

Educational (~~189~~) Department.
1900

ORDINARY. PRINTED.

G.O., No. 458

DATED 17-9-00

INDEXED.

16

[Despatch Abstract.]

School of Arts, Madras

Recording with remarks, the report
on the working of the — during 1899-1900.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government {1900} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1900.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 458, 17th September 1900.

SEPTEMBER.

School of Arts, Madras.

Recording, with remarks, the report on the working of the — during 1899–1900.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 24th August 1900, No. 8475.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings, No. 8162, dated 18th instant, reviewing the report on the working of the School of Arts during 1899–1900.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 18th August 1900, No. 8162.

Read the following letter from W. D. PORTERFIELD, Esq., Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 598, dated 1st June 1900:—

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the School of Arts for the year 1899–1900.

2. *Staff*.—S. G. Daniel, head clerk, was on privilege leave from 24th July to 23rd August 1899. During this period M. Duraiswami Aiyangar, stockkeeper, acted as head clerk.

3. *Accommodation*.—Great difficulty was experienced during the year in providing adequate accommodation for all the departments working in the school, especially was this so when orders were received for show-cases, &c., for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The difficulty of providing sufficient space for this big work to be carried out in was solved by converting the greater part of the Museum into wood-carving and carpenters' workshops. The old carpenters' shed was then utilised for the work of the pottery department, and this arrangement allowed more room for other industries, which previously had been very much overcrowded.

4. *Strength and attendance*.—Particulars showing the classification of the students, the average number on the rolls, and the average daily attendance are given in the following statement:—

General classification.	1898–99.			1899–1900.		
	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1899.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1900.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.
Apprentices learning a trade in addition to drawing.	200	174	118	239	200	153
Stipendiary scholars sent from out-stations to learn drawing.	7	7	6	2	2	2
General students attending the drawing classes only.	318	288	205	327	293	233
Total ..	525	469	329	568	495	388

It is satisfactory to note that the number on the rolls increased by 43, and the average number on the rolls was better than last year by 26; whilst the average daily attendance was better by 8 per cent.

5. In the following table are given the numbers of each class of the community on the rolls of the school at the end of the year. With the exception of an increase of 52 among non-Brahman caste Hindus, the relative strengths of the communities remain about the same as last year.

Classes of community.	1898–99.			1899–1900.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	12	20	32	12	19	31
Native Christians	53	5	58	50	2	52
Muhammadans	33	..	33	34	..	34
Brahmans	19	..	19	15	..	15
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	380	..	380	431	1	432
Panchamas	3	..	3	4	..	4
Total ..	500	25	525	546	22	568

6. The following table shows the distribution of students according to the wealth, condition or occupations of their parents or guardians. Compared with last year, the middle classes show a decrease of 78 and the poorer classes an increase of 118. Not much reliance can, however, be placed upon these figures, although all possible care is taken to secure correct returns as far as possible. With regard to the particular occupations of the parents or guardians, it will be noted, there is an increase generally, except in the case of mendicants—officials, petty officials and menial servants, coolies and artisans, showing the largest increase of 11, 10, 9 and 8, respectively:—

Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Richer classes	8	4	12
Middle	194	18	212
Poorer	344	..	344
Total ..	546	22	568

Occupations.	1898–99.			1899–1900.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Officials	110	19	129	118	22	140
Petty officials and menial servants	147	..	147	157	..	157
Traders	57	4	61	65	..	65
Land-holders	58	2	60	62	..	62
Artisans	109	..	109	117	..	117
Coolies	16	..	16	25	..	25
Mendicants	3	..	3	2	..	2
Total ..	500	25	525	546	22	568

7. The next table classifies the students according to the districts from which they are drawn, Madras, as in previous years, supplying by far the greater number. Nellore, with seven representatives this year, was not represented at all last year. In all ten new districts are represented, but the majority of them with only one each:—

Districts.	Number of students.	Districts.	Number of students.
Madras	521	Gódvári	1
Tanjore	8	Kistna	1
Nellore	7	Cuddapah	1
Chingleput	5	South Arcot	1
Tinnevely	3	Trichinopoly	1
Nilgiris	3	Madura	1
Kurnool	2	Coimbatore	1
Bellary	2	South Canara	1
North Arcot	2	Mysore	1
Salem	2		
Malabar	2	Total	568
Ganjám	1		
Vizagapatam	1		

8. The following table gives the general educational attainments of the students compared with last year. The number of students in the school who have passed either the Primary Examination or the Lower Secondary Examination shows a

marked improvement, and it is hoped that, during the coming year, these numbers may be increased, a special class having been formed in the general educational classes for the purpose of preparing students for these examinations:—

Examinations passed.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
B.A. Examination	2	..
F.A. Do.	8	6
Matriculation Examination	3	2
Higher Examination for Women	24	34
Lower Secondary or the late Middle School Examination	25	63
Primary Examination	455	457
Can read and write English	8	6
Ignorant of English	..	..
Total ..	525	568

9. In the next table are given the numbers attending each drawing class:—

Division.	Class.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900.
I	1. Pre-elementary or standard drawing class	245	209
	2. Elementary drawing class	137	188
	3. Group certificate class	125	157
	4. Advanced class	18	13
II	5. Special painting class	..	1
	Total ..	525	568

The decrease in the numbers of the Pre-Elementary Drawing class is due to a large number having been promoted to the Elementary class. During the year 1898-99 few had been promoted from this class owing to a large number not being sufficiently advanced in their work, so that during the last year, the number of those fit to be promoted was rather larger than is usually the case. The decrease in the numbers of the Pre-Elementary class was 36. The Elementary Drawing class increased by 51, due to the promotions from the class below, and to a number of new admissions. The intermediate or group certificate class increased by 32, all being promotions from the Elementary class on having passed the Elementary Drawing Examinations. The total increase in the Drawing classes is 43. Compared with a decrease of 21 in the previous year this is eminently satisfactory.

10. *Industrial classes.*—The number of paid and unpaid apprentices in each of the Industrial classes is shown in the next table. The number of paid apprentices decreased by nine, and that of the unpaid apprentices increased by 48, showing a total increase of apprentices of 39. The greatest increase in any one department is 23 in the wood-carving department, the metal-working, jewellers' and decorative painting departments showing increases of 15, 7 and 6, respectively. The decrease in the numbers of the pottery department is accounted for by a large number having left the school and others having finished their course of instruction, being taken on as workmen, and also to a small proportion of those who sought admission being accepted, generally for the reason that they had not reached a sufficiently high standard in the drawing classes:—

Class.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.
Wood-carving	43	17	60	39	44	83
Carpet-weaving	9	2	11	10	3	13
Metal-work	31	18	49	27	37	64
Jewellers' work	14	2	16	11	12	23
Pottery manufacture	13	17	30	15	1	16
Decorative painting	18	16	34	17	23	40
Total ..	128	72	200	119	120	239

In the following table the classification of the apprentices according to the occupation of their parents or guardians is given. The proportion of sons of artisans remains about the same as in previous years, viz., nearly one-half.

Departments.	Officials.	Inferior servants.	Traders.	Land-holders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendi-cants.	Others.	Total.
Wood-carving department	9	23	6	3	34	8	..	..	83
Carpet-weaving "	2	2	1	1	6	1	..	..	13
Metal-work "	2	14	3	4	33	8	..	..	64
Jewellers' work "	3	8	1	2	9	..	..	..	23
Pottery "	1	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	16
Lacquer work "	10	6	5	2	16	..	1	..	40
Total ..	27	54	16	12	112	17	1	..	239

Wood-carving and carpentry classes.—The work turned out in this department during the year was of more value and of a more important character than for some years past. From the middle of June until the end of January, nearly the whole of the work done was for the Paris Exhibition and consisted of a large show-case about 30 feet long, 10 feet wide and 13½ feet high. The design in style was typical of Southern Indian Architecture. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining well-seasoned rosewood for the work, but it was eventually secured from the large stock of the Gun Carriage Factory. Other works for the Paris Exhibition consisted of a smaller show-case, of about one-third the length of the large one, but of the same width and height, a carved rosewood revolving bookcase, and a carved rosewood three-fold screen with large copper repoussé panels of a bold design. Artistic furniture has been another feature of the year's work in this department and prizes of silver and bronze medals were obtained in the Madras Fine Arts Society's Exhibition. But as this work had to be done after the Paris Exhibition work was completed, it was executed in a great hurry and was not probably as good as might otherwise have been the case. The apprentices of this department derived much benefit from the work turned out during the year.

