	12	1	1,911			5,727	137	3,903	11,678
	Rozario Salary Grant do.	45									45					41	4			2				220	702		35	957
	Results Schools	385					16				399					249	166	1	10	8	2	240	17	778	4,350		— 481	4,904
	Closed School (1)	...																						12	264			276
	Total ...	724	149				16				733					568	186	8	11	22	3	2,151	17	1,010	11,043	137	3,457	17,815
	UNAIDED.																											
	Kundapur High School	21									21					21				2					318	120		438
	Vitla Aramene School	9									9					9				1							240	240
	Total ...	30									30					30				3					318	120	240	678
	Total for the District ...	1,514	149				38				1550	2				1,274	318	8	48	39	5	5,280	—2,604	535	26,460	304	5,259	35,234
	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Bhadrachalam Govt. Middle School	48								48						40	8			3			816		207			1,023
	BOARD.																											
	Amalapuram Board High School	110						4		106						74	36			6	1		1,371		2,417			3,788
	Municipal S.R. Night Middle School	...								41						14	20			2				181				181
	Board Middle School, Viravasaram	42								42						23	19		2	1			402		614			1,016
	R. Grant Middle School, Palacole	21								26						10	16		3	2			111		361			468
	Total ...	173						4		215						121	91		5	11	1		111	181	3,226			5,052
Godavari.	AIDED.																											
	Rajahmundry High School	575						92		472			20			338	240			2					3,806		—1,756	
	Ellore C.M.S. do.	130						12		72			46			65	56	2	2	3	4	1,302		634	2,570		5,859	2,050
	Pittapur Samastanam High School	95						16		129			50			83	62		3	7	1	645	451		1,594		1,569	10,365
	Narsapur Taylor High School	120						27	1	92						78	47		3	4	2	451			3,454		892	4,659
	Pittapur Rajah's College, Cocanada	137						25		109			3			85	52		4	9	3	423		818	4,694		1,156	4,797
	A. L. M. School, Rajahmundry (closed)	...														...	...		...	...	...	304			...			7,091
																												304

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.				Others.		Either 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.													
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
Godavari—*continued.*	**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS** —*continued.*																												
	ENGLISH—*continued.*																												
	AIDED—*continued.*																												
	Duvvanagudam C.M.S. Middle School	1	...	12	12	72	96	90	73	...	20	9	1	7	53	6	...	...	10	86	2	...	27	...	7	58	...	1
	Cocanada Town School	1	...	22	...	...	22	24	16	...	...	...	7	2	12	...	1	...	4	18	...	5	5	7	1	...	...	4
	Amalapuram C.M.S. Middle School	1	...	30	8	9	47	48	42	...	2	7	21	...	16	1	...	...	19	28	21	3	...	23	...	...	1	...
	Peddapur Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	1	...	34	14	27	75	94	73	...	...	4	53	6	13	...	...	3	27	48	6	11	9	42	7	...	...	7
	Nalamvari Middle School, Cocanada	1	...	70	19	9	98	115	91	2	...	7	44	8	28	9	...	...	32	63	13	33	18	16	1	10	...	...
	S. Krishnamachary Middle School, Cocanada	1	...	20	9	9	38	32	26	...	...	...	16	17	5	...	...	2	19	17	...	...	7	19	12	...	...	...	...
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Ellore	1	...	70	14	47	131	140	153	...	...	6	42	13	70	...	...	2	70	59	30	31	24	24	18	4	...	...
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Patriotic Middle School, Ellore	1	...	42	7	33	82	53	41	...	...	1	37	...	44	...	...	1	31	50	1	33	6	27	1	...	3	11
	Middle School, Kottapeta	1	...	20	4	9	33	31	23	...	...	2	23	...	5	3	...	...	1	32	1	9	...	22	...	...	...	1
	Do. Perur	1	...	25	17	15	57	55	45	...	...	1	36	2	...	6	...	2	14	29	...	2	8	26	...	...	...	9
	Do. Ramachandrapur	1	...	14	8	23	45	42	37	...	...	5	33	2	...	4	...	...	28	29	6	27	3	20	1	...	...	...
	Do. Akwidu	1	...	3	11	29	43	46	43	...	...	4	30	1	13	8	...	...	3	40	...	18	3	13	1	...	...	8
	Hindu Middle School, Tanuku	1	...	33	14	30	77	83	75	...	...	4	30	1	...	8	...	...	31	46	11	12	1	40	1	...	...	12
	Do. Attili	1	...	42	11	19	72	62	50	...	...	8	55	2	14	2	...	...	11	58	4	6	9	48	1	1	3	...
	Victoria Jubilee Middle School, Tallapudi	1	...	10	3	21	34	34	31	...	...	4	18	2	10	...	...	2	19	13	4	12	6	8	1	...	3	...
	Closed Schools (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	246	1,044	237	541	2,068	2,107	1,785	4	31	205	1,099	115	518	88	8	47	883	1,138	355	419	281	686	52	76	53	146
	UNAIDED.																												
	P. Venkataratnam's Middle School, Jagannadapur, Cocanada	1	...	7	3	25	35	32	20	...	...	...	3	12	18	2	...	2	14	19	5	5	14	6	2	3	...	...
	Total for the District	26	273	1,197	283	617	2,379	2,414	2,030	4	31	213	1,259	147	601	104	11	50	974	1,348	385	458	339	798	78	88	61	163
	BOARD.																												
	Guntur Municipal High School	1	35	50	...	...	85	91	69	...	...	1	70	6	8	...	...	...	51	34	29	11	4	40	...	...	...	1
	Board Middle Schools, Rural Tracts	8	...	205	101	186	492	522	446	...	...	44	330	28	85	3	2	3	135	354	74	54	30	240	22	15	49	8
	Closed Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	35	255	101	186	577	613	515	...	...	45	400	34	93	3	2	3	186	388	103	65	34	280	22	15	49	9
Kistna.	AIDED.																												
	Masulipatam Noble High School	1	57	126	...	...	173	162	140	1	12	41	56	12	48	2	1	...	106	67	70	15	38	23	3	20	4	...
	Do. Hindu High School	1	73	141	...	...	213	180	152	...	...	2	164	13	34	...	...	1	108	104	68	39	16	65	3	...	...	22
	Bezvada C.M.S. High School	1	25	63	21	54	163	154	139	4	3	10	79	5	56	6	...	2	97	64	60	12	28	40	10	...	12	1
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Practising School	1	...	57	20	14	91	84	72	...	57	...	...	...	12	22	...	...	...	91	...	10	25	...	10	26	...	20
	Guntur 1st Grade Sanskrit Middle School	1	...	79	...	...	79	99	76	...	...	1	63	5	10	...	...	...	10	69	11	12	3	30	2	15	6	...
	Gunnanapudi 2nd Grade Middle School	1	...	10	...	...	10	11	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Pedakamanapudi 3rd Grade Middle School	1	...	3	3	18	24	21	17	...	...	1	19	2	2	...	...	...	3	21	...	7	2	15	...	...	...	...
	Ghantasala 2nd Grade Middle School	1	...	8	7	11	26	21	19	...	...	...	20	1	5	...	...	...	4	22	1	10	1	14	...	...	...	...
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Boys Institution	1	...	13	...	...	19	18	15	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	5	5	...	7	2	...	...
	Closed Schools (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	134	516	51	97	798	750	640	5	101	55	401	38	167	30	1	3	334	461	210	113	118	194	35	63	22	43
	UNAIDED.																												
	Guntur A.E.L. Mission High School	1	82	98	...	...	180	190	138	2	29	19	100	2	23	3	2	...	3	177	52	32	9	51	6	12	5	13
	Masulipatam Javarepeta Hindu School	1	...	29	...	...	29	42	31	...	...	...	20	1	8	...	...	1	4	24	4	8	4	3	2	4	4	...
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts	4	...	16	11	45	72	69	59	...	...	1	46	3	22	...	...	...	14	58	6	24	3	27	4	...	5	3
	Total	6	82	143	11	45	281	301	228	2	29	20	166	6	53	3	2	1	21	259	62	64	16	81	12	16	14	16
	Total for the District	24	251	914	163	328	1,656	1,664	1,383	7	130	120	967	78	313	36	5	7	541	1,108	375	242	168	555	69	94	85	68
	Total Government	7	401	248	71	137	857	725	637	9	14	241	342	14	215	19	3	19	403	435	280	138	147	178	15	17	20	62
	Total Board	115	644	4,632	1,460	2,377	9,043	9,505	8,029	339	145	883	4,271	355	2,774	256	20	196	3,609	5,238	2,025	1,568	1,066	2,918	188	301	304	673
	Total Aided	284	3,872	14,693	4,034	8,914	30,913	30,877	26,308	2139	4,810	1650	9,667	1,147	10,573	823	104	709	12,515	17,689	7,102	5,320	3,989	8,556	1,074	1,584	1,136	2,152
	Total Unaided	94	1,578	3,895	633	1,255	7,681	7,292	6,253	157	469	174	4,054	227	2,484	165	11	301	2,941	4,439	1,705	1,423	797	2,566	188	216	255	551
	Grand Total	500	6,795	22,898	6,218	12,583	48,494	48,399	41,817	2644	5,378	2948	18,334	1,743	16,046	1,263	138	1,225	19,468	27,801	11,112	8,449	5,999	14,218	1,465	2,118	1,695	3,438
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.																												
Ganjam.	AIDED.																												
	Result Middle Schools, Berhampore Range	3	...	15	23	111	155	145	129	...	...	...	33	8	114	...	...	...	7	148	...	7	24	69	46	5	1	3
	Result Night Middle School, Parlakimedi Range	1	...	4	4	42	50	47	40	...	...	...	1	...	40	9	...	...	...	50	...	20	2	3	5	10	4	6
	Total	4	...	19	33	153	205	192	169	...	...	...	34	8	154	9	...	...	7	198	...	27	26	72	51	15	5	9
Ganjam.	AIDED.																												
	Result Schools, Gooty Range	5	...	20	26	134	180	184	167	...	...	8	10	14	148	...	...	1	47	132	6	3	73	77	14	1	2	4
South Arcot.	AIDED.																												
	Maiyanur Middle School, Tirukoilur Range	1	...	17	13	34	64	58	50	...	27	2	1	...	32	2	...	...	...	64	...	2	2	52	6	2	...	...
	BOARD.																												
	Salary Result School, Rural Tracts	1	...	6	19	64	89	86	57	...	3	28	13	1	44	...	...	...	10	79	10	13	12	45	5	4	...	...
Tanjore.	AIDED.																												
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts	2	...	18	9	20	47	43	35	...	...	...	42	1	4	...	...	...	15	32	...	4	1	42	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																												
	Middle Schools, Tanjore Municipality	3	...	92	19	38	149	156	118	...	1	5	36	...	98	...	...	...	1	45	94	11	19	23	20	...	61	...	6
	Do. Rural Tracts	2	...	11	2	2	15	14	14	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	1	1	12	...	1	...	...
	Total	5	...	103	12	40	155	170	132	...	1	5	50	...	99	...	...	...	1	51	103	11	20	24	32	...	62	...	6
	Total for the District	8	...	127	40	124	291	293	224	...	4	33	105	2	147	...	...	...	1	76	214	21	37	37	119	5	66	...	6

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No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular: Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Marathi.	Vaccination: Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding Ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding General Educational certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Expenditure: General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10a	10b	10c	10d	10e	10f	10g	10h	10j	10k	10l	10m	10n	10o	11a	11b	12a	12b	12c	12d	13a	13b	13c	13d	13e	13f	13
																						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari—*continued.*	**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS** —*continued.*																											
	ENGLISH—*continued.*																											
	AIDED—*continued.*																											
	Dummagudam C.M.S. Middle School	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	23	...	3	...	2	217	...	...	85	...	221	523
	Cocanada Town School	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	76	339	...	...	415
	Amalapuram C.M.S. Middle School	46	...	...	...	...	1	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	13	...	1	4	...	162	26	...	752	...	722	1,662
	Peddapur Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	20	...	...	4	2	251	...	...	1,108	...	...	1,359
	Nalamvari Middle School, Cocanada	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	2	...	...	...	38	60	...	4	...	2	...	...	213	1,019	...	...	1,832
	S. Krishnamacharry Middle School, Cocanada	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	...	...	2	1	...	...	54	325	...	...	379
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Ellore	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	47	...	1	4	1	...	...	299	1,706	...	166	2,171
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Patriotic Middle School, Ellore	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	54	...	...	6	1	...	...	144	540	53	...	737
	Middle School, Kottapeta	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	...	...	3	1	368	78	...	354	...	...	800
	Do. Perur	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	17	...	...	3	1	144	93	...	300	...	...	537
	Do. Ramachandrapur	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	24	...	...	4	...	113	74	...	694	...	...	881
	Do. Akvidu	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	12	...	3	...	1	187	61	...	172	...	103	523
	Hindu Middle School, Tanuku	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	64	...	...	5	2	124	...	...	682	...	28	1,134
	Do. Attili	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	53	...	1	4	2	303	87	...	447	...	— 147	750
	Victoria Jubilee Middle School, Tallapudi	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	...	3	3	...	...	254	...	219	112	...	585
	Closed Schools (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	37	1,578	5,325	...	1,410	8,806
	Total	1,833	...	...	...	...	173	1	1,818	...	...	122	...	...	...	1,119	897	2	31	98	82	5,480	1,161	3,816	31,085	165	10,623	52,330
	UNAIDED.																											
	P. Venkataratnam's Middle School, Jagannadapur, Cocanada	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District	2,078	...	...	...	...	177	1	2,116	...	...	122	...	...	...	1,301	1,010	2	36	113	84	6,103	3,295	3,997	34,518	165	10,623	58,701
	BOARD.																											
	Guntur Municipal High School	85	...	...	...	...	19	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	44	...	2	4	1	557	...	326	2,461	...	24	3,368
	Board Middle Schools, Rural Tracts	399	...	...	...	...	20	...	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	109	...	16	17	9	1,972	5,534	...	5,248	...	...	10,754
	Closed Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	1,259	149	239	...	...	1,887
	Total	484	...	...	...	...	39	...	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	210	...	18	21	10	2,769	4,793	475	7,948	...	24	16,009

Kistna.	AIDED.																											
	Masulipatam Noble High School	173	1	...	...	...	25	...	109	...	...	38	...	...	...	103	70	...	3	5	4	581	...	667	3,320	...	2,976	7,544
	Do. Hindu High School	218	...	...	...	...	55	1	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	71	...	2	5	1	973	...	351	4,355	24	980	6,763
	Bezvada C.M.S. High School	163	...	...	...	...	21	...	133	...	...	9	...	...	...	84	79	...	2	8	3	870	...	...	2,348	...	2,629	4,747
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Practising School	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	21	...	2	2	...	...	...	142	71	...	2,279	2,492
	Guntur 1st Grade Sanskrit Middle School	79	...	...	...	...	67	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	49	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	377	...	...	1,458
	Gummanapudi 2nd Grade Middle School	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,081	...	...	1,081
	Pedakamanapudi 3rd Grade Middle School	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	140	...	100	240
	Ghantasala 2nd Grade Middle School	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	...	...	1	...	122	33	11	140	...	...	329
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Boys Institution	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	1	...	...	140	...	...	104	...	1,348	1,488
	Closed Schools (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	5	...	30	...	...	157
	Total	773	1	...	...	...	168	1	581	...	...	47	...	...	...	487	305	...	13	25	9	2,318	40	1,537	11,729	24	9,712	25,369
	UNAIDED.																											
	Guntur A.E.L. Mission High School	180	...	...	...	...	14	...	154	...	...	12	...	...	...	120	60	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	2,833	...	2,488	5,321
	Masulipatam Javarapeta Hindu School	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	654	...	...	654
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	37	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	367	...	142	509
	Total	255	...	...	...	...	14	...	255	...	...	12	...	...	...	169	105	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	3,854	...	2,630	6,484
	Total for the District	1,512	1	...	...	...	221	1	1,394	...	...	59	...	...	...	964	620	..	31	56	28	5,088	4,842	2,012	23,531	24	12,365	47,862
	Total Government	857	...	...	...	135	55	454	153	27	155	65	11	...	...	573	284	1	27	13	9	14,933	...	...	16,968	...	1,568	33,469
	Total Board	8,135	1	...	19	36	581	2,923	3,184	1247	652	224	51	...	...	6,443	2,479	2	306	273	67	*76,758	23,851	11,696	1,45,322	277	60,415	3,24,319
	Total Aided	28,111	1632	...	19	185	2,138	17,931	6,610	1602	805	598	38	...	1	21,604	5,759	31	603	878	344	† 93,815	7,462	30,677	4,29,793	26,279	1,70,534	7,08,560
	Total Unaided	7,358	18	...	...	...	1,235	3,862	1,788	676	30	13	24	...	...	5,221	183	...	74	291	83	...	...	...	1,03,921	9,958	27,349	1,41,228
	Grand Total	44,461	1651	...	38	356	4,009	25,150	11,735	3552	1620	900	124	...	1	33,501	13,705	34	1,010	1,455	503	1,85,506	31,313	42,373	16,96,004	36,514	2,65,866	12,57,576
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.																											
Ganjam.	AIDED.																											
	Result Middle Schools, Berhampore Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	...	88	41	...	5	...	1	82	183	...	197	...	...	462
	Result Night Middle School, Parlakimedi Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	10	25	...	...	1	2	158	...	...	...	...	...	158
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	98	66	...	5	1	3	240	183	...	197	...	...	620
Anantapur.	AIDED.																											
	Result Schools, Gooty Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	122	47	...	4	...	5	129	318	...	524	...	155	1,126
South Arcot.	AIDED.																											
	Maiyanur Middle School, Tirukoilur Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	22	...	1	...	...	74	58	...	141	...	...	273
Tanjore.	BOARD.																											
	Salary Result School, Rural Tracts	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	40	..	1	1	2	14	46	...	172	...	...	232
	AIDED.																											
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	8	...	2	2	...	49	65	...	302	...	...	416
	UNAIDED.																											
	Middle Schools, Tanjore Municipality	114	...	...	...	...	...	15	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	38	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	410	...	645	1,055
	Do. Rural Tracts	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	59
	Total	129	...	...	...	...	...	15	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	42	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	469	...	645	1,114
	Total for the District	209	...	...	...	...	...	15	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	90	...	4	12	3	63	111	...	943	...	645	1,762

* Includes Special grants, viz., Rs. 190.

† Includes Special grants amounting to Rs. 919.

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In High department.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In Middle department.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In Upper Primary department.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In Lower Primary department.	Number on rolls on 31st March. Total.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Vaisyas.	Hindus. Sudras.	Hindus. Others including Paraiyas.	Others.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. 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).	Occupation of parents. Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*																											
	VERNACULAR—*continued.*																											
	AIDED.																											
Madura.	American Mission School, Palni Municipality	1	...	8	11	...	19	23	20	...	...	3	6	3	7	...	...	...	...	19	...	4	1	4	...	7	...	3
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts (North Dindigul Range)	4	...	24	44	52	120	120	108	...	51	4	28	1	36	...	...	...	14	106	5	36	11	54	2	12	...	...
	Total ...	5	...	32	55	52	139	143	128	...	51	7	34	4	43	...	...	...	14	125	5	40	12	58	2	19	...	3
	UNAIDED.																											
Tinnevelly.	Middle Schools, North Tinnevelly Range	2	...	4	7	105	116	114	92	...	13	...	...	50	53	...	...	...	25	91	1	8	9	86	7	5	...	...
	AIDED.																											
Coimbatore.	Combined Schools, Rural Tracts	6	...	30	25	128	183	181	162	...	...	1	34	6	142	...	...	1	65	117	...	24	47	104	4	3	1	...
	AIDED.																											
Malabar.	Combined Schools, Cannanore Municipality	2	...	26	21	118	165	149	118	...	2	3	...	...	160	...	...	...	24	141	1	3	9	16	7	120	...	...
	Result School, Tellicherry Municipality	1	...	7	19	74	100	109	77	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	17	10	8	15	1	49
	Combined Schools, Local Fund Circle	33	...	362	348	1,945	2,655	2,644	1,989	...	5	40	19	6	2,585	...	...	18	112	2,525	27	119	149	1,129	231	945	7	27
	Practising Branch of the B.G.M. Training Seminary, Nittur	1	...	4	5	30	39	35	32	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	7	9	...	...	19	3	...	1
	Total ...	37	...	399	393	2,167	2,959	2,937	2,216	...	46	43	19	6	2,845	...	...	18	136	2,805	55	151	175	1,146	295	1,092	8	77
Kistna.	Middle Schools, Guntur Range	2	...	22	7	15	44	40	32	...	34	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	19	34	...	9	5	9	6	15	...	...
	Total Vernacular Schools ..	70	...	670	599	2,912	4,181	4,142	3,240	...	175	94	259	95	3,567	11	...	21	389	3,789	68	281	386	1,723	390	1,218	16	99
	Total Public Secondary Schools for Boys ...	570	6,795	23,568	6,817	15,495	52,675	52,541	44,557	2644	5,553	3042	18,573	1,833	19,613	1,274	138	1,246	19,848	31,581	11,180	8,750	6,585	15,941	1,855	3,336	1,711	3,537
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																											
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam Hindu Middle School	1	...	8	6	12	26	30	25	...	...	...	2	2	20	2	...	...	...	26	...	16	5	3	1	1	...	...
	Vizianagram Indigenous Sanskrit School	1	...	13	...	...	13	13	10	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	Anakapalle Sri Godavari Sanskrit School	1	5	26	...	...	31	30	25	...	...	...	27	...	4	...	...	...	25	6	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
	Salur Indigenous Sanskrit School	1	11	7	7	7	32	30	22	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	16	54	13	19	102	103	82	...	...	...	74	2	24	2	...	...	38	64	...	16	5	66	1	1	13	...
Bellary.	Bellary Abdul Khadar's Muhammadan Makhtab	1	...	13	20	15	50	40	30	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	40	10	10	5	...	5	10	10	...
	Muhammadan School, Bellary Municipality	1	...	10	15	15	40	36	30	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	32	8	10	5	...	3	10	6	...
	Sanskrit Schools, Bellary Municipality	2	...	13	28	16	57	45	42	...	...	1	20	7	28	1	...	...	9	48	9	1	7	...	...	...	40	...
	Do. Adoni do.	1	...	5	10	...	15	14	13	...	...	...	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	3	...	...	11	...
	Do. Rural Tracts	5	19	21	...	...	40	36	30	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	36	...	...	4	...
	Total ...	10	19	64	73	46	202	168	145	...	1	90	72	8	30	1	...	...	28	174	27	21	16	39	8	20	71	...
Anantapur.	Sanskrit School, Gooty Range	1	...	13	...	...	13	13	12	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	5	8	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	6
Salem.	Native High School, Salem Municipality	1	30	55	20	30	135	110	93	...	3	20	56	8	42	6	...	4	30	101	12	28	17	10	8	5	9	46
	Do. do. Dharmapuri	1	2	33	20	47	102	85	61	...	1	...	56	4	41	...	...	2	5	95	...	40	22	31	4	5	...	...
	Hindu Basha Sanjivini High School, Tirupatur Municipality	1	3	30	18	66	117	113	99	...	1	6	63	10	35	...	...	2	7	108	16	19	12	53	8	9	...	...
	Total ...	3	35	118	58	143	354	308	255	...	5	26	177	22	118	6	...	8	42	304	28	87	51	94	20	19	9	46
North Arcot.	Sri Mahant's Sanskrit College, Tirupati Municipality	1	26	30	10	...	66	64	51	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	2	...	25	...	...	39	...
	Hindu Brethren Middle School, Walaja Municipality	1	...	56	10	38	104	110	96	...	...	4	25	3	72	...	...	...	23	81	6	9	18	58	7	5	...	1
	Total ...	2	26	86	20	38	170	174	147	...	...	4	91	3	72	...	...	...	23	147	6	11	18	83	7	5	39	1
South Arcot.	Sabapati Chetti's Veda Patasala Chidambaram Municipality	1	...	33	...	...	33	58	52	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	9	...	...	19	5
	Raman Chetti's do. do.	1	...	62	...	...	62	66	54	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	12	...	...	43	7
	Total ...	2	...	95	...	...	95	124	86	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	21	...	...	62	12
Tanjore.	Pattamangalam Sanskrit School, Mayavaram Municipality	1	...	25	...	...	25	23	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
	Kaveri Karai do. do.	1	...	15	...	...	15	15	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
	Tiruvadi Oriental Sanskrit College	1	108	...	...	...	108	78	63	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	6	102	...	...	6	...	...	...	102	...
	Muhammadan Schools, Rural Tracts	8	...	358	...	...	358	358	245	...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	395	...	...	...	276	21	...	61	...
	Total ...	11	108	398	...	...	506	476	348	...	...	358	148	...	...	...	...	...	29	477	...	...	6	276	21	...	61	142
Malabar.	Theological Institution, Ponani	1	50	80	100	80	280	252	210	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	50	210	...	...	160	100	5	10	5	...
	Do. do. Nadapuram	1	10	25	30	70	135	121	101	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20	110	...	...	100	25	...	...	10	...
	Total ...	2	60	75	130	150	415	373	311	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	70	320	...	...	260	125	5	10	15	...

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning														Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.				Expenditure.						
								Vernacular.																				
		English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Marathi.	Vaccinated (*whether small-pox marked or not*).	Small-pox marked only.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding General Educational certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*i*	10*k*	10*l*	10*m*	10*n*	10*o*	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
																						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*																											
	VERNACULAR—*continued.*																											
	AIDED.																											
Madura.	American Mission School, Palni Municipality	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	55	175	...	150	380
	Middle Schools, Rural Tracts (North Dindigul Range)	116	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	17	...	8	...	1	758	208	...	916	...	793	2,675
	Total ...	135	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	22	...	9	1	1	758	208	55	1,091	...	943	3,055
Tinnevelly.	AIDED.																											
	Middle Schools, North Tinnevelly Range	10	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	17	...	2	...	2	41	100	...	114	...	15	270
Coimbatore.	AIDED.																											
	Combined Schools, Rural Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	126	34	...	6	...	6	114	457	...	724	..	36	1,331
Malabar.	AIDED.																											
	Combined Schools, Cannanore Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	4	...	2	23	...	634	48	...	...	705
	Result School, Tellicherry Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	98	2	...	1	1	1	73	...	194	16	...	...	283
	Combined Schools, Local Fund Circle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2647	...	...	...	...	...	2,391	111	1	53	3	32	1,245	2,938	...	493	...	...	4,676
	Practising Branch of the B G.M. Training Seminary, Nittur	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	...	2	1	...	58	47	...	30	...	234	369
	Total ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2951	...	...	...	...	...	2,692	114	1	60	5	35	1,399	2,985	828	587	...	234	6,033
Kistna.	Middle Schools, Guntur Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	28	...	2	...	1	191	29	...	156	...	1,347	1,723
	Total Vernacular Schools ...	375	...	...	...	...	15	730	224	2951	48	...	205	...	...	3,475	440	1	93	19	56	3,009	4,449	883	4,477	...	5,375	16,193
	Total Public Secondary Schools for Boys ...	44,836	1051	...	38	356	4,024	25,880	11,959	6503	1668	900	329	...	1	37,376	14,145	35	1,103	1,474	559	1,88,515	35,762	43,256	7,00,481	36,514	2,69,241	12,73,769

	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																											
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam Hindu Middle School ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	...	...	1*	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	21
	Vizianagrum Indigenous Sanskrit School	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	180	180
	Anakapalle Sri Godavari Sanskrit School	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	252	252
	Salur Indigenous Sanskrit School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	857	...	857
	Total ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	69	22	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	21	857	432	1,310
Bellary.	Bellary Abdul Khadar's Muhammadan Mukhtab	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	30	20	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	370	370
	Muhammadan School, Bellary Municipality	...	...	...	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	....	25	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	360	1,901	2,221
	Sanskrit Schools, Bellary Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	29	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	360	—156	204
	Do. Adoni do, ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	60	255	359
	Do. Rural Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	22	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	44	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	35	40	112	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	105	93	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	44	780	2,370	3,194
Anantapur.	Sanskrit School, Gooty Range	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	144	144
Salem.	Native High School, Salem Municipality ...	123	...	...	1	...	15	117	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	53	52	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1,372	...	...	1,372
	Do. do. Dharmapuri ...	86	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	263
	Hindu Basha Sanjivini High School, Tirupatur Municipality	83	...	...	...	...	32	116	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	40	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	222	...	...	222
	Total ...	292	...	...	1	...	47	335	70	...	...	2	...	...	...	161	144	...	1	16	4	...	...	...	1,847	...	...	1,847
North Arcot.	Sri Mahant's Sanskrit College, Tirupati Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	24	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3,594	3,594
	Hindu Brethren Middle School, Walaja Municipality	79	...	...	...	...	...	59	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	46	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	405	25	...	430
	Total ...	79	...	...	...	...	66	59	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	70	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	405	25	3,594	4,024
South Arcot.	SabapatiChetti's Veda Patasala Chidambaram Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	2,200
	Raman Chetti's do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	13	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	20	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	5,200
Tanjore.	Pattamangalam Sanskrit School, Mayavaram Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	120	120
	Kaveri Karai do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	84	84
	Tiruvadi Oriental Sanskrit College ...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	72	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	1,451
	Muhammadan Schools, Rural Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	272	...	272
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	358	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	242	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	272	1,655	1,927
Malabar.	Theological Institution, Ponani ...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	100	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. do. Nadapuram ...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	150	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In High department.	In Middle department.	In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Hindus. Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others include Panchamas.	Others.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. 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).	Occupation of parents. Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
		1	2	3	3a	3b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
South Canara.	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*																											
	Advanced Schools for Hindus (Southern Kanarese)	18	...	248	231	199	248	117	86	7	61	60	...	24	...	21	16	126	7	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. for Muhammadans (Southern Kanarese)	14	...	146	141	114	146	86	64	9	...	...	27	8	118	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
	Do. for Hindus Northern (Kanarese)	9	...	79	65	51	75	35	...	...	...	...	9	...	64	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	34	...	466	437	367	469	237	154	16	...	...	36	8	182	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Sanskrit Schools, Cocanada Municipality	9	...	20	18	14	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Cocanada Range	12	...	168	148	126	168	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari.	Do. Rajahmundry Range	4	...	36	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	225	...	...	225	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	15	...	225	166	139	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna.	Hindustani Schools for Muhammadans, Masulipatam Municipality	2	...	4	8	16	25	28	28	25	...	...	46	...	18	32	6	...	4	1	6	18	7	41	2	1	...	7
	Do. Masulipatam Municipality	4	...	49	...	...	49	41	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	9
	Sanskrit Schools, Masulipatam Range	1	...	7	...	28	35	26	6	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle School, Narsaraopet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8	...	66	44	118	111	100	...	...	25	68	1	5	11	...	...	...	25	94	9	7	10	66	3	12	8	13
	Total Private Institutions	96	264	1,628	862	440	2,604	1,382	1,433	...	44	1071	36	20	447	...	...	24	447	2,165	80	148	705	882	60	214	326	177
	Grand Total, Secondary Schools	625	7,029	25,226	7,119	15,926	46,265	64,274	46,259	2644	4113	3,207	1,814	19,619	20,060	1,324	125	1,300	26,326	33,744	630	8,575	7,090	16,826	1,815	3,820	2,106	3,714

No. 2.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In High department.	In Middle department.	In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Hindus. Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others include Panchamas.	Others.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. 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).	Occupation of parents. Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
		1	2	3	3a	3b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*																											
South Canara.	Advanced Schools for Hindus (Southern Kanarese)	3a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. for Muhammadans (Southern Kanarese)	3b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. for Hindus Northern (Kanarese)	3c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari.	Sanskrit Schools, Cocanada Municipality	3d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Cocanada Range	3e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Rajahmundry Range	3f	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna.	Hindustani Schools for Muhammadans, Masulipatam Municipality	3g	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Masulipatam Municipality	3h	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sanskrit Schools, Masulipatam Range	3i	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Guntur	3j	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle School, Narsaraopet	3k	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3l	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Private Institutions	3m	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Secondary Schools	3n	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In High department.	In Middle department.	In Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Pariyas.	Others.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. 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).	Occupation of parents. Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																											
	ENGLISH SCHOOLS.																											
	AIDED.																											
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Fort Catholic Girls' School	1	4	34	17	71	126	124	110	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	56	53	23	3	...	...	8	30	14
	UNAIDED.																											
	Vizianagrum Maharajah's Boarding Girls' School	1	....	10	19	62	91	91	86	...	...	...	21	...	...	70	...	1	4	86	...	4	...	87	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	4	44	36	133	217	215	196	126	...	...	21	...	...	70	...	1	74	142	53	30	3	87	...	...	30	14
	AIDED.																											
Bellary	Bellary St. Philomena's Girls' School	1	4	10	6	44	64	60	54	62	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	14	20
	Bellary Protestant Orphanage Girls' School	1	...	5	4	22	31	35	23	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	22	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Total ...	2	4	15	10	66	95	95	77	93	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	38	40	4	...	...	...	...	14	37
	AIDED.																											
Nellore ...	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School ...	1	...	7	4	17	28	19	16	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	GOVERNMENT.																											
	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Practising Department ...	1	7	38	13	133	191	179	131	91	13	...	3	...	84	...	...	...	120	71	115	25	14	...	22	...	...	15
	AIDED.																											
	Pudupet S.P.G. Girls' Boarding School.	1	6	42	12	22	82	102	86	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	60	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	60
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School ...	1	6	32	11	20	69	49	42	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	47	9	50	...	3	...	...	...	...	7
	Do. Doveton Girls' School	1	11	54	15	94	174	188	137	170	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	141	...	86	...	5	10	...	...	...	73
Madras.	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School ...	1	4	22	9	15	50	43	34	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	6	45	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
	Vepery Baptist Girls' Day School ...	1	1	11	4	38	54	54	47	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Black Town Davidson Street Girls' School ...	1	9	23	12	51	95	101	93	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	89	...	89	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Rayapuram Medical Mission Girls' School	1	4	9	9	30	52	45	41	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	28	...	...	...	20	...	...	4
	Black Town Emmanuel Church Girls' School ...	1	...	7	8	35	50	57	40	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	46	4	11	28	4	...	...	...	...	7
	Elmore Military Female Orphan Asylum	1	2	18	16	98	134	139	139	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...
	Broadway Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School	1	3	20	8	36	67	75	61	63	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	45	56	...	...	8	2	1	...	11
	Madras F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School.	1	4	35	11	42	92	84	82	1	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	22	73	7	8	2	1	...	1	...
	Elmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	1	...	17	2	28	47	54	48	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	1	...	1	...	35	10
	Vepery Presentation Convent Pay School	1	...	9	12	50	71	75	58	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	29	15	2	...	26	...	...	8
	Black Town Presentation Convent Special School	1	4	3	2	19	28	20	19	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	23
	John Pereira's Union School	1	...	3	6	41	50	41	36	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	St. Antony's Girls' School, St. Thomé ...	1	...	8	6	23	37	33	24	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Vepery St. Matthias' Girls' School ...	1	...	11	9	71	91	64	58	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	44	8	...	...	...	9	...	...	74
	Rayapuram St. Peter's Girls' School ...	1	...	1	5	51	57	68	65	51	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	17	39	6	2	5	9	...	6	...
	Rayapetta Roman Catholic Girls' School	1	...	5	8	84	97	78	68	36	35	...	4	12	10	...	3	...	15	79	22	41	10	...	3	14	7	...
	Black Town St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School	1	...	21	19	174	214	197	168	210	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	114	100	97	39	3	...	29	...	7	39
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School	1	4	38	18	33	93	90	88	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	79	...	4	...	10	...	...	...
	Vepery Presentation Convent Poor School	1	...	5	2	48	55	84	42	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	10	20	5	...	3	...	...	17
	Mount Road Christ Church Girls' School (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	St. Mary's Orphanage (Boarding grants)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Honoraria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	22	58	394	204	1,103	1,759	1,746	1,464	1,500	226	...	4	16	10	3	67	847	843	871	158	67	17	113	14	190	339
	Total for the District ...	23	65	432	217	1,236	1,959	1,925	1,595	1,591	259	...	3	4	100	10	3	67	967	916	986	183	71	17	135	14	190	354
	AIDED.																											
North Arcot.	Renigunta Railway School	1	...	1	2	10	22	19	13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	22	...	7	...	...	15	...	...	...
	Vellore Fort Girls' School	1	...	4	7	18	29	26	19	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	14
	Total ...	2	...	5	9	37	51	45	32	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	39	6	7	...	...	15	9	...	14
	AIDED.																											
South Arcot.	Cuddalore Church of England Girls' School	1	...	6	4	31	41	36	33	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	AIDED.																											
Tanjore	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	1	...	6	2	17	25	26	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	9	...	...	...	...	7	...	9

