

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Reed.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 437, 4th July 1911.

School of Arts.

Recording, with remarks, report on the working of the -- during 1910-1911.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 16th June 1911.
No.—C 4095.

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of my Proceedings, Dis. No. 3044, dated 7th June 1911, reviewing the report on the working of the Madras School of Arts during the year 1910-11.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Dis. No. 3044,
dated 7th June 1911.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from W. S. HADAWAY, Esq., Superintendent, School of Arts.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—Madras, the 2nd May 1911.
No.—110.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the School of Arts for the year 1910-1911.

2. *Staff.*—I was in charge throughout the year with the exception of the period from November 15th to December 12th when I visited the Allahabad Exhibition in connection with the school's and the Victoria Technical Institute's exhibits there. During this time the Assistant Superintendent M.R.Ry. Velayuda Asari acted for me.

The changes in the school staff during the year have been the retirement of the Head clerk M.R.Ry. V. Kesava Menon, who was connected with the school for about five years in this capacity. During the time I have been in charge since November 1907 I found him a very able, painstaking and conscientious officer and I much regretted his retirement.

V. Kesava Menon took privilege leave for 1½ months from the 22nd September last preliminary to his retirement from public service and when orders were received at a later date he retired on a pension from the date of the commencement of the leave.

M.R.Ry. M. Duraiswami Aiyangar, senior assistant, was appointed sub. *pro tem.* Head clerk and Accountant. He took charge of the appointment on the 8th December last and continues to hold the post. I have since recommended him to be made permanent.

R. Nagaswami Aiyar, 1st assistant clerk, was doing the duty of the Head clerk from the 22nd September to 7th of December when on the last date he was relieved here to take up a new appointment in the High Court as shorthand writer sub. *pro tem.* In his place M.R.Ry. K. R. Subba Rao, Acting Head clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, V Circle, was posted here sub. *pro tem.* and he joined duty on the 10th January 1911.

S. Subbarayulu Chetti, Museum clerk, took special leave on loss of pay for five months from 15th October last and he rejoined duty on the 15th March 1911. The leave was granted to him at the instance of the Victoria Technical Institute who wanted to utilize his services and he was accordingly sent by the council to Allahabad to look after the exhibits there and be their salesman as well.

There were some temporary minor changes amongst the other clerks who were promoted to the next higher grade in the chain of arrangements caused by the changes named above and all of them reverted to their former appointments by the 15th of March or as much earlier as was arranged.

V. V. Krishnamachari, second assistant clerk, acted as first assistant clerk from 22nd September 1910 to 9th January 1911.

S. Subbarayulu Chetti, Museum clerk, acted as second assistant clerk from 22nd September 1910 to 14th October 1910.

P. Muthuswami Nayudu, bill collector acted as Museum clerk from 22nd September 1910 to 14th March 1911.

Mr. C. F. Letoille, senior assistant maistry, has been appointed senior assistant sub. *pro tem.* from the 8th December last in the place of M.R.Ry. M. Duraiswami Aiyangar on other duty as head clerk.

C. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, junior assistant maistry, has been appointed senior assistant maistry sub. *pro tem.* in the place of Mr. C. F. Letoille from the 8th December last.

C. M. Narayana Rao, a student of this institution, who has qualified himself for an Instructor's place, has been appointed junior assistant maistry on Rs. 20 and he holds the appointment from the 16th of December last sub. *pro tem.*

3. Concerning the staff as a whole I can only repeat my words of last year to the effect that I am satisfied generally with their work and believe that their permanent footing has given them a sense of security which has greatly benefited the school and the teaching.

The reorganisation has now been in operation for nearly two years and in that time there has been good opportunity of judging its working effects. Almost without exception the teachers and maistries have the welfare of their students at heart and instruct them thoroughly and intelligently in their various subjects.

The discipline in the various classes has much improved, my desire being to make the discipline shrewd rather than strict and in this matter I have been ably assisted by the teacher who acts as my personal assistant.

4. *Accommodation.*—There have been no changes of note during the year in this regard, except that the Jeweller's class continues to grow in numbers and is gradually occupying the reserve space in their part of the building. A new timber shed has just been completed by the Public Works Department and the old tatty shed which was inadequate and falling to pieces has been pulled down.