Carpet-weaving.—As usual this department has turned out a large number of carpets during the year, which have given great satisfaction to the purchasers. The looms have been busily employed the whole year, and were additional looms to be put up, work would doubtless be found for them. One carpet of a rich oriental design measuring 18 feet by 13 feet was sent to the Paris Exhibition.

Metal-work.—The greater number of the apprentices of this department have been working in the Aluminium department for nearly the whole year and were engaged in learning hammer work and shaping. During the last three months of the year they were studying in the repoussé or the ornamental section of the metal-work department. The best of the work turned out during the year were six repoussé copper panels, 3½ feet by 2½ feet, for the three-fold screen for the Paris Exhibition.

Pottery.—The work of this department has been of a far more artistic character than that formerly turned out, a large order having been booked for architectural terra cotta ornament for the new premises of Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., Colombo. The total value of the order will amount to several thousands of rupees and will prove of much educational value to the apprentices, especially to those who are going through a course of modelling as well as moulding.

Jewellers' work.—A fairly large proportion of this class, as in the previous year, have been working in the Aluminium department for part of the year, the remainder devoting their time to jewellers' work. The work turned out in this department was of double the value of the previous year.

Decorative painting work.—This department continues to do excellent work in the training of students in practical design and decorative work generally. Much valuable and practical instruction was imparted to the students in the decoration of St. Mark's Church, North Black Town. The stencils were all cut by students from designs and the more advanced of the students did the actual work of decorating the church. A large number of lacquer work trays and pieces of pottery were also made for the Paris Exhibition.

11. The following table exhibits the strength of the modelling, engraving, architectural and evening classes on 31st March 1900:—

Name of class.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Modelling class	28	30
Engraving class	44	50
Architectural drawing class	35	40
Evening class	12	12
Total ..	119	132

The numbers show a slight increase in each class, with the exception of the evening class which remains as before. Good work has been done by all these classes. In the engraving classes all the lead blocks for illustrating a catalogue for the Aluminium department were prepared. All the blocks were drawn by students, the most advanced of whom also assisted in the cutting of them.

The modelling class, which was so badly off for proper accommodation last year, has this year occupied part of the painting class room, thus providing them with suitable light. The work has made very fair progress.

The special design classes that were started last year have proved of great benefit to the students of all departments. The improvement in the results of the design examination shows that the students had advanced considerably in their designing powers, and in a school such as this it seems to me to be of much importance that artisans should not only be able to do the work of any one department, but should also be able to design such work. The course of design mapped out for these classes is on a graduated scale that keeps pace with the students' practical work in the Industrial department. In the Elementary Design examination 29 passed out of 34 candidates as against 26 passes from 36 candidates in the previous year; whilst in the Intermediate examination all the seven candidates who appeared were successful.

The evening drawing class had 12 names on the register at the end of the year with an average attendance of eight. Before the examinations in November the number in attendance was 31. Of the 29 candidates who appeared from this class for examinations, 12 took Elementary Freehand and seven passed, and two appeared for the intermediate grade and both passed. In the Geometrical Drawing examinations 14 appeared for the elementary grade and eight passed, and in the intermediate grade of the same subject one took the examination and was successful. The majority of the students of this class are employed in some trade during the day, and are unable to attend the morning drawing classes.

12. *General educational classes.*—At the end of the year these classes showed an increase of 17 on the numbers of the previous year, the first and second forms showing the largest increase. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency division, inspected the classes and reports that considering the class of people from which the students are drawn the results of the inspection are on the whole satisfactory, but that more can yet be done for them. During the year conversation in English received more attention than formerly, and simple arithmetical calculations were also taught, and considering that each boy only gets one hour a day in these classes the improvement shown must be considered as fairly good. Recently a special class has been formed for preparing the most advanced of the students for the Primary examination and the best of these will probably be sent up for the Lower Secondary examination. The students will bring up drawing and an industry as their optional subjects. That these classes are doing fairly good work is evidenced by the fact that the students are able to understand instruction given to them in English better than before.

Classes.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Second class	34	32
Third "	26	28
Fourth "	31	24
First form	17	35
Second "	10	17
Third "	17	16
Total ..	135	152

13. In the following statement the results of the various Government Technical examinations held in November 1899 are compared with those of the previous year:—

Subjects.	Grade.	1898-98.		1899-1900.	
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Freehand outline drawing	Elementary ..	86	33	98	60
	Intermediate ..	66	28	61	44
	Advanced ..	6	2	4	3
Geometrical drawing	Elementary ..	85	42	77	46
	Intermediate ..	24	9	25	20
	Advanced ..	3	2	3	2
Design	Elementary ..	86	26	34	29
	Intermediate ..	9	8	7	7
	Advanced ..	1	..	..	..
Painting	Elementary ..	33	14	35	19
	Intermediate ..	8	3	8	5
	Advanced ..	..	..	1	..
Modelling	Elementary ..	6	4	9	8
	Intermediate ..	4	2	6	4
	Do. ..	3	..	4	3
Wood-engraving	Advanced ..	..	..	1	..
Copper-plate engraving	Do. ..	1	..	..	..
	Elementary ..	11	9	68	..
Cabinet-making	Intermediate ..	3	2	11	40
	Advanced ..	4	2	2	3
Silversmiths' work	Elementary ..	5	2	6	1
	Intermediate ..	2	1	1	4
Carpet-weaving	Elementary ..	1	..	1	1
	Intermediate ..	1	..	1	1
Jewellers' work	Elementary ..	6	4	3	3
	Intermediate ..	1	1	1	1
Pottery manufacture	Elementary ..	4	3	1	1
	Intermediate ..	1	1	1	1
Metal work	Elementary ..	34	25	56	28
	Intermediate ..	3	3	8	8
	Advanced ..	2	2	3	3

Generally compared with last year the results are most satisfactory. In nearly every subject are the percentages of successes higher than in the previous year. In the Freehand Drawing examinations, the Elementary and the Intermediate grades respectively show a larger number of passes by 22 per cent. and 27 per cent. In Geometrical Drawing examinations, the Elementary and the Intermediate grades show increases of 10 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively, and in Design the same two stages show 13 per cent. and 12 per cent. better results. But as last year was not a good one for results these comparisons are perhaps hardly fair. Comparing with the previous year, *viz.*, 1897-98, this year's results show as follows:—

Freehand	Elementary ..	16 per cent. less passes.
	Intermediate ..	50 " more passes.
Geometrical drawing	Elementary ..	8 " "
	Intermediate ..	30 " "
Design	Elementary ..	59 " "
	Intermediate ..	50 " "

The large number of candidates compared with last year, who appeared for the cabinet-making and the metal-working examinations, was made up chiefly of workmen who were induced to go up for these examinations. As far as the apprentices who appeared for these examinations are concerned the results are about the same as last year.

The results of the Technical Teachers' Certificate examinations in drawing were as follows. Last year out of a total of 12 candidates 6 were successful and this year 13 out of 22 passed, showing a slightly better average:—

Examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.		
		First class.	Second class.	Total.
Freehand drawing, Elementary	20	..	12	12
Do. Intermediate	1	..	1	1
Total ..	21	..	13	13

14. *Employment of students.*—The names of students who left the school during the year after passing any public examination are given below. Nine of the 13 who left obtained employment; one other student was appointed as drawingmaster on Rs. 20 per mensem to the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, but owing to the very unsatisfactory agreement the manager wished him to sign, he resigned the appointment and returned to the School of Arts to continue his studies. A slightly more accurate record has been obtained this year than formerly of the employment of those students who have left the school—this being due to the adoption of the suggestion remarked upon in last year's report in this connection. These printed forms have been sent to nearly all old students whose whereabouts could be ascertained, and from those returned a fairly accurate register of those students who are at present employed could be compiled.

STATEMENT showing the employment of students.