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No. 3.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning											Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.				Expenditure.						
						Vernacular.																			
		English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Total.	Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers (1) trained or (2) holding Ordinary Certificates.	Teachers holding Educational Certificates.	Teachers holding certificates of whatever.	General revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*j*	10*k*	10*l*	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	8
																			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																								
	ENGLISH SCHOOLS.																								
	AIDED.																								
Vizagapatam.	Vizianagrum Fort Catholic Girls' School	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	5	...	...	4	2,320	...	...	17,35	...	2,509	6,564
	UNAIDED.																								
	Vizianagrum Maharajah's Boarding Girls' School	19	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7,481	7,481
	Total ...	145	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	9	1	...	5	2,329	...	...	1,735	...	9,990	14,045
	AIDED.																								
Bellary.	Bellary St. Philomena's Girls'. School.	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	5	...	3	3	910	...	...	1,061	...	...	1,971
	Bellary Protestant Orphanage Girls' School	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	1	3	1	1,755	...	...	337	946	...	3,038
	Total ...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	5	1	6	4	2,665	...	...	1,398	946	...	5,009
	AIDED.																								
Nellore.	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	1	1	1	264	...	...	235	345	144	988
	GOVERNMENT.																								
	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Practising Department ...	91	...	...	...	49	51	...	...	...	...	...	191	...	1	5	...	...	2,326	...	...	1,137	...	...	3,463
	AIDED.																								
	Pudupet S.P.G. Girls' Boarding School.	82	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	3	...	5	1	...	770	...	...	1,468	...	2,595	4,833
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School ...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	2	3	...	1	1,145	...	...	1,760	...	...	2,905
	Do. Doveton Girls' School ...	174	65	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	1	7	2	...	2,644	...	...	5,658	...	3,634	11,936
Madras.	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	3	2	2	2	900	...	...	599	...	3,338	4,837
	Vepery Baptist Girls' Day School ...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	2	2	...	...	428	...	...	852	84	...	1,364
	Black Town Davidson Street Girls' School	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	4	2	...	993	...	...	2,060	...	719	3,772
	Rayapuram Medical Mission Girls' School	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	22	...	...	...	3	...	165	...	...	860	45	...	1,070
	Black Town Emmanuel Church Girls' School	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	2	...	...	579	...	...	630	217	247	1,073
	Egmore Military Female Orphan Asylum	134	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	2	9	...	832	...	...	...	...	3,132	3,964
	Broadway Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	3	...	4	1	...	877	...	...	1,395	...	405	2,677
	Madras F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School.	92	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	3	1	2	1	2,269	...	...	508	5,615	...	8,392
	Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	47	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	2	3	...	1,806	...	...	...	1,131	3,840	6,577
	Vepery Presentation Convent Pay School	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	2	1	...	3	575	...	...	564	...	−13	1,126
	Black Town Presentation Convent Special School	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	1	...	1	2	400	...	...	849	...	795	2,044
	John Pereira's Union School	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	1	1	1	188	...	...	269	128	339	924
	St. Antony's Girls' School, St. Thomé ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6	...	...	1	1	...	163	...	...	374	...	300	837
	Vepery St. Matthias' Girls' School ...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	1	2	2	378	...	...	128	637	97	1,240
	Rayapuram St. Peter's Girls' School ...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	5	...	...	1	2	...	25	...	...	210	...	1,202	1,437
	Rayapetta Roman Catholic Girls' School.	97	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	2	...	...	...	5	1	528	...	...	14	675	38	1,255
	Black Town St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	63	...	5	2	1	...	851	...	...	304	...	958	2,113
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	3	3	2	2	3	...	2,009	...	...	...	...	6,263	8,272
	Vepery Presentation Convent Poor School	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	2	...	...	3	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	1,011
	Mount Road Christ Church Girls' School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	...	...	273	150	397	1,289
	St. Mary's Orphanage (Boarding grants)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,202	...	...	...	...	...	4,202
	Honoraria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	390
	Total ...	1,759	65	...	...	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,634	107	17	46	43	20	24,427	...	...	18,755	8,682	28,306	80,170
	Total for the District ...	1,830	65	...	...	365	51	...	...	...	...	...	1,825	107	18	51	43	20	26,753	...	...	19,892	8,682	28,806	83,633
	AIDED.																								
North Arcot.	Renigunta Railway School	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	114	...	521	653
	Vellore Fort Girls' School	29	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	1	1	...	...	159	...	...	39	311	...	509
	Total ...	51	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	1	...	1	2	...	...	177	...	...	153	311	521	1,162
	AIDED.																								
South Arcot.	Cuddalore Church of England Girls' School	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	2	...	...	...	195	...	...	75	144	222	546
	AIDED.																								
Tanjore.	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	1	...	1	...	206	...	...	423	314	...	943

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 3.—*Returns of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Mahummadans.	Brahmans.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others, including Pariyars.	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.
Malabar.	Calicut B.G.M. Girls' Combined School.	1	18	13	66	97	95	68	97	...	22	76	7	3	8	7	25	10	42								
	Cannanore St. Teresa's School	1	12	2	79	83	99	79	42	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
	Tellicherry School of the Sacred Hearts.	1	...	8	7	38	73	69	25	44	15	30	11	17	3	4	17	1	20								
	ALDER.																										
	Total ...	5	16	74	38	343	471	471	329	287	164	...	1	3	13	...	3	33	160	278	90	71	28	16	126	11	35	94
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent School ...	1	7	58	26	118	189	187	163	29	165	...	2	...	...	6	...	4	1	13	130	46	26	7	19	17	2	...	13	36
	Basel Mission Brahmin Girls' School ...	1	3	6	23	62	63	52	3	...	49	2	...	6	4	...	1	...	26	36	12	6	1	34	1	...	6	...	4
	ALDER.																										
	Total ...	2	7	41	82	171	261	250	215	29	158	...	67	2	6	4	1	13	156	82	107	12	23	18	2	6	13	40
Godavari.	Cocanada Timpany Memorial Boarding and Day School	1	1	10	3	14	98	93	97	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23	9	9	...	...	...	4	4	6
	Cocanada St. Thomas' School	1	...	6	...	14	20	20	19	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	17	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. St. Joseph's Convent School.	1	...	13	12	34	29	23	51	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	31	17	35	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry Church of England Girls' School	1	2	7	...	7	14	13	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ALDER.																										
	Total ...	4	3	36	15	67	121	118	106	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	68	40	67	4	...	...	...	4	6
Kistna.	Masulipatam C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School	1	...	9	14	32	55	67	49	1	52	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	48	...	24	...	14	...	2	...	15
	Total Government Schools ...	1	7	38	18	133	191	179	131	91	13	...	3	...	84	...	...	...	120	71	118	25	14	...	22	...	...	15	66
	Total Board do. ...	1	4	28	7	36	75	71	66	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Aided do. ...	50	101	624	379	2,242	3,416	3,358	2,772	2,272	637	...	37	19	94	30	7	172	1,502	1,714	1,432	472	168	81	310	63	309	676	...
	Total Unaided do. ...	2	...	16	21	71	108	108	102	17	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	86	17	4	...	...	87	...	...	...	...
	Total English Schools ...	64	112	776	430	2,482	3,790	3,716	3,072	2,725	650	...	81	19	178	100	7	141	1,708	1,946	1,678	501	182	168	332	69	309	676	...
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.																												
	ALDER.																												
Vizaga-patam.	Kottapetta London Mission Native Girls' School	1	...	10	10	76	96	78	79	...	19	...	19	2	20	6	...	...	8	88	23	7	3	2	13	26	3	...	...
	Chengalrowpete Caste Girls' School	1	...	4	8	29	66	69	54	...	4	...	9	...	53	...	...	3	28	40	9	10	7	17	7	12	...	3	...
	Total ...	2	...	14	18	135	162	147	133	...	23	...	28	2	103	6	...	3	31	128	32	17	5	24	15	68	3	...	...
	ALDER.																												
Bellary.	Bellary London Mission Orphan Girls' School	1	...	4	9	6	18	22	21	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
	R. C. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	...	4	9	5	18	22	21	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
	ALDER.																												
Cuddapah.	Results School, Cuddapah Municipality	1	...	2	...	42	44	44	42	36	...	8	...	20	7	9	...	...	16	28	4	21	12	...	3	...	4	...	...
	Madanapalle American Mission Girls' School	1	...	6	3	21	30	31	27	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	3	24	1	1	...	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	8	3	63	74	75	63	...	38	...	20	7	9	...	...	...	21	53	7	45	13	1	4	4	...	...	...
	GOVERNMENT.																												
Nellore.	Ongole Government Girls' School ...	1	1	...	6	3	87	96	96	82	...	...	...	...	46	5	...	...	17	79	1	11	40	11	1	11	...	1	11
	Nellore do. do. ...	1	1	...	2	2	61	77	75	57	...	...	...	...	31	36	...	...	5	61	15	24	13	10	3	8	...	...	2
	Venkatagiri do. do. ...	1	1	...	2	4	45	51	25	44	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	...	16	48	12	6	7	6	7	2	20	...	...
	Kavyadurgi do. do. ...	1	1	...	1	4	43	51	33	41	...	...	...	...	45	8	...	...	3	48	8	6	6	7	6	2	20	...	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

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1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued.* ENGLISH—*continued.* ALDER.																										
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly East Indian Poor Girls' School	1	...	4	1	16	21	20	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	11	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore.	ALDER.																										
	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	1	1	2	4	21	40	41	28	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	24	4	19	...	...	6	...	11	...
	Coimbatore Stanes' Day School	1	1	12	4	28	28	24	46	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	49	2	29	...	...	14	...	8	...	...
	Total ...	2	1	20	8	69	98	93	85	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	73	6	28	...	...	20	...	14	...	...
	BOARD.																										
	Lawrence Asylum Female Branch for Europeans	1	4	28	7	34	73	71	66	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
	ALDER.																										
	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent European Girls' School	1	8	22	2	27	62	64	62	62	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	38	38	...	4	12	3	...	2	...	...
	Ootacamund St. Stephen's European Girls' School	1	...	8	6	28	42	39	29	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	40	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri.	Ootacamund Hobart Girls' School ...	1	...	3	6	27	75	61	46	...	25	...	10	33	...	2	...	...	20	45	24	31	...	10	...	10	...	...	...
	Do. Kilnock do. ...	1	...	2	2	41	46	44	28	...	7	...	...	36	12	...	...	...	5	38	5	14	...	4	2	17	...	...	...
	Coonoor Mr. Stanes' Poor European School	1	...	8	3	39	50	48	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	7	33	...	2	...	8	...	4	...	...
	Total ...	7	8	43	21	203	274	256	193	124	32	...	5	10	59	14	...	25	126	123	138	45	23	16	16	27	9	9	...
	ORPHANAGE.																										
	Ootacamund Girls' Seminary	1	...	6	2	9	17	17	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ALDER.																										
	Total ...	7	34	77	30	247	306	344	276	246	32	...	5	10	59	14	...	25	143	198	164	45	23	16	16	27	9	9	66
Malabar.	Cochin St. Mary's European Girls' Schl.	1	9	12	9	71	104	98	70	102	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	45	31	30	46	1	18	...	6	...	...
	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	1	7	21	7	69	104	110	87	91	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	28	2	16	1	1	27	...	10	20	...

No. 3.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Vernacular: Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Vaccination: Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers (1) trained or (2) holding Ordinary Certificates.	Teachers holding General Educational Certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Expenditure: General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10a	10b	10c	10d	10e	10f	10g	10h	10j	10k	10l	11a	11b	12a	12b	12c	12d	13a	13b	13c	13d	13e	13f	13
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*																		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	ENGLISH—*continued.*																								
	AIDED.																								
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly East Indian Poor Girls' School	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	1	1	79	...	...	51	156	...	286
	AIDED.																								
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	2	1	1	...	970	...	...	31	...	4,948	5,950
	Coimbatore Stanes' Day School	58	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	1	2	1	568	...	...	832	...	1,055	2,454
	Total	98	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2	2	2	3	1	1,538	...	...	863	...	6,003	8,404
	BOARD.																								
	Lawrence Asylum Female Branch for Europeans	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	1	1	2	16,220	...	...	470	...	5,303	22,093
	AIDED.																								
Nilgiri.	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent European Girls' School	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	5	1	2	1	2,151	...	...	2,781	...	1,223	6,155
	Ootacamund St. Stephen's European Girls' School	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	1	1	1	883	...	...	375	420	326	1,804
	Ootacamund Hobart Girls' School	39	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35	...	1	...	3	462	...	...	22	236	...	720
	Do. Kinlock do.	7	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	10	...	1	...	1	192	...	...	5	380	...	577
	Coonoor Mr. Stanes' Poor European School	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	5	...	...	3	...	445	...	...	287	279	410	1,421
	Total	200	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	50	5	4	6	6	3,633	...	...	3,470	1,315	1,959	10,377
	UNAIDED.																								
	Ootacamund Girls' Seminary	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	416	...	28	444
	Total	292	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	50	5	5	7	10	19,953	...	...	4,356	1,315	7,290	32,914
	AIDED.																								
Mala.	Cochin St. Mary's European Girls' Schl.	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	16	...	...	5	1	341	...	...	519	...	543	1,403
	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	14	...	3	2	1	1,140	...	...	636	20	2,047	3,843
Mala.	Calicut H.C.M. Girls' Combined School	45	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	88	1	...	4	2	...	1,128	...	...	82	...	1,246	2,456
	Cannanore St. Teresa's School	93	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	4	4	3	610	...	...	149	...	2,280	3,039
	Tellicherry School of the Sacredhearts	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	12	...	4	2	...	998	...	...	266	...	1,893	3,157
	Total	419	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	418	43	...	15	15	5	4,217	...	...	1,652	20	8,009	13,898
	AIDED.																								
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent School	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	174	15	...	4	7	1	1,788	...	...	1,534	...	2,580	5,852
	Basel Mission Brahmin Girls' School	23	...	...	...	...	...	30	62	...	...	...	58	4	1	1	...	4	294	...	...	52	...	1,607	1,953
	Total	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	232	19	1	5	7	5	2,082	...	...	1,586	...	4,187	7,805
	AIDED.																								
Godavari.	Cocanada Timpany Memorial Boarding and Day School	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	2	...	505	...	...	56	893	29	1,483
	Cocanada St. Thomas' School	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	1	1	...	259	...	...	155	319	...	733
	Do. St. Joseph's Convent School	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	4	...	1	3	284	...	...	224	81	1,568	2,607
	Rajahmundry Church of England Girls' School	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	1	...	...	34	...	...	270	198	19	521
	Total	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	1	5	2	4	3	1,782	...	...	705	1,441	1,616	5,344
	AIDED.																								
Kistna.	Masulipatam C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School	53	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	48	4	...	2	...	1	239	...	...	54	763	...	1,056
	Total Government Schools	91	...	...	...	49	51	...	...	...	...	...	191	...	1	5	...	...	2,336	...	...	1,137	...	...	3,463
	Total Board do.	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	1	1	2	16,220	...	...	470	...	5,303	22,093
	Total Aided do.	3,241	103	...	...	453	56	139	70	...	...	...	3,144	228	40	82	88	52	45,684	...	...	31,155	14,437	53,276	1,42,552
	Total Unaided do.	36	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	416	...	7,509	7,925
	Total English Schools	3,445	103	...	...	502	197	139	70	...	...	...	3,518	228	45	89	89	57	62,330	...	...	33,178	14,437	66,088	1,76,033
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.																								
	AIDED.																								
Vizagapatam.	Kottapetta London Mission Native Girls' School	17	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	58	29	...	...	3	1	163	...	...	...	...	734	897
	Chengalrowpeta Caste Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	56	3	...	...	1	2	191	...	...	...	...	297	488
	Total	17	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	114	32	...	...	4	3	354	...	...	...	...	1,031	1,385
	AIDED.																								
Bellary.	Bellary London Mission Orphan Girls' School	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	2	1	65	...	...	...	...	385	450
	R. C. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	96
	Total	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	2	1	161	...	...	...	...	385	546
	AIDED.																								
Cuddapah.	Results School, Cuddapah Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	...	...	1	3	235	...	...	...	1,500	1,525	3,258
	Madanapalle American Mission Girls' School	16	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	...	...	3	1	263	...	...	...	...	271	534
	Total	16	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	48	18	...	...	4	4	498	...	...	...	1,500	1,796	3,792
	GOVERNMENT.																								
Nellore.	Ongole Government Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	47	32	...	...	3	1	623	...	...	41	...	...	664
	Nellore do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	...	...	2	502	...	...	24	...	...	526
	Venkatagiri do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	44	10	...	1	1	1	492	...	...	22	...	...	514
	Nayudupet do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	46	3	...	1	1	1	396	...	...	16	...	...	412

No. 8.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
Distict.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.					Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to rate 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.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammedans.	Brahmans.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Paraiyas.	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.
										Hindus.																		
Madras.	Boarding School	1	...	35	6	26	67	66	48	65	...	10	...	6	11	127	...	2	...	82	35	39	117	31	20	26	5	89	2	6	44	...	...	...	21
	Bayswater F.C.M. Girls' School	1	...	10	15	131	166	149	99	...	10	...	6	11	127	...	2	...	...	39	117	31	20	26	5	89	2	6	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery London Mission Girls' Boarding School	1	...	24	13	19	66	64	49	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	30	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
	Black Town H.H. the Maharajah of	1	...	8	10	72	82	96	76	...	...	3	6	74	...	2	5	...	...	14	06	18	43	12	...	2	...	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	6
	Triplicane do. do.	1	...	3	8	94	105	110	91	...	...	32	7	66	...	11	62	32	28	44	20	...	6	2	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery R.C.M. Orphan Girls' School	1	...	3	8	23	34	36	12	...	6	...	2	3	22	...	1	3	31	...	3	23	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras F.C.M. Orphan Girls' School	1	...	8	11	77	92	82	64	...	14	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	94	6	20	12	2	...	7	3	20	1	...	17	...	...	...	7
	Mint Street F.C.M. Girls' School	1	...	4	6	121	152	142	100	...	...	11	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	59	8	43	66	23	3	5	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Chintadrepet H. H. the Maharajah of	1	...	7	18	157	219	195	149	...	...	21	5	186	...	...	...	...	...	128	84	139	21	28	13	2	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mylapore do. do.	1	...	5	8	63	74	86	41	...	1	...	6	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	94	62	8	19	6	9	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black Town do. do.	4	...	41	45	222	310	317	232	...	...	1	4	305	...	...	...	...	...	174	76	131	84	15	6	5	3	18	2	22	1	...	...	...	...
	Do. P.C.M. Girls' Day School	1	...	30	31	89	160	125	94	...	...	13	15	122	...	...	...	...	...	75	29	82	31	62	28	25	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Purasawkam London Mission Hindu	1	...	5	21	176	202	205	138	...	...	19	111	72	...	...	...	...	...	113	87	82	16	40	25	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Girls' School	1	...	10	6	111	127	118	84	...	9	...	1	116	1	...	...	...	...	65	62	28	25	40	13	3	6	12	4	27	12	...	...	...	14
	Hosaiy Muhammadan Girls' School	1	...	2	5	99	106	135	57	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	38	10	30	28	13	6	3	19	1	7	2	...	...	...	14
	Total	28	4	225	311	2,610	3,118	3,131	2,321	...	677	108	145	309	1,823	127	9	35	1,090	1,393	731	778	671	90	162	402	60	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GOVERNMENT.																																		
	Chidambaram do. do.	1	...	8	10	83	101	143	127	...	...	18	10	73	...	...	...	...	...	28	73	19	25	17	16	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddalore Salary Results School	1	...	8	10	97	108	107	93	...	2	...	52	64	...	...	...	...	...	5	103	33	6	12	44	1	2	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Tindivanam American Mission Girls'	1	...	8	6	45	54	49	30	...	8	...	4	3	39	...	...	...	...	14	40	17	15	11	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	School																																		
	Total for the District	7	...	28	46	443	516	587	475	...	12	...	114	47	334	...	9	...	124	862	110	71	116	141	18	40	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GOVERNMENT.																																		
	Vellore Government Girls' School	1	...	7	9	92	109	128	96	...	3	...	3	2	96	2	...	...	...	31	78	24	39	13	7	1	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	7	9	93	109	128	96	...	3	...	3	2	96	2	...	...	...	31	78	24	39	13	7	1	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AIDED.																																		
	Arni American Mission Girls' School	1	...	1	8	56	65	68	54	...	1	...	...	1	62	1	...	...	...	8	67	2	15	23	5	1	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor do.	1	...	2	8	131	141	131	95	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	4	137	4	46	20	14	...	41	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allapuram do.	1	...	20	25	18	61	64	63	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	56	5	36	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	...	21	39	205	267	263	212	...	22	...	14	11	179	1	...	...	...	17	260	11	97	46	37	1	60	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District	4	...	...	30	48	298	276	391	307	...	65	...	17	13	278	3	...	...	48	328	26	136	59	44	2	84	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GOVERNMENT.																																		
Salem.	Salem Government Girls' School	1	...	4	4	127	135	119	90	...	2	...	41	11	81	...	...	...	...	57	78	40	13	32	7	38	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hosur do. do. (closed)	...	...	1	...	47	48	26	44	...	...	...	12	7	29	2	...	...	...	5	43	2	2	7	6	6	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nacunkal do. do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	5	4	174	183	174	134	...	2	...	63	18	110	...	...	...	62	121	51	15	39	13	9	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning													Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.			Expenditure.				
		English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Vernacular.		Vaccinated (*whether small-pox marked or not*).	Small-pox only.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there.	Teachers (1) trained or (2) holding Ordinary Certificates.	Teachers General Educational Certificates. holding	Teachers no whatever. holding certificates	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*i*	10*k*	10*l*			11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued.*																				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—*cont.*																										
Madras.	Mylapet Government Hindu Girls' School.	64	43			42									12						411			1	25		439
	Razumallyapet do. do.	80	27			47									31						402			1	17		420
	Scondousepet do. do.																				400			1	17		417
	Total ...	436				289	139								43		9	6			3,816				176		3,492
North Arcot.	ADEN.																										
	Oneole American Baptist Mission Girls' School.	26				73									1		1				1,044				270		1,322
	Vellore do. do.	49				36	4								9	6	1				454			8	270	1,806	2,313
	Total ...	75				109	44								10	6	1				1,478			8	270	3,403	4,444
	Total for the District ...	511				369	183								10	12	1				4,794			14	270	2,403	7,326
	ADEN.																										
	Home Education Classes National	7			7	19									23						1,167			4			
	Indian Association, Madras																								264	95	425	2,021
	Tiruvellavarupet Weleyan Mission Girls' School.	7				79	16								65	27					549			1	103	117	755	1,524
	Mrzahpet do. do.	27				25									35	9					308			1	61	118	623	1,320
	Ilayapet do. do.	61				23									77	13					511			1	98	117	761	1,477
	Madras F.C.M. Chetti Girls' School	182				95									65	41					728			1	176	1,471	2,425
	Mint Street F.C.M. Girls' School	119				125	46								170	39					781			1	235	1,273	2,347
	Chintadrepet H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram's Girls' School	44				45	29								68	8					714			1	192	1,094	2,310
	Vizianagram's Girls' School					45																			244		2,284
	Mutialpet do.	53				49	37								65	25					766			1	244	1,641	2,806
	Black Town F.C.M. Girls' Day School					169	141								283	15					1,138			1	448	2,984	4,426
	Do. F.C.M. Girls' School					150									137	15					706			1	458	1,641	2,806
	Do. F.C.M. Hatha Patasala					202									165	39					610			1	692	1,095	3,327
	Parsewakam London Mission Hindu Girls' School														91	40					236			1	106	287	729
	Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School														91	15		6			2,063			1			4,487
	Total ...					126	25								143	40					1,980			1	110		2,090
	GOVERNMENT.																										
	Salem Government Girls' School					125	8								105	30					1,244			1		67	1,351
Salem.	Hosur do. do. (closed)					21	27								28	10					461					25	486
	Namakal do. do. (closed)																				266					18	284
	Total ...					126	25								143	40		6	2	1	1,980				110		2,090
	GOVERNMENT.																										
	Total for the District ...	61				300	76								310	28		11	5	7	2,328				671		3,016	6,014
	Total ...	61				197	76								211	48		8	5	2	860				238		3,018	4,117
North Arcot.	ADEN.																										
	Arni American Mission Girls' School.					85									33	26		1	2	2	309						248	557
	Chittur do.					61	76								124	17		4		2	260				11		640	876
	Allapuram do.	61				61									54	5		3	1	1					252		2,127	2,439
	Total ...	61				197	76								211	48		8	5	2	860				238		3,018	4,117
	Total for the District ...	61				300	76								310	28		11	5	7	2,328				671		3,016	6,014
	GOVERNMENT.																										
	Yellore Government Girls' School					109									99	10		3		2	1,240				95			1,342
	Chittur do. (closed)																				510				45		555
	Total ...					109									99	10		3		2	1,750				188			1,897
	ADEN.																										
	Total ...	61				197	76								211	48		8	5	2	860				238		3,018	4,117
	Total for the District ...	61				300	76								310	28		11	5	7	2,328				671		3,016	6,014
	GOVERNMENT.																										
	Salem Government Girls' School					125	8								105	30		2	2	1	1,244				67			1,351
Salem.	Hosur do. do.					21	27								28	10		3			461				25			486
	Namakal do. do. (closed)																				266				18			284
	Total ...					126	25								143	40		6	2	1	1,980				110			2,090

No. 3.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	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 Parayas.													
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h		8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*																												
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—*cont.*																												
	BOARD.																												
Salem—*cont.*	Namakal Salary Results School ...	1	...	2	2	43	47	55	40	...	1	...	31	2	9	4	...	...	13	34	15	11	5	15	1	...	...	...
	AIDED.																												
	Salem London Mission Caste Girls' School	1	...	7	5	104	116	117	91	...	4	...	7	2	103	...	...	...	31	85	1	2	30	...	33	50	...	...
	Vengarai Result Girls' School	1	...	3	2	20	25	25	17	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	10	7	124	141	142	108	...	4	...	32	2	103	...	...	...	56	85	1	2	30	25	33	50	...	...
	Total for the District ...	5	...	17	13	341	371	371	282	...	7	...	116	22	222	4	...	...	131	240	67	28	74	84	43	69	6	...
	GOVERNMENT.																												
Tanjore	Kumbakonam Government Girls' School.	1	...	3	6	127	136	144	100	...	1	...	63	30	42	...	...	2	61	73	40	21	20	22	18	5	...	...
	Pattukota Government Girls' School ...	1	...	2	6	37	45	62	40	...	8	...	7	...	30	...	...	...	12	33	5	12	4	9	1	7	...	...
	Karatatangudi Salary Result School ...	1	...	1	7	125	133	138	82	...	7	...	26	4	96	...	...	2	20	111	2	20	23	10	5	73	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	6	19	289	314	344	222	...	16	...	96	34	168	...	...	4	93	217	47	60	47	51	24	85	...	...
	BOARD.																												
	Banadurai Salary Result School ...	1	...	5	3	59	65	62	35	...	...	...	33	...	32	...	...	1	8	56	1	15	1	18	4	26	...	...
	Kadalangudi Street Result School ...	1	...	4	6	154	164	164	74	...	7	...	42	4	111	...	...	...	11	153	10	39	38	4	45	24	...	4
	Nidamangalam Chatram Girls' School ...	1	...	4	4	57	65	68	42	...	1	...	10	...	54	...	...	...	2	63	3	2	4	3	2	51	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	11	13	270	294	294	151	...	8	...	85	4	197	...	...	1	21	272	14	56	43	25	51	101	...	4
	AIDED.																												
	Tanjore St. Peter's Girls' School ...	1	...	30	10	79	119	124	117	...	100	...	4	...	5	1	...	...	45	76	50	60	...	8	1	...	...	...
	Do. R.C. Girls' School ...	1	...	1	5	35	41	41	26	1	35	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	38	3	5	8	3	2	20	...	...
	Do. Lutheran Mission Girls' Middle School	1	...	29	...	...	29	24	21	...	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	28	...	15	1	...	2	5	...	6
	Poraiyar Lutheran Mission Girls' School	1	...	10	6	32	48	49	38	1	37	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	9	39	9	26	5	2	4	2	...	...
	Negapatam R. C. Girls' School	1	...	12	11	91	114	125	98	...	103	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	14	100	22	...	18	16	8	50	...	...
	Poraiyar Result Girls' School	1	...	2	9	42	53	73	49	...	...	...	1	...	52	...	...	...	22	31	2	6	19	9	10	7	...	...
	Tanjore S.P.G. Caste Girls' School ...	1	...	6	4	107	117	123	61	...	2	...	20	5	90	...	...	...	23	94	5	9	19	15	21	48	...	...
	Total ...	7	...	90	45	386	521	552	398	2	314	...	25	5	171	4	...	...	115	406	91	121	70	53	48	132	...	6
	Total for the District ...	13	...	107	77	945	1,129	1,197	771	2	338	...	206	43	536	4	...	5	229	895	152	237	160	129	123	318	...	10
	AIDED.																												
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah Usborne Memorial School.	1	...	1	21	69	91	104	82	...	21	...	2	3	65	...	...	1	30	60	21	4	25	25	10	5	...	1
	Do. Sarah Tucker Practising School ...	1	...	34	37	45	116	129	103	...	99	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	43	73	77	10	4	20	5	...	...	...
	Do. R.C. Girls' School	1	...	2	10	52	64	54	41	...	22	2	...	...	21	19	...	...	...	64	...	11	6	11	6	12	1	17
	Do. Mrs. Sargent's Girls' Boarding School	1	...	21	8	12	41	41	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	34	7	28	...	6	...	...	...	4
	Nallur Boarding Girls' School	1	...	24	...	...	24	24	23	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	20
	Sacheapuram do. do.	1	...	12	...	14	26	35	31	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	...	19	1	2	...	4	...	...
	Pannaviled do. do.	1	...	15	3	2	20	21	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	3	12	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Nazareth St. John's Practising School.	1	...	60	18	36	114	102	101	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	65	30	...	19	35	...	10	20	...
	Tuticorin Goa Mission Ornellas Seminary	1	...	7	7	51	65	64	55	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33	28	3	...	36	...	...	26	...	...
	Manapad R. C. Girls' School	1	...	9	8	62	79	74	71	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	66	2	...	43	...	14	16	...	4
	Puunyakayal do.	1	...	6	5	52	63	61	58	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	51	4	20	20	...	...	12	...	7
	Megnanapuram Boarding Girls' School.	1	...	24	14	35	73	75	61	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	50	44	...	5	23	1	...	...	...
	Tuticorin R. C. Convent Girls' School ...	1	...	28	18	142	188	177	167	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	131	3	...	59	...	...	126	...	...
	Total ...	13	...	243	149	572	964	961	844	...	835	2	2	4	102	19	...	5	276	683	194	104	221	128	36	211	21	49
	AIDED.																												
Madura.	Madura American Mission Practising School ...	1	...	49	10	77	136	94	88	...	93	...	...	30	8	...	...	3	20	113	20	64	3	8	27	5	7	2
	Do. Lutheran Mission Girls' Boarding School ...	1	...	4	10	23	37	37	34	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	32	12	3	...	10	...	1	...	11
	Do. R. C. Girls' School	1	...	7	7	39	53	62	36	...	39	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	13	40	2	4	12	20	...	15	...	...
	Batlagundu Combined System Boarding Girls' School	1	...	5	13	30	48	53	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	46	...	13	...	10	...	...	...	25
	Total ...	4	...	65	40	169	274	246	201	...	222	...	...	30	8	14	...	3	40	231	34	84	15	48	27	21	7	38
	BOARD.																												
	Srirangam Mrs., Pennington Girls' School	1	...	1	5	69	75	98	56	...	1	...	45	2	27	...	...	...	17	58	25	11	12	20	4	...	...	5
	AIDED.																												
Trichinopoly.	Herathniayapuram R. C. Girls' School...	1	...	19	16	137	213	228	165	...	177	...	...	...	26	10	...	...	31	182	9	23	28	66	37	47	...	3
	Puttur S. P. G. Girls' Boarding School.	1	...	56	11	26	93	82	65	...	92	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	88	8	20	...	8	...	3	54	...
	Varagunari Girls' School	1	...	6	19	118	143	125	103	...	65	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	15	128	6	2	20	72	2	27	...	18
	Trichinopoly Cantonment R. C. Girls' School	1	...	8	14	21	43	53	43	...	36	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	30	2	3	11	4	5	3	...	15
	Uraiyur Wesleyan Mission Girls' School.	1	...	1	4	77	82	82	60	...	2	...	7	...	75	...	...	...	6	76	...	5	19	12	6	15	8	26
	Trichinopoly Andar Street S. P. G. Girls' School	1	...	5	8	50	63	58	42	...	3	...	7	...	53	...	...	3	25	33	9	5	5	10	3	30	...	1
	Porattakudi R. C. Girls' School... ...	1	...	3	4	33	40	40	35	...	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	38	...	6	6	11	6	11	...	...
	Total ...	7	...	89	76	512	677	668	513	...	414	...	14	...	239	10	...	3	83	556	33	64	86	193	29	136	62	60
	Total for the District ...	8	...	90	81	581	752	766	569	...	415	...	59	2	266	10	...	3	105	644	56	75	92	203	33	136	62	65
	GOVERNMENT.																												
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Salary Result School ...	1	...	3	9	102	114	130	103	...	...	...	37	19	58	...	...	...	12	79	23	27	2	45	31	4	3	...
	BOARD.																												
	Pollachi Salary Result School	1	...	1	1	63	65	66	41	...	...	...	32	8	25	...	...	4	41	20	21	5	20	5	3	12	...	...