The new shed was very much needed and is a very welcome addition to the school buildings. A new verandah roof was built in the Superintendent's quarters and the low wall on the Poonamallee Road between the metal work sheds and the main building which was a source of continual annoyance and many petty thefts, has been increased in height. Minor repairs to buildings were also made during the year.

A somewhat important matter, which I hope to have put in hand soon, is the paying of the metal work, jewellery and wood work departments with Cuddapah slabs. The flooring especially in the metal work department is a source of much complaint and its damp and insanitary condition should be remedied.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1911 was 429 of whom 18 were females and the average attendance during the year was 375 as compared with 368 and 219 of the previous year. The increase or decrease of the number on the rolls from year to year is a matter which is difficult of explanation. I should be glad to feel that the increase of 61 from last year was because the school was better appreciated, but in looking back to 31st March 1909 the total number of pupils was 477.

It is to be hoped that now that the school is in good working order and its aims are more definitely settled, the number who apply for admission will continue to increase in future more regularly.

A much more important consideration however, is the average attendance of pupils which for the last 3 years is:—

	Per cent.
1908-1909	78
1909-1910	59
1910-1911	87

This is a very gratifying increase.

6. *Industrial classes.*—There were 44 scholarship holders and 367 other students not receiving scholarships in the school as compared with 63 and 283 of the previous year.

The 44 scholarships included the 30 allowed by Government, 4 awarded by the Director of Industries, all of which ceased on 31st March 1911, and 5 given by the Mysore Government, 3 by the Victoria Technical Institute, 1 by Cocanada and 1 by Koraput District Board. I much regret that the number of scholarships is so limited, especially now that the Director of Industries awards scholarships only to students of schools under his own inspection.

During the year there have been various visitors to the school, several from Calcutta, and among these was one of the Joint Educational Secretaries to the Government of India, and he expressed his surprise that students could be found to join without scholarships, considering the low standard of income of their parents. The same comment has been made several times by other visitors conversant with educational conditions in other places; and while I do not think it would make much difference as to admissions into the school here, it would surely be a very great help to many students who now are obliged to seriously limit their training because of their poverty. The suggestion already made, that 20 more scholarships be granted—10 of Rs. 1-8-0 and 10 of Re. 1 per mensem—would be a great help and the small amount involved could be met from a saving in the budget allotment under another head. In this connection also, I would mention that no answer has yet been received to my letter No. 467, dated 26th September 1910, in which I set forth at some length my reasons for asking for these 20 additional scholarships.

Tables III, IV and V give detailed information regarding the classes of the community to which pupils belong, their educational attainments and the occupation of their parents.

Table II gives the strength of the various classes.

The woodwork and modelling classes show slight increases, while the lacquer work, engraving and jewellery classes have increased considerably. The engraving class continues to be the largest and most popular class in the school.

7. The general educational attainments were lower than in 1909-10. From your Proceedings, Dis. No. 4653 of 25th July 1910, paragraph 4 (commenting on the general educational attainments of the pupils admitted to the school) and my paragraph 7 of my last year's school report I understand that Government would desire that the pupils admitted should have had some general education before admission, or rather that a higher standard of general education should be the rule among the pupils. This perhaps might be desirable, but there can be no preference shown in admissions, unless a definite standard is fixed, or the numbers in the school increase, so that there are more applicants for admission than space for them. There is no definite standard fixed, nor have I ever considered that this is necessary or desirable at any rate at present, and as the school has accommodation for about 500 pupils in all, the number of admissions possible has not yet been reached. I may also add that applicants of high educational qualifications are remarkably scarce, but this is by no means uncommon in art schools in other places as well, as it is generally found desirable to begin artistic training at an early age.

8. *Examinations.*—The results of the various Government Technical examinations held in November and December 1910 are shown in table VI.

One hundred and fifty-two students appeared and 97 passed, the percentage of passed to examined being 63 per cent. as compared with 74 per cent. of 1909-10.

