Educational (1905) Department.

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ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

School of Arts.

Recording with remarks the report on the working of the — during the year 1904-05

BACK PAPERS.

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd. } 1905. *Enclosures*

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ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 546, 10th August 1905.

N. P.

School of Arts.

Recording, with remarks, the report on the working of the — during the year 1904–1905.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 26th July 1905.
No.—C. 6386/5.

I have the honour to submit a copy of my Proceedings, Dis. No. 4871, dated 15th July 1905, reviewing the report on the working of the School of Arts, Madras, during 1904–1905.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 15th July 1905, *Dis. No.* 4871.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from G. E. Brand, Esq., Acting Superintendent, School of Arts.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—Madras, 24th May 1905.
No.—1398.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the School of Arts for the official year 1904–1905.

2. Mr. A. Chatterton proceeded on furlough on April 12th when I assumed charge and continued to act in the appointment for the remainder of the year.

3. *Drawing classes.*—There were 385 pupils on the rolls of the school on the 31st March as compared with 317 on the same date of the previous year. The increase was entirely in the pre-elementary class where a large number of boys are continually joining and leaving. Most of these boys, as will be seen from table IV in the appendix, have passed no educational tests and apparently joined the School of Arts as a last resource. The average daily attendance was 80 per cent. as against 79 per cent. in the previous year. All the pupils, with the exception of 7 who are specially exempted by the Director of Public Instruction, pay fees which amounted during the year to Rs. 4,130 or Rs. 202 less than in the previous year.

The evening drawing classes which are attended by students and artisans who intend appearing for examinations elsewhere were carried on as usual. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance being 18 and 7 as against 12 and 8 last year, respectively.

4. Tables I, II, III, IV and V in the appendix give detailed information regarding the strength of the various classes, the educational attainments of the pupils, and the class or community to which they belong.

From table II it will be seen that the number of paid apprentices is nearly the same as in the previous year, but the number of unpaid apprentices shows a very large increase. This is due to the relaxing of the rule that unpaid apprentices should have spent a certain time in the drawing classes before joining the industrial classes as unpaid apprentices, as it was found on enquiry that the pupils in the pre-elementary drawing classes after leaving the school premises at 9 A.M. do practically nothing for the rest of the day; and it was thought better to admit them into such industrial classes as will give them a chance of improving in drawing and of providing a test for the Superintendent to decide as to what trades the boys are most likely to be fitted for. Very many of the unpaid apprentices finding that the institution is not such as they expected, leave the school after a short stay and thus a number of boys who would never do well in the school are kept out from becoming paid apprentices.

5. *General education classes.*—The number on the rolls on the 31st March was 128 and the average daily attendance was 65 as compared with 73 and 51 of the previous year. The difference is due to the increase in the number of unpaid apprentices. There were two resignations among the teachers of these classes during the year and as qualified men could not be found to take up the appointments owing to their temporary nature and meagre pay, the sanction of Government has to be frequently obtained to allow unqualified men to do the work. When a qualified man is found he continues in the appointment no longer than it suits his convenience or until he obtains better employment, which is not a difficult matter.

The report of the Assistant Inspector of Schools who conducted the usual examination on the 31st March is given in the appendix.

6. *Examinations.*—In table VI in the appendix the results of the various Government Technical examinations held in November and December 1904 are compared with those of the previous year. From this statement it will be seen that the number of candidates for the various Drawing examinations decreased from 245 to 224 and the percentage of passes from 57 to 54. The results of the Geometrical Drawing (Elementary grade) although a little better than last year are still very bad. Better results cannot be expected when boys who have no knowledge of English have to answer a paper set in the English language.