No. 3.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning											Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.				Expenditure.						
						Vernacular.																			
		English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Vaccinated (*whether small-pox marked or not*).	Small-pox marked only.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers (1) trained or (2) holding Ordinary Certificates.	Teachers holding General Educational Certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*j*	10*k*	10*l*	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
																			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued.*																								
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—*cont.*																								
	BOARD.																								
	Namakal Salary Results School ...	...	...	...	...	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	10	...	1	...	1	...	62	...	8	...	...	70
Salem —*cont.*	AIDED.																								
	Salem London Mission Caste Girls' School	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	34	...	1	3	...	168	...	...	24	...	618	810
	Vengarai Result Girls' School	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	...	2	109	...	...	...	...	...	109
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	39	...	1	3	2	277	...	...	24	...	618	919
	Total for the District ...	...	...	...	...	343	30	...	...	...	...	...	280	89	...	7	5	4	2,257	62	...	142	...	618	3,079
	GOVERNMENT.																								
	Kumbakonam Government Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	66	...	3	1	1	1,517	...	...	47	...	...	1,564
	Pattukota Government Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	6	...	1	...	2	415	...	...	25	...	...	440
	Karatatangudi Salary Result School ...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	52	...	1	1	2	761	...	...	30	...	...	781
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	124	...	5	2	5	2,693	...	...	102	...	...	2,785
	BOARD.																								
	Banadurai Salary Result School ...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	15	...	2	...	...	233	...	27	...	...	...	260
	Kadalangudi Street Result School ...	...	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	73	...	1	1	2	478	...	10	...	...	...	488
	Nidamangalam Chatram Girls' School...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	3	...	...	35	693	...	...	...	...	728
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	92	...	6	1	2	746	693	37	...	...	...	1,476
Tanjore	AIDED.																								
	Tanjore St. Peter's Girls' School ...	112	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	19	...	4	2	2	680	...	...	...	...	872	1,552
	Do. R.C. Girls' School	1	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	...	...	...	1	69	...	...	...	...	82	151
	Do. Lutheran Mission Girls' Middle School	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	2	...	2	122	...	...	...	...	876	998
	Poraiyar Lutheran Mission Girls' School	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	17	...	3	1	3	411	...	...	14	...	404	829
	Negapatam R.C. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	21	...	2	...	4	213	...	...	4	...	1,053	1,270
	Poriyar Result Girls' School	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	21	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
	Tanjore S.P.G. Caste Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	47	...	2	...	2	214	...	...	9	...	570	793
	Total ...	113	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	140	...	13	4	16	1,709	...	...	56	...	3,837	5,602
	Total for the District ...	113	...	...	...	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	356	...	24	7	23	5,198	693	37	138	...	3,837	9,863
	AIDED.																								
	Palamcottah Usborne Memorial School.	24	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	20	...	5	...	...	216	...	...	24	624	...	864
	Do. Sarah Tucker Practising School ...	86	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	4	...	7	...	...	527	...	...	587	585	2,252	3,949
	Do. R.C. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	6	...	2	...	3	136	...	...	...	...	1,269	1,415
	Do. Mrs. Sargent's Girls' Boarding School	4	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2	...	2	...	...	636	...	...	130	1,170	...	1,935
Tinnevelly.	Nallur Boarding Girls' School	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	...	2	...	...	176	...	...	127	668	...	971
	Sacheapuram do. do.	20	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	...	1	...	1	16	...	...	160	1,586	...	1,762
	Pannavilei do. do.	18	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	3	...	...	726	...	...	102	531	...	1,359
	Nazareth St. John's Practising School.	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	7	...	6	...	...	1,089	...	...	146	...	1,230	2,465
	Tuticorin Goa Mission Ornellas Seminary	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	26	...	1	...	3	455	...	...	28	60	61	604
	Manapad R. C. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	12	...	2	...	3	164	...	...	12	60	899	1,135
	Puumyakayal do.	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	...	...	1	2	132	...	...	24	...	94	250
	Meenanapuram Boarding Girls' School.	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	5	...	7	...	...	1,677	...	...	...	2,618	...	4,295
	Tuticorin R. C. Convent Girls' School...	...	...	...	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	69	...	6	...	3	1,212	...	...	...	...	2,796	4,008
	Total ...	359	...	...	...	964	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	177	...	44	1	15	7,171	...	...	1,340	7,900	8,601	25,012
	AIDED.																								
	Madura American Mission Practising School	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	4	...	...	280	...	...	202	...	...	482
Madura	Do. Lutheran Mission Girls' Boarding School ...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	4	...	2	1	2	247	...	...	5	...	— 76	176
	Do. R. C. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	11	...	1	1	2	646	...	...	...	...	608	1,253
	Batlagunda Combined System Boarding Girls' School	5	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	4	...	4	...	...	158	...	...	157	1,350	...	1,665
	Total ...	5	...	...	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	19	...	11	2	4	1,330	...	...	364	1,350	532	3,576
	BOARD.																								
	Srirangam Mrs. Pennington Girls' School	...	...	...	...	75	44	...	...	...	...	...	45	23	...	2	...	1	146	...	437	5	...	...	588
	AIDED.																								
	Heruthaiyapuram R. C. Girls' School...	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	25	...	4	...	3	633	...	...	11	...	550	1,194
Trichinopoly.	Puttur S. P. G. Girls' Boarding School.	8	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	9	...	4	2	1	401	...	...	172	1,584	...	2,157
	Varaganari Girls' School	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	70	...	1	1	2	366	...	24	24	10	...	424
	Trichinopoly Cantonment R. C. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	...	2	1	1	712	...	...	17	...	626	1,355
	Uraiyur Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	25	...	2	1	...	135	...	...	16	...	200	351
	Trichinopoly Andar Street S. P. G. Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	10	...	2	1	...	82	...	...	32	48	...	162
	Porattakudi R. C. Girls' School... ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	180	280
	Total ...	8	...	...	...	677	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	142	...	16	6	9	2,429	...	24	272	1,642	1,556	5,923
	Total for the District ...	8	...	...	...	752	44	...	...	...	...	...	535	165	...	18	6	10	2,575	...	461	277	1,642	1,586	6,511
	GOVERNMENT.																								
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Salary Result School ...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	42	...	2	1	...	1,079	...	...	37	81	...	1,197
	BOARD.																								
	Pollachi Salary Result School ...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	23	...	1	...	1	35	...	...	18	...	...	53

No. 3.—*Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	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 Panchamas.													
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued.*																												
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—*cont.*																												
	AIDED.																												
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore R. C. Girls' School	1	...	15	11	83	109	80	56	...	101	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	10	99	10	3	15	6	5	14	56	...
	Pollachi London Mission Girls' School.	1	...	1	4	18	23	17	13	...	5	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	3	20	2	5	5	3	...	8	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	16	15	101	132	97	69	...	106	...	...	2	22	2	...	...	13	119	12	8	20	9	5	22	56	...
	UNAIDED.																												
	Karur Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School	1	...	39	10	...	49	68	60	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	Total for the District ...	5	...	59	35	266	360	351	273	...	155	...	69	29	105	2	...	16	137	207	59	15	85	45	12	37	58	49
	GOVERNMENT.																												
Malabar.	Malabar Kanathur Girls' School ...	1	...	13	12	88	113	104	82	...	29	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	50	63	11	7	20	10	27	36	...	2
	BOARD.																												
	Innespeta Municipal Salary Result Girls' School	1	...	1	6	55	62	74	34	...	...	...	40	6	12	4	...	...	30	32	...	21	10	20	8	3	...	...
	AIDED.																												
Godavari.	Ellore C.M.S. Bazaar Street Girls' School	1	...	1	1	28	30	29	24	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	7	...	10	2	...	11	...	...
	Narsapur Caste Girls' School	1	...	9	7	83	99	81	56	...	1	...	...	...	90	...	8	...	3	96	3	9	...	...	...	87	...	...
	Tangallamudi C.M.S. Girls' Boarding Middle School	1	...	7	6	27	40	41	38	1	37	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	...	12	...	3	10	1	...	14
	Total ...	3	...	17	14	138	169	151	118	1	38	30	...	...	90	2	8	...	5	164	10	21	10	5	10	99	...	14
	Total for the District ...	4	...	18	20	193	231	225	152	1	38	30	40	6	102	6	8	...	35	196	10	42	20	25	18	102	...	14
	AIDED.																												
	Englishpallem Middle School	1	...	3	...	35	38	37	27	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	21	4	10	4	...	1	10	...	9
	Machavaram do.	1	...	3	3	43	49	47	24	...	...	...	9	...	40	...	...	...	5	44	5	19	5	...	2	10	...	8
	Balaramunipeta do.	1	...	5	3	113	121	93	70	...	...	...	19	15	87	...	...	...	16	105	9	16	30	6	46	14	...	...
	Butchupeta do.	1	...	2	4	54	60	66	36	...	...	...	5	2	53	...	...	...	3	57	3	10	12	...	34	...	1	...
	Idepalli do.	1	...	2	1	40	43	47	28	...	...	...	4	2	37	...	...	2	2	39	3	10	6	3	17	3	1	...
	Dr. A. S. Kugler's First Grade Middle School	1	...	8	1	10	19	29	22	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	1	6	...	3	2	7	...	...
	Mrs. M. D. Schnure's Middle School ...	1	...	15	10	11	36	35	28	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	36	...	13	...	9	8	6	...	...
	Raghavapuram C.M.S. Girls' Middle School	1	...	3	6	27	36	32	24	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1	11	...	...	8	16	...	...
	Guntur, Miss Brandon's Middle School.	1	...	2	2	39	43	41	27	...	...	...	1	...	42	...	...	...	...	43	...	13	...	7	8	9	...	6
Kistna.	Bapatla, Dr. A. S. Kugler's Middle School	1	...	3	3	57	63	62	42	...	...	...	40	...	14	...	...	...	33	30	13	30	...	20	...	...	...	...
	Rev. Dickman's Second Grade Girls' Middle School, Firangipuram ...	1	...	11	11	50	72	66	55	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	32	...	4	5	24	39	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	...	57	44	479	580	555	381	...	158	38	87	19	273	5	...	2	117	461	39	142	62	72	165	75	2	23
	UNAIDED.																												
	Bapatla, J. R. Bullard's Second Grade Middle School	1	...	2	6	12	20	20	17	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	...
	Total for the District ...	12	...	59	50	491	600	575	398	...	178	38	87	19	273	5	...	2	117	481	39	142	62	77	165	90	2	23
	Total Government Schools ...	21	...	81	108	1,532	1,721	1,84.	1,417	...	54	...	415	201	1,040	2	9	18	481	1,222	311	261	397	330	22	281	11	38
	Total Board Schools	7	...	16	27	500	543	577	322	...	10	...	233	22	270	8	...	5	122	416	72	104	90	85	67	116	...	9
	Total Aided Schools	88	4	934	792	5,567	7,304	7,223	5,557	3	2,964	176	371	394	3,183	196	17	51	1,988	5,265	1,317	1,508	1,277	670	571	1,294	203	464
	Total Unaided Schools	2	...	41	16	12	69	88	77	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	65	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	49
	Total ...	118	4	1,072	950	7,611	9,637	9,729	7,373	3	3,097	176	1,019	617	4,493	206	26	74	2,595	6,968	1,700	1,873	1,764	1,090	730	1,706	214	560
	Grand Total Secondary Schools for Girls	172	176	1,848	1,370	10,093	13,427	13,445	10,446	2,758	3,747	176	1,100	636	4,671	306	33	215	4,298	8,914	3,273	2,374	1,946	1,258	1,062	1,775	525	1,216

No. 3.—Return of Secondary Schools for Girls for the official year 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning											Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.				Expenditure.						
		English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Vernacular. Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not.)	Small-pox marked only.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers holding (1) trained or (2) holding Ordinary Certificates.	Teachers holding Educational Certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10a	10b	10c	10d	10e	10f	10g	10h	10j	10k	10l	11a	11b	12a	12b	12c	12d	13a	13b	13c	13d	13e	13f	13
																			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued.*																								
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—*cont.*																								
	AIDED.																								
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore R. C. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	12	...	...	4	2	269	...	...	...	...	427	696
	Pollachi London Mission Girls' School. ...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	1	61	...	...	11	...	19	91
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	17	...	...	4	3	330	...	...	11	...	446	787
	UNAIDED.																								
	Karur Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,999	...	1,999
	Total for the District ...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	86	...	6	6	5	1,444	...	...	66	2,080	446	4,086
Malabar.	GOVERNMENT. Malabar Kanathur Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	105	8	...	1	2	2	644	...	...	...	...	...	644
	BOARD.																								
Godavari.	Innespeta Municipal Salary Result Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	25	32	...	1	2	1	97	...	170	...	60	40	367
	AIDED.																								
	Ellore C.M.S. Bazaar Street Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	10	15	...	...	1	1	107	...	...	...	...	253	360
	Narsapur Caste Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	62	17	2	...	2	2	236	...	...	...	...	120	356
	Tangallamudi C.M.S. Girls' Boarding Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	29	9	...	...	2	3	797	...	...	83	...	492	1,372
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	30	...	...	101	41	2	...	5	6	1,140	...	...	83	...	865	2,088
	Total for the District ...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	30	...	...	126	73	2	1	7	7	1,237	...	170	83	60	905	2,455
Kistna.	AIDED. Eglishpatlem Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	1	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	350	376
	Machavaram do.	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	27	12	...	1	1	2	73	...	...	...	222	368	663
	Balaramunipeta do.	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	35	23	...	2	2	2	149	...	...	...	...	471	620
	Butchupeta do.	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	29	22	...	1	1	1	112	...	...	...	...	289	401
	Idepalli do.	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	...	1	1	1	78	...	...	...	...	287	365
	Dr. A. S. Kugler's First Grade Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	860
	Mrs. M. D. Schnure's Middle School ...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	...	...	...	2	801	...	...	...	...	374	1,175
	Raghavapuram C.M.S. Girls' Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	21	13	...	2	...	2	269	...	...	5	...	758	1,032
	Guntur, Miss Brandon's Middle School.	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	...	...	...	3	22	...	...	...	...	215	237
	Bapatla, Dr. A. S. Kugler's Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	43	12	...	1	...	2	89	...	...	...	...	720	809
	Rev. Dickman's Second Grade Girls' Middle School, Firangipuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	30	32	...	...	2	3	633	...	...	...	...	475	1,108
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	542	...	...	...	...	...	259	168	...	10	9	19	2,252	...	...	5	222	5,167	7,646
	UNAIDED. Bapatla, J. R. Bullard's Second Grade Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	650
	Total for the District ...	...	...	...	...	...	562	...	...	...	...	...	268	176	...	11	9	19	2,252	...	...	5	222	5,817	8,296
	Total Government Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1,155	461	113	...	...	...	...	1,141	542	...	37	20	20	14,453	...	...	823	81	...	15,357
	Total Board Schools	...	...	...	...	480	107	...	...	...	...	...	260	182	...	11	3	6	1,024	755	644	31	60	40	2,554
	Total Aided Schools	1,598	...	...	...	5,102	1,942	...	18	136	...	...	5,224	1,547	3	205	107	133	*34,935	...	867	8,731	27,820	51,573	1,23,926
	Total Unaided Schools	...	...	...	...	43	20	...	...	...	...	...	56	10	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,999	650	2,649
	Total ...	1,598	...	...	...	6,846	2,530	113	18	136	...	...	6,681	2,281	3	257	131	160	50,412	755	1,511	9,585	29,960	52,263	1,44,486
	Grand Total Secondary Schools for Girls	5,041	103	...	...	7,348	2,727	252	88	136	...	...	10,199	2,509	48	346	220	217	1,12,742	755	1,511	42,763	44,397	1,18,351	3,20,519

* Includes special grants amounting to Rs. 310.

No. 4.—*Return of Primary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In Upper Primary department.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In Lower Primary department.	Number on rolls on 31st March. Total.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Mohammadans.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Vaisyas.	Hindus. Sudras.	Hindus. Others including Pariahs.	Others.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. 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).	Occupation of parents. Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																									
	ENGLISH.																									
Ganjam	Government	27	108	1,153	1,261	1,155	709	...	9	4	2	...	923	323	...	...	2	1,259	5	83	50	986	24	112	...	...
	Board	111	158	2,543	2,706	2,060	2,345	...	9	93	372	244	1,565	223	...	5	643	2,058	114	455	378	1,035	152	205	69	318
	Aided	639	622	15,956	16,578	15,400	13,715	...	118	103	2,278	745	12,569	466	...	8	3,154	13,416	254	1,463	3,381	9,347	637	945	284	287
	Unaided	257	93	6,531	6,624	6,524	5,901	...	8	26	611	527	5,267	185	...	...	1,293	5,331	168	687	1,651	2,965	304	646	57	56
	Total ...	1,034	981	26,188	27,169	25,789	22,730	...	144	225	3,463	1,516	20,624	1,197	...	13	5,092	22,004	521	2,688	5,480	14,383	1,187	1,909	410	661
Vizagapatam.	Government	12	107	337	444	432	371	...	1	3	77	41	221	101	...	5	65	374	27	140	114	85	20	40	3	15
	Board	77	210	1,834	2,044	2,124	1,713	...	...	136	504	283	641	290	...	52	330	1,653	175	286	355	894	150	66	79	69
	Aided	438	712	10,450	11,162	10,803	9,141	3	48	435	1,893	1,288	5,674	1,772	...	149	1,724	9,289	543	1,700	2,121	3,866	1,028	1,344	188	372
	Unaided	156	75	2,931	3,006	2,786	2,400	...	2	80	470	230	1,388	632	...	29	244	2,733	45	206	454	1,419	241	387	57	794
	Total ...	683	1,104	15,552	16,656	16,243	13,630	3	51	704	5,942	1,842	8,119	2,895	...	235	2,372	14,049	790	2,335	3,044	6,264	1,469	1,837	267	650
Bellary	Board	25	145	971	1,116	1,051	891	...	5	220	226	77	477	49	2	10	243	863	103	161	220	366	86	133	40	7
	Aided	522	443	10,168	10,674	10,624	9,270	...	188	756	656	661	7,549	804	...	36	2,278	8,300	358	855	2,080	5,254	1,186	614	227	44
	Unaided	117	2	1,290	1,292	1,241	1,052	...	8	86	74	55	924	145	...	...	181	1,111	23	97	140	825	162	30	14	1
	Total ...	664	590	12,429	13,022	12,916	11,213	...	201	1,122	956	793	8,950	998	2	46	2,702	10,274	484	1,113	2,466	6,425	1,434	777	281	52
Anantapur.	Board	12	41	368	409	387	314	...	...	200	56	41	104	...	...	3	70	336	9	69	80	101	30	47	17	36
	Aided	147	255	2,876	3,131	3,037	2,627	...	...	402	385	546	1,741	37	...	6	837	2,268	59	370	809	1,111	321	250	126	85
	Unaided	56	16	599	615	607	545	...	...	119	89	98	326	4	...	1	143	471	...	93	120	308	47	89	9	4
	Total ...	215	292	3,843	4,155	4,031	3,486	...	...	730	508	685	2,171	41	...	10	1,050	3,075	68	532	1,009	1,515	418	386	152	125
Cuddapah.	Board	13	70	445	515	490	383	1	...	215	102	28	168	1	..	22	135	358	63	88	126	103	25	92	17	1
	Aided	160	155	3,137	3,292	3,126	2,715	...	250	493	259	426	1,802	53	3	35	862	2,395	73	326	613	1,586	360	467	79	48
	Unaided	216	19	2,972	2,991	2,837	2,432	...	162	403	226	408	1,632	100	...	13	687	2,291	54	313	628	1,424	250	304	13	5
	Total ...	389	244	6,554	6,798	6,453	5,530	1	412	1,177	587	862	3,602	154	3	70	1,684	5,044	190	727	1,367	2,913	575	863	109	54
Kurnool.	Board	73	215	1,371	1,789	1,627	1,496	1	5	365	199	359	858	2	..	8	230	1,551	45	219	420	604	250	166	86	49
	Aided	118	173	2,208	2,441	2,254	2,192	1	402	510	148	344	994	33	9	20	275	2,146	71	214	622	760	330	188	36	20
	Unaided	146	3	1,747	1,750	1,749	1,428	...	286	219	142	310	767	26	...	8	186	1,556	9	172	378	661	340	134	41	15
	Total ...	337	394	5,586	5,980	5,830	5,116	2	693	1,094	489	1,013	2,619	61	9	36	691	5,253	125	605	1,420	2,025	1,129	488	113	75
Nellore.	Board	48	218	1,889	2,107	2,119	1,777	...	1	437	445	301	894	29	...	8	303	1,796	113	202	413	689	131	345	99	25
	Aided	295	300	5,763	6,063	6,147	4,998	...	343	290	1,163	1,388	2,681	198	...	31	1,398	4,634	99	394	1,523	2,648	481	745	105	68
	Unaided	165	28	2,445	2,473	2,443	2,051	...	286	120	500	080	797	90	...	6	479	1,988	14	190	738	865	351	255	40	22
	Total ...	508	546	10,097	10,643	10,709	8,826	...	630	847	2,108	2,369	4,372	317	...	45	2,180	8,418	226	876	2,674	4,200	963	1,345	244	115
Madras.	Government	8	35	229	264	259	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	184	19	44	59	7	40	19	11	65
	Aided	169	544	7,988	8,532	8,671	7,051	317	622	258	278	889	4,504	1,662	2	5	1,155	7,372	530	2,347	1,539	222	693	2,599	182	620
	Unaided	26	99	1,051	1,130	1,044	894	...	1	310	120	158	417	124	...	3	200	927	120	335	198	2	146	199	27	103
	Total ...	203	678	9,248	9,926	9,974	8,170	317	623	882	398	1,047	4,921	1,786	2	9	1,434	8,483	669	2,726	1,596	231	879	2,817	220	788
Chingleput.	Board	2	20	97	126	139	102	...	...	9	24	6	46	1	...	1	39	86	21	28	41	13	2	17	4	...
	Aided	372	766	10,119	10,885	11,020	9,142	2	471	550	833	837	7,957	711	24	34	1,418	9,433	150	745	1,140	5,852	853	1,906	123	116
	Unaided	91	22	1,976	1,998	1,957	1,608	...	12	56	88	70	1,780	42	...	10	159	1,829	8	76	119	1,362	209	188	15	21
	Total ...	465	817	12,192	13,009	13,116	10,852	2	483	615	946	613	9,773	754	24	45	1,616	11,348	179	849	1,300	7,227	1,064	2,111	142	137
South Arcot.	Board	84	383	2,893	3,276	3,371	2,815	1	8	302	441	215	2,289	16	4	6	269	3,010	59	410	404	1,917	249	207	18	12
	Aided	556	729	12,687	13,416	13,432	11,143	3	617	616	617	774	10,484	388	17	42	893	12,481	136	692	1,299	8,650	1,004	1,382	45	208
	Unaided	109	14	2,234	2,248	2,103	1,783	...	103	51	119	59	1,871	39	6	...	127	2,121	4	123	101	1,747	162	99	1	11
	Total ...	749	1,126	17,814	18,940	18,906	15,741	4	728	969	1,077	1,048	14,644	443	27	48	1,289	17,612	199	1,225	1,804	12,314	1,415	1,688	64	231
North Arcot.	Board	77	326	2,483	2,809	2,912	2,522	3	3	307	577	259	1,588	63	9	7	386	2,416	123	323	620	1,009	215	358	53	108
	Aided	320	745	8,229	8,974	9,061	7,973	...	332	656	744	570	6,022	599	51	15	1,343	7,616	148	604	1,378	4,722	629	1,211	170	112
	Unaided	215	82	5,526	5,608	5,567	4,976	...	21	393	847	387	3,660	298	2	9	449	5,150	58	352	924	311	588	518	126	31
	Total ...	612	1,153	16,238	17,391	17,540	15,471	3	356	1,356	2,168	1,216	11,270	960	62	31	2,178	15,182	329	1,279	2,922	6,042	1,432	2,087	349	251
Salem	Board	88	260	3,330	3,590	3,432	2,861	1	45	718	704	358	1,734	14	16	25	516	3,049	191	367	996	1,133	285	494	58	66
	Aided	248	227	5,191	5,418	5,438	4,561	...	147	532	366	625	3,572	176	...	21	586	4,811	50	399	1,147	2,297	600	871	23	31
	Unaided	166	47	2,803	2,910	2,843	2,409	...	83	111	174	327	2,177	38	...	7	302	2,601	25	180	497	1,542	340	276	22	19
	Total ...	502	534	11,324	11,918	11,713	9,831	1	275	1,361	1,244	1,310	7,483	228	16	53	1,404	10,461	266	955	2,640	4,972	1,225	1,641	103	116
Tanjore.	Board	95	607	4,075	4,682	4,568	3,714	...	33	779	1,175	64	2,371	29	31	43	460	4,179	59	362	702	1,997	252	963	207	140
	Aided	603	1,074	16,648	17,722	17,484	14,345	89	1,087	926	3,055	461	11,703	361	40	149	2,191	15,391	375	1,415	2,583	6,880	1,879	3,943	158	489
	Unaided	212	64	4,265	4,329	4,093	3,435	...	113	202	632	108	3,211	53	10	38	491	3,800	25	190	698	1,787	463	1,165	13	78
	Total ...	910	1,745	24,988	26,733	26,145	21,494	89	1,233	1,907	4,862	633	17,485	443	81	221	3,142	23,370	459	1,967	3,893	10,664	2,594	6,071	378	707
Madura.	Board	48	120	1,727	1,847	1,695	1,331	...	22	192	220	119	1,265	17	3	2	142	1,703	49	164	211	1,044	123	212	12	32
	Aided	683	749	22,243	22,992	21,678	18,657	...	1,622	2,227	1,444	2,041	14,698	956	4	164	1,884	20,944	261	1,367	4,298	11,248	1,950	3,346	198	224
	Unaided	199	23	4,578	4,601	4,161	3,454	...	347	321	125	263	3,308	235	2	26	327	4,248	23	175	664	2,864	219	617	13	26
	Total ...	930	892	28,548	29,440	27,534	23,442	...	1,991	2,740	1,798	2,423	19,271	1,208	9	192	2,353	26,895	333	1,806	5,173	15,156	2,292	4,175	223	282
Tinnevelly.	Board	8	26	253	279	269	208	...	4	22	48	18	122	65	..	1	63	215	8	37	68	127	11	22	...	6
	Aided	838	1,026	27,703	28,729	28,640	23,597	3	6,619	1,167	1,952	459	14,733	5,702	4	36	2,104	26,589	377	1,503	3,349	16,136	2,677	4,104	104	477
	Unaided	232	60	5,900	5,966	5,716	4,554	..	1,233	148	382	68	8,201	954	...	17	498	5,451	27	200	743	3,246	550	1,039	72	89
	Total ...	1,078	1,118	33,856	34,974	34,625	28,159	3	7,856	1,337	2,382	545	18,056	4,791	4	54	2,665	32,255	412	1,742	4,160	19,509	3,238	5,165	176	572
Trichinopoly.	Board	2	4	72	76	78	65	...	2	3	7	...	63	1	...	...	19	57	2	20	5	16	3	30	...	...
	Aided	319	674	8,832	9,506	9,519	7,806	2	959	403	1,221	279	6,139	192	11	24	1,083	8,199	234	621	1,043	5,507	385	1,150	125	241
	Unaided	138	75	3,092	3,167	3,193	2,583	...	124	240	315	75	2,369	39	5	1	308	2,858	42	173	329	2,097	175	286	31	34
	Total ...	459	753	11,796	12,549	12,790	10,448	2	1,085	646	1,543	354	8,571	232	16	25	1,410	11,114	278	814	1,377	7,620	563	1,466	156	275
Coimbatore.	Board	7	187	619	797	764	693	...	5	59	357	38	333	5	...	3	163	651	127	123	167	198	19	61	26	76
	Aided	326	636	8,693	9,329	9,405	7,830	...	177	786	1,668	339	6,385	204	...	39	2,651	6,639	240	745	2,026	4,332	635	1,184	125	42
	Unaided	264	94	5,104	5,198	4,939	4,324	...	82	336	281	268	4,676	155	...	15	1,493	3,686	30	248	986	3,017	286	599	22	30
	Total ...	601	917	14,407	15,324	15,069	12,787	...	264	1,181	1,676	845	10,994	364	...	61	4,307	10,956	397	1,116	3,179	7,547	920	1,844	173	148

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 4.—*Return of Primary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning																		Vaccination.		Pupil-Teachers and Teachers.				Expenditure.					
		Vernacular.																													
		10a English.	10b Latin.	10c Greek.	10d Arabic.	10e Persian.	10f Sanskrit.	10g Tamil.	10h Telugu.	10i Canarese.	10k Malayalam.	10l Hindustani.	10m Uriya.	10n Tulu.	10o Marathi.	11a Vaccinated (whether small-pox or not).	11b Small-pox marked only.	12a Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	12b Teachers trained or holding Ordinary Certificates.	12c Teachers holding Special or General Certificates.	12d Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	13a General revenues.	13b Local rates or cesses.	13c Municipal funds.	13d Fees.	13e Subscriptions.	13f Endowments and other sources.	13 Total.
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. ENGLISH.																														
Ganjam.	Government	14						1	2,013																						
	Board	60							6,807																						
	Aided	201							1,800																						
	Unaided	16																													
	Total	291							9,413																						
Vizaga-patam.	Government	89							2,031	680		109																			
	Board	187							10,744			221																			
	Aided	812							2,899			229																			
	Unaided	40										77																			
	Total	1,181				1			15,784			443	704																		
Bellary.	Board	250							2,697	239	180	70				924	688														
	Aided	124							1,070			957																			
	Unaided											43																			
	Total	374							3,806	239		450				8,570	3,900					7,057	2,900								
Anan-tapur.	Board	16							2,917	369		135				1,012	506														
	Aided	12								289		61				239	302														
	Unaided	9																													
	Total	37						15	3,926		150	193					2,901	1,976													
Cudda-pah.	Board	114							8,270	451		136				980	1,290	187													
	Aided	168							2,814			322				1,012	1,207	1,140													
	Unaided	11										177																			
	Total	293							6,516			636				2,882	2,494														
Kurnool.	Board	16							1,791			28				945	624														
	Aided	61			29				2,287			204				1,205	865														
	Unaided								1,646			105				880	681														
	Total	79			29				5,613			367						3,118	2,190		70	6	304	2,108	9,853	812	9,443	624	4,482	26,072