Names.	Highest examination passed.	Period spent in school.	Present employment.	Salary.
1. A. Ponnuswami	Carpet weaving E. Group certificate in drawing design I.	6 years ..	<i>Nil</i>	..
2. J. Stephen	Cabinet-making I. Group certificate in drawing design I.	About 6 years.	Drawingmaster, H.L.G.M. High School, Tirupati.	15
3. A. Ekambara Nayaker.	Technical Teachers' Certificate E. Freehand Outline Drawing. E.	About 6 years.	Drawingmaster, Reformatory School, Chingieput.	15
4. A. Munuswami Nayudu.	Do. do. E. Design E.	3 years ..	Piece-goods marker, Buckingham Mill Company, Madras.	7
5. M. Sreeramulu Nayudu.	Technical Teachers' Certificate in Freehand Outline Drawing E.	About 5 years.	<i>Nil</i>	..
6. R. Savarimuthu	Jewellers' work E. Freehand Outline Drawing. E.	3 years ..	Apprentice in Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras.	..
7. T. V. Thirunavukkarasu.	Geometrical Drawing E. Cabinet making E.	6 years & 5 months.	Fitter, Municipal Workshop, Madras.	..
8. K. M. Ratnavelu.	Group Certificate in Drawing Technical Teachers' Certificate E. Design I. Painting I.	8 years ..	Drawingmaster, A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.	45
9. P. Rangiah Nayudu.	Cabinet-making A. Freehand Outline Drawing E.	6 years ..	<i>Nil</i>	..
10. V. Gnanaprasam.	Silversmith's work E. Metal work E.	About 2 years.	<i>Nil</i>	..
11. K. Singaravelu Mudaliar.	Freehand Outline Drawing E. Geometrical Drawing E. Freehand Outline Drawing I. Painting E.	About 10 years.	Drawingmaster, Arcot Narayanaswami Mudaliar's Charities High School, Bangalore.	20
12. Miss Lewis	Technical Teachers' Certificate E. Higher Grade for Women Group Certificate in Drawing and Modelling I.	About 6 years.	Drawing mistresses in P.J.S. for Mistresses.	40
13. P. Rathnasabapaty Mudaliar.	Geometrical Drawing I. Freehand Outline Drawing I. Painting E. Design E.	About 5 years.	Tracer, Engineer's office, Madras Railway Company, Rayapuram.	15

A salary of Rs. 15 per mensem generally offered by the managers of schools in the mofussil for a drawingmaster is so small and the qualifications required so high that students who hold the necessary qualifications as a general rule refuse to apply for these appointments and it seems but reasonable that a student who has gone through a course of five or six years' study in the school is worth more than Rs. 15 per mensem. Thus it is that apprentices who have completed their course of study in the School of Arts prefer to continue to work here as workmen.

15. *Library and Museum*—Seven new books were added during the year bringing the total number of volumes up to 712. The books in the library continue to be well used by the students. Government in its Order, No. 665, Educational, dated 2nd October 1899, were pleased to approve of the suggestion of allotting space in the museum of the school for the exhibition of articles manufactured in the technical schools of the mofussil and that effect should, as far as practicable, be given to it.

As previously remarked in this report, when the work for the Paris Exhibition was commenced, practically the whole of the museum had to be converted into carpentry and wood carving workshops and it has since been found impossible to relegate these two departments back to their old workshops, owing to the spread of the aluminium department. Consequently, there has been no opportunity of allotting space for the exhibition of work from the mofussil schools. This is much to be regretted, as the idea had been very favourably received by several of the managers of mofussil technical schools. When Government has, however, finally passed orders on the future of the aluminium department, and the various industrial sections are able to return to their old workshops, the scheme will be taken up at once and stalls opened. The museum, as such, was closed to visitors during the year and as only those persons who came for the purpose of making purchases were admitted, no record of the number has been kept.

16. *Furniture, Tools and Plant.*—New drawing desks and stools made in the school workshops by the apprentices have been added during the year, and a large number of freehand diagrams, drawn on canvas by students, are also now in use for class purposes. Old and worn out tools have been replaced by new ones and a number of additional tools had to be purchased for the increased work during the year.

17. *Finance.*—The three following tables give the annual statement of the value of the work turned out in each department and also the amount actually realized during the year and the receipts and charges. In the fourth table are given the number of coolies and daily workmen employed in each department with the total wages earned by them on 31st March 1900. The value of the work turned out during the year shows an increase over that of the previous year of Rs. 17,665-0-1. The receipts from sales increased by a few rupees only. This large increase in the value of work was mainly due to the work done in the carpentry and wood carving departments, other departments that showed increases being the carpet weaving, pottery, jewellers' and engraving departments. The total net charges including liabilities and excluding the amount of repairs to the school buildings amounted to Rs. 25,851-8-9, showing a decrease on the previous year of Rs. 4,292-7-9.

Departments.	Value of work turned out in the year.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Wood-carving	1,696	7 0	18,792	12 0
Carpet-weaving	1,015	1 4	1,075	0 5
Silversmiths' work ..	1,788	6 0	1,643	9 1
Pottery	3,548	6 1	4,609	14 11
Lacquer work	668	13 6	330	4 0
Jewellers' work	62	8 2	121	13 0
Engraving	275	8 0	358	0 9
Drawing and miscellaneous	211	4 0		
Total ..	9,266	6 1	26,931	6 2

Departments.	Receipts on sales of manufacture in the year			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Wood-carving	2,078	3 0	2,274	10 4
Carpet-weaving	1,124	6 5	836	7 9
Silversmiths' work ..	1,086	3 0	749	1 0
Pottery	3,838	8 7	5,081	2 7
Lacquer work	754	14 0	254	9 10
Jewellers' work	40	0 9	119	5 6
Engraving	309	11 0	117	13 9
Drawing and miscellaneous	207	8 0	7	15 0
Total ..	9,439	6 9	9,441	1 9

Departments.	Number of coolies on 31st March 1900.	Daily wages.
1. Pottery department	58	Rs. A. P.
2. Silversmith department	5	16 6 3
3. Wood-carving department	29	3 7 0
4. Carpet-weaving department	12	16 6 0
5. Engraving	2	5 6 6
6. General	1	1 6 0
Total ..	107	0 4 0

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1899-1900.

Receipts.		Charges.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Drawing class.</i>		<i>Drawing class.</i>	
School fees	1,468 1 6	Pupil-teachers, permanent establishment	600 0 6
Sales	..	Do. temporary	1,179 0 0
		Clerks	204 0 0
		Scholarships	1,492 15 11
<i>Industrial department.</i>			3,475 15 11
Cash sales	687 6 5	<i>Industrial department.</i>	
Realization upon bills	8,211 10 1	Pottery Assistant and Stock-keeper	816 0 0
Advances	366 7 3	Instructors, permanent establishment	2,199 0 0
Exhibition account sales	119 7 0	Do. temporary	2,762 2 6
		General establishment (servants, &c.)	383 0 7
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		Scholarships	1,191 7 2
General education class school fees	45 15 0	Stipends of apprentices	3,993 1 8
Fines	1 8 0	Wages of coolies	13,944 3 5
Outstandings on 31st March 1900	1,386 13 3	Value of materials	9,886 5 6
		Contingencies	199 6 6
			35,384 11 4
<i>Stock of manufactured articles on 31st March 1900</i>	21,909 7 1	<i>General.</i>	
" of unfinished	2,791 12 0	Superintendent	6,293 5 4
" of materials	1,163 4 3	House-rent to Superintendent	600 0 0
		Exchange compensation allowance to Superintendent	384 8 9
Stock and stock materials and stock of unfinished articles on 31st March 1899	25,864 7 4	Assistant Superintendent	2,400 0 0
Increase of stock and stock materials and unfinished articles on 31st March 1900	7,739 2 7	English class teachers	683 10 10
Total amount of receipts		Head and Assistant clerks	1,458 15 5
Balance		General establishment (servants, &c.)	1,484 9 0
		Municipal assessment	1,006 8 0
		Library and prizes	162 12 8
		Remuneration to establishment	451 9 0
		Repairs to play ground	74 13 9
		Do. to furniture	27 15 3
		Tour charges	355 9 4
		Postage	90 10 0
		Telegraph	2 0 0
		Office and other contingencies	338 7 6
		Annual repairs, additions and improvement to the building	1,995 1 2
		Liabilities	1,995 1 2
Grand Total ..	58,259 3 2	Grand Total ..	58,259 3 2

18. *Physical Training.*—During the year the tennis court in the school compound was put in thorough repair, and has been in daily use since. Cricket and foot-ball, as far as the limited space at the disposal of the students would permit, were also indulged in. During the forthcoming cold season, it is hoped that the students will be able to compete with other colleges and schools for some of the trophies of the Madras Athletic Association.