In the Industrial examinations there was a great falling off in the number of candidates, only 33 appearing as compared with 76 of the previous year; the percentage of passes, however, rose from 68 to 70. The decrease occurs entirely in the Wood and Metal working departments, where there are 43 and 21 apprentices, respectively. The time taken for an apprentice to become proficient enough to pass the next higher grade of an examination is usually two years. So, as a rule, not more than half the number of apprentices will appear for the Technical examinations each year. The number of candidates who appeared for the last examinations is therefore not much below the normal number. The large number of the past two or three years included very many workmen employed in the school who were induced to qualify for certificates. Almost all those employed at the present moment possess certificates; so in future years it is probable that the candidates will all be apprentices. Even with them many leave without appearing for examinations as soon as they gain sufficient skill with their tools to earn more outside than the value of the stipend given to them in the school.

In the Technical Teachers' Certificate examinations 13 candidates passed as compared with 18 in the previous year.

7. *Passed students.*—Seventeen pupils who completed their studies left the school during the year. Of these, 16 obtained employment (2 in the school and 14 outside) of such a nature that the subjects they learnt in the school will be of use to them.

In addition to the above, 28 pupils left the school from the senior classes during the year. Of these, 10 obtained employment in trades allied to those taught in the school, 4 on other work, and 14, as far as is known, are unemployed.

8. *Finance.*—The statements of the financial year are given in tables VIII, IX, X and XI. From these statements it will be seen that the cost of the Art department was Rs. 26,790–0–5, that of the Carpentry department Rs. 2,079–1–10, that of the Miscellaneous department Rs. 2,839–13–6, that of the Weaving department Rs. 2,926–1–4, making the total cost of the school Rs. 34,635–1–1 as against Rupees 33,956 of the previous year.

The increase in the cost of the Art department is due to the pay of the Superintendent being charged to this department instead of being charged to other sources as was the case when Mr. Chatterton held charge of the school. In comparing the cost of the school this year with the cost of the previous years, it must be pointed out that the item "value of tools and plant" at the commencement of the official year was omitted from the liability side of the financial statements for the Wood-work, Metal-work and Miscellaneous departments for the past two years. If these charges are added, the total cost of the school for the year 1903–1904 would amount to Rs. 38,431 instead of Rs. 33,956 as shown in the annual report.

In table XII are shown the receipts and sales of the different departments. The sales exceed those of the previous year by about Rs. 5,700. The increase is almost entirely in the Chrome leather department.

9. *Industrial departments*—(*a*) *Wood-working department.*—The amount of work turned out in this department during the year was about the same as during the previous year.

The illustrated price-list of carved furniture is now in the press and its circulation at an early date will probably lead to more orders being received in this department.

The purchase of the mechanical appliances which have been so long wanted in this department was, on the submission of the indent, postponed for another year and the funds provided for the purpose in the budget were resumed. It would have been to the advantage of the department had Mr. Chatterton been asked to make the selection when he was in England.

Until these appliances are purchased the apprentices cannot be taught wood-turning and if the task set at the annual Technical examinations includes such work, as it may do, all the apprentices must necessarily fail.

(*b*) *Carpet-weaving.*—This department was worked to its fullest extent throughout the year and the value of carpets made was about the same as in the previous year. All the looms have been occupied and it is not possible, even if advisable, to extend this department in the limited space of the school premises.

(*c*) *Metal-working department.*—A large and varied amount of work was turned out in this department. The want of machine tools is badly felt. The indent submitted for the purchase of these met with the same fate as that for the Wood-working department and the funds provided in the budget were resumed.

(*d*) *Modelling, Painting and Lacquer-work department.*—This department is working under many difficulties. It is under the personal supervision of the Assistant Superintendent and if satisfactory results are to be obtained he should spend considerable time daily on this work. Unfortunately, however, he has to spend most of his time in teaching the subjects which go to make up a diploma certificate although some of them may never be of any use to a pupil. He cannot therefore spare the time to give more than a passing glance at the practical work of the very important department which has to be left in the hands of low-paid maistries and teachers who would be capable of doing far better work if more closely directed and supervised.

There appears to be a distinct demand from native gentlemen for plaster figures of the more popular Hindu deities, and as they are willing to pay a fair price for well-modelled figures the demand, if properly fostered, may eventually provide a livelihood for some of the apprentices of this department.