The average results from year to year vary according to the examiners who set and examine the papers more than to the ability of the students appearing. In the practical examinations 18 appeared and 8 passed as compared with 16 and 12 of the

previous year. The average being 44 per cent. as compared with 75 per cent. in 1909-10. This well illustrates my point. Until these examinations are re-arranged and the work of setting the papers given to men who are actual workmen in the various crafts, they can have no real value as guides to a student's ability. Since I have acted as Chairman of the November Technical examinations, which has been for the last three years, the examiners chosen have been mostly Engineers, with the exception of the Assistant Superintendent of the School of Arts and myself. Add to this the partitioning of the examinations is done without regard so much to the examiner's fitness to examine as to the fact that the total amounts received should be more or less equally divided and the absurdity of the arrangement is even more apparent.

In the Technical Teachers' Certificate examination 13 appeared and 10 passed.

The school competitions were continued during 1910 and as before were productive of some excellent work.

9. *Passed students.*—Table VIII shows the number of students who left the school and who have to my knowledge found employment during the year. Of the twenty-five in the list all have secured positions, for which their training here has fitted them. The salaries received ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. It commonly happens that local firms send urgent demands for designers or draftsmen to be supplied from the school. It is expected, apparently, that a student fresh from his studies in the school has had the experience and knowledge necessary to be put on to elaborate practical work at once, and the result is almost inevitable failure. Again there are very few "free lance" designers of ability, anywhere to be found, and the temporary employment offered by local firms is not very attractive. The pay also is hardly in any case adequate to the results expected. We have also during the year found employment, at various times for old students of the school.

10. *Finance.*—The statements for the financial year are given in tables IX, X and XI. The total cost of the school for the year was Rs. 39,594-3-9 as against Rs. 43,289-3-4 of the previous year.

11. *Wood-work department.*—The cabinet makers have made furniture of various sorts, as usual, besides rendering assistance to, and working with, the wood carvers. It has always been my desire to revive the style of work known as "Indo-Portuguese" which is a broad term denoting the furniture of European shape and proportion decorated by Hindu workmen and made during the early years of European trade with India. The great difficulty I find is to secure proper models, most of the fine specimens of this sort of work being now treasured in western collections. During a visit to Tranquebar I was fortunate in finding a fine old chair of this sort of which I made careful measured drawings and have since had reproduced. I am also making efforts toward adapting Hindu decorations and ornaments to modern cases, interesting experiments in this direction being a cabinet decorated with metal work from old Malabar patterns, and Lacquer work painting applied to other furniture.

The cabinet mentioned was sent to the Allahabad Exhibition and was much appreciated.

The completed work of this and other departments has been, as previously, sent to the Victoria Technical Institute for sale.

12. *Metal-work department.*—This class continues to do excellent work. The maistries of the department, have made some remarkably good figures of large size during the year, and the students and workmen have turned out both silver, brass and copper work of a very high quality. Though the amount of work, we were able to send to the Allahabad Exhibition was very small, the school won the only gold medal awarded in the entire exhibition for silverware, and this for work of purely indigenous shapes and patterns. This department also won another gold medal at the same exhibition for inlaid metal work, sharing with the Travancore School of Arts, the only two gold medals awarded for this class of work.

Two skilled brass workers were brought over from Malabar during the year to work in the department and their productions have been a good stimulus to this class.

13. *The Jewellery class* shows a considerable increase in numbers and the work gains in quality steadily. All the patterns made follow Hindu or Muhammadan forms exclusively. As this class of jewellery, depends, as jewellery work should, on the building up of forms from small details, it gives the students opportunity to learn each and every branch of their craft thoroughly. The native fashions in jewellery change very slowly and any jeweller capable of making the ordinary complicated jewellery of the country has no great difficulty in making any other sort of jewellery if required.

14. *Engraving class.*—There is nothing of moment to record in regard to this department. It continues to grow and the students seem to find little difficulty in securing certain sorts of billets when they finish their training, mostly occupations, such as work in the Survey Office, or following their own art of engraving or die sinking. The training is all toward delicate and accurate workmanship, and little if any initiative is ever required of them. This is perhaps, unfortunate for some reasons, but there is no doubt, but that this class of work is very suitable to certain natures.