19. *Discipline and Moral Training.*—The conduct of the students throughout the year has been excellent, cases requiring even slight punishment being few and far between. In the early part of the year the students formed an association with physical and moral training as its object. The committee of the association regulates all the field sports and the general members met one evening a week, when papers of interest on various subjects were read by members in turn, followed by a discussion on the same. The meetings were carried on in English and have done much good from a moral training and educational point of view.

20. The different registers and accounts were properly and accurately kept. The service registers of non-gazetted officers and the inventory of valuable stock have been written up to date.

21. Much heavy work fell upon the head clerk, Mr. Daniel, and the other clerks of the school in looking after the accounts and correspondence of the School of Arts, and the Aluminium department, and credit is due to the clerical staff for the manner in which they have done their work.

Proceedings No. 8162 of 1900.

Staff.—Mr. Porterfield was in charge of the school throughout the year. There were no changes of importance in the *personnel* of the establishment.

2. *Accommodation.*—Inadequacy of accommodation continued to be a serious defect. But nothing can be done until the future of the school of metal-work has been finally settled and orders have been passed on the long-pending question of the reorganization of the school.

3. *Library and Museum.*—The appointment of a curator, sanctioned by Government, had to be held in abeyance. The museum was closed to the public during the year on account of the expansion of the operations of the Aluminium department, and the consequent appropriation of the space occupied by the museum for a carpentry and wood-carving workshop. The appointment of a curator, as sanctioned by Government, was therefore unnecessary, and was not made.

4. *Strength and attendance.*—(i) It is satisfactory to note that the loss in numbers sustained in the previous year was more than made good during the year under review, the strength having risen from 525 to 568, though the number of stipendiaries fell. Compared with the number on the rolls, the average daily attendance, though an improvement on the previous year, was yet low and will perhaps continue to be so until a larger number of *bona fide* students resort to the school. The figure "8 per cent." in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of the report is evidently an error for "18 per cent." The Superintendent should have specified the districts to which the stipendiaries belonged. Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians and Brahmans excepted, all classes of the community contributed to the general increase, the bulk of it being under non-Brahman caste Hindus who, as usual, preponderated. The presence in the school of a caste Hindu female is noted. About 60 per cent. of the students belonged to the poorer classes. All the districts except Anantapur were represented on the rolls. Madras, however, contributed the largest number, viz., 521, or 92 per cent. of the whole, Tanjore and Nellore coming next but with only eight and seven students, respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the number of pupils who have passed a public test rose from 62 to 105. The number of unpassed students is still large and real progress in technical education among the artisans cannot be expected until the standard of general education among them is raised. The Director shares in the hope expressed by the Superintendent that the next report will record an improvement in this direction, a special class having been formed for the benefit of these students.

(ii) *Drawing classes.*—While there was an increase in the total strength, the advanced and pre-elementary classes showed a decrease. The fall in the pre-elementary class and the rise in the elementary class were due mainly to a larger number than usual having been promoted from the former to the latter class. The special painting class had one student.

(iii) *Industrial classes.*—There was a further increase in the number of apprentices employed during the year, the number having stood at 239 against 200 on the 31st March 1899. With the exception of the pottery class, all the classes were better attended. The increase in the metal-work department was 15 and not 13 as stated in the report. The number of paid apprentices fell from 128 to 119 and nearly one-half of the whole number were artisans. Mr. Porterfield's remarks on the working of the several classes are noted with interest. A large amount of work was done in the wood-carving and carpet-weaving departments for the Paris Exhibition, and the total value of work turned out in all the departments rose in consequence from Rs. 9,265 to Rs. 26,931. Since the close of the year, the jewellers' and metal-work classes have been separated from the School of Arts and attached to the Aluminium department to form the proposed school of metal-work.

(iv) *Special classes.*—The modelling, engraving, architectural and evening classes were 132 strong against 119 the previous year, and all shared in the increase except the evening class which had twelve students as on the 31st March 1899. The progress made by these classes was satisfactory and the special design classes organized by Mr. Porterfield did good work.

(v) *General Educational classes.*—There was a larger number of pupils on the rolls of the general education classes than in the previous year, the number on the 31st March last being 152 against 135 on the corresponding date in 1899. Only the first and second forms contributed to the increase, while all the other classes showed retrogression. The results of the Assistant Inspector's examination were very fair; but translation, conversation and arithmetic still demand greater attention. The formation of a special class for preparing the more advanced of the students for the public examinations is noted.

5. *Examinations.*—As expected, the percentage of students that passed the several examinations under drawing showed considerable improvement, as many as 250 having passed out of 372 against 173 out of 371 the previous year. Of these, 162 passed for the elementary, 83 for the intermediate and 5 for the advanced grade. At the Technical Teachers' Certificate examination in drawing also, better results were obtained, 13 having secured certificates out of 21 (not 22 as stated in the body of the report), the figures for the previous year being 6 and 12, respectively. From the industrial classes, 163 candidates appeared and of these 95 passed. These results do not compare favourably with those of the previous year.

6. *Former students.*—Nine out of the 13 students who left the school during the year succeeded in getting employment, the emoluments ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 40. It is satisfactory to note that care is being taken to maintain a fairly accurate record of the history of past students. As remarked in the last review, this is the only register by which the extent of the usefulness of the institution can be gauged.

7. *Physical education and discipline and moral training.*—Due attention was paid to the physical training of the students, and the discipline maintained in the institution was all that could be desired. The formation of the association referred to in paragraph 19 of the report is a step in the right direction.

8. *Finance.*—Sales of school manufactures yielded almost the same amount as in the previous year, the increase under the wood-carving, pottery and jewellers' work departments having compensated for the short sales under the other departments. In the statement of receipts and charges, the income from sales is shown as Rs. 9,384-14-9, while in the second table appended to paragraph 17, the figure is given as Rupees 9,441-1-9. This discrepancy should be explained. Owing to the general increase in strength, the fee receipts of the drawing and general education classes rose from Rs. 1,494 to Rs. 1,514. The large increase against "wages of coolies" under charges has not been explained in the report. It is apparently due to the employment of a

larger number of workmen in connection with the manufacture of articles for the Paris Exhibition. Excluding outlay on buildings but including liabilities, the charges during 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 56,264 against Rs. 39,673 the previous year. This increase was chiefly due to enhanced outlay on materials and wages of coolies, and to the appointment of a permanent Superintendent. Taking stock, outstandings, repairs and liabilities into account, the net expenditure was Rs. 21,847 showing a decrease of about Rs. 3,600 as compared with the figure of the previous year and the net cost to Government per student fell again to what it was during 1897-98, viz., Rs. 56.

9. *General.*—The chief want of the school is improved and enlarged accommodation; owing to the great extension of the Aluminium department there is still no proper museum. Care should be taken not to sacrifice the educative side of the institution in the attempt to turn out profitable work; the Director doubts the educational value of much of the work that he saw in the pottery and some of the other departments. The Director trusts that early orders will be passed on the question of the reorganization of the institution.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) G. H. STUART,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts.
„ Inspectors of Schools.
„ Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
„ Principals of Colleges.
„ Managers of Industrial Schools.
„ Government with C.L.

ORDER—No. 458, Educational, dated 17th September 1900.

Recorded.

2. The report is on the whole satisfactory. As observed by the Director, care should be taken not to sacrifice the educative side of the institution in the attempt to turn out profitable work.

3. The question of the reorganization of the School of Arts is still under the consideration of Government.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

1900
Educational (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 1174



From The Director of Public
Instruction,
Madras.