(*e*) *Weaving department.*—This department was removed early in the year from hired premises to the School of Arts buildings where it was located partly in some sheds vacated by the aluminium industry and partly in a temporary shed erected for the purpose. Owing to the very limited space available it was not possible to erect all the looms and during the year there were even fewer looms at work than during the restricted operations of the previous year. The outturn, however, was not seriously affected thereby.

Mr. N. Subramania Aiyar, formerly Office Manager of the Aluminium industry, was appointed Weaving Assistant on the 18th May and remained in charge of the department during the rest of the year. He had no previous knowledge of the practical side of weaving and has been at great pains to learn the subject from the native weaver's point of view. After becoming acquainted with hand-weaving as practised in the school, he, in January last, paid visits to the more important weaving centres in this Presidency. The notes he submitted show that he has a good grasp of the subject.

Among the improvements effected in this department during the year may be mentioned—

(1) The introduction of a "give and take" arrangement by means of weights to maintain tension in the warp during the process of weaving. This takes the place of the more rigid ratchet wheel and pawl attachment. The results of this arrangement are less breakages and a cloth of more even texture. This change led to a strike among the weavers, who remained away from work for a week. They now, however, fully appreciate the improvement.

(2) The size used in dressing the warps is made of indigenous articles instead of imported articles as hitherto.

(3) The removal of certain members of the "self-contained looms" which were found to serve no useful purpose but added to the cost of the loom.

These alterations though apparently trifling are certainly improvements in the right direction.

Since its establishment the endeavours of the Weaving department have been mainly directed to turning out "Madras handkerchief" as they provided a fair means of testing the suitability of the fly shuttle looms for weaving native cloths and of gauging the skill and progress of the weavers; and at the same time they can be readily disposed of by shipping them to London for despatch to Africa. The price obtained for them, however, does not cover the cost of production.

As the weavers became expert in using the fly shuttle the more skilful of them were set to make cloths of fine counts for local use. During the year under report the demand for these cloths increased so much that more looms were occupied in turning them out. The price obtained for them, leaves a small margin of profit and, although they are somewhat dearer than those made outside, the demand is still increasing. This goes to show that they are considered by the purchasers to be superior to those made in the country loom where a weaver does not weave more than two-thirds of what is now being woven by weavers in the school.

The expenditure on tools and plants in this department during the year did not exceed Rs. 186. Rupees 20,000 was sanctioned for expenditure during the year, but Rs. 13,000 was subsequently resumed. The appliances asked for some three years ago, the purchase of which was postponed, were again asked for and again the purchase was postponed.

These appliances are chiefly for the preparation of the warps and are such as, if shown to be successful in the School of Arts, will be within the means of a small capitalist who may set up a similar concern in the mofussil.

They are not power machines and will not interfere with the native method of weaving except that they will place better prepared warps at the disposal of the weaver which can be woven either with the ordinary or with the fly shuttle and so place him in a better position to compete with the power loom.

The aluminium fly shuttle made in the School of Arts is being appreciated more and more in the villages, especially where missionary influence is felt. Constant orders are being received for them and during the year 96 were sold in 13 different places, one going as far as Java.

The experience I have had with this department leads me to the opinion that it would yield much better results if it is established as a permanent institution and not extended from year to year as it is at present. The expense of such an institution should not exceed Rs. 10,000 annually and considering the great importance of the hand loom industry in this Presidency and the number of lives dependent on it this amount cannot be considered in any way excessive.

The cost of the department for the year under report is Rs. 2,925 and that of the previous year when corrected by the addition of Rs. 1,617, the value of tools and plant on the 31st March 1903 is Rs. 5,722. The difference in the cost of working the department during the two years is to some extent due to the higher pay drawn by Mr. J. W. Coombes and to the paying of rent for the hired premises in which the industry was, until this year, carried on.

(*f*) *Chrome-tanning department.*—The operations of this department continued without interruption throughout the year and the results obtained are extremely gratifying as they point to what will in the near future become an exceedingly important industry for India. The large number of enquiries received from all parts of India show that the importance of the industry is fully appreciated.