15. *Lacquer work.*—I have tried lately in this department, to give it a more definite aim, but it is somewhat difficult to interest the students in any one craft, in which ornamental painting is the principal work. The students by themselves, have, besides their usual study of design and drawing, made many painted fans during the year, and in a recent competition, they attempted painted cotton curtains, but without much success. Some fine specimens of old palampores were borrowed from the Government Museum's stores, and these are being reproduced and adapted by some old cotton printers, whom, I brought from Ponnéri, for the purpose; the students have rendered them much help by preparing the stencils used to mark out the patterns. It is too early, yet, to record any definite results.

In this class also, are two new workmen from Palghat, who are introducing lacquered and painted work according to their traditional methods.

The painting is first done on wood or other material with gum and pigments and the surface is then covered with lac applied with heat. It is a simple but thoroughly sound process and is applicable to almost any small articles of furniture.

16. *Carpet-weaving.*—The carpet weavers have, as in previous years, made many good rugs and carpets. We sent but a few specimens to Allahabad and among these were many made entirely by the students; but we secured the highest award given there for our own work. At the recent Fine Arts Exhibition at the Senate House, we also were awarded prizes.

17. *Modelling department.*—This department is still used both for the advanced students of other departments who spend a part of their working days here and for the regular modelling students.

18. *Painting department.*—So many applications were received from students who wish only to learn to draw and paint (pictures) or who wish merely to pass the technical examinations in drawing and painting that I have opened a class for this purpose only, and put it in charge of the Painting Instructor; the students are shown in the tables as belonging to the Lacquer work department. The hopelessness of learning to paint pictures according to European methods in this country becomes more apparent each year. With practically nothing at hand for comparison or guides and with students whose ideas of proportion and drawing are at the best but rudimentary, any progress must of necessity be very slow indeed; now and again a promising pupil appears who might do something, if he would or could but give the necessary time and work to the subject, but, either this is impossible because of his means, or his real inclination is more toward other things. It is generally the case that the more brilliant the pupil, the less the power of application. Then too, the fetish of examinations crops up, and a student who passes the "advanced painting" examination generally considers that his student days as an artist are finished.

19. *Library.*—Forty-one new books were added during the year, among them an important work on carpets which makes the list of books on this subject much more complete and useful.

20. *Museum.*—During the year, the museum was rid of the old carved furniture, plaster casts, and other examples of misplaced endeavour, and these were disposed of by auction.

The re-arrangement of cases and the few examples of artistic objects remaining is to be started at an early date.

21. *Scholarships.*—In my paragraph 6 above I have remarked on this subject.

22. *Furniture and apparatus.*—A new metal turning lathe and an embossing press were purchased during the year, besides tables, chairs, almirahs, etc., needed for school use, and many necessary new tools.

23. *General remarks.*—I think the school continues to progress satisfactorily, though perhaps slowly. A few minor considerations, concerning the work done, continue to trouble me personally, and among these is the extreme slowness with which the workmen and students do their tasks. It is perhaps an inherent characteristic of the people, that makes them linger and dally over their work. Slow methods of work in making artistic objects are generally the most thorough ones, but the tendency to linger over one thing, rather than complete it and start another is the point which is troublesome and very hard to combat. I try to feel that the comparatively small amount of work turned out is more than compensated for, by the excellence of the results.

The school prospectus published during the year has met a long-felt want, and has been distributed freely. The aims of the school, methods of teaching and general ideas of the work carried out, and the courses of study are briefly stated so as to enable new students, to form some idea of the school's work before joining.

A somewhat important event of the year was the sending of works from the school to the Allahabad Exhibition. This was the first time since my taking charge that any considerable amount of work has been sent to an exhibition outside of Madras.

There was no special preparation, whatever made for this show, as was the case with both the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art, and the work sent was shown among the works of various manufacturers and not in the educational section, but we were fortunate enough, nevertheless, to secure several high awards, in some cases the highest given to any exhibitors.

My own visit to the exhibition enabled me to compare, for the first time, the work of the Madras school with the work of Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore and the comparison was instructive, in that it showed me that here we were working on more strictly indigenous lines both in the teaching and in the completed work turned out than in any of the other schools.

The Lahore and Bombay school exhibits were mostly made up of exactly the same sort of drawings and patterns which might be found in any provincial English or American Art school, and the completed work shown was, if not frankly European in design, tending more toward Saracenic than toward Hindu decorative forms.