No. 4.—*Return of Primary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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 Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	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 Parayas.												
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*																									
	ENGLISH—continued.																									
Nilgiri.	Board	2	3	81	84	51	37	...	3	3	...	...	76	2	...	...	22	62	2	7	2	65	5	3	...	...
	Aided	26	33	697	730	648	508	4	98	31	4	11	453	129	...	...	84	646	11	86	45	361	58	151	13	5
	Unaided	5	1	117	118	109	84	...	43	7	...	1	22	45	...	...	10	108	3	13	22	3	48	27	2	...
	Total ...	33	37	895	932	808	629	4	144	41	4	12	551	176	...	...	116	816	16	106	69	429	111	181	15	5
Malabar.	Board	10	66	606	672	663	571	11	51	341	43	6	115	104	1	25	123	524	37	37	229	77	41	127	1	123
	Aided	795	1,208	33,194	34,402	34,169	26,994	55	672	13,418	1,467	222	15,597	3,030	1	436	3,849	30,177	375	977	6,749	15,137	1,812	8,187	106	1,719
	Unaided	81	29	3,276	3,305	2,913	2,357	59	210	211	122	12	1,881	828	2	65	386	2,856	36	45	351	1,451	204	810	35	413
	Total ...	886	1,303	37,076	38,439	37,745	29,862	105	933	13,970	1,632	240	17,593	3,962	4	524	4,358	33,557	448	1,059	7,309	16,645	2,057	9,124	142	1,655
South Canara.	Board	35	10	748	764	764	630	...	2	245	227	24	198	68	...	3	131	630	20	94	125	430	15	46	7	27
	Aided	258	695	8,102	8,797	8,935	7,076	2	1,777	509	2,708	232	3,022	470	17	90	1,895	6,812	279	897	1,489	4,256	390	884	41	621
	Unaided	12	...	192	192	171	142	...	...	2	48	...	115	27	...	...	54	138	1	7	22	134	3	16	...	9
	Total ...	305	711	9,042	9,753	9,870	7,848	2	1,779	816	2,983	256	3,335	565	17	93	2,080	7,580	300	998	1,636	4,820	408	946	48	657
Godavari.	Government	22	12	378	390	338	240	2	...	21	14	26	261	66	...	2	20	359	2	46	44	261	15	15	4	3
	Board	365	566	9,003	9,589	9,214	7,726	...	...	953	2,788	916	3,541	1,194	497	67	1,529	7,993	112	893	1,288	5,284	497	462	100	953
	Aided	249	577	6,562	7,139	7,173	5,985	...	214	387	1,486	830	2,927	1,067	228	72	1,882	5,085	179	733	1,332	2,882	506	976	136	395
	Unaided	99	61	2,153	2,214	2,013	1,646	...	...	111	379	211	1,211	290	12	44	319	1,851	13	204	316	1,017	179	180	36	269
	Total ...	735	1,216	18,096	19,332	18,738	15,606	2	214	1,172	4,667	1,983	7,940	2,617	737	185	3,259	15,888	306	1,876	2,980	9,444	1,197	1,633	276	1,620
Kistna.	Board	119	491	3,950	4,441	4,363	3,065	...	...	636	1,333	820	1,544	93	6	3	911	3,527	97	673	888	1,880	412	294	82	115
	Aided	686	900	14,046	15,036	14,843	12,614	14	1,625	976	2,946	2,483	5,882	1,166	4	75	3,093	11,868	311	1,529	2,770	6,658	2,651	1,440	178	199
	Unaided	207	48	3,299	3,347	3,348	2,856	...	759	159	505	404	1,128	392	...	16	665	2,666	6	285	405	1,087	627	363	32	42
	Total ...	1,012	1,439	21,295	22,824	22,556	19,135	14	2,384	1,771	4,784	3,716	8,554	1,591	10	94	4,669	18,061	414	2,487	4,063	10,625	3,690	2,097	292	356
	Total Govt. Schools ...	69	262	2,097	2,359	2,215	1,554	2	10	292	93	67	1,405	490	...	8	175	2,176	53	343	267	1,339	99	187	18	83
	Total Board Schools ...	1,301	4,164	39,554	43,718	42,945	35,714	18	198	6,004	10,146	4,185	20,232	2,366	509	294	6,727	36,697	1,529	5,108	7,758	18,982	2,493	4,350	865	2,154
	Total Aided Schools ...	8,762	13,376	241,352	254,728	251,622	209,764	405	18,388	26,346	26,940	16,350	147,588	18,206	415	1,478	36,139	217,111	5,093	20,024	43,152	119,392	29,605	37,867	2,772	5,823
	Total Unaided Schools ...	3,169	961	64,121	65,082	62,348	52,974	39	3,883	3,771	6,237	4,719	41,673	4,721	33	319	9,001	55,771	734	4,376	10,374	33,307	5,964	8,177	678	1,472
	Total Primary Schools for Boys ...	13,301	18,763	347,124	365,887	359,130	300,006	554	22,479	36,413	48,416	25,321	210,898	25,783	1023	2,090	52,942	311,755	7,409	29,821	61,531	173,020	29,660	59,681	4,333	9,532

	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																									
	Ganjam	113	...	1,395	1,595	1,531	1,416	...	...	...	224	32	1,304	32	...	...	152	1,443	11	196	254	944	39	82	21	48
	Vizagapatam	56	...	756	756	761	630	...	...	11	121	74	415	135	...	9	56	691	1	51	151	433	66	30	6	18
	Bellary	7	...	200	200	267	218	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	160	32	54	44	23	26	11	10	...
	Anantapur	29	...	346	346	316	277	...	...	95	48	44	159	...	...	1	110	235	...	36	78	128	46	17	28	13
	Cuddapah	11	...	154	154	129	113	...	...	113	4	16	21	...	...	...	39	115	1	10	55	43	5	33	7	...
	Kurnool	37	...	532	532	535	440	...	...	247	34	38	163	...	...	2	77	453	15	44	166	203	68	22	13	1
	Nellore	177	...	1,561	1,561	1,606	1,319	...	10	109	319	437	636	50	...	7	359	1,195	6	126	446	747	60	140	29	7
	Chingleput	169	...	2,413	2,413	975	701	...	12	95	69	144	2,060	41	1	2	327	2,084	16	117	337	1,372	175	385	10	8
	North Arcot	149	...	2,601	2,601	2,630	2,132	...	7	101	100	179	2,167	47	...	1	172	2,428	9	80	266	1,682	208	300	6	50
	South Arcot	127	43	2,996	3,039	3,043	2,675	...	...	994	181	247	1,459	157	21	11	488	2,545	15	182	715	1,319	183	289	146	140
	Salem	223	...	3,201	3,201	1,838	1,611	...	...	637	87	292	2,150	35	...	63	338	2,800	...	80	620	1,549	423	513	...	16
	Tanjore	357	3	6,190	6,193	6,066	5,085	...	65	884	511	253	4,432	27	21	9	507	5,677	17	176	1,041	2,259	598	1,893	39	179
	Madura	137	...	2,259	2,259	483	419	...	48	464	105	129	1,455	58	...	9	103	2,087	1	59	242	1,103	166	384	16	8
	Tinnevelly	106	...	2,001	2,001	1,902	1,686	...	14	585	120	14	1,117	145	...	1	276	1,724	3	59	451	2,747	210	504	29	28
	Trichinopoly	293	1	4,141	4,142	1,847	1,494	...	78	271	231	141	3,306	25	...	...	296	3,846	3	146	398	893	200	422	52	52
	Coimbatore	115	69	1,910	1,979	1,866	1,630	...	14	267	37	126	1,531	4	...	...	485	1,494	9	57	32	27	...	...	...	...
	Nilgiri	3	...	49	49	47	42	...	...	22	...	...	27	...	...	...	22	27	...	...	37	1,001	4	384	...	50
	Malabar	62	...	1,402	1,402	1,343	1,119	...	...	...	282	9	558	...	643	31	612	849	15	1	301	811	181	72	7	694
	Godavari	85	...	1,500	1,500	1,496	1,269	...	...	71	316	287	708	68	50	1	250	1,209	4	55	475	1,030	421	127	16	27
	Kistna	195	86	2,255	2,341	2,254	2,148	...	118	73	499	427	1,943	121	...	10	437	1,844	9	186	475	1,030	421	127	16	27
	Total Private Schools ...	2,446	152	38,152	38,304	30,905	26,424	...	366	5,239	3,285	2,952	24,891	925	736	157	5,241	32,906	167	1,643	6,601	19,606	3,178	5,936	383	700
	Grand Total Public and Private Institutions for Boys	15,747	18,915	385,276	404,191	390,035	326,430	554	22,845	41,652	46,701	28,273	235,689	26,708	1759	2,247	57,283	344,661	7,576	31,464	68,132	192,716	32,838	56,517	4,716	10,232

No. 4.—*Return of Primary Schools for Boys for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	Latin.	Greek.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular: Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Marathi.	Vaccination: Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding Ordinary Certificates.	Teachers holding General Educational Certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Expenditure: General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*i*	10*k*	10*l*	10*m*	10*n*	10*o*	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued*. **ENGLISH—*continued*.**																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nilgiri.	Board	3						84								43	7		2	1			233		20			253
	Aided	111						730			44					512	100		8	2	21	38	1,375	308	315	761	2,501	5,298
	Unaided	20						116								102	13				5				12	706	159	876
	Total	134						930			44					657	120		10	3	26	38	1,608	308	347	1,466	2,660	6,427
Malabar.	Board	191			58					672						467	190		12	4	34	63	— 50	1,780	631			2,374
	Aided	876			12,781			255		34,207	1					24,934	3,510		379	56	797	10,383	21,442	6,697	11,161		6,681	56,314
	Unaided	132			81			54		3,249						1,977	211		14	4	84				1,356		62	1,418
	Total	1,199			12,920			309		38,128	1					27,378	3,911		405	44	915	10,446	21,392	8,427	13,148		6,693	60,106
South Canara.	Board	22			66	5					572	196				640	18		8	2	25	583	1,301		534			2,448
	Aided	968			96		5			396	8,154	96		178		7,628	394		66	44	251	8,340	4,107	2,428	10,835	156	4,536	30,402
	Unaided										193					238	6			1	11				216		12	228
	Total	990			162	5	5			396	8,919	292		178		8,407	418		74	47	287	8,923	5,408	2,428	11,615	156	4,548	33,078
Godavari	Government	4						388								224	165		5	3	14	3,698						3,698
	Board	214			42	4		9,283			349					4,441	3,751	1	197	173	65	1,634	36,242	487	6,302		41	44,706
	Aided	647			6			6,974			182					3,090	3,038		33	70	211	1,723	5,895	2,205	9,605		3,889	23,317
	Unaided	88			53			2,184			70					874	849		5	10	85				1,222	10	3,962	5,184
	Total	953			101	4		18,829			601					8,629	7,743	1	243	262	375	7,055	42,137	2,692	17,129	10	7,882	76,905
Kistna.	Board	322						4,217			234					1,710	2,133		97	35	39	2,846	16,238	1,281	3,619	20		24,004
	Aided	639					54	14,472			564					5,686	6,951		90	39	617	3,019	12,738	3,420	22,719	14	20,180	62,090
	Unaided	53						3,234			713					775	1,938		17	6	189				4,113		4,241	8,354
	Total	1,014					54	21,923			911					8,171	10,752		204	80	845	6,465	28,976	4,701	30,451	34	24,421	95,048
	Total Govt. Schools	214			113			13	649			284	1,464			1,262	901		20	45	37	10,448			534		190	17,172
	Total Board Schools	4,631			216	23	147	15,287	25,180	672	753	2,083	740			23,852	14,919	1	1,019	455	514	18,805	1,47,382	18,602	50,729	39	1,665	2,37,282
	Total Aided Schools	17,073			13,458	85	461	125,597	64,624	34,603	16,044	2,812	11,306	178		155,373	67,757	6	1,830	1,023	7,995	51,130	1,86,199	56,224	3,24,529	10,420	1,39,917	7,97,219
	Total Unaided Schools	1,995			542	5	176	33,186	21,160	3,249	1,563	1,175	5,001			32,691	20,106		279	166	2,936				82,709	1,003	43,428	1,27,140
	Total Primary Schools for Boys	23,913			14,329	113	784	174,071	111,613	38,524	18,360	6,334	18,510	178		213,178	163,743	7	3,148	1,689	11,482	86,383	3,32,581	74,886	4,58,301	11,462	2,15,200	11,78,813

	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																											
	Ganjam								887				718			226	363			8	111				2,246		261	2,510
	Vizagapatam		5						681				75			206	152				56				1,776		322	2,098
	Bellary															121	75				3				250			250
	Anantapur								235			200				194	100				29				882		160	1,042
	Cuddapah								32			65				42	80				11				542		25	567
	Kurnool				33				302			112				252	211				37				1,006	384	120	1,510
	Nellore				172	54	10		1,534			10				700	538				176				4,516		1,538	6,054
	Chingleput	4			17			1,956	426			31				1,271	583				160				4,702		218	4,920
	South Arcot	25					27	2,389	105			55				751	1,061		4	1	147				3,188		856	4,044
	North Arcot	3			170	121	20	1,719	504			553				1,654	1,133		8	4	142				4,771	4,150		8,921
	Salem				209	75		2,370	272			184				1,390	905		1	1	231				4,396		2,763	7,759
	Tanjore	27			580		66	5,605	17							3,505	1,498		1		360				11,730		4,411	16,141
	Madura				182			2,027				65				1,542	581		2	2	141				3,701	510	4,885	9,096
	Tinnevelly	21				406		1,695								1,006	486			2	107				3,094		281	3,375
	Trichinopoly	9						4,069	32			93				1,827	1,280		2		287				7,041	132	1,709	8,882
	Coimbatore				66			1,658	156		43	63				1,268	501				116				3,962		1,127	5,089
	Nilgiri							27				22				39				1	2				310		180	490
	Malabar																											
	Godavari						209	30		1,462						443	232											
	Kistna	9							1,495			55				623	653		1	1	83				1,657		2,231	4,588
	Total Private Schools	103			1,528	656	332	23,457	8,926	1,462	89	1,505	793			17,786	11,427		21	17	2,302				66,453	5,176	24,816	96,445
	Grand Total Public and Private Institutions for Boys	24,016			15,857	769	1,107	197,528	120,539	39,986	18,449	7,839	19,303	178		230,964	115,170	7	3,169	1,706	13,874	86,383	3,32,581	74,886	5,24,754	16,638	2,40,016	12,75,258

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No. 5.—*Return of Primary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In Upper Primary department.	Number on rolls on 31st March. In Lower Primary department.	Number on rolls on 31st March. Total.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Europeans and Eurasians.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Native Christians.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Muhammadans.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Hindus. Brahmans.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Hindus. Vaisyas.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Hindus. Sudras.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Hindus. Others including Paraiyas.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March. Others.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).	Distribution of scholars according to wealth. Poorer classes (drawing an annual income of less than Rs. 200).	Occupation of parents. Officials.	Occupation of parents. Petty officials and menial servants.	Occupation of parents. Traders.	Occupation of parents. Landholders.	Occupation of parents. Artisans.	Occupation of parents. Coolies.	Occupation of parents. Mendicants.	Occupation of parents. Others.
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6		7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
Chingle-put.	Aided	37	2	35	100	1,632	1,283	...	111	6	811	6	1,418	43	1,277	31	2	10	6	209	2	1,277	31	2	10	6	811	6	1,418	43

No. 5.—*Return of Primary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	Vernacular: Arabic.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Vaccination: Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding Ordinary Certificates.	Teachers holding Educational Certificates.	Teachers holding no certificates whatever.	Expenditure: General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*j*	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam.	Government	...	...	...	289	...	...	37	5	...	196	90	...	2	8	8	2,978	...	...	...	...	...	2,978
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	41
	Unaided	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	70	...	76	68	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	1,257	1,257
	Total	...	...	...	385	...	...	37	75	...	272	158	...	2	11	14	3,019	...	...	...	...	1,257	4,276
Vizagapatam.	Government	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	7	28	...	4	1	2	811	...	...	...	...	...	811
	Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	3	151	...	432	...	...	...	583
	Aided	13	...	...	479	...	...	...	...	...	511	108	4	4	6	13	1,930	...	...	139	108	1,159	3,336
	Unaided	...	...	...	367	...	...	8	...	...	160	120	...	5	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,069	3,069
	Total	13	...	...	950	...	...	69	...	...	463	276	4	13	12	26	2,892	...	432	139	108	4,228	7,799
Bellary.	Government	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	...	...	...	1	214	...	...	...	...	...	214
	Board	...	...	...	18	...	66	...	...	...	45	39	...	...	...	3	71	569	...	...	...	...	640
	Aided	18	...	33	104	...	21	...	...	...	171	73	...	3	3	9	740	...	...	42	322	699	1,803
	Total	18	...	33	163	...	137	...	...	...	239	120	...	3	3	13	1,025	569	...	42	322	699	2,657
Anantapur.	Government	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	42	21	...	1	...	2	557	...	...	19	...	4	580
	Aided	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	107	23	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	149	44	...	1	1	6	557	...	...	19	...	4	580
Cuddapah.	Aided	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	43	15	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool.	Board	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	2	...	31	...	...	...	...	31
	Aided	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	37	12	...	...	...	4	...	31	...	...	...	...	31
Nellore.	Government	...	...	...	62	...	...	108	...	...	78	81	...	2	...	3	695	...	...	41	...	...	736
	Aided	...	20	...	329	...	...	20	...	...	186	96	...	2	2	9	254	...	...	46	57	1,020	1,377
	Total	...	20	...	391	...	...	128	...	...	264	177	...	4	2	12	949	...	...	87	57	1,020	2,113
Madras.	Aided	222	75	1,535	713	...	...	111	...	...	1,354	599	1	43	41	69	5,410	...	669	3,087	4,359	18,515	32,040
	Unaided	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	70
	Total	222	75	1,556	713	...	...	111	...	...	1,366	607	1	43	43	69	5,410	...	669	3,087	4,429	18,515	32,110
Chingleput.	Aided	16	...	1,560	162	...	...	13	...	...	905	511	...	29	19	47	3,073	...	...	442	8,172	— 72	11,615
	Unaided	...	...	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
	Total	16	...	1,603	166	...	...	13	...	...	923	524	...	30	21	47	3,073	...	...	442	8,172	— 61	11,626
South Arcot.	Government	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	79	...	7	...	2	1,819	...	...	88	...	...	1,398
	Aided	...	27	316	12	...	...	54	...	...	286	76	...	10	...	7	866	...	2	109	119	1,221	2,317
	Total	...	27	495	12	...	...	54	...	...	387	146	...	17	...	9	2,176	...	2	197	119	1,221	3,715
North Arcot.	Government	...	...	47	103	...	...	...	...	...	83	62	...	4	...	2	846	...	...	52	...	...	898
	Board	...	...	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	8	...	...	1	1	181	...	...	2	4	...	187
	Aided	23	21	562	224	...	...	61	...	...	505	346	...	14	10	21	2,698	8	...	312	1,304	1,019	4,831
	Unaided	...	...	24	28	...	...	...	...	...	21	25	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	192	192
	Total	23	21	686	356	...	...	61	...	...	635	441	...	18	11	27	3,125	8	...	366	1,308	1,211	6,108
Salem.	Government	...	...	220	34	...	...	...	...	...	157	93	...	6	1	8	2,166	...	...	116	...	...	2,282
	Aided	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	56	...	4	3	14	687	...	...	19	...	1,416	2,122
	Total	...	...	470	34	...	...	...	...	...	344	149	...	10	4	22	2,853	...	...	135	...	1,416	4,404
Tanjore.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	...	8	...	...	339
	Board	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	89	...	2	2	5	502	...	926	9	...	...	1,437
	Aided	4	...	1,925	1	...	...	49	...	...	1,026	599	...	21	19	67	4,825	24	3	298	1,009	6,161	12,320
	Unaided	7	...	326	6	...	...	...	...	...	159	123	...	2	3	13	...	...	...	66	12	824	902
	Total	11	...	2,539	6	...	...	49	...	...	1,375	802	...	25	24	85	5,658	24	929	381	1,021	6,985	14,998
Madura	Aided	36	...	1,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	302	...	32	10	19	1,952	2	...	148	923	2,055	5,080
Tinnevelly.	Aided	89	...	5,071	...	...	...	15	...	...	2,632	1,042	...	71	66	127	6,990	49	38	900	5,789	10,134	23,900
Trichinopoly.	Aided	40	...	945	20	...	...	...	...	...	649	224	...	20	12	21	1,799	71	...	364	225	1,879	4,278
	Unaided	...	84	214	...	...	...	84	...	...	178	58	...	3	3	7	...	...	...	13	3	997	1,013
	Total	40	84	1,159	20	...	...	84	...	...	827	282	...	23	15	28	1,799	71	...	377	228	2,876	5,291
Coimbatore.	Government	...	...	12	...	...	23	...	...	...	17	18	...	1	...	...	451	...	...	23	...	...	474
	Board	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	43	...	...	2	2	113	...	325	...	...	...	438
	Aided	...	...	432	12	...	...	...	...	...	318	94	...	5	4	13	740	22	...	225	236	652	1,875
	Unaided	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	6	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	83	49	137
	Total	...	...	626	12	...	23	...	...	...	468	161	...	6	9	17	1,304	22	325	253	319	701	2,924
Nilgiri	Aided	12	...	75	...	...	...	...	31	...	72	3	2	...	...	4	379	...	...	...	233	2,015	2,627
	Unaided	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	49	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	144	...	144
	Total	12	...	168	...	...	...	...	31	...	141	52	2	...	...	7	379	...	...	...	377	2,015	2,771
Malabar.	Government	10	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	30	10	...	1	...	1	327	...	...	...	...	...	327
	Board	10	...	69	...	72	...	...	...	...	91	13	...	2	...	4	379	...	696	...	...	...	1,075
	Aided	167	516	108	...	1,176	...	...	...	...	783	253	...	20	10	33	1,740	37	771	366	15	2,223	5,162
	Unaided	40	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	58	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	58	...	326	384
	Total	227	516	168	...	1,320	...	...	...	...	942	278	...	23	13	38	2,446	37	1,467	424	15	2,549	6,948
South Canara.	Aided	104	...	...	...	...	421	...	...	64	397	41	...	5	5	15	867	6	...	380	10	2,174	3,437
Godavari.	Government	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	59	...	28	1	...	...	1	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	136
	Board	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	290	...	270	408	...	7	12	17	632	4,129	...	...	...	4,589	4,761
	Aided	1	33	...	617	...	...	...	...	...	371	407	...	1	13	29	1,144	63	12	...	...	2,379	5,588
	Unaided	...	...	...	361	...	...	...	...	...	173	147	...	2	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,379
	Total	1	33	...	1,752	...	...	289	...	...	842	956	...	10	28	56	1,912	4,192	12	...	...	6,748	12,864

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No. 5.—*Return of Primary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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 Upper Primary department.	In Lower Primary department.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	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 Parayas.												
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued.*																									
Kistna ...	Board	7	11	369	380	299	223	...	...	3	127	142	97	11	...	5	83	292	14	21	148	123	44	1	20	9
	Aided	40	32	1,413	1,445	1,490	995	...	26	295	243	216	601	64	...	5	239	1,201	75	212	302	346	194	270	9	37
	Unaided	6	...	211	211	197	130	4	...	2	28	19	154	4	...	...	41	170	22	50	34	50	5	60	2	10
	Total ...	53	43	1,993	2,036	1,986	1,348	4	26	300	398	377	852	79	...	10	363	1,663	111	283	484	519	241	331	31	56
	Total Govt. Schools ...	28	72	1,323	1,400	1,405	1,111	...	6	146	271	123	799	49	6	8	246	1,146	243	199	535	165	169	245	24	39
	Total Board Schools ...	42	51	1,877	1,928	1,841	1,368	...	31	131	548	344	700	128	46	13	477	1,498	148	261	500	391	243	154	53	173
	Total Aided Schools ...	535	1,113	19,816	20,929	20,671	16,520	336	4,806	1,445	2,645	1,163	9,620	890	24	161	3,762	17,006	2,090	2,907	3,484	5,450	1,082	3,900	368	1,048
	Total Unaided Schools.	45	70	1,974	2,044	1,945	1,374	28	175	128	399	162	1,011	130	11	23	457	1,364	168	306	435	400	212	389	55	79
	Total Primary Schools for Girls	650	1,306	24,995	26,301	25,862	19,373	364	5,018	1,850	3,863	1,792	12,130	1,197	87	205	4,942	21,154	2,649	3,673	4,754	6,396	2,302	4,688	500	1,339
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																									
	Ganjam	1	...	36	36	36	32	...	...	...	30	...	4	2	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	10	...	...	20	6
	Grand Total Public & Private Institutions for Girls	651	1,306	25,031	26,337	25,898	19,405	364	5,018	1,850	3,893	1,792	12,134	1,199	87	205	4,942	21,190	2,649	3,673	4,754	5,406	2,302	4,688	520	1,345

No. 5.—*Return of Primary Schools for Girls for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning									Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.				Expenditure.						
		Vernacular.																					
		English.	Arabic.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Vaccinated (*whether small-pox marked or not*).	Small-pox marked only.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding Ordinary Certificates.	Teachers holding Educational Certificates.	Teachers holding no Certificates whatever.	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10a	10b	10c	10d	10e	10f	10g	10h	10j	11a	11b	12a	12b	12c	12d	13a	13b	13c	13d	13e	13f	13
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —*continued.*																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	Board	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	153	153	...	6	2	5	523	1,290	...	...	...	...	1,813
	Aided	...	...	...	1,165	...	...	280	...	...	391	621	...	22	6	39	2,277	...	...	11	61	5,697	7,940
	Unaided	4	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	56	89	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	216	216
	Total ...	4	...	...	1,752	...	...	280	...	...	600	863	...	28	9	51	2,800	1,290	...	11	61	6,513	10,475
	Total Govt. Schools ...	10	...	458	732	40	23	145	5	...	827	482	...	28	11	22	10,822	...	...	347	...	4	11,173
	Total Board Schools ...	10	...	501	1,160	72	66	120	...	...	888	773	...	17	20	42	2,739	6,019	2,379	11	4	...	11,152
	Total Aided Schools ...	745	692	14,004	4,065	1,176	512	833	...	64	13,091	5,485	7	306	230	567	* 37,425	282	1,495	6,828	23,032	62,246	1,31,808
	Total Unaided Schools.	51	84	783	1,069	32	...	123	70	...	1,016	708	...	13	29	59	...	...	...	142	312	10,020	10,474
	Total Primary Schools for Girls	816	776	15,746	7,035	1,320	601	1,221	75	64	15,822	7,448	7	364	290	697	50,986	6,301	3,874	7,328	23,348	72,270	1,64,107
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																						
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	27	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
	Grand Total Public & Private Institutions for Girls	816	776	15,746	7,035	1,320	601	1,221	111	64	15,849	7,457	7	364	290	699	50,986	6,301	3,874	7,328	23,348	72,283	1,64,120

* Includes special grants, Rs. 124.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No. 6.—*Return of Normal Schools for the official year* 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Mhimmadans.	Brahmans.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Parayas.	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.
Gañjam	A.—NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS. GOVERNMENT. Russellkonda Normal School	1	19	15	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Gumsur do.	1	18	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Mahammadan do.	1	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	Teachers' College	1	26	20	20	1	10	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	87	76	73	2	10	2	8	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES. BOARD.																							
Gañjam	Berhampore Local Fund Normal School.	1	30	27	25	1	...	...	18	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Chicacole do.	1	29	24	23	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palakonda do.	1	23	18	18	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Bellary do.	1	19	13	13	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	Anantapur do.	1	18	9	8	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	Kavaraoli do.	1	17	13	12	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah do.	1	28	24	23	...	...	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	Nandyal do.	1	17	14	14	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	Chingleput do.	1	26	17	17	...	...	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poonamallee do.	1	31	24	23	...	...	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	Cuzcole do.	1	26	20	20	...	...	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore do.	1	36	29	29	...	...	...	15	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	Salem do.	1	28	20	20	...	...	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly do. (closed)	1	28	25	24	...	...	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharmapuri do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	Arcot do.	1	28	19	18	...	...	...	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirumri do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trupati do.	1	28	19	18	...	...	...	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	Villupuram do.	1	19	13	13	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirukoilur do.	1	17	11	10	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	Tanjore do.	1	46	33	30	...	...	...	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly do.	1	41	30	29	...	...	...	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	Coimbatore do.	1	21	15	14	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erode do.	1	33	23	23	...	...	...	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	Ootacamund do.	1	33	23	23	...	...	...	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kattapolli Badaga do.	1	18	13	13	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Calicut Hindu do.	1	41	29	28	...	...	...	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cannanore do.	1	41	29	28	...	...	...	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calicut Mappilla do.	1	41	29	28	...	...	...	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tellicherry do.	1	41	29	28	...	...	...	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16	535	399	381	1	10	2	177	40	40	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of Normal Schools for Mistresses	18	311	218	200	16	244	11	1	8	26	9	1	...	363	8	316	9	43	6	8	2	1	...
	Grand Total of Normal Schools ...	54	1,275	1,312	1,179	16	444	89	363	8	316	9	43	6	8	3	241	113	199	141	307	82	19	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
Kistna	Masulipatam C.M.S. Training Institution	1	13	12	11	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	6	...	3	4	33	11
	Total ...	10	235	229	221	...	210	9	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	77	140	112	49	6	...	3	4
	Grand Total of Normal Schools for Masters	54	1,275	1,312	1,179	16	444	89	363	8	316	9	43	6	8	3	241	113	199	141	307	82	19	45
	Grand Total of Normal Schools ...	64	1,510	1,541	1,400	16	654	98	363	8	316	9	43	7	10	3	318	125	311	190	313	86	22	52

No. 6.—*Return of Normal Schools for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular: Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Uriya.	Tulu.	Vaccination: Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	Small-pox marked only.	Professors and Teachers: Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers trained or holding Ordinary Certificates.	Teachers holding Educational Certificates.	Teachers holding no Certificates whatever.	Expenditure: General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10*h*	10*j*	10*k*	10*l*	11*a*	11*b*	12*a*	12*d*	12*c*	12*d*	13*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	13*f*	13
	A.—NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.																		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	GOVERNMENT.																								
Ganjam ...	Russellkonda Normal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	12	7	...	1	1	...	1,452	...	...	...	...	...	1,452
Vizagapatam ...	Guoupur do.	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	839	...	...	...	...	...	839
Madras ...	Muhammadan do.	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	11	4	...	1	1	...	1,105	293	...	...	...	...	1,398
Chingleput ...	Teachers' College	55	...	...	3	27	12	2	5	5	1	...	37	18	1	2	1	2	16808	...	...	...	...	132	16,940
	Total ...	55	...	15	3	27	20	2	5	20	20	...	68	29	1	5	3	2	20,204	293	...	...	...	132	20,629
	BOARD.																								
Ganjam ...	Berhampore Local Fund Normal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	11	19	...	1	1	...	...	1,859	...	...	...	...	1,859
Vizagapatam ...	Chicacole do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,805	...	...	...	...	1,805
	Vizagapatam do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	2	...	...	126	1,681	326	...	...	...	2,133
	Palakonda do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	2	...	...	...	1,856	...	...	...	...	1,856
Bellary ...	Bellary do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	1	...	472	844	252	...	...	...	1,568
Anantapur ...	Anantapur do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	2	...	...	484	731	...	...	...	...	1,215
Cuddapah	Rayachoti do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	1	...	...	...	611	...	...	...	...	611
Cuddapah	Cuddapah do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	39
Kurnool ...	Nandyal do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	1	...	...	858	905	...	...	...	44	1,347
Chingleput	Poonamallee do. do.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	2	...	...	940	1,673	209	...	...	3	2,825
	Chingleput do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	216
Nellore ...	Nellore do. do.	1	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	...	2	...	...	552	1,235	85	...	...	...	1,872
	Ongole do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	10	21	...	2	...	...	543	1,303	...	...	...	...	1,846
Salem ...	Salem do. do.	13	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	21	13	...	2	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	169
	Tirupatur do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	1,175	30	...	...	...	1,558
	Dharmapuri do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	1,048	...	...	...	...	1,655
North Arcot ...	Arcot do. do.	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	...	1	1	...	491	1,429	...	...	...	17	1,937
	Tirutani do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	...	2	...	...	147	118	...	...	...	...	265
	Tirupati do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	824	...	...	...	...	1,399
South Arcot ...	Villupuram do. do.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	3	...	1	964	1,573	54	...	...	...	2,591
	Tirukoilur do. do.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	1	1	...	600	1,401	...	...	...	...	2,001
Tanjore ...	Tanjore do. do.	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	24	...	2	1	...	1,860	1,810	495	...	...	...	4,165
Madura ...	Madura do. do.	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	21	...	1	2	...	490	3,619	204	...	...	...	4,313
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah do. do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	1,560	1,160	162	...	...	...	2,882
Trichinopoly ...	Perambalore do. do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	2	...	...	1,558	303	...	...	...	15	1,876
Coimbatore	Coimbatore do. do.	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	...	4	...	...	863	1,904	208	...	...	...	2,975
	Erode do. do.	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	...	2	...	...	911	1,261	...	...	...	...	2,172
Nilgiri ...	Edappalli Badaga do. do.	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	1	...	466	710	...	...	...	...	1,176
Malabar ...	Calicut Hindu do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	...	2	...	...	530	1,965	167	...	...	...	2,662
	Cannanore do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	...	3	...	...	...	2,482	...	...	...	...	2,482
	Calicut Mapila do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	...	3	...	1	425	1,976	53	...	...	22	2,476
	Tellicherry do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	...	2	...	...	...	2,272	...	...	...	...	2,272
South Canara	Mangalore do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	415	445	...	...	...	...	860
	Sessional Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	...	...	...	...	367
Godavari ...	Rajahmundry Local Fund Normal Schl.	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	8	19	...	2	...	...	1,882	608	...	...	...	...	1,990
Kistna ...	Masulipatam do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	...	2	...	...	1,621	1,256	300	...	...	...	3,177
	Guntur do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	10	21	...	...	2	...	878	2,263	...	...	...	...	3,141
	Total ...	14	...	...	...	269	296	114	19	...	30	...	419	314	...	56	13	2	20,406	46,731	2,545	...	...	101	69,783
	AIDED.																								
Madura ...	Dindigul C.V.E.S. Training Institution.	15	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9	1	4	3	...	1,130	...	...	...	8,448	...	9,578
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ...	5	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	1	3	...	...	* 879	...	...	...	...	3,620	4,499
	Tuticorin S.P.G. Normal School ...	12	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	4	...	...	2,596	...	...	...	...	26	2,858
Trichinopoly ...	S.P.G. Normal School, Puttur(closed).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total ...	32	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	19	2	13	3	...	4,611	...	...	...	8,448	3,882	16,941
	UNAIDED.																								
Tanjore ...	Poraiyar E.L. Normal School	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,081	3,081
Madura ...	Pasumalai Normal School	8	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,531	1,531
Malabar ...	Nittur B.G.M. Training Seminary ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	709
	Total ...	20	...	...	...	16	...	9	...	...	...	...	20	18	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,321	5,321
	Grand Total of Normal Schools for Masters	121	...	15	3	397	316	125	24	20	50	...	578	380	5	81	21	4	45,221	47,024	2,545	...	8,448	9,456	112674
	B.—NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.																								
	GOVERNMENT.																								
Madras ...	Presidency Training School for Mistresses	15	...	...	...	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	46	4	1	4	...	...	9,657	...	...	...	...	58	9,695
Coimbatore ...	Government Female Normal School ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	...	2,378	...	...	...	...	...	2,358
	Total ...	15	...	...	...	37	7	...	...	...	...	...	55	4	1	5	1	...	11,995	...	...	...	...	58	12,053
	BOARD.																								
Malabar ...	Calicut Local Fund Female Normal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	22	7	...	2	...	...	760	434	...	...	...	2,995	4,189
	AIDED.																								
Madras ...	Madras F.C.M. Christian Female Normal School	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	9	...	17	3	...	3	...	1	620	...	...	...	3,794	...	4,414
	Hobart Muhammadan Normal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	2	...	...	444	...	...	...	...	158	602
	Madras F.C.M. Girls' Boarding Normal School	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore Roman Catholic Female Normal School	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	1,955	2,300
Madura ...	Madura American Mission Female Normal School	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	...	1	576	...	...	...	...	85	661
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training Institution	62	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	5	3	7	...	1	1,507	...	...	...	390	4,102	5,999
	Nazareth St. John's Female Normal School	34	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1	...	5	1	...	1,254	...	...	...	...	2,065	3,319
	Tuticorin S.P.G. Female Normal School	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	4	...	...	295	...	...	...	1,016	741	2,052
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore Roman Catholic Female Normal School (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	...	...	...	836	1,268
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly S.P.G. Female Normal School	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	1	576	...	...	...	1,584	775	2,935
Kistna ...	Masulipatam C.M.S. Training Institution	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	269	300
	Total ...	139	...	...	...	201	13	...	...	9	...	...	209	14	5	28	1	5	6,080	...	...	...	6,784	10,986	23,850
	Grand Total of Normal Schools for Mistresses	154	...	...	...	238	20	20	...	9	...	...	286	25	6	35	2	5	18,835	434	...	...	6,784	14,039	40,092
	Grand Total of Normal Schools ...	275	...	15	3	635	336	154	24	29	50	...	864	405	11	116	23	9	64,056	47,458	2,545	...	15,232	23,475	152766

* Exclusive of Rs. 184, grant shown against the Practising department.