The sales for the year amount to Rs. 4,779 and this represents the full earning capacity of the department in its present state. The establishment engaged in this work consists of a tanning maistry, a flesher, and three coolies. The appliances in use, excepting a small glazing machine which was kindly lent to me by an European firm interested in the experiments, were all made in the school premises and they are of such designs as can be easily worked by manual labour and so are likely to become standard patterns for others taking up the business.

The leather has been purchased for a variety of purposes; for Mussaks in Karachi, for keeping clear the water-courses in Baluchistan, for Pakhals in Coorg

and Central India, for water-bags for camel transport in the Persian Gulf, for Tonga harness in the Himalayas, and for boots and leggings in most of the hilly districts of India.

With the exception of a few failures in the earlier stages of the experiment, the most flattering accounts have been received from all parts of India as to its durability and suitability for almost all purposes to which leather is put and there seems no doubt as to its great superiority over the ordinary country tanned leather. The Director-General of Ordnance ordered enquiries to be made concerning the processes followed and purchased some hides which he had tested in Cawnpore and which proved by these tests to be superior to the leather made there.

Students have been sent to this department from the Native States of Krishnagar and Kolhapur to learn chrome-tanning with the idea of introducing this process into their State tanneries. Students have also attended from Sindh, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lahore, Orissa, Nellore and Karachi and have learnt the process as far as the tanning portion of it is concerned. All these students were carefully selected and none were admitted that were not likely to carry on the work after they leave the department. Experiments in dyeing and dressing were carried on by me during the greater part of the year with the very limited means and time at my disposal. These experiments were chiefly directed to see whether indigenous dyes could be used in connection with chrome leather. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining reliable information concerning these dyes and much time was spent which would otherwise have been saved had there existed a reliable book of reference on the subject. Towards the end of the year I had reluctantly to come to the conclusion that without altogether abandoning the idea of using country dyes it would tend to the more rapid development of the industry to use coal tar dyes. The want of suitable appliances and trained workmen was greatly felt and this difficulty will no doubt be found with any new industry that may be started in India. The leather in different forms was exhibited at the Bombay exhibition and was awarded two bronze medals.

10. *Library and Museum.*—A greater part of the grant allowed for the purchase of library books during the year was utilised, with the permission of the Director of Public Instruction, in collecting and binding the very valuable collection of photographs possessed by the school. Very many of these photographs were taken between 30 and 40 years ago by the photographic class of this Institution which existed at that time. The excellence of the photographs and the almost perfect state of preservation shows that photography was well understood in those days. Most of these books have been bound in chrome leather specially dyed for the purpose (which compares very favourably with imported Morocco leather) and they form a very handsome and valuable addition to the library, as they contain photographic details of almost all the important temples in Southern India and so provide a ready means of reference when designs are to be prepared in the wood-carving and other departments. A new almirah was made to contain these books and the rickety table and benches were replaced by new ones.

11. *Furniture and apparatus.*—The want of satisfactory arrangements by which each pupil can practise black-board drawing has been felt for some years. Black-boards when made of wood of the requisite size, which for this Institution must be very large to allow each boy a chance of becoming proficient, are liable to warp and shrink to such an extent as to render them useless. Elsewhere, covering the walls with polished chunam to serve as black-boards has been successful, but in School of Arts this arrangement failed in a very short time on account of the "soudu" in the walls eating through the plaster and destroying its polished surface. During the year another method was followed. The wall was first striped of plaster, then covered with a layer of portland cement plaster and on the top of that black chunam plaster. This was carried out about nine months ago and up to the present shows no signs of deterioration. The walls of one of the rooms have been prepared in this manner for the pre-elementary class and it is proposed to continue the work for all the classes as funds become available.

Considerable improvements were effected in the furniture during the year. Over 100 drawing desks have been altered and made firmer. One hundred and twenty of the rather clumsy box stools have been replaced by a new pattern stool and 20 superior desks of an improved pattern have been introduced in the senior drawing classes. All this work was carried on on the premises and mostly by the apprentices.