The Calcutta school exhibits consisted mostly of painting after the manner of the old Rajput, Persian and Moghul schools. Such a revival of painting following traditional methods is intensely interesting, though somewhat limited in scope. Unfortunately, unlike Calcutta we have nothing to compare with it here, nor is there any one to my knowledge practising the traditional art of painting, except purely decorative painting, in this Presidency.

The workmen brought into the school from places outside Madras have been the means of stimulating a certain interest in work more or less unusual to the Madras workmen. I was fortunate in securing most excellent men well versed in their crafts and I hope to continue this as occasion permits. The school should, I think, endeavour to gather the *very best* workmen from all parts of the Presidency, so that it may continue to produce only work of the highest quality. We have had many visitors during the year and they have invariably expressed considerable interest and satisfaction in the school work. But I find that my system of sending completed works to the Victoria Techninal Institute for sale, almost as soon as they are finished makes it often impossible to show visitors very good examples of completed work. The school in this way perhaps loses as a place of exhibition, but I do not think this fact is of very great importance.

The drawings for the pattern book of metal work were finished during the year and the temporary establishment of draughtsmen for this purpose was dispensed with. The letter press for the monograph I have prepared already, and we now only await the arrival of the blocks from England before the printing may be put in hand.

The service registers of the non-gazetted officers on the permanent establishment have been written up to date.

TABLE I.—Strength of drawing classes.

Class.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1909-1910.	Average number on rolls during 1909-1910.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1910-1911.	Average number on the rolls during 1910-1911.
Ladies drawing class	Female .. 21 Male .. 1	22	18	18
Total ..	22	23	18	18

TABLE II.—Strength of each of the industrial classes.

Department.	1909-1910.			1910-1911.		
	Scholarship holders.	Other students.	Total.	Scholarship holders.	Other students.	Total.
Wood-work	14	57	71	9	63	72
Metal-work	7	18	25	5	20	25
Lacquer-work	15	68	83	8	97	105
Jeweller's work	7	33	40	7	44	51
Carpet-weaving	4	7	11	3	3	6
Modelling	2	1	3	2	4	6
Engraving	14	99	113	10	136	146
Total ..	63	283	346	44	367	411

TABLE III.—Classification of pupils according to the class of community to which they belong.

Class or community.	31st March 1910.			31st March 1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	5	12	17	6	10	16
Native Christians	30	2	32	46	4	50
Muhammadans	9	..	9	7	..	7
Brahmins	22	..	22	10	..	10
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	278	7	285	317	4	321
Panchamas	3	..	3	21	..	21
Buddhists	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total ..	347	21	368	411	18	429

TABLE IV.—Classification of pupils according to their attainments in general education.

	1909-1910. Students.	1910-1911. Students.
B.A. examination	..	..
F.A.	..	..
Matriculation examination	2 (females)	1 (female).
Lower Secondary examination	10 (4 females)	12 (5 females).
Primary examination	39 (1 female)	19 (12 females).
Unpassed	317 (15 females).	397
Total ..	368	429

TABLE V.—Classification of the pupils in the Industrial classes according to the occupation of parents.

Departments.	Officials.	Inferior servants.	Traders.	Land-holders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.	Total.
Wood-work	2	12	12	6	8	32	..	..	72
Carpet weaving	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	6
Metal-work	5	7	1	1	4	7	..	..	25
Jewellers' work	5	8	13	2	8	15	..	..	51
Modelling	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	6
Engraving	30	30	26	8	22	30	..	..	146
Painting and lacquer work	12	49	11	4	26	3	..	..	105
Total ..	55	110	65	24	68	89	..	..	411

TABLE VI.—Results of the various Government Technical examinations held in November and December 1910.