No. 6 (a).—*Return of Technical and other Special Schools for the official year* 1887-88.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number 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.							
						Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Mohammadans.	Hindus.					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 Parayas.	Others.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h
	C.—SCHOOLS OF ARTS.																							
	GOVERNMENT.																							
Madras ...	School of Arts	1	209	313	177	70	15	8	11	9	183	3	...	8	128	163	89	21	43	14	37	4	32	39
	D.—SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.																							
	GOVERNMENT.																							
Madras ...	Madras Medical School ... ... / Auxiliary Medical School, Rayapuram (closed) ...	1	148	147	147	29	58	11	8	2	48	9	3	3	117	28	106	2	16	19	...	...	...	5
	BOARD.																							
Nellore ...	Nellore Board Medical School ...	1	18	13	12	2	1	3	3	1	8	...	...	....	16	2	6	4	1	4	1	...	...	2
Tanjore ...	Tanjore H. R. H. Prince of Wales' Medical School	1	31	28	26	4	7	...	4	...	16	...	...	...	...	31	2	4	10	...	4	...	...	11
	Total ...	2	49	41	38	6	8	3	7	1	24	...	...	...	16	33	8	8	11	4	5	...	...	13
	Total Schools of Medicine ...	3	197	188	185	35	46	14	15	3	72	9	3	3	133	61	114	10	27	23	5	...	...	18
	E.—SCHOOLS OF ENGINEERING.																							
	GOVERNMENT.																							
Madras ...	School of Engineering	1	75	109	71	7	6	...	38	3	21	...	...	3	63	9	31	2	5	32	...	...	...	5
	F.—SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.																							
	GOVERNMENT.																							
Chingleput ...	College of Agriculture	1	32	32	32	2	1	1	23	...	5	...	...	1	24	7	12	2	1	17	...	...	...	...
	G.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																							
	BOARD.																							
Tanjore ...	Nacapatam Municipal Industrial Schl.	1	60	71	47	...	14	2	...	...	30	...	...	...	2	64	1	3	1	1	15	39	...	6
Madura ...	Madura do. do. ...	1	21	16	11	...	3	5	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	21	...	2	1	8	6	4	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly do. do. ...	1	36	23	15	...	1	12	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	36	...	6	7	16	6	1	...	...
	Total ...	3	123	110	73	...	18	19	...	...	86	...	...	...	2	121	1	11	9	25	27	44	...	6
	AIDED.																							
Nellore ...	Nellore A. B. M. Industrial School ...	1	15	14	13	...	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	6	3	3	...	3	...	...
Madras ...	Madras Industrial School ...	1	43	48	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
	Anjumani Mufeed-i-Ali Islam	1	114	101	110	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	110	3	54	28	...	16	4	...	9
Chingleput ...	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adaiyar ...	1	13	16	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	Wallajabad F.C.M. Industrial School ...	1	34	34	23	1	6	1	...	...	3	23	...	...	...	34	...	3	...	...	...	2	29	...
Tanjore ...	Erukatancheri Industrial School ...	1	7	7	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Dindigul Industrial School	1	61	77	59	...	...	8	...	17	36	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	10	7	20	20	4	...
Madura ...	Ramnad S.P.G. School	1	34	20	28	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	3	1	29	...	...	...	...
	Do. do. Lace do. (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Nazareth Art Industrial School	1	67	58	55	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	4	5	5	...	...	53	...
Tinnevelly ...	Do. Lace do.	1	28	28	26	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	1	3	...	...	...	24	...
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly Lace do.	1	11	10	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	4	...	5	...	1	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Industrial Branch of Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karur ...	1	69	63	60	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	2	9	20	10	18	...	10
Kistna	Masulipatam C.M.S. Industrial School.	1	8	8	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	504	548	454	57	241	123	...	17	39	27	...	5	...	499	5	79	59	71	52	82	94	62
	UNAIDED.																							
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam Industrial School ...	1	7	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Puttur do. ...	1	6	6	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Kistna ...	Guntur Printing Industrial School (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Book-binding do. (closed). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	13	18	14	1	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...
	Grand Total of Industrial Schools ...	18	640	676	541	58	263	142	...	17	133	27	...	...	7	633	6	90	68	96	86	132	94	68
	H.—OTHER SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.																							
	GOVERNMENT.																							
Madras	Ordnance Artificers' School	1	84	72	70	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	30	12	...	...	...	14	...	...	51
	AIDED.																							
Madras	Chengelvaraya Naick's Commercial and Technical High School	1	225	171	140	...	...	...	77	53	95	...	...	8	118	99	81	25	67	38	...	...	14	...
	UNAIDED.																							
Trichinopoly.	Srirangam Town Science class (closed). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	National Commercial School	1	89	38	33	...	1	7	47	...	34	...	...	3	72	14	29	18	11	27	...	...	4	...
	Do. Ordinary and Commercial School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total other Special and Technical Schools ...	3	398	281	243	84	1	7	124	53	129	...	...	11	244	143	129	43	78	65	14	...	18	51
	Other Schools in which Industry is taught ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drawing Class, Teacher's College ...	...	190	156	144	2	12	13	98	3	67	4	...	2	103	94	81	45	17	42	2	1	9	2
Chingleput ...	Do. do. Kumbakonam College.	...	5	8	63	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	Namakal High School	...	46	42	37	...	...	3	35	2	6	...	...	...	26	20	17	9	2	17	...	...	...	1
Salem ...	Carpentry Class, Rajahmundry College.	...	26	22	20	...	...	...	22	2	1	...	...	...	6	19	11	...	2	12	...	...	...	...
Godavari ...	Do. do. Teacher's College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	Ranipet Industrial School	...	21	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	5
North Arcot ...																								
	Total ...	...	296	249	285	2	33	16	158	7	76	4	...	2	137	167	109	54	21	84	4	7	9	8
	Grand Total of Special Schools ...	27	1,641	1,590	1,249	256	332	172	211	85	545	39	3	26	590	1,016	381	168	222	247	142	186	144	201

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No. 6 (a).—*Return of Technical and other Special Schools for the official year* 1887-88.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the 31st March learning			Number of scholars on 31st March receiving instruction in special subjects or industrial (to be specified).													Vaccination.		Professors and Teachers.					Expenditure.						
		English.	A classical language (to be specified).	A vernacular (to be specified).	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Printing.	Rattan work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Book binding.	Weaving.	Lace-making.	Drawing.	Agriculture.	Rug-making.		Vaccinated (*whether small-pox marked or not*).	Small-pox marked only.	Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been technically educated there.	Graduates in Science, Engineering or Medicine.	Teachers who have passed the Higher Examination in Science and Art under the Technical Education Notification.	Teachers who have passed the Middle School Examination in the Technical subjects of Science, Industries, Arts and Commerce.	Teachers holding no Certificates whatever.	General revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	11*a*	11*b*	11*c*	11*d*	11*e*	11*f*	11*g*	11*h*	11*j*	11*k*	11*l*	11*m*		12*a*	12*b*	15*a*	13*b*	13*c*	13*d*	13*e*	14*a*	14*b*	14*c*	14*d*	14*e*	14*f*	14
	C.—SCHOOLS OF ARTS.																													
	GOVERNMENT.				(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	School of Arts	...	...	...	3	24	29	9	6	7	32	...	...	...	...	...	250	49	2	...	...	...	2	24,325	...	...	1,127	...	9,335	34,787
	D.—SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.																													
	GOVERNMENT.																													
Madras ...	Madras Medical School ... ... / Auxiliary Medical School Rayapuram (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	20	...	...	...	...	6	20,233	13,680	7,812	1,002	...	165	42,892
	BOARD.																													
Nellore ...	Nellore Board Medical School	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,444	...	...	...	...	2,444
Tanjore ...	Tanjore H. R. H. Prince of Wales' Medical School	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,724	5,724
	Total ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	20	1	4	4	...	...	...	2,444	...	...	...	5,724	8,168
	Total Schools of Medicine ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	40	1	4	4	...	6	20,233	16,124	7,812	1,002	...	5,889	51,060
	E.—SCHOOLS OF ENGINEERING.																													
	GOVERNMENT.																													
Madras ...	School of Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	18	1	...	...	...	3	19,596	...	...	4,067	...	897	24,560
	F.—SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.																													
	GOVERNMENT.																													
Chingleput ...	College of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	10	2	2	2	1	1	15,572	...	...	284	...	810	16,666
	G.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																													
	BOARD.																													
Tanjore ...	Negapatam Municipal Industrial Schl.	20	...	66	32	8	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	29	...	...	...	...	6	324	...	849	...	...	98	1,271
Madura	Madura do. do. ...	...	...	21	15	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	961	...	...	...	961
Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly do. do. ...	...	...	33	3	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,048	...	...	...	1,048
	Total ...	20	...	120	50	9	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	41	...	...	...	...	15	324	...	2,858	...	...	98	3,280
	AIDED.																													
Nellore	Nellore A. B. M. Industrial School ...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	1	...	...	1	1	207	...	...	...	17	75	299
Madras ... {	Madras Industrial School	37	...	...	10	7	...	5	37	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	30	13	...	1	...	1	6	2,679	...	...	...	755	12,422	15,856
	Anjumani Mufeed-i-Ali Isham ...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	31	...	...	...	53	61	...	...	...	...	2	17	420	...	...	...	3,420	2,475	6,315
Chingleput ... {	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adhiyar ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	199	...	...	...	...	503	702
	Wallajahad F.C.M. Industrial School...	31	...	...	27	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	119	...	...	3	519	...	641
Tanjore ...	Erukatancheri Industrial School ...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	317
Madura ... {	Dindigul Industrial School	27	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	17	...	...	...	...	...	4	101	...	...	216	...	...	317
	Ramnad S.P.G. School ...	34	...	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	851	...	...	...	...	4,099	4,950
	do. Lace do. (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	84	104
Tinnevelly ... {	Nazareth Art Industrial School ...	15	...	...	34	19	...	...	12	...	...	21	12	15	...	...	93	7	...	...	...	...	4	2	613	...	...	...	...	4,332	4,945
	Do. Lace do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	60	7	...	...	1	...	3	...	415	...	...	...	...	677	1,090
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly Lace do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	161	161
Coimbatore ...	Industrial Branch of Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karur	...	...	...	13	13	...	6	...	...	...	27	...	...	23	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	Masulipatam C.M.S. Industrial School.	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	483	...	...	...	1,824	7,633	9,940
	Total ...	159	...	...	185	40	16	18	50	13	13	88	82	15	23	...	380	122	2	2	2	...	12	1	90	...	...	...	...	99	180
	UNAIDED.																							55	6,212	...	...	219	6,535	37,977	50,943
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam Industrial School ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	48	48
Trichinopoly ...	Puttur do.	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
Kistna ... {	Guntur Printing Industrial School (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Book-binding do. (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	...	...	13	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	198	198
	Grand Total of Industrial Schools ...	185	...	...	248	49	16	65	50	13	13	88	82	15	23	...	471	165	3	2	2	...	12	59	7,273	...	2,858	219	6,535	38,273	55,158
	H.—OTHER SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.																													
	GOVERNMENT.																													
Madras	Ordnance Artificers' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3,640	...	...	...	...	...	3,640
	AIDED.																													
Madras	Chengalvaraya Naick's Commercial and Technical High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	72	...	1	3	1	2	486	...	...	2,390	...	1,727	4,603
	UNAIDED.																													
Trichinopoly. {	Srirangum Town Science class (closed).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	...	69	761
	National Commercial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	24	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	410	...	242	652
	Do. Ordinary and Commercial School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	...	— 13	433
	Total other Special and Technical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	96	...	1	5	1	13	4,126	...	...	3,938	...	2,025	10,089
	Other Schools in which Industry is taught ...	...	...	...	(*a*) 3	(*b*) 24	(*c*) 20	(*d*) 9	(*e*) 6	(*f*) 7	(*g*) 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	Drawing Class, Teacher's College ...	199	1	198	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	157	30	...	...	...	...	4	512	...	...	...	...	...	512
Tanjore ...	Do. do. Kumbakonam College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	33	...	...	...	1	...	...	83	...	82	...	...	...	165
Salem ...	Namakal High School	46	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	108	...	...	...	...	...	108
Godavari ...	Carpentry Class, Rajahmundry College.	25	6	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	219	...	...	...	...	...	219
Chingleput ...	Do. do. Teacher's College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	410	...	...	...	...	...	410
North Arcot ...	Ranipet Industrial School	3	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	278	7	269	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	10	193	101	...	...	1	...	8	1,332	...	82	...	...	...	1,414
	Grand Total of Special Schools ...	284	...	...	248	49	16	65	50	13	13	88	82	15	23	...	1,175	378	9	9	13	14	84	*92,845	16,124	10,752	10,637	26,535	57,229	1,94,122

(*a*) Wood-carving.
(*b*) Wood-engraving.
(*c*) Architectural drawing.
(*d*) Modelling.
(*e*) Metal work.
(*f*) Lacquer work.
(*g*) Pottery decoration.
* Inclusive of special grants, Rs. 85.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 8th March 1888, *issuing instructions for the preparation of Annual Reports and Returns.*

The Director of Public Instruction resolves to issue the following instructions for the preparation of the annual returns and reports due for 1887-88. Special attention is invited to these Proceedings, as the Director has reason to believe that similar instructions issued last year were not attended to by certain officers and Managers of schools.

2. The following subsidiary tables are prescribed for adoption in collecting the materials for the ensuing administration report. Thorough accuracy in the statistics furnished must be the chief aim, as otherwise no safe or useful inferences can be drawn therefrom. All officers of the department, heads of schools and others on whom the duty of supplying original material devolves, will, it is hoped, use their best endeavours to secure accuracy in the statistics. In order to enable the Director's office to begin the work of statistical classification immediately after the close of the current year, the heads of colleges and schools and the Deputy Inspectors will forward *copies* of the returns sent to the Inspectors direct to this office, noting the date on which the return was forwarded to the Inspector. This arrangement is not intended in the smallest degree to lessen the responsibility of Inspectors, from and through whom explanation will continue to be called for as at present.

The subsidiary tables are as follow :—

1. Numerical return of colleges—general, technical, and special.
2. Do. secondary schools for boys.
3. Do. do. for girls.
4. Do. primary schools for boys.
5. Do. do. for girls.
6 (*a*) Do. normal schools.
6 (*b*) Do. technical schools.
7. Financial return of colleges and schools.
8. Return of Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Inspectress and Deputy Inspectresses.
9. Do. of Inspecting Schoolmasters.
10. (*a*, *b* & *c*) Return of expenditure on scholarships.
11. Return of expenditure on educational buildings.
12. Do. of private donations and endowments.
13. Do. of scientific and literary societies.
14. Do. of work done by the inspecting agency.
15. (*a*, *b*, *c* & *d*) Return of detailed statistics of schools examined for results grants.
16. Return of accommodation, &c., provided in colleges, secondary and boarding schools.
17. Do. of results of public examinations.

3. *Classification of Institutions.*—The high, middle and primary departments of institutions are no longer treated as *separate* schools in the annual returns. The college department alone is reckoned as a separate institution. Secondary schools, upper and lower, with primary departments are treated as *one* institution. The Director desires to have a correct statement of the entire outlay on primary education, and for this purpose he requests the officers who have to submit returns of secondary schools *to exhibit the secondary and primary school figures in return* 7 and 10 *in two distinct lines, apportioning the general charges in return No.* 7 *as in paragraph* 21 *infra.* In salary results schools and in schools conducted on the combined system, the results portion of the stipend or grant should be exhibited separately under column 3 (*a*), 3 (*b*), 3 (*c*) in No. 7 thus— { Salary . . . . . / Results . . . . . .

Practising schools attached to normal schools will, as hitherto, appear in returns Nos. 2, 3, 4 or 5, as the case may be, while normal pupils only are shown in return No. 6 (*a*) and technical pupils in No. 6 (*b*).

4. All schools will be classed under two main heads :—(I) public and (II) private, and these heads will be distinguished as recommended in the following paragraph by the Education Commission :—

"Every school or college in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the University, and which either is inspected by the department, or regularly presents pupils at the public examinations held by the department or by the university, is called a public institution.

"Every school or college not coming within the above definition is called a private institution."

The simple fact of submission to inspection will not suffice to entitle a school to be classed as "public," unless its course of instruction is such as would entitle it to admission to aid under either the salary or the results system. Nor does non-recognition for the Middle School examination exclude if the institution fulfils *bonâ fide* the conditions of the above definition ; each

institution must be dealt with on its merits. A very liberal interpretation should for the present be placed on this restriction *in the case of primary schools.*

(I) Public—(*a*) boys' and (*b*) girls'—schools are sub-divided into—

(1) Government or departmental schools.
(2) Schools maintained by Boards, *i.e.*, District and Taluk Boards, Municipalities and Committees under the control of Government.
(3) Schools maintained by Native States (*none furnish returns at present*).
(4) Aided schools under private management.
(5) Unaided schools under private management.

Schools which received aid during the year for all *or any* of the departments should be exhibited as aided schools. Salary results schools will appear under Government or Board schools. Combined schools will appear under "aided" schools. Where schools are returned as combined schools, care should be taken to see that they are correctly designated.

(II) Private—(*a*) boys' and (*b*) girls'—schools are to be classed under—

(1) Advanced schools—schools which teach an oriental classic or Urdu—(*a*) Arabic, Persian or Urdu, (*b*) Sanskrit, and which submit to no public test.
(2) Primary schools, indigenous and other—schools which do not teach the compulsory subjects in any standard below the fifth.
(3) Secondary schools not conforming to the departmental or the University standards, nor submitting to any public test.
(4) European schools—(*a*) secondary and (*b*) primary—not conforming to departmental or University standards.

Special care should be taken in the classification of schools as public or private schools. *All indigenous schools should be distinguished from other private schools by the word "indigenous" being inserted before them. All indigenous schools teaching an oriental classical language should appear in numerical return No.* 2. A special section should appear in the annual reports furnished by the Inspectors and the Inspectress relating to the number and progress of indigenous schools. Similarly, the progress of European and Muhammadan education should be separately reported on. Special efforts should be made by inspecting officers to send in the returns of as many schools as possible that come under the head of private schools as defined above.

Secondary schools under these heads will further be divided into English and Vernacular schools as English forms part or not of the regular curriculum of instruction in the higher class or classes. The distribution of purely primary schools into English and Vernacular schools has been discontinued. Statistics of European and Muhammadan schools should be given separately from schools for all other classes.

All high and middle schools should be returned individually.

Schools in Municipalities and in rural tracts according to the ranges of districts should be exhibited separately. Schools on the salary, results and combined systems and schools, though not regularly aided, which received special grants during the year should be invariably specified under "aided." Although no aid was actually received during the year, they may still appear under "aided," a note being added that the non-receipt of grant was due to some especial cause, *e.g.*, the postponement of examination or the failure to get certifying memoranda cashed before 31st March. Night schools should be entered in a separate line. Under "unaided" schools should appear only those schools which are working independently of Government aid or which have not been included in the G Form list of schools to be aided, or in case the G Form list has not been prepared by the 31st March in the F Forms submitted by the Deputy Inspectors or which, though included in Form G, were on examination found ineligible for aid. The figures relating to closed schools should be noted separately. The totals of the several columns for each district should be given in the consolidated returns of the Inspector of Schools and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

5. *Mixed Schools.*—Institutions in which boys and girls are taught together should be treated as two distinct schools—if there are two departments—one for boys and one for girls. If, however, boys and girls are taught together, the schools must be returned as boys' or girls' schools as the number of boys or girls on the 31st March is greater, and boys in girls' schools and girls in boys' schools should be entered in a separate line in the numerical returns Nos. 1 to 6. The classification of a school classed as either boys' or girls' school in one year should not be changed unless the change in the relative number of the sexes is likely to be constant.

6. *Classification according to Nationality.*—The subdivisions under this head in the numerical returns should be carefully noted. Under "Vaisyas" will be shown children of the trading classes who are known to wear the thread; "Sudras will include all other caste Hindus; Paraiyas, Jains, Rajputs and other minor sections, as Khonds, will be included under "other Hindus." Under "others" will appear Armenians, Parsis and other similar foreign nationalities, Europeans excluded.

7. *Classification of Pupils according to Wealth.*—The information required in the columns concerned should be furnished by the heads of schools to the best of their ability, but they should carefully avoid making inquisitorial inquiries on the subject likely to cause a feeling of discontent amongst the pupils or their parents or guardians.

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8. *Classification of Pupils according to Occupation.*—In classifying pupils according to the occupations of parents or guardians, it must be borne in mind that the *chief* occupation of parents or guardians should be the basis of classification. Under "officials" should be shown children of men employed in office work, public or private, drawing an annual salary of Rs. 200 or upwards. The children of petty officials, as village karnams, bill-collectors, pigusts and menial servants drawing a smaller income should be shown under "petty officials and menial servants." Traders will include all merchants. Occupants of land, whether as proprietors or tenants, should appear under the head "Landholders," whilst agricultural laborers, whether paid in kind or money, should appear under "coolies." Mendicants will include orphans and others supported by charitable institutions or persons.

9. *Classification of Pupils according to Languages.*—The chief vernacular languages are entered in the return. Special vernaculars, as Khond, &c., should be noted where these occur.

10. *Classification of Pupils according as they are protected or not from Small-pox.*—All children who have been successfully vaccinated, *whether they have had also small-pox or not*, should be distinguished from those who have not been vaccinated, but who had small-pox only. Correct information under this head is necessary. In their annual reports, the Inspectors of Schools and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools are requested to distinguish unprotected boys and girls.

11. *Classification of Teachers as to Qualification.*—The qualification of teachers according to the several grades is to be shown under the following heads—(*a*) Europeans and Eurasians, (*b*) Hindus, (*c*) Native Christians, (*d*) Muhammadans, (*e*) others, distributed as follows:—(1) teachers who have come from Europe or America, or who have been educated there, should be shown separately from teachers belonging to, and educated in, India; (2) teachers trained or holding ordinary certificates; (3) teachers holding General Education Test certificates, and (4) teachers holding no certificates whatever. *Male and female teachers should be shown in two separate lines.*

12. *Expenditure on Colleges and Schools.*—Return No. 7 shows the financial statistics of colleges and schools. To facilitate identification, the institutions will be exhibited *in the same order* in which they appeared in the numerical returns, classes of institutions being distinguished as colleges, secondary schools for boys or girls, primary schools for boys or girls, &c. Closed schools should be shown as such in the numerical returns also with a view to the financial portion being identified easily.

13. In view of the great disparity in different localities in the amount of fees returned in connection with primary schools, the subordinate officers who have to submit original returns should endeavour to obtain correct information. All payments made in cash, or the estimated value of those in kind, for the schooling of pupils should be shown as fee receipts proper.

14. There are columns in the returns for charges, but none for receipts. In a Government or departmental school, Government appropriate the fees and pay the charges. Thus, if the charges amount to Rs. 5,000 and the fees to Rs. 3,000, the expenditure from fees will be taken as Rs. 3,000 and from Provincial revenues as Rs. 2,000. If there are any receipts from other sources credited to Government, they will be similarly deducted from the Provincial charge and the nature of these receipts will be explained in the column of remarks. It may happen that the whole of the charges are more than covered by the fees or receipts from endowments and other sources. In such cases the fact that Government are making a profit on the school will be indicated in column 3(*a*) by a *minus* sign followed by the amount gained. The same procedure must be followed in the case of Board schools.

15. Expenditure on *buildings* should be excluded from the figures in table 7, as it will appear in table 11. Expenditure on *scholarships* will be *included* in table 7 in the case of normal schools and *excluded* in the case of all other institutions for general or special education. The whole of the outlay on scholarships should nevertheless appear in table 10 (*a*, *b* & *c*). Special grants for furniture, apparatus, books, &c., and grants for feeding and clothing should be entered in column 3 (*a*), as well as salary grants, *but a note should be entered in the column of remarks regarding the nature and amount of these grants.* Aided schools are mainly supported by grants and fees and sometimes by endowments, the difference being made up from other sources. In some cases, however, there is no expenditure from other sources, but a surplus. The amount of this surplus should be shown in column 3 (*f*) with a *minus* sign. *The whole of the fees collected, whether expended or not, should be entered in column* 3 (*d*).

16. Both in Government and in aided institutions the expenditure shown should be the expenditure, *i.e.*, actual payments *during* the year, no matter for what period, not the expenditure *for* the year. Thus, if certain salaries due for February 1887 were received in April 1887, the charge must be shown in the returns of 1887-88. On the other hand, as the pay due for March 1888 will be paid in April 1888, it will appear properly in the returns of 1888-89.

17. When payment *from the treasury* has been made by a cheque, the date of the cheque must be taken as the date of payment and *not the date on which the amount was actually received.* This is necessary to make the departmental accounts agree with the treasury accounts.

18. All institutions in which any expenditure has been incurred on account of buildings and scholarships should submit a supplemental return showing the amount expended on buildings from (*a*) Provincial revenues, (*b*) Local rates or cesses, (*c*) Municipal funds, (*d*) Fees, (*e*)

Subscriptions, (*f*) Endowments and other sources, and also the *total amount expended* in scholarships from *each of these sources*.

19. The expenditure under "Education" in each district for each budget head as per Accountant-General's books will be communicated to the officers concerned about the close of May, and the Inspectors of Schools will check the totals as per returns furnished to them, reconcile the two sets of figures calling for explanation of discrepancies where necessary and adopt correct figures in return No. 7 furnished to this office. It was with a view to secure exact correspondence between the Accountant-General's books and the departmental figures that separate returns were framed to show the numerical and financial statistics. Further, the submission of the annual returns piecemeal was found to cause inconvenience in several ways and contributed to the adoption of different sets of figures in the divisional and general administration reports. The Director accordingly resolves to direct the submission of consolidated returns 1 to 7 to this office on the following dates *at latest* :—

Numerical return	1	
Do.	2	15th April.
Do.	3	30th do.
Do.	4	30th do.
Do.	5	15th May.
Do.	6	15th do.
Financial return	7	15th do.
		15th June.

All other returns should be sent before the 15th June; the annual report should be submitted *before the close of July*.

Heads and managers of institutions are specially requested to be punctual in the submission of the returns, and where schools close early for the midsummer vacation, all the returns should be sent in before the commencement of the vacation.

20. In the case of boarding schools for Europeans, charges for food, &c., should be excluded, and only charges for tuition proper retained. The returns of boarding schools of this class often show under the head of "fees" the whole amount received for tuition and maintenance together; this is obviously wrong. There are indeed exceptions to the rule against the inclusion of charges for boarding. If Government make a grant (as it does in some cases) towards the maintenance of boarding establishments, or if again (as in other cases) it maintains a boarding-school in which the whole cost of maintenance is not separately defrayed by the pupils, the expenditure in either case is a genuine educational charge and should be shown as such under the head of "Miscellaneous."

21. The principle of calculating the cost in institutions containing college and school departments should be the same as that now in force. The salary of a teacher employed in the college and school departments should be divided between them in proportion to the time devoted to tuition in each. General charges, such as rent, servants, contingencies, will be distributed in proportion to the average attendance in each department.

22. Return No. 15 (*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*) should be submitted separately for each range of each district, and to 15 (*c*) should be attached a statement reconciling the total outlay on results grants with the figure given in return No. 7. For this purpose, the figures relating to each range should be distinctly exhibited in return No. 7. The Deputies to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools should also distinguish the figures relating to each range into which the districts under their charge are severally divided, so that at a glance the Director may ascertain the outlay on results grants on account of boys and girls from Provincial, Municipal and Local funds in each range of each district. In the case of *combined* schools, the salary grants should be distinguished from results grants in return No. 7 to admit of comparison with the figures in return No. 15 (*c*). The grants earned in the shape of results by salary results schools will appear in table 15 (*c* and *d*), and this class of schools separately from those relating to combined schools proper. No school is to be included in this list which has not received or been passed for aid under the results system, such aid being payable from funds not under the control of the manager, *e.g.*, a salary results board school receives aid from Provincial funds for the fourth standard; only the aid thus received should be included in this statement, the results portion of the stipend of teachers being shown in return No. 7.

23. The Accountant-General will be requested not to pass the establishment bill of any Government institution or the salary grant bill of any aided institution for the sum due on the 1st May 1888, unless it is accompanied by a memorandum from the Principal, Head master or Manager certifying that the annual returns have been duly despatched.

24. The returns and reports of the Deputy Inspectors should be sent in to the Inspector and copy to this office on or before the 1st May. Any delays on the part of Inspecting Schoolmasters and head masters of Municipal and Local Fund schools should be at once reported to the President. The Accountant-General has been requested not to pass the bill for the salary due to any Deputy Inspector on the 1st May, unless the bill is accompanied by a certificate from the Inspector of the division stating that the Deputy Inspector's annual report and returns have been submitted, or that the delay in their submission is due to causes over which the Deputy Inspector has had no control. The officers preparing the returns are asked to compare the figures of

1887-88 with those of the previous year and make any remarks they think necessary, accounting for any perceptible alterations in the figures compared with the returns of 1886-87.

25. The District Boards and Municipalities are required under G.O., No. 247, of the 13th July 1874, to furnish the Director with a copy of the educational portion of their annual statements as soon as possible after the close of the year. This statement is sent through the Inspectors, who should compare it with the financial returns and point out when forwarding it the charges or portions of charges already included in their financial returns. They, however, will be requested to forward a copy direct to this office. These statements should be submitted by the Inspectors before the 1st July.

26. The Inspectors' annual reports should be prepared in the usual manner; but, if necessary, the sections may be sent in separately. It is very desirable that there should be a few general remarks *under each section*. The number of normal and other pupils who presented themselves for the departmental examinations, the number passed, the classes in which passed, the number provided with appointments, the nature and value of such appointments and the number who set up schools of their own should be noted in the report. *The working of the revised Grant-in-Aid Code should also be especially noticed by both Inspectors and their Deputies* under general remarks at the close of the report. In this portion of the report the Inspectors should deal with all questions of a general character. The financial aspects of education should be the subject of especial remark. The pages should be numbered.

Some of the annual reports for 1885-86 contained long extracts from inspection reports, reviews and Deputies' reports, as well as unnecessary statements. Abridgment is needed, as Government frequently take exception to such matter being printed. Long statements should form enclosures to the reports.

27. The attention of the Inspectors of Schools and other Government officers is drawn to G.O., dated 22nd February 1886, No. 396, Public, and they will report or embody a paragraph in their general report as to the maintenance of the service registers on the 31st instant corrected to date.

APPENDIX B.

I.—*Statement showing the percentage of pupils to school-going age population in the several districts of the Presidency in* 1887-88.