No. 8475-

Dated 24 August 1900

Received 27 AUG. 1900

Registered 28/8/00

Enclosures one

Spare copies

(with subject) SUBJECT,
Submitting copies of
Proceedings Reviewing
the report on the work of
of the School of Arts
during 1899-1900.

ment

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government {1900} of Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

10
Cus 1174

Am. d. line
8/11

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1900.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 458, 17th September 1900.

SEPTEMBER.

School of Arts, Madras.

Recording, with remarks, the report on the working of the -- during 1899-1900.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 24th August 1900, No. 8475.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings, No. 8162, dated 18th instant, reviewing the report on the working of the School of Arts during 1899-1900.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 18th August 1900, No. 8162.

Read the following letter from W. D. PORTERFIELD, Esq., Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 598, dated 1st June 1900 :—

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the School of Arts for the year 1899-1900.

2. *Staff*.—S. G. Daniel, head clerk, was on privilege leave from 24th July to 23rd August 1899. During this period M. Duraiswami Aiyangar, stockkeeper, acted as head clerk.

3. *Accommodation*.—Great difficulty was experienced during the year in providing adequate accommodation for all the departments working in the school, especially was this so when orders were received for show-cases, &c., for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The difficulty of providing sufficient space for this big work to be carried out in was solved by converting the greater part of the Museum into wood-carving and carpenters' workshops. The old carpenters' shed was then utilised for the work of the pottery department, and this arrangement allowed more room for other industries, which previously had been very much overcrowded.

4. *Strength and attendance*.—Particulars showing the classification of the students, the average number on the rolls, and the average daily attendance are given in the following statement :—

General classification.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1899.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1900.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.
Apprentices learning a trade in addition to drawing.	200	174	118	239	200	153
Stipendiary scholars sent from out-stations to learn drawing.	7	7	6	2	2	2
General students attending the drawing classes only.	318	288	205	327	293	233
Total ..	525	469	329	568	495	388

It is satisfactory to note that the number on the rolls increased by 43, and the average number on the rolls was better than last year by 26; whilst the average daily attendance was better by 8 per cent.

5. In the following table are given the numbers of each class of the community on the rolls of the school at the end of the year. With the exception of an increase of 52 among non-Brahman caste Hindus, the relative strengths of the communities remain about the same as last year.

Classes of community.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	12	20	32	12	19	31
Native Christians	53	5	58	50	2	52
Muhammadians	33	..	33	34	..	34
Brahmans	19	..	19	15	..	15
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	380	..	380	431	1	432
Panchamas	8	..	8	4	..	4
Total ..	500	25	525	546	22	568

6. The following table shows the distribution of students according to the wealth, condition or occupations of their parents or guardians. Compared with last year, the middle classes show a decrease of 78 and the poorer classes an increase of 118. Not much reliance can, however, be placed upon these figures, although all possible care is taken to secure correct returns as far as possible. With regard to the particular occupations of the parents or guardians, it will be noted, there is an increase generally, except in the case of mendicants—officials, petty officials and menial servants, coolies and artisans, showing the largest increase of 11, 10, 9 and 8, respectively :—

Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Richer classes	8	4	12
Middle	194	18	212
Poorer	344	34	378
Total ..	546	22	568

Occupations.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Officials	110	19	129	118	22	140
Petty officials and menial servants	147	..	147	157	..	157
Traders	57	4	61	65	..	65
Land-holders	58	2	60	62	..	62
Artisans	109	..	109	117	..	117
Coolies	16	..	16	25	..	25
Mendicants	3	..	3	2	..	2
Total ..	500	25	525	546	22	568

7. The next table classifies the students according to the districts from which they are drawn, Madras, as in previous years, supplying by far the greater number. Nellore, with seven representatives this year, was not represented at all last year. In all ten new districts are represented, but the majority of them with only one each :—

Districts.	Number of students.	Districts.	Number of students.
Madras	521	Godavari	1
Tanjore	8	Kistna	1
Nellore	7	Cuddapah	1
Chingleput	5	South Arcot	1
Tinnevely	3	Trichinopoly	1
Nilgiris	3	Madura	1
Kurnool	2	Coimbatore	1
Bellary	2	South Canara	1
North Arcot	2	Mysore	1
Salem	2	Total	568
Malabar	2		
Ganjám	1		
Vizagapatam	1		

8. The following table gives the general educational attainments of the students compared with last year. The number of students in the school who have passed either the Primary Examination or the Lower Secondary Examination shows a

marked improvement, and it is hoped that, during the coming year, these numbers may be increased, a special class having been formed in the general educational classes for the purpose of preparing students for these examinations:—

Examinations passed.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
B.A. Examination	..	..
F.A. Do.	2	..
Matriculation Examination	8	6
Higher Examination for Women	3	2
Lower Secondary or the late Middle School Examination	24	34
Primary Examination	25	63
Can read and write English	455	457
Ignorant of English	8	6
Total ..	525	568

9. In the next table are given the numbers attending each drawing class:—

Division.	Class.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900.
I	1. Pre-elementary or standard drawing class	245	209
	2. Elementary drawing class	137	188
	3. Group certificate class	125	157
II	4. Advanced class	18	13
	5. Special painting class	..	1
Total ..		525	568

The decrease in the numbers of the Pre-Elementary Drawing class is due to a large number having been promoted to the Elementary class. During the year 1898-99 few had been promoted from this class owing to a large number not being sufficiently advanced in their work, so that during the last year, the number of those fit to be promoted was rather larger than is usually the case. The decrease in the numbers of the Pre-Elementary class was 36. The Elementary Drawing class increased by 51, due to the promotions from the class below, and to a number of new admissions. The intermediate or group certificate class increased by 32, all being promotions from the Elementary class on having passed the Elementary Drawing Examinations. The total increase in the Drawing classes is 43. Compared with a decrease of 21 in the previous year this is eminently satisfactory.

10. *Industrial classes.*—The number of paid and unpaid apprentices in each of the Industrial classes is shown in the next table. The number of paid apprentices decreased by nine, and that of the unpaid apprentices increased by 48, showing a total increase of apprentices of 39. The greatest increase in any one department is 23 in the wood-carving department, the metal-working, jewellers' and decorative painting departments showing increases of 15, 7 and 6, respectively. The decrease in the numbers of the pottery department is accounted for by a large number having left the school and others having finished their course of instruction, being taken on as workmen, and also to a small proportion of those who sought admission being accepted, generally for the reason that they had not reached a sufficiently high standard in the drawing classes:—

Class.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.
Wood-carving	43	17	60	39	44	83
Carpet-weaving	9	2	11	10	3	13
Metal-work	81	18	49	27	37	64
Jewellers' work	14	2	16	11	12	23
Pottery manufacture	13	17	30	15	1	16
Decorative painting	18	16	34	17	23	40
Total ..	128	72	200	119	120	239

In the following table the classification of the apprentices according to the occupation of their parents or guardians is given. The proportion of sons of artisans remains about the same as in previous years, viz., nearly one-half.

Departments.	Officials.	Inferior servants.	Traders.	Land-holders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendi-cants.	Others.	Total.
Wood-carving department	9	23	6	3	34	8	..	..	83
Carpet-weaving	2	2	1	1	6	1	..	..	13
Metal-work	2	14	3	4	33	8	..	..	64
Jewellers' work	3	8	1	2	9	..	..	..	23
Pottery	1	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	16
Lacquer work	10	6	5	2	16	..	1	..	40
Total ..	27	54	16	12	112	17	1	..	239

Wood-carving and carpentry classes.—The work turned out in this department during the year was of more value and of a more important character than for some years past. From the middle of June until the end of January, nearly the whole of the work done was for the Paris Exhibition and consisted of a large show-case about 30 feet long, 10 feet wide and 13½ feet high. The design in style was typical of Southern Indian Architecture. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining well-seasoned rosewood for the work, but it was eventually secured from the large stock of the Gun Carriage Factory. Other works for the Paris Exhibition consisted of a smaller show-case, of about one-third the length of the large one, but of the same width and height, a carved rosewood revolving bookcase, and a carved rosewood three-fold screen with large copper repoussé panels of a bold design. Artistic furniture has been another feature of the year's work in this department and prizes of silver and bronze medals were obtained in the Madras Fine Arts Society's Exhibition. But as this work had to be done after the Paris Exhibition work was completed, it was executed in a great hurry and was not probably as good as might otherwise have been the case. The apprentices of this department derived much benefit from the work turned out during the year.