Subject.	Grade.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.		Average.	
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Freehand Outline Drawing.	Elementary	25	18	34	22	72	64
	Intermediate	31	21	30	22	67	73
Geometrical Drawing.	Advanced	9	9	10	8	100	80
	Elementary	4	1	2	..	25	..
Design	Intermediate	13	10	16	5	76	31
	Advanced	2	1	3	1	50	33
Painting	Elementary	15	8	12	6	53	50
	Intermediate	4	2	4	3	50	75
Modelling	Advanced	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Elementary	19	8	16	16	94	100
Wood Engraving.	Intermediate	5	4	8	3	80	37
	Advanced	..	..	1	..	..	..
Copperplate Engraving.	Elementary	4	4	4	3	100	75
	Intermediate	3	3	..	..	100	..
Cabinet making and Wood-carving.	Advanced	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Intermediate	3	2	5	5	66	100
Metal work	Advanced	2	1	..	..	50	..
	Intermediate	2	2	6	3	100	50
Jewellers' work.	Advanced	2	2	1	..	100	..
	Elementary	2	2	5	1	100	20
Carpet weaving.	Intermediate	3	3	3	2	100	66
	Advanced	3	3	2	1	100	50
Jewellers' work.	Elementary	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Intermediate	2	..	..	..	100	..
Carpet weaving.	Advanced	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Elementary	3	2	2	2	66	100
Carpet weaving.	Intermediate	1	..	3	2	..	66
	Elementary	1	1	..	..	100	..
Total ..		159	118	170	106	149	107

TABLE VII.—Technical Teachers' Certificate examination.

Subjects.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.	
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Free-hand Outline Drawing	Elementary	2	..	4	3
	Intermediate	7	5	6	5
	Advanced	..	..	2	1
Carpet Weaving—Elementary		..	..	1	1
		..	..	..	..
Total ..		9	5	13	10

TABLE VIII.—List of students who left the school and who are employed.

Name.	Highest examination passed.	Period spent in the school.	Present employment.	Salary.
S. S. Subramanian.	Free hand Outline Drawing ..	4 years ..	Drawing Master, Normal School, Trichur, Cochin.	RS. ..
M. M. Mottaiyandi Asari.	Geometrical Drawing—Intermediate.	6 " ..	Draftsman in the Survey office.	10
Gangadara Mudaliyar.	Nil.	1 year ..	Tracer in the Madras Survey office.	10
C. M. Jaganathan.	Nil.	1 " ..	Apprentice in P. Orr & Sons.	..
P. T. Sundarajulu.	Design—Elementary, Painting—Elementary, Free-hand Outline Drawing—Intermediate; Metal Work—Advanced.	9 years ..	Do.	10
P. M. Kannappa Mudali.	Free-hand Outline Drawing—Intermediate, Geometrical Drawing—Elementary, Wood Engraving—Intermediate; Painting—Elementary.	6 " ..	Tracer in Survey office ..	10
P. Durgachallam.	Free-hand Outline Drawing—Intermediate, Wood Engraving—Intermediate, Painting—Elementary; Copper plate Engraving—Intermediate.	6 " ..	Engraver in Messrs. Wiele & Klien, Mount Road.	15
P. V. Tholasingam.	Copper plate Engraving—Intermediate, Wood Engraving—Intermediate; Free-hand Outline Drawing—Intermediate.	5 " ..	Engraver under Higginbotham & Co.	12
C. M. Narayana Rao.	Geometrical Drawing—Intermediate I, Free-hand Outline Drawing—Intermediate I, Painting and Design—Elementary II, Technical Teachers' Certificate in Free-hand Outline Drawing—Intermediate II.	2 " ..	Junior assistant maistry, School of Arts	20
V. Ratna Mudali ..	Nil.	1 year ..	Painter in South Indian Railway Workshop.	..
A. R. Kuppusami Asari.	Free-hand Outline Drawing—Intermediate II, Copper plate Engraving—Intermediate II.	6 years ..	Engraver in Engineering College Workshops.	..
B. K. Aiyasami ..	Completed group certificate in Drawing, Free hand Outline Drawing—Advanced, Geometrical Drawing—Advanced, Painting—Intermediate, Modelling—Elementary.	2 " ..	Drawing Master in the Madura Technical Institute.	20
P. N. Natesa Nayagar.	Painting—Advanced, Modelling—Elementary, Metal Work—Elementary (Diploma in Drawing) and Technical Teachers' certificate—Advanced.	2 " ..	Painter in Survey office ..	..
K. K. Devarajulu Naicker.	Free-hand Outline Drawing—Elementary II, Cabinet making—Elementary and Intermediate II.	9 " ..	Doing contract work, Southern Mahratta Railway.	..
Lallu Jagjivan ..	Group certificate complete, Wood Carving—Advanced.	3 " ..	Gone to Baroda State to join as Drawing Master on Rs. 30.	..
M. T. Anthonisami.	Painting—Elementary II, Free-hand Outline Drawing—Elementary II.	4 " ..	Unpaid probationer in the Madras Survey office.	..
K. S. Sonachallam Pillai.	Free-hand Outline Drawing—Advanced, Painting—Elementary, Design—Elementary, Geometrical Drawing—Elementary, Metal Work—Intermediate.	5 " ..	Tracer in the Madras Survey office.	10
Vedantaramanujam.	Nil.	4 months ..	To join his appointment in a private school at Trichinopoly on Rs. 15 per mensem.	..
C. V. Narayana Aiyar.	Free-hand Outline Drawing—Elementary II.	1 year and 5 months.	Draftsman in the Cochin State.	..
A. V. Parankusam.	Group certificate—Wood Engraving, Elementary—Copper-plate Engraving, Intermediate.	7 years ..	As tracer in the Survey office, Madras	..
S. N. Krishnasami Naidu.	Free-hand Outline Drawing—Elementary I, Wood Engraving—Intermediate II.	4 " ..	Engraver in a shop at Outtack.	25
M. Kanniah Naidu.	Metal Work—Elementary I ..	5 " ..	Casting work in Madras Electric Tramway Company.	..
A. V. Kanagasabai.	Metal Work—Elementary, Free-hand Outline Drawing—Intermediate.	6 " ..	As chaser under a private contractor in Chintadripet.	..
V. C. Munisamy Nayanar.	Free-hand Outline Drawing—Intermediate I, Modelling—Intermediate II, Design—Elementary II.	4 " ..	As tracer in the Survey office.	..
A. Mahalingam ..	Nil.	4 " ..	As carpenter in Messrs. P. Orr & Sons.	..