Districts.	Europeans and Eurasians.						Native Christians.						Muhammadans.					
	Number of pupils of school-going age.		Number of pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age population.		Number of pupils of school-going age.		Number of pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age population.		Number of pupils of school-going age.		Number of pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ganjam	31	21	3	...	9·7	...	92	88	113	52	122·8	59·09	450	461	268	42	59·6	9·1
Vizagapatam	47	38	139	133	295·7	350	201	226	101	44	50·2	19·5	1,518	1,542	760	75	50·5	4·9
Bellary	74	27	45	109	83·8	466·7	310	338	210	85	69·4	26·6	8,553	7,947	1,465	32	27·3	·6
Anantapur			17	17					5	5					872	13		
Cuddapah	27	22	13	...	48·1	...	456	405	361	161	79·2	39·8	7,608	7,055	1,333	8	17·5	·1
Kurnool	8	5	44	...	550	...	868	839	551	252	63·5	30·04	6,257	6,017	1,361	28	21·8	·5
Nellore	26	26	26	14	100	53·8	1,564	1,503	650	304	41·6	20·2	4,674	4,528	1,061	136	22·7	3·004
Madras	1,215	1,164	1,769	1,688	145·6	145·02	1,662	1,903	1,530	1,234	92·06	64·8	3,666	3,885	1,024	227	44·4	5·9
Chingleput	231	197	243	58	105·2	29·4	1,048	1,049	478	207	45·6	19·9	1,906	1,849	584	17	30·6	·9
South Arcot	43	31	33	25	76·7	80·6	2,895	2,971	829	207	28·6	7	3,594	3,650	1,212	83	33·7	2·3
North Arcot	44	40	35	23	79·5	57·5	670	749	475	121	70·9	16·2	6,092	6,273	2,500	147	41·04	2·3
Salem	50	43	58	55	116	127·9	1,116	1,275	281	184	25·2	14·4	3,780	3,883	2,247	39	59·4	1·004
Tanjore	69	58	89	53	143·5	91·4	5,621	5,991	1,673	816	29·8	13·6	7,378	9,481	3,192	142	43·3	1·5
Madura	53	30	19	13	35·8	43·3	5,903	6,659	2,474	616	41.3	9·3	9,436	11,706	3,405	10	36·09	·09
Tinnevelly	56	47	16	3	28·6	6·4	10,243	10,795	8,149	4,717	79·5	43·7	6,039	7,427	2,016	66	33·4	·9
Trichinopoly	46	36	81	86	176·09	238·9	4,375	4,758	1,478	740	33·8	15·6	2,535	2,580	1,021	92	40·3	3·6
Coimbatore	49	33	81	95	165·3	287·9	929	988	531	278	57·2	28·1	2,732	2,946	1,541	11	56·4	·4
Nilgiri	248	158	343	231	138·3	158·9	458	429	298	172	68·04	40·09	340	189	99	34	29·1	18
Malabar	334	128	445	310	133·2	242·2	2,971	3,046	1,202	591	40·5	19·4	40,143	46,687	12,807	2,370	26·06	5·08
South Canara	22	15	13	20	59·09	133·3	4,356	4,359	1,980	743	45·6	17·05	7,130	6,918	950	28	14	·4
Godavari	60	39	55	73	91·7	187·2	243	241	184	176	75·7	73·03	2,844	2,975	1,361	424	47·9	14·3
Kistna	12	7	18	8	150	114·3	2,760	2,651	1,998	950	72·4	35·8	6,580	6,495	1,849	488	28·1	7·03
Total	2,743	2,165	5,585	3,943	120·6	140·5	48,791	51,254	25,551	12,655	52·4	24·7	142,249	146,444	43,580	4,512	30·6	3·08

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

I.—*Statement showing the percentage of pupils to school-going age population in the several districts of the Presidency in* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Hindus—Brahmans.						Hindus—Vaisyas and Sudras.						Hindus—Others.						Others.					
	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.		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.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ganjam	9,397	9,784	4,195	307	45·7	3·1	80,295	81,604	23,433	922	29·3	1·14	40,018	40,769	1,257	62	3·14	·15	77	44	1	...	1·29	...
Vizagapatam	4,811	4,524	5,037	657	91·3	15·2	113,496	111,693	10,667	1,110	9·4	·99	68,590	66,750	2,936	394	4·28	·59	65	64	1	...	1·53	...
Bellary	1,170	1,136	1,389	187	118·2	12·06	35,229	34,667	10,691	349	28·4	1·007	13,961	13,248	904	44	6·35	·33	94	63	2	...	6·38	...
Anantapur	1,144	1,129	744	91	65·06	8·06	34,905	33,503	3,278	203	9·4	·6	6,370	6,487	41	4	·62	·06			4	...		
Cuddapah	1,798	1,335	728	53	40·5	3·9	55,561	51,884	4,634	130	8·7	·3	22,245	21,459	146	26	·65	·12	1	...	2	1	200	...
Kurnool	1,396	1,431	613	31	43·9	2·7	34,782	33,824	3,883	149	11·2	·4	10,590	10,376	73	5	·68	·04	2	1	...	9	...	900
Nellore	4,244	4,399	2,983	342	67·9	7·9	56,040	55,053	7,728	984	13·8	1·8	25,746	25,320	362	20	1·40	·07	6	6	8	...	133·3	...
Madras	1,125	806	2,178	320	193·6	33·5	14,834	15,140	10,510	4,264	70·9	28·2	7,492	7,843	1,994	573	26·61	7·30	37	21	36	12	97·29	57·14
Chingleput	2,343	2,461	1,630	327	69·6	13·3	41,492	41,128	12,915	1,940	31·2	4·7	26,912	26,021	787	80	2·92	·30	22	17	26	13	118·18	76·47
South Arcot	2,524	2,589	1,940	301	74·8	11·6	80,696	85,847	18,444	1,279	21·4	1·5	40,257	40,858	481	82	1·19	·20	387	300	22	14	5·68	3·50
North Arcot	3,641	3,754	2,902	439	79·7	11·7	88,667	88,472	14,679	1,709	16·6	1·9	36,473	36,638	1,092	69	2·99	·18	576	588	96	...	16·6	...
Salem	2,116	2,143	1,940	419	91·7	19·6	79,513	85,908	11,495	948	14·5	1·1	30,189	31,911	275	10	·8	·03	10	3	16	5	160	166·6
Tanjore	9,900	10,288	8,469	1,129	84·9	11	95,925	102,728	23,918	2,603	24·9	2·5	35,041	37,032	473	56	1·3	·2	45	50	110	10	244·4	20
Madura	3,162	3,221	3,032	404	95·8	15·3	105,284	114,030	24,077	1,142	22·9	·99	30,976	34,030	1,255	53	4·05	·2	2	...	2	7	100	...
Tinnevelly	4,234	4,631	3,384	345	79·9	7·4	68,912	71,230	20,754	2,377	30·1	3·3	34,324	36,346	4,827	432	14·03	1·5	5	3	6	...	120	...
Trichinopoly	2,556	2,561	3,242	370	126·8	18·4	60,912	65,691	13,602	1,235	21·5	1·9	17,534	18,032	250	57	1·4	·3	7	2	19	2	271·42	100
Coimbatore	2,237	2,232	3,075	430	137·5	19·3	85,310	89,877	12,773	1,021	16·1	1·1	29,755	31,540	383	45	1·3	·1	17	9	...	15	...	166·6
Nilgiri	41	25	14	6	34·1	24	1,845	1,427	876	137	47·5	9·6	4,731	3,777	222	36	4·7	·95	3	4	9	...	300	...
Malabar	3,635	3,467	2,801	407	77	11·7	59,915	61,662	15,961	3,611	33·8	5·9	60,960	61,662	3,812	583	6·3	·9	32	22	607	92	1,896·87	418·18
South Canara	8,539	7,923	3,705	535	46·09	6·8	21,816	22,331	3,792	284	16·9	1·3	28,689	30,816	532	65	1·9	·2	803	730	20	20	2·49	2·73
Godavari	6,578	6,834	5,663	1,448	86·09	21·2	73,080	74,357	10,399	2,440	14·1	3·3	49,931	50,931	2,345	604	4·7	1·2	9	4	678	167	7,533·3	4,175
Kistna	6,955	7,279	5,748	1,152	82·6	15·8	73,514	72,254	13,261	2,435	18·04	3·4	27,258	26,493	1,491	355	5·5	1·3	9	5	15	...	166·6	...
Total	82,667	84,243	64,086	9,816	77·5	11·7	1,364,712	1,392,866	275,508	31,263	20·2	2·2	648,212	659,684	25,998	3,695	4·01	·5	2,269	2,035	1,680	307	76·05	18·03

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

II.—*Statement showing the distribution of pupils in colleges and secondary and primary schools in* 1887-88.

Districts.	Europeans and Eurasians.						Native Christians.					
	In Arts Colleges.		In Secondary Schools.		In Primary Schools.		In Arts Colleges.		In Secondary Schools.		In Primary Schools.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	92	52
Vizagapatam	...	...	130	126	9	7	...	...	59	23	43	21
Bellary	...	...	45	93	...	16	...	...	41	20	169	65
Anantapur	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Cuddapah	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	65	38	296	125
Kurnool	...	...	42	...	2	...	...	...	92	12	456	240
Nellore	...	...	24	14	...	...	...	...	156	147	483	157
Madras	...	...	1,279	1,366	279	254	69	1	898	801	514	386
Chingleput	...	...	225	58	2	...	...	...	55	...	405	207
South Arcot	...	...	29	25	4	...	11	...	211	12	602	186
North Arcot	...	...	32	23	3	...	...	...	112	66	353	55
Salem	...	...	57	55	1	...	1	...	35	9	245	175
Tanjore	...	...	22	22	62	31	22	...	408	349	1,200	476
Madura	...	...	10	...	9	13	...	...	525	245	1,530	340
Tinnevelly	...	...	13	...	3	3	44	...	1,149	837	6,717	3,802
Trichinopoly	...	...	76	86	2	...	39	...	398	410	1,002	319
Coimbatore	...	...	81	95	...	...	...	...	221	155	297	123
Nilgiri	...	...	339	251	4	...	...	...	172	46	196	126
Malabar	...	...	324	237	118	73	6	...	336	209	825	382
South Canara	...	...	11	29	2	...	36	...	455	169	1,507	574
Godávari	...	...	53	73	2	...	1	...	31	38	152	138
Kistna	...	...	7	1	11	7	2	...	169	234	1,825	703
Total		34	2	2,831	2,571	514	404	222	1	5,533	5,811	19,188
In 1886-87		29	...	2,884	2,711	598	419	216	...	5,370	5,322	19,873

Districts.	Muhammadans.						Hindus—Brahmans.					
	In Arts Colleges.		In Secondary Schools.		In Primary Schools.		In Arts Colleges.		In Secondary Schools.		In Primary Schools.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	...	...	48	...	220	42	8	...	515	...	3,556	307
Vizagapatam	...	...	55	...	710	75	86	...	1,002	49	2,73	608
Bellary	...	...	168	...	1,297	32	...	...	460	...	922	137
Anantapur	...	...	54	...	818	13	...	...	200	4	556	87
Cuddapah	...	...	51	...	1,282	8	...	...	161	29	576	53
Kurnool	...	...	46	...	1,314	28	...	...	97	...	503	31
Nellore	...	...	113	...	945	136	...	...	578	116	2,267	226
Madras	...	...	618	166	831	112	657	...	1,009	147	578	152
Chingleput	...	...	70	...	507	17	...	...	673	...	805	327
South Arcot	...	...	171	...	1,047	83	43	...	824	114	1,602	187
North Arcot	...	...	204	11	2,206	156	...	...	832	40	2,052	393
Salem	...	...	285	...	1,930	20	17	...	780	145	1,124	274
Tanjore	...	...	309	89	2,788	33	238	...	2,955	223	5,058	906
Madura	...	...	193	...	3,189	10	58	...	1,264	19	1,723	475
Tinnevelly	...	...	93	2	1,908	64	42	...	936	2	2,405	520
Trichinopoly	...	...	94	...	919	92	257	...	1,174	87	1,662	383
Coimbatore	...	...	109	...	1,457	11	71	...	1,380	91	1,893	339
Nilgiri	...	...	36	...	63	34	...	...	10	6	4	...
Malabar	...	...	620	...	12,116	2,370	73	...	1,606	1	1,721	406
South Canara	...	...	208	...	788	28	81	...	978	68	2,057	467
Godávari	...	...	213	39	1,142	394	143	...	1,464	56	4,030	1,302
Kistna	...	...	189	52	1,708	436	45	...	1,026	98	4,027	1,054
Total		46	...	3,999	207	20,289	4,213	2,015	...	19,427	1,202	42,071	8,223
In 1886-87		50	...	3,583	128	25,036	3,980	1,993	...	19,238	1,055	39,354	6,394

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APPENDIX B—*continued.*

II.—*Statement showing the distribution of pupils in colleges and secondary and primary schools in* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Hindus—Vaisyas and Sudras.						Hindus—Others.						Others.					
	In Arts Colleges.		In Secondary Schools.		In Primary Schools.		In Arts Colleges.		In Secondary Schools.		In Primary Schools.		In Arts Colleges.		In Secondary Schools.		In Primary Schools.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam	2	...	527	3	22,861	919	...	...	71	...	1,186	62	...	...	1	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	5	...	578	195	10,072	1,605	6	...	80	76	2,826	318	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	388	...	9,604	340	...	...	19	...	954	44	...	...	...	...	2	...
Anantapur	...	...	277	9	2,991	194	...	...	3	...	38	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	159	10	4,421	114	...	...	17	...	126	22	...	...	...	...	2	1
Kurnool	...	...	101	...	3,777	149	...	...	17	...	56	5	...	...	...	...	...	9
Nellore	...	...	249	311	7,466	673	...	...	6	6	363	14	...	...	8	...	...	...
Madras	372	...	4,139	2,226	5,585	2,022	6	...	581	148	1,595	425	2	...	29	11	3	...
Chingleput	...	...	837	1	12,063	1,039	...	...	27	...	737	80	...	...	3	1	23	12
South Arcot	13	...	948	381	17,464	808	...	...	14	...	406	82	...	...	...	9	22	5
North Arcot	...	...	976	337	15,080	1,303	...	...	38	5	1,054	66	...	...	11	...	83	...
Salem	5	...	697	274	10,847	774	...	...	18	4	237	6	...	...	...	...	16	5
Tanjore	38	...	1,409	580	22,306	1,025	...	...	13	4	460	52	...	...	15	...	95	19
Madura	5	...	1,086	53	22,007	1,089	...	...	16	14	1,239	30	...	...	...	...	2	7
Tinnevelly	24	...	1,393	111	19,300	3,396	...	...	32	19	4,787	413	...	...	2	...	5	...
Trichinopoly	57	...	824	266	12,174	969	1	...	1	10	248	47	...	...	...	...	16	2
Coimbatore	16	...	792	139	12,951	873	...	...	43	2	340	43	...	...	...	...	...	15
Nilgiri	...	...	271	82	587	55	...	...	62	15	160	21	...	...	9	...	...	...
Malabar	101	...	4,283	591	15,320	3,220	1	...	269	...	3,534	582	18	...	26	3	563	89
South Canara	6	...	371	10	3,322	274	...	...	15	4	517	61	...	...	9	5	11	15
Godávari	22	...	748	110	9,629	2,339	...	...	100	10	2,245	594	1	...	11	8	606	159
Kistna	15	...	404	203	12,837	2,142	...	...	47	7	1,443	348	...	...	5	...	10	...
Total	681	...	21,543	5,603	252,258	25,540	14	...	1,278	322	24,624	3,283	21	...	134	37	1,617	329
In 1886-87	669	...	22,782	5,648	241,293	25,594	19	...	1,303	216	24,846	3,558	3	...	222	30	225	73

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

III.—*Statement showing the number of schools and scholars in Municipalities in* 1887-88.

Municipality.	Population as per final census figure.		School-going age children.		Schools.		Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampore										
Chicacole	11,335	12,264	1,700	1,849	30	37	887	123	52·2	6·7
Parlakimedi	7,926	8,329	1,129	1,324	15	20	838	129	74·2	9·7
Vizagapatam	5,186	5,626	778	854	18	16	894	144	67·4	17·06
Bimlipatam	14,864	15,487	2,221	2,323	41	45	2,023	632	91·09	27·2
Anakápalle	4,350	4,232	653	635	11	11	353	91	54	14·3
Vizianagrum	6,693	6,648	1,004	997	25	12	417	170	41·5	17·05
Bellary	11,064	11,513	1,660	1,727	33	41	1,659	275	99·1	15·9
Adoni	27,128	28,332	4,069	5,950	59	72	2,487	434	61·1	11
Anantapur	11,253	11,188	1,688	1,678	22	21	849	61	50·3	3·6
Kurnool	2,426	2,481	364	372	8	9	372	63	102·2	16·9
Cuddapah	9,637	10,692	1,446	1,604	25	26	1,026	59	73·7	3·7
Nellore	9,576	9,406	1,436	1,411	26	17	756	52	52·6	3·7
Ongole	15,567	14,148	2,094	2,122	43	40	1,058	218	84·2	10·3
Conjeeveram	5,632	4,578	693	687	12	10	814	402	117·5	58·5
Vellore	18,166	19,169	2,716	2,575	50	45	1,760	505	64·8	17·6
Gudiyattam	17,666	19,896	2,651	2,983	60	46	2,841	478	88·6	16·02
Tirupati	5,691	5,556	784	833	12	11	230	7	36·2	·8
Walajanagar	6,309	6,923	946	1,038	11	10	707	45	74·7	4·3
Cuddalore	4,867	5,526	730	828	16	14	697	142	90	17·1
Chidambaram	21,128	22,417	3,169	3,361	45	51	2,095	426	75·6	12·7
Salem	9,589	10,848	1,438	1,537	15	27	1,097	122	76·3	7·9
Vaniyambadi	24,584	26,083	3,688	3,912	41	37	1,870	479	50·7	12·2
Tirupatur	6,778	8,648	1,017	1,297	11	18	740	6	72·7	·5
Tanjore	6,937	7,581	1,005	1,137	12	11	688	6	68·5	·5
Kumbakónam	26,372	28,473	3,941	4,271	78	85	4,004	710	101·6	16·6
Mannargudi	24,327	25,701	3,650	3,855	94	68	3,225	704	88·1	18·3
Negapatam	9,424	9,985	1,414	1,408	24	28	959	208	65·7	18·6
Mayavaram	24,305	26,550	3,646	4,433	67	55	5,658	666	85	15·031
Madura	11,304	11,746	1,696	1,761	41	45	1,496	310	88·2	18·1
Dindigul	37,238	36,566	5,586	5,485	79	70	3,922	782	70·2	14·3
Palni	7,026	7,156	1,054	1,073	33	30	1,333	165	126·5	15·4
Periyakulam	5,993	6,931	899	1,040	17	16	996	121	66·5	11·6
Tinnevelly	7,670	8,776	1,151	1,316	11	13	479	83	49·8	6·3
Palamcottah	10,963	12,258	1,632	1,839	20	20	1,814	1,814	111·1	14·7
Tuticorin	5,784	9,200	1,388	1,380	28	27	1,447	227	98·3	16·4
Trichinopoly	43,240	47,193	6,486	6,468	96	96	1,707	524	61·06	8·1
Coimbatore	9,590	10,446	1,440	1,566	28	26	1,760	470	106·8	30·0
Erode	18,539	20,408	2,784	3,061	56	61	4,964	976	78·6	15·06
Karur	4,898	5,038	724	756	15	11	2,887	487	109·7	15·9
Gotacamund	4,468	4,787	670	711	13	17	726	66	100·3	8·7
Coonoor	6,435	5,501	965	825	11	17	991	268	103·1	32·3
Calicut	2,301	2,187	360	328	6	8	589	353	61·93	39·8
Cochin	30,009	27,678	4,501	4,061	36	39	2,277	114	58·4	34·7
Pálghat	8,374	7,324	1,256	1,069	16	6	2,815	793	62·5	17·3
Tellicherry	17,073	18,698	2,851	2,806	35	32	838	171	29·5	16·6
Cannanore	12,939	13,471	1,941	2,021	36	30	1,782	432	67·3	15·4
Mangalore	13,046	13,340	1,957	2,004	30	30	1,345	469	64·3	20·5
Coconada	16,559	15,560	2,481	2,334	32	19	1,564	296	84·3	14·3
Ellore	14,874	15,098	2,231	2,097	31	34	1,943	627	78·3	26·9
Rajahmundry	11,897	13,195	1,783	1,979	16	35	1,149	387	53·8	18·5
Masulipatam	12,200	12,205	1,844	1,840	20	32	818	284	45·6	14·4
Guntur	16,851	18,825	2,525	2,754	52	52	1,619	406	87·6	22·06
Madras	5,770	5,576	1,402	1,481	74	73	2,291	843	90·7	30·8
	206,170	205,678	30,925	30,852	51	44	1,404	421	95·8	21·7
Total ...	893,277	930,350	133,993	139,552	2,085	2,173	97,752	28,761	73	18·4

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

IV.—*Statement of salary grants to schools under private management for* 1887-88

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1888.						Amount of grant drawn in 1887-88.				
		College department.	High department.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.											
Ganjam	Gopalpur Culpeper District School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	123	...	221
	Chatrapur Onslow Institution	...	...	44	29	...	73	...	265	49	...	314
	Mandasa Zamindari School	...	...	16	33	...	49	...	291	42	...	333
	Total	...	...	60	62	...	122	...	654	214	...	778
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam Hindu College	28	47	99	...	...	174	616	444	...	...	1,060
	Do. London Mission High School	...	89	199	...	...	288	...	1,055	...	...	1,055
	Do. St. Aloysius' High School	...	11	78	77	...	166	...	1,364	280	...	1,644
	Total	28	147	376	77	...	628	616	2,863	280	...	3,759
Bellary	Bellary Wardlaw Institution	...	58	261	94	...	353	...	484	...	...	484
Cuddapah	Madanapalle American Mission School	...	...	10	24	...	34	...	139	8	...	147
Nellore	Nellore F.C.M. High School	...	95	177	87	...	359	...	731	...	...	731
	Do. Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	...	41	92	44	...	177	...	32	...	...	32
	Ongole American Baptist Mission School	...	33	119	17	...	169	...	204	...	...	204
	Total	...	169	388	148	...	705	...	967	...	...	967
	Madras Christian College	636	286	385	255	...	1,562	19,621	...	...	...	19,621
	Doveton Protestant do.	23	23	73	75	...	194	3,708	794	160	...	4,752
	St. Mary's Seminary	8	35	117	64	...	224	120	571	5	...	696
	Church of Scotland Mission College	89	146	241	149	...	625	700	864	...	...	1,490
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission do.	28	85	139	164	...	360	1,392	...	...	...	1,392
	Vepery S.P.G. College	8	64	139	176	...	457	...	1,052	...	...	1,052
	Pachaiyappa's do.	115	103	151	...	...	369	1,979	...	...	...	1,979
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	40	119	83	...	242	...	1,918	12	...	1,929
	St. Francis Xavier's School	...	...	62	92	...	154	...	390	160	...	550
	Civil Orphan Asylum	...	...	39	57	...	87	...	749	748	...	1,497
	New Town Roman Catholic School	...	...	17	84	...	101	...	220	195	...	415
	Rayapet Harris High School	...	37	69	76	...	182	...	1,464	276	...	1,740
	St. Thomé Seminary	...	45	109	77	...	232	...	693	24	...	717
	London Mission High School	...	42	145	126	...	313	...	954	...	...	954
	Govindu Nayudu's Middle School	...	...	325	254	...	579	...	56	...	...	56
	Tondaimanadalam A.V. School	...	...	88	404	...	492	...	4	...	...	4
	Black Town Industrial School	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	...	...	1,853	1,853
	Anjumani Mafeod Ali Islam's School	...	...	...	...	114	114	...	...	...	420	420
	Chengalvaraya Nayak's Commercial School	...	...	...	...	225	225	...	30	...	401	481
	Total	902	944	2,260	2,256	382	6,744	27,676	10,021	1,958	2,674	42,329
Chingleput	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High School	...	58	137	60	...	252	...	725	...	...	725
	Do. F.C.M. High School	...	28	64	...	...	92	...	464	...	...	464
	Tiruvallur do.	...	20	73	66	...	159	...	549	33	...	582
	Chingleput do.	...	21	66	61	...	148	...	503	...	...	503
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	...	...	24	118	...	142	...	1,133	1,133	...	2,266
	Perambore St. Joseph's School	...	...	7	59	...	66	...	36	216	...	252
	Maduranthakam Wesleyan Mission High School	...	11	29	38	...	78	...	241	...	...	241
	St. Thomas' Mount do. do.	...	15	81	64	...	160	...	651	96	...	747
	Walajabad F.C.M. School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	276
	Adayar St. Patrick's Industrial School	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	199	199
	Walajabad F.C.M. do.	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	93	93
	Total	...	150	481	466	47	1,144	...	4,578	1,478	292	6,348
South Arcot.	Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	55	125	175	84	...	439	903	7,011	...	...	1,974
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's School	...	52	75	33	...	160	...	209	...	...	209
	Total	55	177	250	117	...	599	903	1,220	...	...	2,183
North Arcot.	Tirupati H.L. German Mission High School	...	14	35	45	...	94	...	307	...	...	307
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	...	69	135	162	...	366	...	902	...	...	902
	Arkonam do. Mission School	...	...	62	30	...	92	...	458	198	...	656
	Sholinghur do. do.	...	...	46	14	...	60	...	309	82	...	382
	Ranipet American Mission School	...	...	39	...	...	39	...	138	...	...	138
	Total	...	83	337	251	...	671	...	2,165	280	...	2,445
Salem	Mattigiri Remount Depôt School	...	4	10	...	...	14	...	307	306	...	613
	Vaniyambadi London Mission School	...	...	12	61	...	73	...	74	...	...	74
	Salem do. do.	...	82	90	...	...	172	...	35	...	...	35
	Total	...	86	112	61	...	259	...	416	306	...	722
Tanjore	Tanjore S.P.G. College	117	187	246	...	...	550	2,400	...	...	...	2,400
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission College	37	35	150	72	...	294	1,615	806	...	...	2,421
	Tranquebar Lutheran do.	8	30	...	...	...	38	69	69	...	...	138
	Kumbakonam Town High School	...	147	252	...	...	573	...	1,166	...	...	1,166
	Mannárgudi Native do.	...	18	74	...	...	92	...	696	...	...	696
	Negapatam St. Antony's do.	...	52	75	44	...	171	...	313	...	...	313
	Mannargudi Wesleyan Mission do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23
	Kapistalam Middle School	...	34	30	...	...	64	...	204	89	...	293
	Shiyali Pennington's Middle School	...	54	52	...	...	106	...	262	...	...	262
	Total	162	557	859	116	...	1,694	4,084	3,539	89	...	7,712

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

IV.—*Statement of salary grants to schools under private management for* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1888.						Amount of grant drawn in 1887-88.				
		College department.	High department.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*continued.*											
Madura ...	Madura Native High School	...	64	85	31	...	180	...	252	...	...	252
	Do. American Mission School	...	54	105	105	...	264	...	287	...	...	287
	Ramnad S.P.G. High School	...	89	182	29	...	300	...	2,192	...	...	2,192
	Dindigul Hindu do.	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	138	...	...	138
	Periyakulam Hindu do.	...	17	40	...	...	57	...	186	...	...	186
	Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	851	851
	Dindigul C.V.E.S. Training Institution	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	998	998
	Total	...	244	412	165	67	888	...	3,083	...	1,849	4,934
Tinnevelly ...	Tuticorin Caldwell College	...	37	39	...	...	76	2,844	798	...	...	3,642
	Tinnevelly C.M.S. do.	...	30	66	165	116	376	1,076	1,076	...	...	2,152
	Do. Hindu do.	...	44	75	120	37	285	1,018	994	...	...	2,012
	Palamcottah C.M.S. High School	...	...	26	63	15	115	...	640	...	...	640
	Alwar Tirunagari S.P.G. do.	...	...	14	27	...	41	...	323	...	...	323
	Sawyerpuram S.P.G. Middle School	...	...	...	88	...	88	...	382	...	...	382
	Pasumalai Boarding School	...	...	...	31	13	44	...	420	...	...	420
	S.P.G. Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	73	...	267
	Tuticorin S.P.G. Training School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46
	Palamcottah C.M.S. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nazareth Art Industrial School	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	869	869
		...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	614	614
		...	...	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	499	499
	Total	111	225	506	179	125	1,150	4,938	4,454	119	1,964	11,475
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	248	271	337	107	...	1,108	10,746	...	...	...	10,746
	Do. S.P.G. College	106	78	219	46	...	452	4,956	...	...	...	4,956
	Do. St. John's Vestry School	...	...	24	103	...	127	...	703	...	...	703
	Do. S.P.G. Boarding School (Schwartz grant).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	208	...	902
		...	...	...	...	69	69	...	600	...	...	600
	Total	467	349	599	319	...	1,685	15,682	1,997	208	...	17,727
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore College	21	53	152	186	...	464	1,651	1,047	...	...	2,728
	Do. R.C. High School	...	17	80	151	...	248	...	197	...	...	197
	Gopichettipalaiyam Virapandi School	...	...	43	95	...	138	...	355	44	...	399
	Sathiamangalam London Mission High School	...	...	25	89	...	114	...	951	61	...	1,012
	Udumalpet Committee's Primary School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	455	637
	Karur Wesleyan Mission Children's Home	...	...	...	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	21	108	311	521	69	894	1,651	1,750	287	683	4,371
Nilgiri ...	Cotacamund Brooks Memorial School	...	7	57	56	...	120	...	2,496	598	...	3,094
Malabar ...	Calicut R.C.M. High School	...	25	26	...	...	51	...	663	...	...	663
	Kollangod High School	...	94	41	12	...	147	...	395	24	...	419
	Tellicherry R.C.M. Parsi High School	...	46	112	73	...	231	...	519	...	...	519
	Total	...	165	239	85	...	430	...	1,576	24	...	1,600
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	42	85	211	...	...	338	2,053	1,752	...	...	3,805
Godávari ...	Cocanada Pithapuram Rajah's College	14	58	99	...	...	171	811	423	...	...	1,234
	Ellore C.M.S. High School	...	31	99	...	...	130	...	1,502	...	...	1,502
	Pithapuram Samasthanam High School	...	9	51	85	...	145	...	646	...	...	646
	Amalapuram C.M.S. Middle School	...	...	36	17	...	53	...	102	...	...	102
	Narsapur Taylor High School	...	61	68	...	...	129	...	436	...	...	436
	Peddapuram A.V. School	...	...	54	41	...	95	...	561	...	...	561
	Rajahmundry A.L.M. High School	...	117	370	190	...	677	...	2,852	...	...	2,852
	Total	14	246	901	333	...	1,394	811	8,523	...	...	9,334
Kistna ...	Masulipatam Noble College	26	57	126	...	...	209	...	531	...	...	531
	Do. Hindu High School	...	72	141	...	...	213	...	843	...	...	843
	Bezwada C.M.S. High School	...	25	63	75	...	163	...	370	...	250	620
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Training Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	35	154	340	75	...	574	1,067	1,794	...	250	4,011
	Total for boys	1,887	3,867	8,621	5,207	690	20,272	60,490	49,069	5,845	7,402	1,22,830
	Grants paid to the Madras Physical Training and Field Games' Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,088
	INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.											
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam Fort Catholic Girls' School	...	4	34	88	...	126	...	1,565	755	...	2,320
	Kottapetta London Mission Native Girls' School	...	...	10	86	...	96	...	54	109	...	163
	Chengalrowpeta Caste Girls' School	...	...	4	62	...	66	...	64	127	...	191
	Bimlipatam English do.	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	235	...	235
	Bobbili American Mission do.	...	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	150	...	150
	Total	...	4	48	285	...	337	...	1,683	1,376	...	3,059
Bellary ...	Bellary St. Philomenas Convent Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. London Mission Telugu do.	...	4	10	80	...	94	...	916	...	...	916
	Do. do. Canarese do.	...	...	...	61	...	61	...	...	102	...	102
		...	...	...	82	...	82	...	...	158	...	158
	Total	...	4	10	193	...	297	...	916	260	...	1,176