Carpet-weaving.—As usual this department has turned out a large number of carpets during the year, which have given great satisfaction to the purchasers. The looms have been busily employed the whole year, and were additional looms to be put up, work would doubtless be found for them. One carpet of a rich oriental design, measuring 18 feet by 13 feet was sent to the Paris Exhibition.

Metal-work.—The greater number of the apprentices of this department have been working in the Aluminium department for nearly the whole year and were engaged in learning hammer work and shaping. During the last three months of the year they were studying in the repoussé or the ornamental section of the metal-work department. The best of the work turned out during the year were six repoussé copper panels, 3½ feet by 2½ feet, for the three-fold screen for the Paris Exhibition.

Pottery.—The work of this department has been of a far more artistic character than that formerly turned out, a large order having been booked for architectural terra cotta ornament for the new premises of Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., Colombo. The total value of the order will amount to several thousands of rupees and will prove of much educational value to the apprentices, especially to those who are going through a course of modelling as well as moulding.

Jewellers' work.—A fairly large proportion of this class, as in the previous year, have been working in the Aluminium department for part of the year, the remainder devoting their time to jewellers' work. The work turned out in this department was of double the value of the previous year.

Decorative painting work.—This department continues to do excellent work in the training of students in practical design and decorative work generally. Much valuable and practical instruction was imparted to the students in the decoration of St. Mark's Church, North Black Town. The stencils were all cut by students from designs and the more advanced of the students did the actual work of decorating the church. A large number of lacquer work trays and pieces of pottery were also made for the Paris Exhibition.

11. The following table exhibits the strength of the modelling, engraving, architectural and evening classes on 31st March 1900:—

Name of class.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Modelling class	28	30
Engraving class	44	50
Architectural drawing class	35	40
Evening class	12	12
Total ..	119	132

The numbers show a slight increase in each class, with the exception of the evening class which remains as before. Good work has been done by all these classes. In the engraving classes all the lead blocks for illustrating a catalogue for the Aluminium department were prepared. All the blocks were drawn by students, the most advanced of whom also assisted in the cutting of them.

The modelling class, which was so badly off for proper accommodation last year, has this year occupied part of the painting class room, thus providing them with suitable light. The work has made very fair progress.

The special design classes that were started last year have proved of great benefit to the students of all departments. The improvement in the results of the design examination shows that the students had advanced considerably in their designing powers, and in a school such as this it seems to me to be of much importance that artisans should not only be able to do the work of any one department, but should also be able to design such work. The course of design mapped out for these classes is on a graduated scale that keeps pace with the students' practical work in the Industrial department. In the Elementary Design examination 29 passed out of 34 candidates as against 26 passes from 36 candidates in the previous year; whilst in the Intermediate examination all the seven candidates who appeared were successful.

The evening drawing class had 12 names on the register at the end of the year with an average attendance of eight. Before the examinations in November the number in attendance was 31. Of the 29 candidates who appeared from this class for examinations, 12 took Elementary Freehand and seven passed, and two appeared for the intermediate grade and both passed. In the Geometrical Drawing examinations 14 appeared for the elementary grade and eight passed, and in the intermediate grade of the same subject one took the examination and was successful. The majority of the students of this class are employed in some trade during the day, and are unable to attend the morning drawing classes.

12. *General educational classes.*—At the end of the year these classes showed an increase of 17 on the numbers of the previous year, the first and second forms showing the largest increase. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency division, inspected the classes and reports that considering the class of people from which the students are drawn the results of the inspection are on the whole satisfactory, but that more can yet be done for them. During the year conversation in English received more attention than formerly, and simple arithmetical calculations were also taught, and considering that each boy only gets one hour a day in these classes the improvement shown must be considered as fairly good. Recently a special class has been formed for preparing the most advanced of the students for the Primary examination and the best of these will probably be sent up for the Lower Secondary examination. The students will bring up drawing and an industry as their optional subjects. That these classes are doing fairly good work is evidenced by the fact that the students are able to understand instruction given to them in English better than before.

Classes.	1898-99	1899-1900.
Second class	34	32
Third "	26	28
Fourth "	31	24
First form	17	35
Second "	10	17
Third "	17	16
Total ..	135	152

13. In the following statement the results of the various Government Technical examinations held in November 1899 are compared with those of the previous year:—

Subjects.	Grade.	1898-98.		1899-1900.	
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Freehand outline drawing	Elementary ..	86	33	98	60
	Intermediate ..	66	28	61	44
	Advanced ..	6	2	4	3
Geometrical drawing	Elementary ..	85	42	77	46
	Intermediate ..	24	9	25	20
	Advanced ..	3	2	3	2
Design	Elementary ..	86	26	34	29
	Intermediate ..	9	8	7	7
	Advanced ..	1	1	1	1
Painting	Elementary ..	33	14	35	19
	Intermediate ..	8	3	8	5
	Advanced ..	1	1	1	1
Modelling	Elementary ..	6	4	9	8
	Intermediate ..	4	2	5	4
	Do. ..	3	1	4	3
Wood-engraving	Advanced ..	1	1	1	1
Copper-plate engraving	Do. ..	1	1	1	1
Cabinet-making	Elementary ..	11	9	68	40
	Intermediate ..	3	2	11	3
	Advanced ..	4	2	2	1
Silversmiths' work	Elementary ..	5	2	6	4
	Intermediate ..	2	1	1	1
Carpet-weaving	Elementary ..	1	1	1	1
	Intermediate ..	1	1	1	1
Jewellers' work	Elementary ..	6	4	3	3
	Intermediate ..	1	1	1	1
Pottery manufacture	Elementary ..	4	3	1	1
	Intermediate ..	1	1	1	1
	Advanced ..	34	25	56	28
Metal work	Elementary ..	3	3	8	8
	Intermediate ..	2	2	3	3

Generally compared with last year the results are most satisfactory. In nearly every subject are the percentages of successes higher than in the previous year. In the Freehand Drawing examinations, the Elementary and the Intermediate grades respectively show a larger number of passes by 22 per cent. and 27 per cent. In Geometrical Drawing examinations, the Elementary and the Intermediate grades show increases of 10 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively, and in Design the same two stages show 13 per cent. and 12 per cent. better results. But as last year was not a good one for results these comparisons are perhaps hardly fair. Comparing with the previous year, viz., 1897-98, this year's results show as follows:—

Freehand	Elementary ..	16 per cent. less passes.
	Intermediate ..	50 " more passes.
Geometrical drawing	Elementary ..	8 " "
	Intermediate ..	30 " "
Design	Elementary ..	59 " "
	Intermediate ..	50 " "

The large number of candidates compared with last year, who appeared for the cabinet-making and the metal-working examinations, was made up chiefly of workmen who were induced to go up for these examinations. As far as the apprentices who appeared for these examinations are concerned the results are about the same as last year.

The results of the Technical Teachers' Certificate examinations in drawing were as follows. Last year out of a total of 12 candidates 6 were successful and this year 13 out of 22 passed, showing a slightly better average:—

Examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.		
		First class.	Second class.	Total.
Freehand drawing, Elementary	20	..	12	12
Do. Intermediate	1	..	1	1
Total ..	21	..	13	13

14. *Employment of students.*—The names of students who left the school during the year after passing any public examination are given below. Nine of the 13 who left obtained employment; one other student was appointed as drawingmaster on Rs. 20 per mensem to the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, but owing to the very unsatisfactory agreement the manager wished him to sign, he resigned the appointment and returned to the School of Arts to continue his studies. A slightly more accurate record has been obtained this year than formerly of the employment of those students who have left the school—this being due to the adoption of the suggestion remarked upon in last year's report in this connection. These printed forms have been sent to nearly all old students whose whereabouts could be ascertained, and from those returned a fairly accurate register of those students who are at present employed could be compiled.

A salary of Rs. 15 per mensem generally offered by the managers of schools in the mofussil for a drawingmaster is so small and the qualifications required so high that students who hold the necessary qualifications as a general rule refuse to apply for these appointments and it seems but reasonable that a student who has gone through a course of five or six years' study in the school is worth more than Rs. 15 per mensem. Thus it is that apprentices who have completed their course of study in the School of Arts prefer to continue to work here as workmen.