TABLE IX.—Statement of receipts and charges of the School of Arts, Madras, for 1910-1911.

Receipt.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Drawing class fees ..	156 0 0	Salaries—	
Sales of manufactured articles.	5,633 8 2	Superintendent ..	10,296 8 4
By book adjustment ..	20 0 0	Assistant Superintendent.	4,200 0 0
		Establishment—	
		Permanent ..	15,783 15 8
		Temporary ..	100 0 0
		Allowances—	
		Travelling allowance ..	736 6 0
		Supplies and Services—	
		Stipends ..	1,295 12 3
		Furniture and Apparatus.	1,412 3 7
		Library and Prizes ..	828 12 11
		Contingencies—	
		Postage and Telegraph charges.	89 2 0
		Telephone charges ..	200 0 0
		Rent, Rates and Taxes	1,254 0 0
		Repairs to Furniture ..	282 3 9
		Office Expenses and other Contingencies.	2,073 9 4
Total cost of the School of Arts for the year 1910-1911.		Add net charge of the Industrial department, (as per Table X).	
			38,632 9 10
			6,771 2 1
Total ..	45,403 11 11	Total ..	45,403 11 11

TABLE X.—Statement of assets and liabilities, Industrial departments, 1910-1911.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1. Receipts ..	5,653 8 2	1. Expenditure ..	12,439 1 4
2. Sundry debtors ..	94 15 0	2. Stock of manufactured article on 1st April 1910	13,164 6 3
3. Stock of manufactured articles on 31st March 1911.	11,014 12 6	3. Stock of unfinished articles on 1st April 1910	1,219 0 0
4. Stock of unfinished articles on 31st March 1911.	900 8 5	4. Stock of materials on 1st April 1910.	3,376 4 9
5. Stock of materials on 31st March 1911.	4,118 0 10	5. Value of tools and plants on 1st April 1910.	4,904 10 0
6. Value of tools and plants on 31st March 1911.	6,550 7 4		
Net charge ..	28,332 4 3		35,103 6 4
Total ..	6,771 2 1	Total ..	35,103 6 4
	35,103 6 4		

TABLE XI.—Receipts and sales.

Department.	Receipts.	Sales.
	1910-1911.	1909-1910.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Wood-work ..	..	..
Carpet-weaving ..	..	..
Metal and Jewellers' work ..	..	..
Modelling ..	..	..
Lacquer and Engraving and Miscellaneous departments.	..	..
	5,653 8 2	5,243 1 5
		5,275 3 3
		2,040 9 0

[E. & I.]
74
2,000-15-3-0

[E. & I.]
74
2,000-15-3-0

No. 437, EDUCATIONAL, 4TH JULY 1911.