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

IV.—*Statement of salary grants to schools under private management for* 1887-88—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1888.						Amount of grant drawn in 1887-88.				
		College department.	High department.	Middle department.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*continued.*											
Nellore ...	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School	...	...	7	21	...	28	...	66	198	...	264
Madras ...	Puduppet S.P.G. Girls' Boarding School	...	6	42	34	...	82	...	456	314	...	770
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School	...	6	32	31	...	69	...	445	700	...	1,145
	Do. Doveton Girls' School	...	11	54	109	...	174	...	1,567	1,077	...	2,644
	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	...	4	22	24	...	50	...	900	...	...	900
	Vepery Baptist Girls' Day School	...	1	11	42	...	54	...	404	24	...	428
	Black Town Davidson's Street Girls' School	...	9	23	63	...	95	...	675	318	...	993
	Rayapuram F.C.M. Medical Mission Girls' School	...	4	9	39	...	52	...	83	82	...	165
	Black Town Emmanuel Church Girls' School	...	...	7	43	...	50	...	344	235	...	579
	Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	2	18	114	...	134	...	538	294	...	832
	Broadway Wesleyan Mission English Girls' Day School	...	3	20	44	...	67	...	622	248	...	877
	Madras F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School	...	4	35	53	...	92	...	1,604	1,205	...	2,809
	Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	17	30	...	47	...	279	300	...	579
	Vepery Presentation Convent Pay School	...	...	9	62	...	71	...	375	200	...	575
	Black Town do. Special do.	...	4	3	21	...	28	...	340	160	...	500
	Mount Road Christ Church Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	319	...	469
	John Pereira's Union School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	134	...	188
	St. Thomé St. Antony's Girls' School	...	...	3	47	...	50	...	77	86	...	163
	Vepery St. Matthias' do.	...	...	8	29	...	37	...	440	138	...	578
	Rayapuram St. Peter's do.	...	...	11	80	...	91	...	6	20	...	26
	Rayapet R.C. Girls' School	...	...	1	56	...	57	...	345	183	...	528
	Black Town St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School	...	...	5	92	...	97	...	558	502	...	710
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School	...	...	21	193	...	214	...	700	1,073	...	1,773
	Vepery Presentation Convent Poor School	...	4	38	51	...	93	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
	Home Education Classes National Indian Association	...	...	6	50	...	56	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvattesvaranpet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	...	...	2	31	...	33	...	103	1,064	...	1,167
	Mirsahibpet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	...	...	3	92	...	95	...	286	263	...	549
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	...	...	5	60	...	65	...	236	272	...	508
	Black Town F.C.M. Chetti do.	...	...	4	88	...	92	...	250	261	...	511
	Mint Street do. Girls' School	...	...	8	187	...	195	...	89	689	...	778
	Chintadripet Maharajah's Girls' School	...	...	7	205	...	212	...	95	686	...	781
	Muthialpet do. do.	...	...	3	71	...	74	...	13	638	...	651
	Black Town F.C.M. Girls' Day School	...	...	3	81	...	84	...	10	693	...	703
	Do. do. Girls' School	...	4	41	245	...	290	...	423	643	...	1,066
	F.C.M. Balika Patasala	...	...	30	120	...	150	...	239	476	...	706
	Purasvakum London Mission Hindu Girls' School	...	...	5	197	...	202	...	180	430	...	610
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' School	...	...	10	117	...	127	...	...	236	...	236
	Rayapuram F.C.M. Girls' School	...	...	36	31	...	67	...	240	183	...	423
	Vepery London Mission Christian Boarding Girls' School	...	...	10	146	...	156	...	115	608	...	723
	Black Town Maharajah's Girls' School	...	...	24	32	...	56	...	228	43	...	271
	Triplicane do. do.	...	...	3	82	...	85	...	64	668	...	732
	F.C.M. Home Education Classes	...	...	3	103	...	106	...	22	710	...	732
	Rayapet Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School	...	...	8	26	...	34	...	229	229	...	458
	Rayapuram St. Ann's A.V. School	...	...	2	104	...	106	...	687	1,376	...	2,063
	Vepery R.C. Girls' School	...	...	5	146	...	151	...	19	38	...	57
	Black Town Presentation Convent Infant Girls' School	...	...	5	75	...	80	...	5	...	...	5
	Purasvakum English Girls' School	...	...	...	101	...	101	...	...	100	...	100
	Black Town F.C.M. Muhammadan Girls' School	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	...	195	...	195
	Virapillai Street London Mission Girls' School	...	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	80	...	80
	Varatharnauthappan Street do. do.	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	219	...	219
	Vepery do. do.	...	...	...	85	...	85	...	...	224	...	224
	Black Town Srinivasa Pillai's Girls' School	...	...	...	122	...	122	...	...	200	...	200
	Mailapur Maharajah's Girls' School	...	...	...	147	...	147	...	...	779	...	779
	Black Town do. Kindergarten Girls' School	...	...	...	94	...	94	...	...	911	...	911
	F.C.M. Christian Female Normal School	...	...	...	52	...	52	...	...	580	...	580
		...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	620	620
	Total	...	63	613	4,289	20	4,984	...	13,365	22,852	620	36,837
Chingleput ...	Big Conjeeveram F.C.M. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	...	388
	Little do. do.	...	...	...	103	...	103	...	...	144	...	144
	Central do. do.	...	...	...	104	...	104	...	...	125	...	125
	Chingleput F.C.M. Girls' School	...	...	...	101	...	101	...	...	404	...	404
	Tiruvallur do. do.	...	...	...	105	...	105	...	...	289	...	289
	Madurantakam Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	...	...	...	107	...	107	...	...	66	...	66
	Total	...	...	...	558	...	558	...	...	1,506	...	1,506
South Arcot.	Cuddalore English Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. S.P.G. Caste Girls' School	...	...	6	35	...	41	...	53	52	...	105
	Manjakuppam Hindu do.	...	...	...	61	...	61	...	...	242	...	242
	Cuddalore R.C. Female Normal School	...	...	...	73	...	73	...	...	176	...	176
		...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	165	165
	Total	...	...	6	169	9	184	...	53	469	165	687
North Arcot.	Vellore Fort Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allapuram American Mission Girls' School	...	...	4	25	...	29	...	79	80	...	159
	Arkonam Church of Scotland Mission School	...	...	20	41	...	61	...	106	37	...	145
	Sholinghur do. do.	...	...	...	53	...	53	...	...	186	...	186
		...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	122	...	122
	Total	...	...	24	168	...	192	...	185	425	...	610

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

V.—*Statement showing statistics of pupils presented and passed under the several results standards.*

Districts.	Standards.	Number of pupils. Presented. Boys.	Presented. Girls.	Passed. Boys.	Passed. Girls.	Number of pupils that passed in English. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Object Lessons.	Children's occupation.	Action Songs.	Geography.	V. Poetry.	V. Grammar.	Reading.	Writing and Spelling.	Grammar.	Second Language.	Indian History.	English History.	Drawing and Modelling.	Mathematics.	Agriculture.	Plain Needlework.	Fancy Needlework.	Gymnastics.	Singing.	Carpentry.	Blacksmithing.
Nellore	Infant I	688	554	417	174	824	785	404	30	13	8	16	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	825	705	78	902	874	846	270	13	8	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	611	488	64	697	686	647	160	8	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	164	38	24	181	160	147	42	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	41	7	15	23	27	23	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	8	3	3	8	8	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	7	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	74	48	62	40	620	204	382	255	42	250	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	1,284	677	1,058	697	1,079	1,718	1,817	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	1,206	814	805	565	1,400	1,312	1,455	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	III	929	370	627	190	1,071	1,088	1,039	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	268	120	164	74	426	426	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	74	19	60	16	80	84	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	41	4	28	5	51	49	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	42	...	13	...	13	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	1,701	448	1,894	804	1,796	1,779	1,547	168	42	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	2,341	809	1,758	291	2,261	2,209	2,195	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	1,662	277	1,175	181	1,366	1,577	1,459	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	III	1,188	136	865	92	1,165	1,111	1,131	88	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	452	47	301	32	430	360	291	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	62	7	36	6	44	62	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	24	1	20	1	24	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	22	...	7	...	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	650	245	205	160	745	719	466	156	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	3,387	329	2,402	190	3,022	3,028	3,113	239	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	2,025	176	1,383	136	2,028	2,280	2,328	244	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	III	1,807	117	1,280	82	1,666	1,757	1,613	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	630	55	439	26	696	621	402	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	16	6	13	2	22	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	12	1	6	1	8	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	1,791	361	1,317	238	1,716	1,682	885	61	80	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	2,644	238	2,076	181	2,627	2,172	1,094	12	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	2,067	168	1,308	120	1,746	1,771	1,079	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	III	1,512	133	1,087	90	1,389	1,295	1,136	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	488	47	326	27	425	440	361	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	80	15	25	8	80	94	76	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	44	7	29	4	41	46	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	42	...	16	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	688	285	420	185	760	725	418	43	89	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	1,787	212	1,301	128	1,610	1,625	1,318	25	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	1,418	142	1,045	70	1,242	1,233	1,249	69	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	III	926	69	705	25	804	884	848	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	240	62	120	38	220	231	196	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	43	1	20	...	36	37	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	11	...	6	...	7	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	796	686	610	468	1,080	1,079	501	513	170	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	3,941	839	2,808	350	3,118	3,118	3,105	272	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	2,979	387	1,961	208	2,927	2,927	2,397	252	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	III	2,212	260	1,461	102	1,676	1,675	1,613	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	906	94	618	68	705	705	526	48	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	72	24	66	14	82	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	61	10	30	3	32	32	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	80	3	25	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	9,846	850	5,034	360	3,317	3,317	2,086	283	94	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	2,062	305	3,079	211	3,299	3,314	2,306	208	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	2,932	216	1,971	144	2,141	2,731	2,128	261	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	III	2,064	121	1,252	118	1,988	1,988	1,270	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	610	84	370	37	458	407	241	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	218	18	174	16	174	125	131	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	197	7	119	4	124	125	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	183	...	88	...	44	49	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Standards.	Number of pupils. Presented. Boys.	Presented. Girls.	Passed. Boys.	Passed. Girls.	Number of pupils that passed in English. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Object Lessons.	Children's occupation.	Action Songs.	Geography.	V. Poetry.	V. Grammar.	Reading.	Writing and Spelling.	Grammar.	Second Language.	Indian History.	English History.	Drawing and Modelling.	Mathematics.	Agriculture.	Plain Needlework.	Fancy Needlework.	Gymnastics.	Singing.	Carpentry.	Blacksmithing.
Ganjam	Infant I	1,882	105	1,252	66	1,645	1,464	1,320	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	4,896	121	3,684	83	3,648	3,648	3,682	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III	3,162	91	2,430	65	2,430	2,599	2,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	1,918	97	1,264	57	1,318	1,245	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	418	15	257	12	318	320	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	151	4	99	1	151	174	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	15	1	7	1	11	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	1,429	338	910	178	1,076	1,076	902	61	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	2,325	250	1,264	167	1,920	1,902	1,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	1,948	123	1,221	122	1,520	1,897	1,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	III	1,049	96	824	69	1,300	1,320	1,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	677	46	378	30	627	674	496	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	17	...	7	...	13	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	1,541	92	934	26	1,013	1,013	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	2,151	87	1,388	26	1,678	1,698	1,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	2,966	45	1,911	21	1,584	1,210	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	III	1,920	31	922	19	980	1,183	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	288	18	137	4	180	193	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	75	9	42	9	42	42	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	401	61	244	47	615	597	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	825	59	547	31	606	451	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	398	14	246	9	406	451	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	III	139	3	78	3	205	236	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	39	2	25	...	39	39	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	9	...	7	...	9	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	11	...	7	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	455	74	278	48	354	354	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	626	36	374	6	494	494	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	365	21	208	6	308	308	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	III	271	13	178	6	268	268	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	89	8	52	3	80	80	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	15	1	9	...	15	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	6	...	3	...	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infants	619	69	421	69	532	532	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I	767	98	492	82	670	670	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II	604	19	451	16	613	613	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	III	289	3	190	2	268	268	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	99	1	64	...	90	90	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	19	1	12	...	19	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	2	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

V.—*Statement showing statistics of pupils presented and passed under the several results standards*—continued.

| Districts. | Standards. | Number of pupils. | | | | Number of pupils that passed in | | | |

APPENDIX B—

VI.—*Revised General Table 4 of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions. Under public management. Maintained by the department. Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
University education. Arts colleges— English	Rs. 1,54,695	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 50,595	Rs. ...	Rs. a1,857	Rs. 2,07,057	Rs. 2,876	Rs. ...	Rs. — 1,286	Rs. 1,678	Rs. 16	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,284
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	— 4,843	...	...	15,950	...	...	11,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	27,071	...	...	16,915	...	201	44,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	5,583	...	...	3,817	...	216	9,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers' College	4,644	...	...	...	...	15	4,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,87,060	...	...	87,277	...	2,289	2,76,626	2,876	...	— 1,286	1,678	16	...	3,284
Secondary schools— For boys { English	25,479	...	...	27,427	...	1,640	54,546	557,410	39,087	21,585	1,29,293	106	61,737	3,09,218
For boys { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,586	...
For girls { English	3,041	...	...	1,066	...	...	4,046	16,320	...	...	489	...	708	18,693
For girls { Vernacular	11,355	...	...	540	...	...	11,895	54	...	...	...	...	...	757
Total	39,875	...	...	29,073	...	1,640	70,487	23,744	39,087	21,585	1,29,782	106	64,336	3,29,670
Primary schools— For boys	13,327	...	...	398	...	...	13,725	13,110	1,56,650	18,943	47,666	4	1,256	2,37,029
For girls	11,455	...	...	429	...	...	11,884	1,075	4,644	4,666	392	118	...	10,775
Total	24,782	...	...	827	...	...	25,609	14,185	1,61,294	23,609	47,958	122	1,256	2,47,804
School education, special. Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	15,096	c322	...	...	...	59	15,477	17,992	41,991	2,614	...	...	514	63,111
Do. do. for mistresses	12,980	...	...	...	...	...	12,980	760	2,034	...	...	...	...	3,894
Schools of art	27,198	...	...	...	...	...	27,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	3,929	20,604	12,284	530	...	8,802	46,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools.	27,302	...	...	1,329	...	d6,414	35,045	...	...	2,132	470	...	5,502	8,104
Industrial schools	...	...	...	6,804	...	...	6,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	41,230	...	...	1,008	...	1,008	43,246	...	...	...	200	...	14	214
Total	1,27,750	20,926	12,284	8,633	...	2,632	43,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	3,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	477	...	...	...	e158	41,279	4,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	219	...	...	...	...	...	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools	1,300	...	...	...	...	7122	341	60	...	...	...	...	50	110
Buildings	9,948	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	73	...	...	...	...	73
Furniture and apparatus, special grant only.	95,954	...	...	...	...	...	9,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,954	...	16,961	5,227	...	...	4,719	25,977
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,503	...	...	...	...	...	2,263
Total	1,19,784	...	...	...	158	1,461	1,12,325	3,423	16,134	5,227	...	...	1,769	26,623
Total expenditure on public instruction	4,90,231	20,926	12,284	1,25,709	158	21,305	6,70,673	1,15,929	2,67,572	82,489	1,79,418	244	73,461	6,81,304
Private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total including private institutions	4,90,231	20,926	12,284	1,25,709	158	21,305	6,70,673	1,15,929	2,67,572	82,489	1,79,418	244	73,461	6,81,304

(a) Includes Rs. 879 direct payment for scholarships, &c., which did not pass through the Account department.
(b) Includes Rs. 48,000 grants to Lawrence Asylum.
(c) Rs. 322 represent the aggregate of stipends paid direct by Local Boards to students in the Muhammadan Normal School, Madras.
(d) Includes Rs. 3,329 direct payments to the Auxiliary Medical School, Rayapuram.
(e) Includes Rs. 2,531 scholarships given under Chapter VII of the Code which come under Grants-in-Aid.
(f) The whole of this sum also represents scholarships under Chapter VII of the Code.

continued.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

institutions. Under private management. Aided by the department or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6
Rs. 54,640	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 81,525	Rs. 6,385	Rs. 90,384	Rs. 2,32,934	Rs. 13,180	Rs. ...	Rs. 16,071	Rs. 29,251	Rs. 2,12,121	Rs. ...	Rs. —1,286	Rs. 1,46,978	Rs. 1,14,713	Rs. 4,72,536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 4,843	...	...	15,950	...	11,107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,071	...	...	16,915	201	44,187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,583	...	...	3,817	216	9,616
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,644	...	...	...	15	4,659
54,640	...	...	81,525	6,385	90,384	2,32,934	13,180	...	16,071	29,251	2,44,576	...	—1,286	1,83,660	1,15,145	5,42,095
97,900	7,339	32,768	3,98,796	38,058	1,68,637	7,43,498	97,146	3,650	34,857	1,35,653	1,80,789	46,426	54,553	6,52,662	3,98,685	12,42,915
3,233	3,410	313	5,576	500	2,721	13,753	...	...	...	...	3,233	3,410	313	3,576	3,221	13,753
66,836	...	435	36,599	23,343	70,683	1,97,967	831	1,183	5,872	7,886	86,317	...	435	38,915	1,02,967	2,28,534
18,584	...	172	3,077	14,160	17,175	53,168	79	...	5,369	5,448	29,993	...	172	3,696	37,407	71,268
1,86,573	10,749	33,688	4,42,039	76,061	2,58,216	10,08,326	98,056	4,833	46,098	1,48,987	3,00,232	49,836	55,275	6,98,849	4,52,280	15,56,470
44,973	1,37,985	55,203	2,77,238	6,913	1,38,014	7,10,326	1,27,402	151	52,448	1,80,001	77,376	5,010	6,230	7,638	88,258	1,62,184
42,518	366	1,584	5,642	13,093	51,093	1,14,296	1,275	712	23,242	25,229	55,048	...	...	...	...	...
87,491	1,38,351	56,787	2,82,880	20,006	1,89,107	8,24,622	1,28,677	863	75,690	2,05,230	1,26,458	3,49,045	80,396	4,60,342	2,87,024	13,03,265
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,914	3,914	39,789	42,313	2,720	...	22,441	1,07,263
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,638	2,634	...	...	14,829	40,101
6,701	...	106	...	5,709	12,245	24,761	...	...	...	...	27,198	...	...	500	8,862	36,560
8,892	...	...	...	5,129	9,700	23,721	...	...	...	...	3,929	22,796	12,754	1,329	9,016	49,824
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,302	...	...	6,804	1,008	35,114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,306	3,306	6,299	...	553	746	22,414	30,012
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,622	...	...	2,044	8,551	47,017
6,299	...	353	746	3,184	15,910	26,492	...	...	7,220	7,220	1,08,777	67,743	16,027	11,423	81,921	3,45,891
583	...	...	2,044	...	719	3,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,275	...	459	2,790	14,022	38,574	78,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,062	— 13,634	1,30,428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,973	...	...	...	...	39,973
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,355	53,958	7,446	...	...	3,37,739
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	840	7,897	...	...	...	8,291	16,188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	...	...	...	...	477
...	...	...	...	21	6,013	11,045	...	...	...	...	637	...	...	...	1,194	1,851
25,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	73	...	...	...	1,373
...	...	...	...	...	1,022	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
f358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,948
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793	1,793	9,948	...	...	...	55,733	1,97,744
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,370	16,661	5,580	...	...	6,055
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,055	...	...	...	...	73,053
24,416	...	283	...	27,445	24,776	76,920	...	...	...	...	12,317	16,046	124	...	44,506	...
6,055	...	...	...	...	...	6,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82,134	...	...	...	...	...	2,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,633	2,633	4,72,329	89,138	13,150	1,44,062	96,150	8,14,829
87,974	...	283	...	27,466	31,811	97,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93,88,953	1,99,100	91,217	8,09,234	1,43,940	6,09,092	22,41,536	2,59,913	5,696	1,47,712	3,93,321	13,12,372	5,55,762	1,63,569	14,98,336	10,32,520	45,62,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	...	67,840	24,931	93,522
3,88,953	1,99,100	91,217	8,09,234	1,43,940	6,09,092	22,41,536	2,59,913	5,696	1,47,712	3,93,321	13,12,372	5,56,513	1,63,569	15,66,176	10,57,451	46,56,072

(g) Includes Rs. 3,979 grants to Bellary Orphanages.
(h) Represents miscellaneous charges over and above those shown in 3(a) and 4(a).
(i) Represents net miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 36,551 from sale of books; Rs. 809 departmental examination fees; Rs. 1,263 contribution from Local bodies, and Rs. 5,943 amounts overdrawn and receipts from sundry sources).
(j) Represent Provincial miscellaneous overdrawn and receipts from sundry sources).
(k), (l), and (m) represent, like (a), (c), and (d), direct payments not passing through the Account department.

M

APPENDIX B—

VI.—*Revised General Table 4 of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.														Under private management.												Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under public management.														Aided by the department or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
	Maintained by the department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.																									
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
1	2*a*	2*b*	2*c*	2*d*	2*e*	2*f*	2	3*a*	3*b*	3*c*	3*d*	3*e*	3*f*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4*e*	4*f*	4	5*a*	5*b*	5*c*	5	6*a*	6*b*	6*c*	6*d*	6*e*	6
University education. — Arts colleges—English	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—Law	1,54,605	...	...	50,595	...	*a*1,857	2,07,057	2,876	...	— 1,286	1,678	16	...	5,284	13,180	...	16,071	29,251				2,12,121	...	—1,286	1,46,978	1,14,713	4,73,526				
Medicine	— 4,843	...	...	15,950	...	...	11,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,640	...	...	81,525	6,385	90,384	2,32,934					— 4,843	...	...	15,950	...	11,107
Engineering	27,071	...	...	16,915	...	201	44,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,071	...	...	16,915	201	44,187
Teachers' College	5,583	...	...	3,817	...	216	9,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,583	...	...	3,817	216	9,616
	4,644	...	...	...	...	15	4,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,644	...	...	...	15	4,659
Total	1,87,060	...	...	87,277	...	2,289	2,76,626	2,876	...	— 1,286	1,678	16	...	3,284	54,640	...	...	81,525	6,385	90,384	2,32,934	13,180	...	16,071	29,251	2,44,576	...	—1,286	1,83,660	1,15,145	5,42,095
Secondary schools—For boys ... English	25,479	...	...	27,427	...	1,640	54,546	457,410	39,087	21,385	1,29,693	106	61,737	3,09,218	97,146	3,650	34,857	1,35,653				1,80,789	46,426	54,353	6,52,663	3,08,685	12,42,915				
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,900	7,339	33,768	3,98,796	38,058	1,68,637	7,43,498	...	...	...	...	3,233	3,410	313	3,576	3,221	15,753
For girls ... English	3,041	...	...	1,005	...	...	4,046	16,320	...	...	489	...	1,896	18,705	3,233	3,410	313	5,576	500	2,221	13,753	831	1,183	5,872	7,886	86,217	...	435	38,915	1,02,967	2,28,534
Vernacular	11,355	...	...	540	...	...	11,895	1,075	6,644	4,646	292	118	706	787	66,856	...	435	36,590	23,343	70,883	1,97,967	79	...	5,369	5,448	29,993	...	172	3,696	37,407	71,268
Total	39,875	...	...	28,972	...	1,640	70,487	73,744	39,087	21,385	1,29,782	106	64,339	3,28,670	18,584	...	172	3,077	14,100	17,175	53,168										
Primary schools—For boys	13,327	...	...	398	...	...	13,725	13,110	1,56,650	18,923	47,606	4	1,236	2,37,929	98,056	4,833	46,098	1,48,987	3,00,232	49,836	55,275	6,98,840	4,52,280	15,56,470							
For girls	11,455	...	...	429	...	...	11,884	1,075	6,644	4,646	292	118	...	10,775	44,973	1,37,985	55,203	2,77,238	6,913	1,38,014	7,10,326	1,27,402	151	52,448	1,80,001	71,410	3,44,035	74,166	4,52,704	1,98,766	11,41,081
Total	24,782	...	...	827	...	...	25,609	14,185	1,63,294	23,569	47,958	122	1,236	2,47,864	42,518	306	1,584	5,642	13,093	51,093	1,14,296	1,275	712	23,242	25,229	55,048	5,010	6,230	7,638	88,258	1,62,184
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction—Training schools for masters	15,096	*c*322	...	...	...	59	15,477	17,992	41,561	2,614	...	...	514	63,111	87,401	1,88,351	56,787	2,82,880	20,096	1,89,107	8,24,622	1,28,677	863	75,690	2,05,230	1,26,458	3,49,045	80,366	4,60,342	2,87,024	13,03,265
Do. do. for mistresses	12,086	...	...	...	...	...	12,086	760	2,634	...	...	...	...	3,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,914	3,914	39,789	42,313	2,720	...	22,441	1,07,263
Schools of art	27,198	...	...	...	...	...	27,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,638	2,634	...	...	14,829	40,101
Medical schools	3,929	20,904	12,284	500	...	8,802	36,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,198	...	...	500	8,862	36,560
Engineering and surveying schools.	27,302	...	...	1,329	...	*d*3,814	41,630	...	...	2,132	470	...	5,502	8,204	6,701	...	166	...	5,709	12,245	24,761	...	...	...	...	3,929	22,796	12,754	1,329	9,016	49,824
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,892	...	...	...	5,129	9,700	23,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,804	1,008	35,114
Other schools	1,008	35,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,302	...	553	746	22,414	30,012
	41,229	...	...	6,894	...	1,008	35,114	...	...	...	280	...	14	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,290	...	...	2,044	8,351	47,017
Total	1,27,750	20,986	12,284	8,653	...	13,975	1,85,658	18,752	46,757	5,284	...	...	6,130	74,923	6,299	...	353	2,746	3,184	15,919	26,492	...	...	3,306	3,306	41,622	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	...	2,044	...	719	3,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,299	...	353	4,790	3,184	16,638	29,638	...	...	3,306	3,306	41,622	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	...	2,044	...	719	3,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,275	...	459	2,790	14,022	38,574	78,120	...	...	7,220	7,220	1,68,777	67,743	16,027	11,423	81,921	3,45,891
Professional colleges	2,836	...	...	...	*a*126	*b*1,279	4,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,062	— 13,634	1,30,428
Secondary schools	477	...	...	...	...	...	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,973
Primary schools	219	...	...	...	...	...	341	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,37,759
Special schools other than training schools	1,300	...	...	...	...	*f*122	1,300	...	75	...	...	...	50	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,78,355	56,958	7,446	...	8,291	16,188
Buildings	9,948	...	...	...	...	...	9,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,897	...	...	...	...	477
Furniture and apparatus, special grant only.	95,954	...	...	...	...	...	95,954	...	16,961	5,297	...	...	1,719	23,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	...	...	...	1,194	1,881
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,563	...	...	...	...	...	5,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	73	...	...	...	1,373
Total	1,19,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,011	...	...	21	6,013	11,045	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	73	...	...	...	9,948
Total expenditure on public instruction	4,90,231	20,986	12,284	1,25,709	158	1,401	1,12,323	3,423	16,134	5,297	...	...	1,769	26,623	1,022	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,948	...	...	...	...	1,97,744
Private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*f*358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	55,733	6,055
Total including private institutions	4,90,231	20,986	12,284	1,25,709	158	21,365	6,70,673	1,15,020	2,02,372	55,469	1,79,418	244	73,461	6,81,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,948	...	...	...	...	73,053
															24,416	...	283	...	27,445	24,776	76,920	...	...	1,793	1,793	1,20,379	16,061	5,580	...	55,733	1,97,744
															6,055	...	...	...	...	...	6,055	...	...	...	...	6,055	...	...	...	...	6,055
															*h*2,134	...	...	...	...	...	2,134	...	...	...	...	12,317	16,046	124	...	44,566	73,053
															32,604	...	283	...	27,445	24,776	85,109	...	...	1,793	1,793	1,38,751	32,107	5,704	...	1,00,299	2,76,852
															57,974	...	283	...	27,466	31,811	97,534	...	...	2,633	2,633	4,72,329	89,138	13,150	1,44,062	96,180	8,14,829
															*g*3,88,953	1,99,100	91,217	8,09,234	1,43,940	6,09,092	22,41,536	2,39,913	5,666	1,47,712	3,93,321	13,12,372	5,55,762	1,63,560	14,98,336	10,32,520	45,62,550
																												751	...	67,840	24,931	93,522
															...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
															3,88,953	1,99,100	91,217	8,09,234	1,43,940	6,09,092	22,41,536	2,39,913	5,666	1,47,712	3,93,321	13,12,372	5,56,513	1,63,560	15,66,176	10,57,451	46,56,072

(*a*) Includes Rs. 879 direct payment for scholarships, &c., which did not pass through the Account department.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 48,000 grants to Lawrence Asylum.
(*c*) Rs. 322 represent the aggregate of stipends paid direct by Local Boards to students in the Muhammadan Normal School, Madras.
(*d*) Includes Rs. 3,330 direct payments to the Auxiliary Medical School, Rayapuram.
(*e*) Includes Rs. 2,531 scholarships given under Chapter VII of the Code which come under Grants-in-Aid.
(*f*) The whole of this sum also represents scholarships under Chapter VII of the Code.

continued.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

(*g*) Includes Rs. 3,979 grants to Bellary Orphanages.
(*h*) Represents miscellaneous grants to Board and Aided Schools.
(*i*) Represents net miscellaneous charges over and above those shown in 3(*a*) and 4(*a*).
(*f*) Represent Provincial miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 36,551 from sale of books; Rs. 809 departmental examination fees; Rs. 1,263 contribution from Local bodies, and Rs. 5,943 amounts overdrawn and receipts from sundry sources).
(*k*), (*l*), and (*m*) represent, like (*a*), (*c*), and (*d*), direct payments not passing through the Account department.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Educational Department for 1887-88, *furnished by the Accountant-General.*

Heads.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
XIX.—Education—			
Fees, Government Colleges, General—			
Arts Colleges	(a)52,899 4 0		
		52,899 4 0	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 755, Reading-room fees which appear to have been credited to "Miscellaneous" receipts.
Fees, Government Colleges, Professional—			
Law College	19,500 0 0		
Civil Engineering College	2,801 0 0		
		22,301 0 0	
Fees, Schools, General—			
Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls ...	12,320 3 0		
Primary Schools for do. ...	1,354 3 9		
		(b)13,674 6 9	(b) Madras Rs. 297 appertaining to Miscellaneous receipts.
Fees, Schools, Special—			
Training Schools	(c) 4,129 3 9		
School of Arts	1,126 8 0		
Engineering and Surveying Schools	4,067 0 0		(c) Fees in the Practising Schools appertain to Government Schools, General.
Madrasa-i-Azam	(d) 2,060 10 9		
Agricultural School	(e) 1,533 4 1		(d) This item appertains to Government Schools, General.
		12,886 10 7	(e) Of this, fees amount to Rs. 284 only. The balance represents Miscellaneous receipts.
Contributions—			
Recoveries from Municipalities on account of Primary Education	(f) 271 10 8		
		271 10 8	(f) Is made up of Rs. 190, contribution from the Maharajah of Jeypore for primary schools and Rs. 82 contribution from the Kumbakonam Municipality for the Art Master.
Miscellaneous—			
Sale-proceeds of Books	41,851 10 4		
Fees—Teachers' Examinations	1,929 8 0		
Fees—Upper, Lower and Primary School Examinations	63 4 0		
Fees for Registration of Copy-rights under Section 18 of Act XXV of 1867...	485 8 0		
Sales at Technical Schools	(g) 9,587 12 0		
Miscellaneous	6,857 9 4		
		60,775 3 8	(g) Includes Rs. 223, sale-proceeds of 11 copies of a certain book sold by the Superintendent of School of Arts on behalf of Government.
		1,62,808 3 8	
Adjusting Heads—			
Contributions from Local Funds Act V of 1884 on account of the proportionate cost of Education	60,779 15 2		
Refund of contribution drawn by Local Fund Board on account of Education	15 10 7		
		60,795 9 9	
Total Receipts ...		2,23,603 13 5	
Charges.			
22.—Education—			
Direction—			
Director of Public Instruction	26,697 3 6		
Establishment	13,396 7 3		
Travelling Allowance	1,167 10 3		
Teachers' Certificate Examination charges ...	139 15 1		
Comparative examination charges ...	7 0 0		
Service Postage	1,513 5 0		
Service Telegrams	155 13 6		
House-rent	400 0 0		
Rates and Taxes	300 0 0		
Miscellaneous	1,415 6 3		
		45,292 12 4	
Inspection—			
Inspectors of Schools	(h)75,943 3 7		
Clerks and Servants	11,494 9 10		
Office Rent and Contingencies	2,045 14 7		
Deputy Inspectors of Schools	(i)1,06,933 12 7		
Clerks, &c., and fixed allowances for contingencies	(j) 22,190 6 10		
Inspectors of Female Schools	(k) 6,000 0 0		
Superintendent of Hill Schools	(l) 2,557 4 0		
Travelling allowance of Inspectors and Establishment	15,065 0 8		
Travelling allowance of Deputy Inspectors and Establishment	32,318 7 11		
Purchase of Furniture	124 4 0		
Service Postage	4,861 12 0		
Service Telegrams	70 12 0		
Miscellaneous	1,859 10 2		
		2,81,465 2 2	
Government Colleges, General—			
Arts Colleges—			
Principals	29,021 8 5		
Professors and Assistant Professors	91,862 10 10		
Masters and Teachers	52,475 7 7		
Librarian	740 8 3		
Clerks and Servants	6,112 11 6		
Travelling Allowances	747 7 2		
Cost of European Stores	787 10 0		
Library Allowance	3,562 5 5		

(h) Exclusive of Rs. 1,544, debited by the Accountant-General to the Sub-head "Deputy Inspectors of Schools."

(i) Includes Rs. 1,544, pay of Inspectors and Rs. 420, pay of the Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmaster.

(j) Includes Rs. 4,380 for contingencies.

(k) Exclusive of Rs. 1,544 debited by the Accountant-General to the sub-head "Deputy Inspectors of Schools."

(l) Includes establishment (652), travelling allowances (516), and contingent allowance (223).

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Educational Department for 1887-88, *furnished by the Accountant-General*—continued.

Heads.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
Charges—continued.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Government Colleges, General—continued.			
Arts Colleges—continued.			(a) Tax on the Madura College building.
Value of Books, Scientific Instruments and Apparatus	2,268 5 10		
Petty Construction and Repairs	797 8 0		Taken in round numbers ... ... Rs. 1,98,966
Payments to Municipal Colleges	(a) 24 12 0		*Deduct* cost of Carpentry and Art Classes in the Rajahmundry and Kumbakonam Colleges 384
Service Postage	53 8 8		
Service Telegrams	2 4 11		1,98,582
Rates and Taxes	3,376 7 4		
Miscellaneous	7,112 7 2		
		1,98,965 11 1	*Deduct* cost of Law library 200
			1,98,382
Government Colleges, Professional—			
Law Colleges—			
Professors	10,800 0 0		Exclusive of Rs. 206, value of Law books.
Engineering or Science College—			
Principal	1,602 14 2		
Masters and Teachers	5,011 10 8		
Librarian	53 5 9		
Clerks and Servants	416 11 2		
Travelling Allowances	134 5 11		
Examination Charges	1,800 0 0		
Books and Instruments	94 13 1		
Service Postage	18 2 10		
Service Telegrams	0 15 0		Rs.
Rates and Taxes	1,611 7 2		In round numbers 22,300
Miscellaneous	855 4 5		Law books 200
		23,229 10 2	Proportional cost of the Teachers' College 4,940
			Proportional cost of the College of Agriculture 16,307
			45,107
Government Schools, General—			
Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls—			
Headmasters, Masters and Teachers	16,524 2 3		
Clerks and Servants	1,606 14 10		
Travelling Allowances	104 3 6		
Library Books and Maps, &c.	127 10 2		
Petty Construction and Repairs	437 8 0		
Payments to Municipal Schools...	9,678 0 7		
Service Postage	30 7 4		
Service Telegrams	3 5 1		
House-rent	15 0 0		
Rates and Taxes	182 9 8		
Miscellaneous	613 11 8		
Primary Schools for Boys and Girls—			
Headmasters, Masters and Teachers	26,750 4 0		
Clerks and Servants	2,930 7 5		
Travelling Allowance	13 3 8		
Library Books and Maps, &c.	672 14 9		
Prizes	388 0 0		
Petty Construction and Repairs	394 11 0		
Result Grants to Combined Schools	3,805 1 0		
Service Postage	154 0 0		
House-rent	2,156 3 6		
Rates and Taxes	2 8 0		
Miscellaneous	3,607 12 3		
		70,358 9 11	In round numbers 70,359
			Add Madrasa-i-Azam 9,349
			Add Coimbatore Girls' School 1,029
			80,737
			Deduct Payments to Municipalities ... 9,678
			71,059
Government Schools, Special—			
Training Schools—			
Headmasters, Masters and Teachers	20,268 9 5		
Clerks and Servants	1,027 0 6		
Travelling Allowance	663 10 4		
House-rent Allowance	663 10 8		
Scholarship	7,391 5 2		
Library Books and Maps	365 15 9		
Petty Construction and Repairs	826 15 6		
Service Postage	25 2 0		
Service Telegrams	0 8 0		
House-rent	180 0 0		
Miscellaneous	1,436 0 0		
Training Schools for Mistresses	16,620 13 9		
School of Arts	35,153 14 10		
			Rs. Rs.
Engineering and Surveying Schools—			
Principal	9,309 0 7		In round numbers 1,51,272
Masters and Teachers	10,611 7 5		*Deduct* the Madrasa-i-Azam 9,349
Clerks and Servants	1,946 2 10		,, Teachers' College 4,940
Librarian	306 10 3		,, College of Agriculture ... 16,667
Travelling Allowance	24 4 10		,, Coimbatore Girls' School ... 1,029
Library Books and Maps	87 8 5		,, Scholarships in do. ... 87
Service Postage	82 8 8		,, Scholarships in the School of Arts 367
Service Telegrams	4 10 0		,, Scholarship Grants to Municipal Students in the Nellore Normal School ... 83
Miscellaneous	1,237 4 4		
Agricultural School	23,687 2 1		
Madrasa-i-Azam	9,348 14 8		
		1,51,272 4 0	32,522
			1,18,750
			Add cost of Technical classes, Rajahmundry and Kumbakonam Colleges ... 384
			1,19,134

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Educational Department for 1887-88, *furnished by the Accountant-General*—continued.