15. *Library and Museum*—Seven new books were added during the year bringing the total number of volumes up to 712. The books in the library continue to be well used by the students. Government in its Order, No. 665, Educational, dated 2nd October 1899, were pleased to approve of the suggestion of allotting space in the museum of the school for the exhibition of articles manufactured in the technical schools of the mofussil and that effect should, as far as practicable, be given to it. As previously remarked in this report, when the work for the Paris Exhibition was commenced, practically the whole of the museum had to be converted into carpentry and wood carving workshops and it has since been found impossible to relegate these two departments back to their old workshops, owing to the spread of the aluminium department. Consequently, there has been no opportunity of allotting space for the exhibition of work from the mofussil schools. This is much to be regretted, as the idea had been very favourably received by several of the managers of mofussil technical schools. When Government has, however, finally passed orders on the future of the aluminium department, and the various industrial sections are able to return to their old workshops, the scheme will be taken up at once and stalls opened. The museum, as such, was closed to visitors during the year and as only those persons who came for the purpose of making purchases were admitted, no record of the number has been kept.

16. *Furniture, Tools and Plant.*—New drawing desks and stools made in the school workshops by the apprentices have been added during the year, and a large number of freehand diagrams, drawn on canvas by students, are also now in use for class purposes. Old and worn out tools have been replaced by new ones and a number of additional tools had to be purchased for the increased work during the year.

17. *Finance.*—The three following tables give the annual statement of the value of the work turned out in each department and also the amount actually realized during the year and the receipts and charges. In the fourth table are given the number of coolies and daily workmen employed in each department with the total wages earned by them on 31st March 1900. The value of the work turned out during the year shows an increase over that of the previous year of Rs. 17,665-0-1. The receipts from sales increased by a few rupees only. This large increase in the value of work was mainly due to the work done in the carpentry and wood carving departments, other departments that showed increases being the carpet weaving, pottery, jewellers' and engraving departments. The total net charges including liabilities and excluding the amount of repairs to the school buildings amounted to Rs. 25,851-8-9, showing a decrease on the previous year of Rs. 4,292-7-9.

STATEMENT showing the employment of students.

Names.	Highest examination passed.	Period spent in school.	Present employment.	Salary.
1. A. Ponnuswami	Carpet-weaving E.	6 years ..	Nil.	Rs. ..
2. J. Stephen	Group certificate in drawing design I.	About 6 years.	Drawingmaster, H.L.G.M. High School, Tirupati.	15
3. A. Ekambara Nayaker.	Cabinet-making I.	About 6 years.	Drawingmaster, Reformatory School, Chingleput.	15
4. A. Munuswami Nayudu.	Group certificate in drawing design I.	3 years ..	Piece-goods marker, Buckingham Mill Company, Madras.	7
5. M. Sreeramulu Nayudu.	Technical Teachers' Certificate in Freehand Outline Drawing E.	About 5 years.	Nil.	..
6. R. Savarimuthu	Do. do. E.	3 years ..	Apprentice in Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras.	..
7. T. V. Thiruvukkarasu.	Freehand Outline Drawing .. E.	6 years & 5 months.	Fitter, Municipal Workshop, Madras.	..
8. K. M. Ratnavelu.	Geometrical Drawing .. E.	8 years ..	Drawingmaster, A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.	45
9. P. Rangiah Nayudu.	Group Certificate in Drawing Technical Teachers' Certificate E.	6 years ..	Nil.	..
10. V. Gnanapragasam.	Design I.	About 2 years.	Nil.	..
11. K. Singaravelu Mudaliar.	Cabinet-making A.	About 10 years.	Drawingmaster, Arcot Narayanaswami Mudaliar's Charities High School, Bangalore.	20
12. Miss Lewis	Freehand Outline Drawing .. E.	About 6 years.	Drawing mistresses in P.J.S. for Mistresses.	40
13. P. Rathnasabapaty Mudaliar.	Technical Teachers' Certificate .. E.	About 5 years.	Tracer, Engineer's office, Madras Railway Company, Rayapuram.	15

Departments.	Value of work turned out in the year.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Wood-carving	1,696 7 0	18,792 12 0
Carpet-weaving	1,015 1 4	1,075 0 5
Silversmiths' work	1,788 6 0	1,643 9 1
Pottery	3,548 6 1	4,609 14 11
Lacquer work	668 13 6	330 4 0
Jewellers' work	62 8 2	121 13 0
Engraving	275 8 0	358 0 9
Drawing and miscellaneous	211 4 0	
Total ..	9,266 6 1	26,931 6 2

Departments.	Receipts on sales of manufacture in the year	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Wood-carving	2,078 3 0	2,274 10 4
Carpet-weaving	1,124 6 5	836 7 9
Silversmiths' work	1,086 3 0	749 1 0
Pottery	3,838 8 7	5,081 2 7
Lacquer work	754 14 0	254 9 10
Jewellers' work	40 0 9	119 5 6
Engraving	309 11 0	117 13 9
Drawing and miscellaneous	207 8 0	7 15 0
Total ..	9,439 6 9	9,441 1 9

Departments.	Number of coolies on 31st March 1900.	Daily wages.
1. Pottery department	58	Rs. A. P.
2. Silversmith department	5	16 6 3
3. Wood-carving department	29	3 7 0
4. Carpet-weaving department	12	16 6 0
5. Engraving	2	5 6 6
6. General	1	1 6 0
Total ..	107	0 4 0

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1899-1900.

Receipts.		Charges.	
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
<i>Drawing class.</i>		<i>Drawing class.</i>	
School-fee	1,468 1 6	Pupil-teachers, permanent establishment ..	600 0 0
Sales	..	Do. temporary	1,179 0 0
		Clerks	204 0 0
		Scholarships	1,492 15 11
<i>Industrial department.</i>			
Cash sales	687 6 5	<i>Industrial department.</i>	
Realization upon bills	8,211 10 1	Pottery Assistant and Stock-keeper ..	815 0 0
Advances	366 7 3	Instructors, permanent establishment ..	2,199 0 0
Exhibition account sales	119 7 0	Do. temporary	2,762 2 6
		General establishment (servants, &c.) ..	393 0 7
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		Scholarships	1,191 7 2
General education class school fees ..	45 15 0	Stipends of apprentices	3,993 1 8
Fines	1 8 0	Wages of coolies	13,944 3 5
Outstandings on 31st March 1900 ..	1,386 13 3	Value of materials	9,886 5 6
		Contingencies	199 6 6
			35,384 11 4
<i>Stock of manufactured articles on 31st March 1900 ..</i>	21,909 7 1	<i>General.</i>	
" of unfinished do.	2,791 12 0	Superintendent	6,293 5 4
" of materials	1,163 4 3	House-rent to Superintendent	600 0 0
		Exchange compensation allowance to Superintendent ..	384 8 9
<i>Stock and stock materials and stock of unfinished articles on 31st March 1899 ..</i>	25,864 7 4	Assistant Superintendent	2,400 0 0
Increase of stock and stock materials and unfinished articles on 31st March 1900 ..	7,739 2 7	English class teachers	683 10 10
Total amount of receipts	30,412 9 3	Head and Assistant clerks	1,488 15 6
Balance	27,846 9 11	General establishment (servants, &c.) ..	1,484 9 0
		Municipal assessment	1,006 8 0
		Library and prizes	162 12 8
		Remuneration to establishment ..	451 9 0
		Repairs to play ground	74 13 9
		Do. to furniture	27 15 3
		Tour charges	355 9 4
		Postage	90 10 0
		Telegraph	2 0 0
		Office and other contingencies	338 7 6
		Annual repairs, additions and improvement to the building ..	1,995 1 2
		Liabilities	15,855 6 10
			1,995 1 2
			1,547 15 11
			58,259 3 2
Grand Total ..	58,259 3 2	Grand Total ..	58,259 3 2

18. *Physical Training.*—During the year the tennis court in the school compound was put in thorough repair, and has been in daily use since. Cricket and foot-ball, as far as the limited space at the disposal of the students would permit, were also indulged in. During the forthcoming cold season, it is hoped that the students will be able to compete with other colleges and schools for some of the trophies of the Madras Athletic Association.