In conclusion I beg to call attention to the numerous changes among the office establishment during the year and the very serious inconvenience caused thereby. There are three permanent clerks in the office and of these Mr. S. G. Daniel who has been the head clerk of the school for the past 13 years left in March on well-deserved promotion to take up the appointment of Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. Owing to the great knowledge of the working of the school and the thorough and reliable manner in which he carried on his duties, his loss will be much felt. The second clerk of the school was transferred on the 18th November 1904 and his appointment was not filled up till seven weeks later and there were no less than four different store-keepers during the year. In the School of Arts most of the work is of an entirely different nature to the routine work of the Educational Department, especially that of the store-keeper, and the frequent changes have caused a lot of worry and added considerably to the work of the Superintendent who has already more work than it is possible for him to do satisfactorily.

Table I.

Strength of each of the Drawing classes.

Division.	Class.	Number on the roll on 31st March 1904.	Number on the roll on 31st March 1905.
I	Pre-Elementary	100	199
I	Elementary	81	62
I	Group certificate	81	72
I	Advanced	37	34
II	Special Painting	18	18
	Total	317	385

Table II.

Strength of each of the Industrial classes.

Departments.	1903-1904.			1904-1905.		
	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.
Carpentry	39	2	41	43	36	79
Metal work	22	2	24	21	8	29
Lacquer work	27	5	32	22	14	36
Jeweller's work	5	..	5	4	8	12
Carpet weaving	5	..	5	3	1	4
Modelling	10	..	10	6	3	9
Engraving	..	..	..	7	57	64
Total	108	9	117	106	127	233

Table III.

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

Class of community.	31st March 1904.			31st March 1905.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	13	11	24	15	14	29
Native Christians	38	..	38	33	..	33
Muhammadans	10	..	10	16	..	16
Brahmans	20	..	20	15	..	15
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	223	..	223	286	..	286
Panchamas	2	..	2	6	..	6
Total	306	11	317	371	14	385

Table IV.

Classification of the pupils according to their attainments in general education.

—	1903-1904 students.	1904-1905 students.
F. A. examination	9	2
Matriculation examination	4	..
Higher examination for women	1	..
Lower Secondary examination	16	14
Primary examination	11	16
Unpassed	276	353
Total ..	317	385

Table V.

Classification of the pupils in the industrial classes according to the occupation of parents.

Departments.	Officials.	Inferior servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artizans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.	Total.
Wood-carving department ..	9	18	7	6	30	9	..	..	79
Carpet-weaving do.	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	4
Metal-work do.	2	3	3	3	18	..	..	..	29
Jewellers' work do.	1	2	3	..	6	..	..	..	12
Modelling do.	..	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	9
Engraving do.	8	5	12	27	12	..	..	..	64
Lacquer work and Decorative painting	1	5	4	6	20	..	..	..	36
Total ..	21	34	31	44	94	9	..	..	233

Table VI.

Results of the various Government Technical examinations held in November and December 1904.

Subjects.	Grade.	1903-1904. Number appeared.	1903-1904. Number passed.	1904-1905. Number appeared.	1904-1905. Number passed.
Free-hand outline drawing ..	Elementary	65	28	48	29
	Intermediate	41	22	28	15
	Advanced	12	10	19	9
Geometrical drawing ..	Elementary	22	3	28	6
	Intermediate	17	6	16	10
	Advanced	9	5	8	3
Design	Elementary	18	14	21	7
	Intermediate	6	5	8	8
	Advanced	1	1	..	..
Painting	Elementary	24	18	22	20
	Intermediate	18	15	11	4
	Advanced	4	3	6	2
Modelling	Elementary	..	..	2	2
	Intermediate	3	3	2	1
	Advanced	2	1	..	..
Wood engraving	Intermediate	1	1	2	2
	Advanced	..	..	1	1
Copper-plate engraving ..	Intermediate	2	2	1	1
	Advanced	..	..	1	1
Cabinet-making	Elementary	25	17	10	5
	Intermediate	24	17	5	2
	Advanced	3	2	2	2
Metal-work	Elementary	12	9	6	5
	Intermediate	9	5	3	2
	Advanced	..	..	2	2
Jeweller's work	Elementary	1	1	..	..
	Intermediate	..	..	3	3
Carpet weaving	Elementary	1	..	2	2
	Intermediate	1	1	..	..
	Total ..	321	189	257	144

Table VII.