Heads.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
Charges—continued.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Grants-in-Aid—			
To Colleges	65,745 4 11		
To Secondary and Primary Schools for Boys ...	51,009 0 6		
To Special Schools for Boys ...	7,675 8 2		
To Secondary and Primary Schools for Girls ...	57,728 14 8		
To Special Schools for Girls	2,350 12 2		
To Eleemosynary Schools	1,058 4 0		
To Scholarship Grants	11,611 5 6		
Building Grants	51,762 4 7		
Furniture, Apparatus and other special grants	4,125 0 8		
Grants for Feeding and Clothing in European Boarding Schools and Orphanages ...	15,705 13 11		
Payments by Results	1,48,529 3 5		
To Municipal Funds	9,681 13 2		
		4,27,564 5 8	In round numbers ... ... Rs. 4,27,564
Scholarships—			*Add* Scholarship Grants in the Nellore Normal School ... 83
In Arts Colleges			Payments to Municipal Schools ... 9,678
In Professional Colleges	3,320 0 0		9,761
In Secondary Schools	598 8 0		4,37,325
In Primary Schools	461 7 7		
In Special Schools other than Training Schools. Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1,563 2 2		*Deduct* Scholarship Grants to the Rajahmundry Normal School debitable to Adjusting Heads 453
School of Arts	1,755 6 8		Gymnastic Grant to the Russellkonda Middle School debitable to Adjusting Heads ... 27
Agricultural School ...	61 6 3		Government Scholarships in the St. Joseph's College 70
	6,947 8 9		550
			4,36,775
Miscellaneous—			
Grants for the encouragement of Literature		(a)14,767 7 5	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 387 drawn in the School of Arts, Rs. 70 drawn in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Rs. 87 drawn in the Coimbatore Girls' School, and inclusive of Rs. 246 Scholarships to Burmese students in the College of Agriculture.
Government Book (Despatch) transactions. (Establishment	1,873 14 11		
Miscellaneous	2,635 11 9		
Registration of Books	1,183 11 6		
Printing of Books	4,632 12 4		
Purchase and Collection of Oriental Manuscripts	23,043 6 3		
Miscellaneous	1,888 0 0		
	1,796 1 10		
		36,447 10 7	
Refunds		743 1 0	
		12,50,956 10 4	
39. *Stationery and Printing*— Education	123 14 6	123 14 6	
Adjusting Heads—			
Contributions from Provincial to Local Funds Act V of 1884 for Education ...	1,12,498 0 4		In round numbers ... ... Rs. 1,13,022
Refund of Contribution to Local Fund Board on account of Education	524 0 0		*Add* amount transferred from Grants-in-aid 480
Grand Total ...		1,13,022 0 4	*Deduct* Refund of Contribution 1,13,502 60,872
		13,63,202 9 2	52,630

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th November 1888, No. 8863.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copies of his report on public instruction in the Presidency during 1887-88.

ORDER—dated 26th February 1889, No. 110, Educational.

The Government proceed to pass orders on the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1887-88, submitted with the foregoing letter.

2. In the following statement the progress of education, both as regards schools and scholars, during each of the last five years, is exhibited. The figures show what general advance has been made, as well as the details appertaining to each class of institution.

Agency by which maintained.	Schools.					Scholars.				
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Public institutions. Government ..	158	141	143	146	149	10,297	8,574	8,908	9,031	8,619
Local bodies ..	1,281	1,317	1,418	1,424	1,503	48,293	48,816	49,584	52,346	56,380
Aided	9,127	9,172	8,897	8,132	9,329	276,343	274,339	280,530	277,924	324,040
Unaided ..	4,963	4,519	4,163	5,147	3,329	105,281	91,734	93,956	118,788	75,615
Private	610	458	1,397	1,788	2,542	8,567	7,388	22,839	30,853	41,004
Total ..	16,139	15,567	16,014	16,637	17,355	447,786	430,851	455,837	488,942	505,658

3. As regards the general progress of education, it thus appears that there were 1,216 schools more in existence on the 31st March 1888 than on the corresponding date of 1884, and 57,872 more pupils in the schools furnishing information to the department. The percentages of increase during the period adopted for purposes of comparison are therefore 7·5 and 12·92 for schools and scholars respectively the larger increase of pupils than of institutions being satisfactory, as pointing to the strengthening of existing schools. But, when it is remembered that these five years have been on the whole a period of considerable prosperity in this Presidency, and that population has probably been increasing at the normal rate, which may be taken at at least ·795 per cent. per annum, it cannot be said that the spread of education has been as great as might have been hoped. This conclusion is strengthened by an examination of details. These show that out of the increase of 57,872 pupils in 1888 over the figures of 1884, 32,437 appertain to private institutions, that is, to educational establishments which either do not conform to the standards of study prescribed by the department or which do not present pupils for inspection or for public examinations. More than the entire increase in the number of schools since 1884 occurs among institutions of this class. There seems reason to believe that a large part of the advance exhibited under private institutions is merely nominal. In 1886-87 three districts, which now show 102 schools and 1,992 pupils, returned no primary schools of this class at all. In 1887-88 special efforts were made to collect further statistics, but the Director believes the information to be still by no means complete. Obviously, institutions which are not even inspected may well escape notice altogether. In Madras City and South Canara, there are still no private primary schools returned,—not, says the Director, because none exist, but because the inspecting officers have been unable to procure returns. It is at least doubtful, therefore, whether the increase of private scholars nearly five-fold in five years is not due to better registration rather than to better attendance, and if the increase in private institutions

is deducted, the progress of education since 1884-85 must be considered but small, scholars having been augmented by 25,435, or 5·8 per cent. only, and the number of schools showing an actual falling off.

4. These remarks apply with the same force to the year 1887-88 as to the period of five years beginning with 1883-84. Schools have increased during the year under review by 718, or 4·3 per cent.; scholars by 16,716, or 3·4 per cent. More than the whole advance in institutions and five-eighths of the advance in pupils has occurred in private schools. That part of the educational system which is in any way directly connected with the department showed an increase in scholars of 6,565, equal to 1·4 per cent., and a decrease of 36 in institutions. Frequent reference is made to financial restriction, but as a matter of fact outlay from public funds has not decreased.

5. Public institutions are divided into four classes, according as they are maintained by Government, by local bodies, by private persons receiving aid, or by private persons not receiving aid. The last class includes those schools which have complied with the conditions of recognition prescribed in the middle school notification, but is chiefly made up of schools which have endeavoured to qualify for aid by observing the rules of the fee notification and the standards of study prescribed by the department, but which from some cause or other have not received aid within the year. In many cases, the distinction between an aided and an unaided school is wholly accidental. If one school receives the grant it has earned on the 31st March 1888, and another receives it on the 1st of April, the former will appear in the returns of the year 1887-88 as aided, the latter as unaided. Hence the large fluctuations in the figures relating to these classes of institutions as shown in the statement in paragraph 2. In the year under review, the number of schools aided was increased by more punctual payment of grants, but was also swelled by a change in classification, the correctness of which is questionable. All schools which earned grants not paid, or which were not examined within the year, have been included as aided, and in fact the lists of schools which it was intended to aid have been followed (*vide* paragraph 123 of the report). Thus schools which may have ceased to exist may be included, as well as those which have not presented or passed pupils. The Government are of opinion that the old rule should be adhered to, and that schools which have received aid should alone be classed as aided.

6. The number of schools maintained by the department was 149 against 146 in the previous year. About one-half are primary schools for boys in the Agency tracts and Madras town, 50 are primary and secondary schools for girls, and the balance special schools and colleges. The increase in schools is due to the opening of fresh primary institutions in the Agency tracts; the decrease in pupils is due mainly to the closing of several of the girls' schools hitherto maintained and to the fall in attendance in the remainder, and partly to the transfer of the Chittoor High School to the District Board. Schools and scholars under local bodies show some progress, and the average strength per school has improved by a small fraction, viz., from 36·7 to 37·4.

7. Of the 505,658 pupils under instruction in all classes of schools on the 31st March 1888, 65,535 or 12·96 per cent. were girls, against 65,137 or 13·32 per cent. in 1886-87; and of the 464,654 pupils in public institutions, the proportion of girls was 64,735 or 13·93 per cent., as compared with 64,635 or 14 per cent. in the previous year. The total increase in schools for girls was 3, and in scholars 398. The Director explains that the reduction in grants from Provincial funds was more severely felt by girls' schools than by other institutions, because a larger share of aid to female education comes from the Provincial side. In any case, it is beyond question that this important branch of instruction was all but stationary during the year. The figures in the margin relating to public institutions show that each grade of female education was similarly affected, lower primary alone showing a small advance. The number of girls in private institutions was 800 in 1887-88, against 502 in the previous year. The Director of Public Instruction observes that the advance made by the statistics of female instruc-

Female Education.

Girls in Public Institutions.

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Upper Secondary	123	120
Lower Secondary	1,988	1,896
Upper Primary	3,331	3,222
Lower Primary	58,783	59,090
Total ..	64,218	64,328

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tion during the year must be regarded as satisfactory, in that it evidences a steady forward movement in strength, in standard, and regularity of attendance; but an improvement of only ·6 per cent. can hardly be regarded as a sufficient numerical advance, while there is no apparent evidence of improved regularity of attendance. The check to the spread of female education is the more to be regretted as the four preceding years had shown undoubted progress, the number of girls under instruction having risen by nearly 38 per cent. since 1883-84. Nearly all the girls who have attained the secondary stage of instruction are Europeans or Eurasians. The apathy of the Brahman castes in regard to the education of their women is referred to by the Director and is a surprising fact.

8. The following table, in a form similar to that adopted in last year's review, compares the numbers of pupils under the several standards of instruction in public institutions:—

Standard.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage.		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Collegiate	2,992	3,223	3,439	6	3,445	·9	..	·7
Secondary .. { Upper ..	6,084	6,371	6,791	120	6,911	1·7	·2	1·5
Secondary .. { Lower ..	23,859	24,391	23,520	1,896	25,416	6·9	2·9	5·5
Primary .. { Upper ..	29,194	29,985	25,034	3,222	28,256	6·2	5·0	6·1
Primary .. { Lower ..	368,290	390,997	338,617	59,090	397,707	84·7	91·3	85·6
Special	2,559	3,022	2,518	401	2,919	·6	·6	·6
Total ..	432,978	458,089	399,919	64,735	464,654	100	100	100

Of the increase of 6,565 pupils under instruction at the end, as compared with the beginning, of 1887-88, more than the total number is accounted for by the increase in lower primary schools, while upper primary show a marked falling off. The causes of these changes are not clearly explained in the report. The percentage of scholars in the primary stage, taken as a whole, fell from 91·9 in 1886-87 to 91·7 in that under review, while secondary education rose from a percentage of 6·7 to that of 7.

9. In the following statement, the expenditure on education from all sources during each of the last five years is exhibited:—

Year.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	10,75,823	6,31,076	1,24,042	12,34,529	8,88,735	39,54,205
1884-85	11,72,341	6,36,061	1,66,211	13,76,433	8,47,511	41,98,560
1885-86	12,74,946	6,12,741	1,75,561	13,92,091	9,78,655	44,33,994
1886-87	13,12,372	5,55,762	1,63,569	14,98,336	10,32,520	45,62,550
1887-88	13,74,682	5,25,537	1,52,508	15,70,787	11,14,277	47,37,791

The apparent increase in expenditure from Provincial funds during 1887-88 is nominal only, being due to the inclusion for the first time of a sum of Rs. 80,328 on account of the full pay of the Professors of the Medical College. The Accountant-General is requested to report on the change which has been made, and which appears to Government to result in an erroneous and misleading classification. For purposes of comparison, the item should be deducted, and the percentage of increase or decrease in the expenditure on education from each source in 1887-88, as compared with 1883-84, is as shown in the margin. It will be observed that, large as the advance in Provincial expenditure has been, the increase in receipts from fees, subscriptions, and endowments has been larger still. In 1883-84, the percentage of total outlay on education derived from private sources was 53·69; in 1887-88, it had risen to 57·65.

	Percentage.
Provincial	+ 20
Local	— 16
Municipal	+ 22
Fees	+ 27
Other sources	+ 25
Total	+ 17

10. The notable features in the figures tabulated in the last preceding paragraph are, however, the great fall in the amount spent from Local funds and the fact that the expenditure from Municipal funds has remained stationary since 1884-85. In neither case is the result attributable to local bodies maintaining fewer schools or spending less on their own schools, but the decrease is due to a curtailment of the grants-in-aid. The causes of this curtailment are by no means clear. The Director of Public Instruction seems to attribute it mainly to allotments not having been utilized in full, and in 1887-88, 30 per cent. of the budgeted allotment for grants-in-aid from Local funds was allowed to lapse. This is exceedingly unsatisfactory, and local bodies will not in future be permitted to reduce their rates for payment of results and other grants unless it is clearly shown that the budget estimate has been, or will be, fully utilized. With regard to Municipalities, the Director of Public Instruction recommends that in those cases where 15 per cent. of the income from fees, taxation and markets is not expended on education, the Municipality should be required to relieve Provincial funds of the charges on account of upper secondary schools. This proposition is not one of which the Government are able to approve. They consider that municipal expenditure should, as far as possible, be devoted to primary education, and if a sufficient percentage of municipal incomes is not now allotted to education, this should be remedied rather by increasing the grants to primary schools than by imposing on Municipalities further liability for secondary instruction.

	Maintained by Local Funds.			Maintained by Municipal Funds.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Rs.	Schools.	Scholars.	Rs.
1883-84 ..	1,145	38,735	2,28,225	134	9,155	36,536
1887-88 ..	1,383	47,845	2,56,558	121	8,174	44,192

11. The following table shows how the outlay from each source was divided among the several branches of educational expenditure in 1883-84 and 1887-88 :—

(Hundreds of Rupees).			Provincial funds.	Local and Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, Endowments, &c.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges		1883-84	1,80,4	..	1,16,6	96,0	3,87,0
		1887-88	3,05,9	3	1,98,2	1,17,7	6,22,0
Schools	Secondary	1883-84	3,17,8	92,8	5,74,4	3,54,2	13,39,2
		1887-88	3,00,3	81,3	7,43,2	4,68,5	15,93,3
	Primary	1883-84	1,14,1	4,82,1	4,51,5	2,75,9	13,23,6
		1887-88	1,37,7	4,17,6	4,65,7	3,22,3	13,43,3
	Special	1883-84	1,61,0	51,0	2,7	77,2	2,91,9
		1887-88	1,56,8	76,3	10,6	1,02,6	3,46,8
Indirect		1883-84	3,02,5	1,26,2	95,3	85,5	6,12,6
		1887-88	4,73,9	1,01,1	1,03,1	1,03,3	8,32,4
Total ..		1883-84	10,75,8	7,55,1	12,31,5	8,87,8	39,54,2
		1887-88	13,74,6	6,78,1	15,75,3	11,14,2	47,37,8

The most noticeable point in these figures is the fall in the proportion of educational expenditure which is devoted to primary instruction. On the total outlay, the percentage has fallen from 33·47 in 1883-84 to 28·35 in the year under review. Of the increase of three lakhs or thirty per cent. in Provincial expenditure since 1883-84 (Rs. 80,328 being nominal on account of the Medical College), the whole has gone either on collegiate education or on indirect charges. In the former case it is partly due to reclassification, and in the latter occurs under Inspection and Educational Buildings. The increase, absolute and relative, in collegiate fees is a satisfactory feature. There has been a considerable reduction in the amount spent by Local and Municipal bodies on primary schools, and had there not been a small advance in the fee revenue and a larger one in that derived from other sources, the funds devoted to primary instruction would have actually declined within the last five years. The Government, however, are glad to observe that the results of 1887-88 show some improvement in these respects on those of the year immediately preceding, the money devoted to primary education, both generally and from Provincial funds, exhibiting an increase.

12. In the case of Provincial funds, measures have already been taken to reduce the indirect expenditure by the reorganization of the inspectorate. Another head

under which expenditure has grown greatly in the past five years is building grants, which amounted to Rs. 44,339 in 1887-88, against Rs. 4,025 in 1883-84. More than half the grants assigned in the year under report went to assist institutions supported by wealthy missionary agencies, such as the Christian College; St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore; and St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar. The large expenditure in 1887-88 was due to payments of sums promised in previous years, and when these have been fully satisfied, the outlay will be kept down. It is observed with satisfaction that Mr. Grigg considers the arrangements for ordinary accommodation leave little to be desired in departmental as well as aided colleges, and that in secondary and other schools, the departmental rules have operated beneficially in improving accommodation and sanitary conditions. Good laboratories, libraries, museums and gymnasia, as to which the Director states there is yet much to be done, however desirable, must in the present state of educational finance be provided gradually. The Government desire that in future a larger share of such funds as can be spared be given to secondary schools.

13. The causes of the small decrease (412) in the pupils in Government institutions have already been noticed (paragraph 6 *supra*), as well as the fact that scholars in schools maintained by local bodies increased by 4,034, or 7·7 per cent. It is, however, in public institutions under private management (aided and unaided) that the progress made was unduly small, being 2,943 pupils or ·7 per cent., and the Director of Public Instruction more than once refers to financial restrictions as explaining any retrograde movement. It is true that the scale of payment of results and other grants was reduced during the year, but it is not the case that a smaller amount of aid was given by the State to schools under private management. On the contrary, the entire expenditure on grants-in-aid in 1887-88 was 5 per cent. larger than in 1886-87. The demands were more numerous and the money had to be divided among a larger number of applicants, but this fact is not sufficient to explain why institutions under private managers, attendance in which increased by 22,226 in the preceding year, showed such insignificant progress in that under report. The check appears chiefly in primary education, and it seems probable that this is to be attributed mainly to the compulsory levy of fees in primary schools, which was first introduced at the beginning of 1887, and perhaps in some lesser degree to the uncertainty caused by the issue and subsequent withdrawal of the school-fee notification of February 1886. Now that the question of fees has been definitively fixed for a period of five years, greater progress may be looked for.

	Rs.
Total grants-in-aid—	
1886-87	7,37,771
1887-88	7,76,897

14. The table noted below shows at a glance the results of University examinations during the past five years :—

—	Candidates.					Passes.				
	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	M.A.	Other Degrees.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	M.A.	Other Degrees.
1883-84	5,290	1,110	334	8	82	1,739	501	159	2	46
1884-85	5,215	1,011	354	13	134	1,603	368	169	9	74
1885-86	5,805	1,354	474	14	194	1,895	456	163	8	114
1886-87	6,378	1,576	534* / 285†	6	230	2,165	570	367* / 145†	3	68
1887-88	6,582	1,745	479* / 352†	12	257	1,983	516	230* / 201†	4	92

The first conclusion which the Director draws, and in which the Government quite concur, is that very large numbers of candidates are allowed to appear for the Matriculation examination who are totally unfit even to make the attempt, with the result that a large sum of money is wasted in payments to examiners and that the examination system of the University is overweighted and suffers inevitable deteriora-

* Language Branch. † Optional Branch.

tion. The Director, also, is of opinion that the Matriculation standard is too low, and in this he is again supported by the figures. Although only 30 per cent. of the candidates for Matriculation are successful, so low is the standard of success, one-third marks securing a pass, that when the next University test is applied at the F.A. examination, 70 per cent. of the examinees fail. The proportion of candidates for F.A. to Matriculates has considerably increased since 1884, but not the proportion of passes. So that less than a tenth of those who attempt to matriculate are able even to appear for the Degree examination. Of those who succeed in the F.A. examination, a fair proportion proceed to their degree, and the percentage of success in the B.A. examination, if not high, is sufficient to indicate a not unsatisfactory state of preparation in the candidates. The distribution of candidates among the several branches of the B.A. examination was also more equal than in 1886-87. But it is evident that the Entrance examination of the University is in a by no means satisfactory condition, and whatever decision may be come to regarding the High School examination, the present state of the Matriculation test should not be allowed to continue.

15. The strength of first and second grade colleges of general education in 1886-87 and 1887-88 is shown in the margin. The fall in the attendance at departmental institutions is caused by a decrease in the scholars at the Calicut College from 130 to 86, while the increase in the strength shown by aided institutions is due to the transfer of Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, to that category. On the whole, collegiate education made a small advance of about 2 per cent. in the year under report. 66 per cent. of the students in Arts Colleges are Brahmans. The working of the several special colleges comes before Government separately and need not be further referred to here, except to note that, putting aside the Engineering College, each institution showed an improved average attendance as compared with 1886-87. It is unsatisfactory to observe that, out of the average number on the rolls of the College of Engineering, viz., 18, only 13 attended daily.

—	Arts Colleges.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
Departmental	919	888
Local Fund	36	41
Aided	1,753	1,887
Unaided	271	220
Total ...	2,979	3,036

16. The total figures of secondary education have already been given in paragraph 9 *supra*. The marginal statement distributes the scholars according to the class of institution. In higher secondary education, the only increase shown has occurred in unaided institutions, which increased in number from 23 to 36, and are, the Director states, mostly under native management. As the number of aided high schools was only four less than in 1886-87, the greater part of additional unaided institutions was either new or had been previously classed as private. The 5th and 6th divisions alone account for 14 additional unaided high schools, giving evidence of a considerable amount of private enterprise on behalf of higher secondary education in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. It has yet to be seen whether these institutions will be able to maintain themselves permanently, but the success of such schools as the Kumbakónam Native High School is a favorable omen. With the exception of the Mangalore and Saidápet schools, Government institutions declined in strength, while those under Local Boards and aided institutions remained stationary.

—	Scholars.			
	Secondary Education.			
	Higher.		Lower.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Departmental	451	412	676	520
Local Fund	641	644	4,931	4,549
Aided	3,987	3,977	15,357	16,278
Unaided	1,292	1,878	3,427	4,059
Total ..	6,371	6,911	24,391	25,416

17. Lower secondary education shows features similar to those above noticed, viz., that institutions under private management have increased in strength while those under public management have stood still or retrograded. The cause is the higher fees now enforced in the latter class of schools. The number of middle schools advanced from 433 to 437, and that of pupils in the Middle department from 11,129

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in 1886-87 to 11,484 in 1887-88. The percentage of success attained in the Middle School examination by the several classes of institutions is shown in the margin, and the small difference between State schools and those under private management, including unrecognised institutions, is noticeable. The average of pupils presented and passed is for males nearly 15, and for females a year older; but a large proportion of the male candidates (19 per cent.) come up before they are 13 years of age. With reference to Mr. Grigg's remarks in paragraph 108 of the report on the unfavorable influence exercised by the new school fee notification on primary departments of English middle schools, it is observed that the strength of these departments has been falling for several years, as the marginally-noted figures show, and that a producing cause must have been in operation before the school fee notification of January 1887 was issued. In the report on Public Instruction for 1885-86, the Director pointed out that the fee notification of February 1884 had caused pupils to migrate from the primary departments of middle schools to primary results schools, and the process has been largely accelerated by that of 1887. The Government agree with the Director as to the importance of encouraging upper primary and lower secondary schools as an instrument for promoting general educational progress, and the advance in the average strength of the existing Middle departments is undoubtedly satisfactory.

Percentages of Passes to Candidates examined.	
Schools of other Governments ..	48·46
Madras Government and Board schools	46·58
Private and aided schools	44·13
Private tuition	41·21

Scholars in Primary Departments of English Middle Schools on 31st March.	
1885	18,834
1886	17,619
1887	16,656
1888	13,524

18. The following statement shows the statistics of primary education arranged according to the class of institution:—

—	Scholars.			
	Primary Education.			
	Upper.		Lower.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Departmental	452	569	5,656	5,378
Local Fund	5,943	5,685	39,553	44,157
Aided	20,668	20,262	234,979	280,694
Unaided	2,922	1,740	110,809	67,578
Total ..	29,985	28,256	390,997	397,707

The explanation of the great transfer of scholars from the unaided to the aided list has already been noticed. The number of primary schools for boys decreased from 13,358 to 13,301, but the average strength per school increased. The results of examinations of the infants' and first four standards are shown in the following statement:—

—	Schools which		Pupils.		Percentage.
	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
1883-84	11,884	11,556	172,522	125,438	72·7
1884-85	11,619	11,351	173,793	126,013	72·6
1885-86	11,485	11,180	171,175	126,428	73·8
1886-87	10,519	10,334	186,102	131,137	70·4
1887-88	10,640	10,429	193,507	133,233	68·8

The introduction of the revised code appears to have reduced the number of schools sending pupils in for examination, but the figures of children examined have considerably increased. On the other hand the percentage of success has fallen, which the Director attributes to greater strictness in the examination, as well as to the larger extent of knowledge required. The optional subjects most largely brought up are geography and vernacular poetry, but the number of children bringing up hygiene under the III and IV standards is remarkable; it is to be hoped that the test in this subject is not too easy. It is admitted that the infant standard is so. Generally, the Director is of opinion that the changes in the code have resulted in a considerable improvement in the standard of knowledge exacted, and that at present there is security that full value is obtained for the money expended. The proportion of passes has not fallen very seriously; the numbers of schools and pupils presented and passed have all increased as compared with 1886-87; and this notwithstanding considerable reductions in the proportions of full grant paid both from Provincial and Local funds. In these circumstances, the requirements of the new code cannot, in the opinion of Government, yet be pronounced too stringent.

19. The working of the new Grant-in-aid Code is discussed in paragraph 274, and as regards results grants, the Director's remarks have been noticed in the last paragraph of this order. The Director advocates the transfer of grants for the fourth standard to Local Boards, and of all secondary education to Municipalities; but the Government are not disposed to make any change in this respect. Such grants as can be made for educational purposes from Local and Municipal funds can be fully utilized on elementary instruction, and the Government are unwilling to trench further on the resources available for that object. They will enforce on local bodies due regard for their obligations in regard to education; but observe that the Director's assertions (paragraph 279) as to the proportion of assets which are to be assigned for this object are too broad, and are not supported by any law or order of Government. The Director has contended for the adoption of the standards he lays down, but they have not received authoritative confirmation. His suggestion that the budget grants from these funds should be transferred as contributions to Provincial funds and distributed by the department, does not commend itself to Government; as they consider that the local interest and knowledge possessed by the Boards should continue to be availed of. The delays in the payment of Local and Municipal grants to which he refers can, and should, be got rid of; and the Director should suggest any change of system which he may think calculated to effect this object. The reductions in the rates of results grants paid from Provincial funds are given at paragraph 210; but not those applied to grants from Local and Municipal funds. Seeing that the budget allotments made by Local and Municipal Boards are not nearly spent, the sweeping reductions which are known to have been enforced are not necessary; and more precise orders on the subject are needed. If restriction of aid is necessary, it would seem better that full grants should be given to few schools, rather than reduced grants to many. The multiplication of petty and inefficient schools would thus be prevented to some extent. The Director is requested to state his views on this point.

20. The averages of results grants by the several standards deduced in paragraph 277 are very interesting, but in considering them, it is to be remembered that payments for results on the combined system are included, and also that scarcely any grants, Provincial or Local, were paid at full rates. Further, the number of pupils passed are taken from paragraphs 134 and 206, and include pupils from salary result schools; whereas the money payments in these schools are excluded in paragraph 277. Information as to the proportion of merit grants, and as to the number of pupils in result grant schools, is also wanting. The Government have endeavoured to institute a comparison between the cost of aid on the salary and the results systems; but have been unable to ascertain from the report, the payments in salary grants from Local and Municipal funds, or the number of pupils in schools and departments so aided. In future, Appendix B-IV, which relates only to Provincial funds, should be completed so as to include salary grants from Local and Municipal funds also.

21. In paragraph 137 of the report, the Director has some interesting remarks on the annual demand for primary teachers and the supply of trained teachers now

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being made available, the statistics of which are given in paragraph 264 *et seq.*, and he draws attention to the great need for improving the number and efficiency of normal schools. His remarks will be commended to the attention of Local Boards, for the provision of normal school training is a most essential step in the promotion of primary education. The results in 1887-88 were hardly so satisfactory as might be wished. The fall in the number of schools from 45 to 41 was mainly due to certain Board institutions being concentrated and was not of great moment, but the reduction in pupils from 1,104 to 967, in average strength from 24·5 to 23·5, and in the number and percentage of passes at the Special Upper Primary examination is much to be regretted. The Director states that ordinarily the proper strength of a normal school should not be less than 30, and the Government observe that out of 30 schools maintained by District Boards only 8 contained this number of pupils at the close of 1887-88. When it is considered that no fees are levied and a large amount expended in scholarships, the comparative emptiness of the normal institutions seems to indicate that the necessity of trained teachers is not yet sufficiently appreciated by managers of primary schools. The smallness of the emoluments of primary teachers noticed in the last report doubtless goes far to account for the weakness of the demand; and from this point of view reduction in the rates of result grants is to be regretted. The Government hope that the new primary examination will improve the demand for good primary teaching; and meanwhile the department should press on Local Boards the desirability of developing and fostering their normal schools for masters. The Sessional schools of South Canara in which village schoolmasters receive general instruction in view to preparing them for the normal schools deserve imitation in other districts. Training schools for mistresses also showed a marked fall in average strength, namely, from 27 in 1886-87 to 24 in the year under report, and the results of the Special Upper Primary examination were decidedly unfavorable, the percentage of success being 47 against 84 in the previous year.

22. The number of pupils in industrial schools on the 31st March last was 640 as compared with 692 on the corresponding date of the preceding year, the decrease being fully accounted for by a fall in the attendance at the Madras Anjuman. Pupils in industrial classes rose in numbers from 24 to 296, the cause being the introduction of carpentry in the practising class of the Teachers' College and the opening of industrial classes at the Námakal and Ranipet Board Schools. In this matter, little progress was made during the year 1887-88, and it is obvious that technical education is still in its infancy in this Presidency. The least favorable aspect of the question is the small number of Hindus, and especially of Hindus of the artisan classes present in the industrial schools. Four hundred and sixty-three out of the 640 pupils are Eurasians, Native Christians, and Muhammadans, leaving 177 only for the whole Hindu community, and not more than 86 representatives of the artisan classes are under instruction. The Director of Public Instruction, however, is hopeful and believes that a large movement in favor of technical education may be expected, and the Government trust that his hopes will be realized.

23. One of the most favorable features of the report is the continued advance in the number of Muhammadan scholars of both sexes. This increase has been in progress now for three years. The number of boys rose from 30,715 in 1885-86 to 39,593 in 1886-87 and to 43,584 in 1887-88, while girls have increased from 2,450 and 4,122 to 4,514. As regards boys, the improvement was confined to the primary stage, but the number of Muhammadan girls in secondary schools rose from 128 to 290. A large part of the total increase in Muhammadan pupils is found in private schools, and must probably be ascribed to greater care in obtaining statistics of attendance in mosque schools. The Director quotes a curious description given of these schools as they exist in South Canara; nothing is taught beyond the reading of the Quran in Arabic, and the teachers themselves, except for this degree of acquaintance with the Muhammadan scriptures, are wholly illiterate.

24. The table in paragraph 275, showing expenditure on education of the various classes of the population, indicates the necessity of not increasing further the outlay on Europeans and Eurasians. The percentages given are reproduced below; but except as regards Europeans, they are not, owing to the mode of distribution, of much value:—

—	Per cent.				
	Population.	Attendance.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure, Public Funds.	Expenditure, Provincial Funds.
Europeans and Eurasians	·1	1·4	10·0	8·4	13·8
Native Christians	2·2	8·1	10·4	9·2	10·3
Muhammadans	6·2	9·0	6·0	7·7	6·2
Brahmans	3·6	15·0	13·8	15·8	12·9
Vaisyas and Sudras	59·6	60·0	54·1	55·0	51·3
Other Hindus	28·2	6·2	5·5	5·6	5·3
Others	·1	·3	·2	·1	·2
Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

25. The year 1887-88 was not one of unmixed success in educational matters. Possibly the progress recorded in the preceding year was somewhat too rapid to be sustained; but the true cause is probably to be sought in financial considerations. Though the amount of public money at the disposal of the department was not materially reduced in the year under review, the continued increase of expenditure in excess of the budget which had characterized previous years was stopped. Managers of schools had also to become accustomed to the new Code; which will, it is hoped, make public money go further than has been the case hitherto. His Excellency the Governor in Council is sensible of the zealous interest and knowledge of detail which Mr. Grigg has shown in the management of his department and is glad to recognize in the present report an immense improvement, as compared with previous ones, in respect of accuracy in the figures and care in the compilation. It is replete with interesting and useful information, but contains some repetitions which, having regard to recent instructions, might with advantage have been avoided. Mr. Grigg is requested to consider whether curtailment of future reports might not be effected by relegating remarks on individual institutions to an appendix, or to the useful reviews of Inspectors' reports which he issues separately. The maps appended to the present report are a new feature and constitute a considerable improvement. They should, if possible, be continued in future.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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ON

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IN THE

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