19. *Discipline and Moral Training.*—The conduct of the students throughout the year has been excellent, cases requiring even slight punishment being few and far between. In the early part of the year the students formed an association with physical and moral training as its object. The committee of the association regulates all the field sports and the general members met one evening a week, when papers of interest on various subjects were read by members in turn, followed by a discussion on the same. The meetings were carried on in English and have done much good from a moral training and educational point of view.

20. The different registers and accounts were properly and accurately kept. The service registers of non-gazetted officers and the inventory of valuable stock have been written up to date.

21. Much heavy work fell upon the head clerk, Mr. Daniel, and the other clerks of the school in looking after the accounts and correspondence of the School of Arts, and the Aluminium department, and credit is due to the clerical staff for the manner in which they have done their work.

Proceedings No. 6162 of 1900.

Staff.—Mr. Porterfield was in charge of the school throughout the year. There were no changes of importance in the *personnel* of the establishment.

2. *Accommodation.*—Inadequacy of accommodation continued to be a serious defect. But nothing can be done until the future of the school of metal-work has been finally settled and orders have been passed on the long-pending question of the reorganization of the school.

3. *Library and Museum.*—The appointment of a curator, sanctioned by Government, had to be held in abeyance. The museum was closed to the public during the year on account of the expansion of the operations of the Aluminium department, and the consequent appropriation of the space occupied by the museum for a carpentry and wood-carving workshop. The appointment of a curator, as sanctioned by Government, was therefore unnecessary, and was not made.

4. *Strength and attendance.*—(I) It is satisfactory to note that the loss in numbers sustained in the previous year was more than made good during the year under review, the strength having risen from 525 to 568, though the number of stipendiaries fell. Compared with the number on the rolls, the average daily attendance, though an improvement on the previous year, was yet low and will perhaps continue to be so until a larger number of *bona fide* students resort to the school. The figure "8 per cent." in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of the report is evidently an error for "18 per cent." The Superintendent should have specified the districts to which the stipendiaries belonged. Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians and Brahmans excepted, all classes of the community contributed to the general increase, the bulk of it being under non-Brahman caste Hindus who, as usual, preponderated. The presence in the school of a caste Hindu female is noted. About 60 per cent. of the students belonged to the poorer classes. All the districts except Anantapur were represented on the rolls. Madras, however, contributed the largest number, viz., 521, or 92 per cent. of the whole, Tanjore and Nellore coming next but with only eight and seven students, respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the number of pupils who have passed a public test rose from 62 to 105. The number of unpassed students is still large and real progress in technical education among the artisans cannot be expected until the standard of general education among them is raised. The Director shares in the hope expressed by the Superintendent that the next report will record an improvement in this direction, a special class having been formed for the benefit of these students.

(ii) *Drawing classes.*—While there was an increase in the total strength, the advanced and pre-elementary classes showed a decrease. The fall in the pre-elementary class and the rise in the elementary class were due mainly to a larger number than usual having been promoted from the former to the latter class. The special painting class had one student.

(iii) *Industrial classes.*—There was a further increase in the number of apprentices employed during the year, the number having stood at 239 against 200 on the 31st March 1899. With the exception of the pottery class, all the classes were better attended. The increase in the metal-work department was 15 and not 13 as stated in the report. The number of paid apprentices fell from 128 to 119 and nearly one-half of the whole number were artisans. Mr. Porterfield's remarks on the working of the several classes are noted with interest. A large amount of work was done in the wood-carving and carpet-weaving departments for the Paris Exhibition, and the total value of work turned out in all the departments rose in consequence from Rs. 9,266 to Rs. 26,931. Since the close of the year, the jewellers' and metal-work classes have been separated from the School of Arts and attached to the Aluminium department to form the proposed school of metal-work.

(iv) *Special classes.*—The modelling, engraving, architectural and evening classes were 132 strong against 119 the previous year, and all shared in the increase except the evening class which had twelve students as on the 31st March 1899. The progress made by these classes was satisfactory and the special design classes organized by Mr. Porterfield did good work.

(v) *General Educational classes.*—There was a larger number of pupils on the rolls of the general education classes than in the previous year, the number on the 31st March last being 152 against 135 on the corresponding date in 1899. Only the first and second forms contributed to the increase, while all the other classes showed retrogression. The results of the Assistant Inspector's examination were very fair; but translation, conversation and arithmetic still demand greater attention. The formation of a special class for preparing the more advanced of the students for the public examinations is noted.

5. *Examinations.*—As expected, the percentage of students that passed the several examinations under drawing showed considerable improvement, as many as 250 having passed out of 372 against 173 out of 371 the previous year. Of these, 162 passed for the elementary, 83 for the intermediate and 5 for the advanced grade. At the Technical Teachers' Certificate examination in drawing also, better results were obtained, 13 having secured certificates out of 21 (not 22 as stated in the body of the report), the figures for the previous year being 6 and 12, respectively. From the industrial classes, 163 candidates appeared and of these 95 passed. These results do not compare favourably with those of the previous year.

6. *Former students.*—Nine out of the 13 students who left the school during the year succeeded in getting employment, the emoluments ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 40. It is satisfactory to note that care is being taken to maintain a fairly accurate record of the history of past students. As remarked in the last review, this is the only register by which the extent of the usefulness of the institution can be gauged.

7. *Physical education and discipline and moral training.*—Due attention was paid to the physical training of the students, and the discipline maintained in the institution was all that could be desired. The formation of the association referred to in paragraph 19 of the report is a step in the right direction.

8. *Finance.*—Sales of school manufactures yielded almost the same amount as in the previous year, the increase under the wood-carving, pottery and jewellers' work departments having compensated for the short sales under the other departments. In the statement of receipts and charges, the income from sales is shown as Rs. 9,384-14-9, while in the second table appended to paragraph 17, the figure is given as Rupees 9,441-1-9. This discrepancy should be explained. Owing to the general increase in strength, the fee receipts of the drawing and general education classes rose from Rs. 1,494 to Rs. 1,514. The large increase against "wages of coolies" under charges has not been explained in the report. It is apparently due to the employment of a

larger number of workmen in connection with the manufacture of articles for the Paris Exhibition. Excluding outlay on buildings but including liabilities, the charges during 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 56,264 against Rs. 39,673 the previous year. This increase was chiefly due to enhanced outlay on materials and wages of coolies, and to the appointment of a permanent Superintendent. Taking stock, outstandings, repairs and liabilities into account, the net expenditure was Rs. 21,847 showing a decrease of about Rs. 3,600 as compared with the figure of the previous year and the net cost to Government per student fell again to what it was during 1897-98, viz., Rs. 56.

9. *General.*—The chief want of the school is improved and enlarged accommodation; owing to the great extension of the Aluminium department there is still no proper museum. Care should be taken not to sacrifice the educative side of the institution in the attempt to turn out profitable work; the Director doubts the educational value of much of the work that he saw in the pottery and some of the other departments. The Director trusts that early orders will be passed on the question of the reorganization of the institution.

(A true Extract.) 1521 G. H. Stuart,

Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts.

„ Inspectors of Schools.
„ Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
„ Principals of Colleges.
„ Managers of Industrial Schools.
„ Government with C.L.

ORDER—No. 458, Educational, dated 17th September 1900.

Recorded.

2. The report is on the whole satisfactory. As observed by the Director, care should be taken not to sacrifice the educative side of the institution in the attempt to turn out profitable work.

3. The Director will report what his present proposals are regarding the school of metal work and when they may be expected.

3. The question of the reorganization of the School of Arts is still under the consideration of Government.

(True Extract.)

8.10.00 8.9.00
N. P. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

8.10.00
6.19.00

+ as per his original proposal, please see his letter at flag C.

The Director cannot take up the subject by itself. His general proposals (which may refer to the metal work school) will be in the hands of Govt. within the next ten days. Paragraph 3 of the draft may be omitted.

Ed. S. J. Pereira.

First copy sent to Press. 17-9-00

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

REID AGAIN G.O., No.

189

DATED

CURRENT No.

1174

A

ENCLOSURES TO G. No. 1174

A

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING WANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. Order complete 40.
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.