Technical Teachers' Certificate examination.

Subjects.	1903-1904. Number passed.	1904-1905. Number passed.
Metal work, Advanced	2	..
Freehand outline drawing, Intermediate	4	3
Do. Elementary	9	7
Cabinet-making, Intermediate	1	..
Do. Elementary	1	3
Carpet-weaving, Elementary	1	..
Total ..	18	13

Table VIII.

Statement of Receipts and Charges of the School of Arts, Madras, for 1904-1905.

Receipts.	—	—	Charges.	—	—
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Drawing class—Fees	4,130 3 0	..	Superintendent	5,726 5 5	..
			Assistant Superintendent ..	3,000 0 0	..
			Permanent—Establishment ..	4,332 11 2	..
			Temporary Do. ..	5,893 7 6	..
			Scholarships	2,249 15 6	..
			Travelling allowances	94 7 0	..
			Stipends of apprentices	4,302 9 0	..
			Purchase of books	160 1 0	..
			Furniture and apparatus ..	2,300 0 0	..
			Postage charges	299 15 0	..
			Telegraph charges	11 7 0	..
			Telephone charges	200 0 0	..
			Rents, rates and taxes	1,006 8 0	..
			Repairs to furniture	591 4 0	..
Total	4,130 3 0		Binding charges	550 0 0	..
Balance	26,790 0 5		Office expenses and other contingencies.	201 8 10	..
Grand Total	30,920 3 5		Total	30,920 3 5	

Table IX.

Carpentry Department.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	—	—	Liabilities.	—	—
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Amount of receipts	9,932 4 5	..	Amount of expenditure ..	16,721 10 3	..
Sundry debtors	2,376 14 0	..			
Stock of manufactured articles on the 31st March 1905.	5,949 0 0	..	Outstandings on the 31st March 1904.	3,619 2 0	..
Stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1905.	585 0 0	..	Stock of manufactured articles on 31st March 1904.	2,914 8 0	..
Stock of materials on the 31st March 1905.	4,300 0 0	..	Stock of unfinished articles on 31st March 1904.	315 0 0	..
Value of tools and plant on the 31st March 1905.	1,280 0 0	..	Stock of materials on 31st March 1904.	1,770 0 0	..
Total ..	..	24,423 2 5	Value of tools and plant on 31st March 1904.	1,162 0 0	..
Balance ..	..	2,079 1 10			
Grand Total ..	..	26,502 4 3	Total ..	..	26,502 4 3

Table X.

Miscellaneous Department.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	—	—	Liabilities.	—	—
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of receipts	12,827 12 4	..	Amount of expenditure ..	21,253 1 10	..
Sundry debtors	1,041 6 0	..			
Stock of manufactured articles on the 31st March 1905.	9,646 0 0	..	Outstandings on the 31st March 1904.	637 14 0	..
Stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1905.	85 0 0	..	Stock of manufactured articles on the 31st March 1904.	4,909 0 0	..
Stock of materials on the 31st March 1905.	890 0 0	..	Stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1904.	363 0 0	..
Value of tools and plant on the 31st March 1905.	2,185 0 0	..	Stock of materials on the 31st March 1904.	1,112 0 0	..
Total ..	..	26,675 2 4			
			Value of tools and plant on the 31st March 1904.	1,240 0 0	..
Balance ..	..	2,839 13 6			
Grand Total ..	..	29,514 15 10	Total ..	..	29,514 15 10

Table XI.