Proceedings—Dis. No. 3044, dated 7th June 1911.

Recorded.

2. The rise in the strength of the school and in the average daily attendance is gratifying.

3. The question of increasing the number of scholarships tenable in the school is under the consideration of Government.

4. The remarks in paragraph 7 of the report regarding the admission of pupils are noted; it is hoped, however, that the wishes of Government expressed in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 495, Educational, dated 19th August 1910, in regard to this matter will be steadily kept in view.

5. The work done in the several departments of the school and the results of the Government Technical examinations were on the whole satisfactory and the successes of the school in the Allahabad exhibition are gratifying as also the result of the Superintendent's comparison of its work with that of similar institutions. The Superintendent should address the Commissioner for Government Examinations on the subject dealt with in paragraph 8 of the report regarding the arrangement of the examinations.

6. The report is interesting and the Acting Director notes with pleasure that the institution under the efficient management of Mr. Hadaway is showing signs of increasing usefulness and popularity.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts.
 „ Inspectors of Schools including the Inspector of European and
 „ Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, Training Schools.
 „ Principals of Colleges.
 „ Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.
 „ Superintendent of Industrial Education.
 Copy to Government (with C.L.).

Order—No. 437, Educational, dated 4th July 1911.

Recorded.

2. The Government have read Mr. Hadaway's report with interest.

3. The school appears to be making satisfactory progress.

4. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to supply Government with six copies of the prospectus referred to in paragraph 23 of the report.

5. The propriety of granting additional scholarships is under the consideration of Government.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
Editors' Table.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, dated _____, 19____.

[illegible]

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1436, From the D.P.I., No. 4075, dated 16-6-1911.

19

19 .

Cricket in Box No. 17

ORDER.

P. S.

17m

No. 437, dated 4. 7. 1911.

Recorded.

2. The Govt. have read Mrs. Hada-way's report with interest.

3. The school appears to be making satisfactory progress. ~~almost every direction.~~

4. The D.P.I. will be requested
to supply Govt with six
copies of the prospect^{us} referred
to in paragraph 23 of the report.

5. The propriety of granting additional
scholarships is under the consideration
of Govt.

To

The D.P.I.

E-Z.

S. cyprus de pte
22/7/11

peru

744
TOWN & MUNICIPAL
4-JUL-1911

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

8 JUL 1911

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 19 ..
G.O., No. 437, dated 4-7-1911.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b) Notes

Docket. School of Arts. Recording
with remarks, report on the
working of the Press during
6-9-11.

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (not including
copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained
in the Press). Complete correspondence and orders. Notes

FOR RECORD.*				
Madras Records	...	...	...	30
Ooty Records	...	...	...	3
For filing with original	...	...	...	3
Total				36

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies (b) of G.O.		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies.....					
India Office.....					
Govt. of India.....Dept.					
Public Department.....					
Judicial Department.....					
Financial Department.....					
Revenue Department.....					
Public Works Department.....					
Local and Municipal Department.....					
.....Dept.					
Total				5	
Spare copies.	The Director of Public Instruction.....				
	The Comr. for Govt. Examinations.....				
	The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.....				
	The Surgeon-General.....				
	The Accountant-General.....				
	The Collector of.....				
	The P. D. B.....				
	The.....				
	The.....				
	The.....				
	The.....				
	The.....				
Total					

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

- (a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.
- (b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.
- (b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.
- (c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.
- (d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.
- (e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

- (a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.
- (b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.
- (c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.
- (d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.
- (e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on.....*(Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on.....*(Despatcher.)

* To be initialed and dated.

P.T.O.

A

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

C

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval.
at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

.....Clerk.

.....Clerk.

.....Clerk.

.....Supdt.

.....Supdt.

.....Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	8.7.11 Lb
First proof furnished on.....	12.7.11 Lb
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	17.7.11 Lb
Final copies supplied on.....	22.7.11 Lb

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	24		
" " " Issue.....	8		
For Volumes.....	15		
For E.T.....	76		
Total ...	123		