Weaving Department.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	—	—	Liabilities.	—	—
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of receipts	3,427 5 0	..	Amount of expenditure ..	7,037 5 3	..
Sundry debtors	88 7 6	..			
Stock of manufacturred articles on the 31st March 1905.	576 14 6	..	Outstandings on the 31st March 1904.	136 1 7	..
Stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1905.	210 0 0	..	Stock of manufactured articles on the 31st March 1904.	1,072 0 0	..
Stock of materials on the 31st March 1905.	1,483 10 6	..			
			Stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1904.	120 4 0	..
Value of tools and plant on the 31st March 1905.	2,100 0 0	..	Stock of materials on the 31st March 1904.	446 12 0	..
Total ..	..	7,886 5 6			
			Value of tools and plant on the 31st March 1904.	2,000 0 0	..
Balance ..	..	2,926 1 4			
Grand Total ..	..	10,812 6 10	Total ..	..	10,812 6 10

Table XII.

Receipts and Sales.

Departments.	Receipts.		Sales.	
	1903–1904.	1904–1905.	1903–1904.	1904–1905.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wood-work department	22,561 8 1	9,932 4 5	9,831 10 3	8,810 5 2
Carpet-weaving department	2,457 12 10	1,983 7 8	2,468 3 10	2,225 14 8
Metal-work department	5,893 3 6	5,638 8 2	1,944 10 4	3,563 13 3
Jeweller's work department	109 12 0	136 4 0	365 1 0	250 12 0
Modelling and Pottery department	1,367 2 9	540 4 6	635 13 9	699 1 6
Engraving, Lacquer-work, Drawing and Miscellaneous departments.	778 2 3	65 0 0	868 5 9	1,762 12 2
Weaving department	3,591 15 10	3,427 5 0	3,589 5 2	3,352 11 5
Tanning department	..	4,464 4 0	..	4,779 5 6
Total ..	36,759 9 3	26,187 5 9	19,703 2 1	25,444 11 8

Proceedings, Dis. No. 4871 of 1905.

Staff.—Mr. A. Chatterton was in charge of the school until the 12th April 1904, when he proceeded on furlough, and was succeeded by Mr. G. E. Brand, who continued to act as Superintendent till the close of the year.

2. *Furniture and Apparatus.*—Substantial repairs were made to the furniture, and some of the old and unserviceable stools and desks were replaced by new articles of an improved pattern.

3. *Library and Museum.*—The valuable collection of photographs in the school were bound during the year and added to the library. It has not been reported whether the library was rearranged and recatalogued as required in the last review. In future reports information should be given of the number of volumes in the library, the number added to it during the year, and the number taken out or consulted by the staff and by the students.

4. *Strength and Attendance.*—There was a marked increase—from 317 to 385—in the strength of the drawing classes, but it was confined to the pre-elementary class, while the strength of the special painting class was stationary and that of the other classes showed a decline. The Acting Superintendent has again failed to report the average number on the rolls of these classes. Native Christians and Brahmans contributed fewer pupils than in the previous year. Of the 385 pupils in the drawing classes as many as 353 were unpassed, and of the rest two had passed the F.A. examination and the remaining 30 pupils had not passed beyond the lower secondary stage of instruction. In the industrial classes there were 233 students against 117 on the 31st March 1904, the large increase being due, as explained in paragraph 4 of the report, to the admission as unpaid apprentices of pupils in the pre-elementary drawing classes. Only 94, or 40 per cent. of the pupils in the various industrial departments, belonged to the artisan community. The average number on the rolls of the evening drawing classes was 18 against 12 in the previous year, but the average daily attendance (39 per cent.) continued to be unsatisfactory. At the inspection of the general education classes by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, some improvement was noticed in English conversation in the higher standards.

5. *Examinations.*—For the several drawing examinations held during the year 224 pupils appeared, of whom 121 passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 245 and 137 respectively. No pupils were presented for the advanced examinations in design and modelling, while the results in free hand drawing (advanced) showed a deterioration and the pupils again did badly in geometrical drawing. For the industrial examinations 33 pupils appeared, of whom 23 passed, against 76 and 52 respectively in the previous year; the decrease in the number of examinees, which was confined to the wood and metal work departments, is explained in paragraph 6 of the report. Thirteen students passed the technical teachers' certificate examinations against 18 in 1903–1904, but the Acting Superintendent has again failed to report the number that were examined for such certificates.

6. *Former Students.*—Of the 45 pupils who left the school during the year 26 are reported to have obtained employment directly or indirectly connected with the trades taught in the school. Information should have been given in the report, as required in the last review, of the precise nature of the trades learnt and of the employment secured by each of these students.

7. *Finance.*—Including the value of tools and plant, the net cost of the school amounted to Rs. 34,635 against Rs. 38,431 for the previous year, each of the several industrial departments participating in the decrease. The cash sales aggregated Rs. 25,444 against Rs. 19,703 in 1903–1904, the sales in the chrome-tanning department mainly contributing to the increase.

8. *General.*—The weaving and chrome-tanning departments, which are still in experimental stage, are reported to have worked during the year with a fair amount of success. The experiments conducted by the Acting Superintendent with indigenous dyes for chrome-tanned leather appear to have resulted in failure. It is, however,

satisfactory to find that the demand for the leather is increasing. The information called for in paragraph 8 of the last review has not been furnished. Final proposals for the reorganization of the school are now under the consideration of Government, and it is hoped that ere long the lines on which the school should work in the future will be definitely settled.

9. The Acting Superintendent is requested to furnish without delay the information which has been noted in paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 8 as being deficient.

A. G. Bourne,
Director of Public Instruction.

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

Order—No. 546, Educational, dated 10th August 1905.

Recorded.

2. The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for re-organizing the school have been remitted to him for further consideration. In view of projected changes it is unnecessary to observe that the school is not fulfilling its proper purpose. The main reason of this appears to be the very poor general education of the pupils and the use of the school as 'a last resource' by such material.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Educational Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 546, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 10th AUGUST 1905.

[Subject.—*Report on the School of Arts, Madras.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th July 1905, *No.* 6386.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

P. T. Tharyan—3-8-05.

A. Galletti—4-8-05.
H. D. Taylor—5-8-05.
J. T[homson]—6-8-05.

Issue.

H. D. Taylor—8-8-05.

Should this go to the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes? I have a faint recollection that the Honourable Member wanted to see the agricultural report *and this*, but I have not yet been able to trace the Honourable Member's note to that effect.

Last year the agricultural report went to both Honourable Members, but the School of Arts report did not go to either.

P. T. Tharyan—8-8-05.

A. Galletti—8-8-05.

Hon'ble Mr. Stokes asked to see all papers connected with the reorganization of the School of Arts, but not the annual report. Such is my recollection. For this reason I did not mark it for Hon'ble Mr. Stokes as the original draft was purely formal.

Issue.

H. D. Taylor—10-8-05.

[G.O., No. 546, Educational, dated 10th August 1905.]

NOTE FOR THE under SECRETARY.

Should this go to the Horrible
Mr. Stokes? I have a faint recollection
that the Hon. wanted to see the
Agricultural report and this not I
have not yet been able to trace the Hon's
note to that effect.
Last year the Agricultural report went to
both Houses but the School
Yacht report did not go to either.

Pgs
8/8/75

M
8/8

Secy

Hon Dr Stein asks to see all papers connected with the resignation of the Head Master of the Art School with the annual report. Send in by collection. In the meantime I do not think it for Hon Dr Stein as the original Resolution was passed by the Board

[E. 12]

1,000—24-9-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTME

10

READ AGAIN G.O., No. , dated 190

" " " " " 190

READ ALSO:—

D. No. 1374, From the D.P.I., No 6386, dated 26-7- 1905

" " " " " 190

" " " " " 190

ORDER No. 546, dated 10-8- 1905.

D.P.I.

Recorded.

2. The proposals of the D.P.I. for re-organizing the School have been remitted to him for further consideration. It is hoped that before the close of another year the lines on which the School should work in future will have been definitely settled.

In view of projected changes it is necessary to observe that the School is not fulfilling its proper purpose. The main reason of this appears to be the very poor general education of the pupils and the use of the School as a last Resource by such material

to the D.P.I.

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STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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