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[Despatch Abstract.]

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Passing orders on letter from the Director of Public Instruction submitting review of the report on the working of the -- during the year 1894-95.

BACK PAPERS.

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NOVEMBER.

School of Arts.

Passing orders on letter from the Director of Public Instruction submitting review of the report on the working of the — during the year 1894–95.

ET

19/11

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 30th August 1895, No. 9488.

Abstract.—Submitting a copy of his Proceedings reviewing the report on the School of Arts for 1894–95.

Enclosure.

No. 9462.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th August 1895.

School of Arts.

Read the following letter from the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 9th July 1895, No. 586 :—

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the progress of the institution for the official year 1894–95.

2. *Introductory remarks.*—(*a*) There are two branches in the school, the Drawing classes and Industrial classes. There is also a General Education class intended chiefly for the benefit of those who attend the school all day and have no opportunity of going to any other school. This may, for convenience, here be considered as a third branch. The subjects of instructions are as follows :—

Drawing classes.

1. Freehand outline Drawing.
2. Geometrical Drawing.
3. Painting.
4. Design.
5. Modelling.
6. Wood Engraving.
7. Copper plate Engraving.
8. Architectural Drawing.

Industrial classes.

1. Cabinet-making.
2. Carpet-weaving.
3. Pottery manufacture.
4. Silver Smith's work.
5. Jeweller's work.
6. Decorative painting.
7. Lacquer work.

General Education classes.

1. English.
2. Vernacular (Tamil and Telugu).
3. Arithmetic.

(*b*) The Drawing classes are in two divisions. In Division I all the subjects mentioned under this head with the exception of Advanced Painting are taught and candidates are sent up annually for Government Technical Examinations. Division II is intended for those who wish to learn Painting only either for amusement or as a profession. The fee in Division I is As. 8 a month and in Division II Rs. 8.

(*c*) The hours of attendance in the Drawing classes are from 7 to 9 A.M. every week day except Saturday. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays a night class is also held from 6 to 8 P.M. to enable those who cannot attend in the morning to study for the Elementary Examination in Freehand and Geometrical Drawing. After the Drawing lessons the apprentices devote their whole time to Industrial work except an hour and a-half daily, which is allotted for general education. In the General Education class the three R.'s are taught in English and Vernacular (Tamil and Telugu) up to Standard VII.

3. *Strength.*—The numerical strength of the institution is exhibited in the following tabular statement :—

General classification.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Total number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Total number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.
1. Apprentices learning a trade in addition to Drawing	139	101	137	98
2. Stipendiary scholars sent from outstations to learn Drawing, &c...	5	5	5	5
3. General students attending the Drawing classes only	399	299	376	198
Total ..	543	405	518	301

4. It will be seen from the above statement that the falling off in the strength and attendance is confined to the general students who attended the school for Drawing lessons only. This was entirely due to the strict observance of the school-fees notification during the year under review. In previous years the names of students who failed to pay their fees by a fixed date were not struck off the rolls at once as is done now, but were allowed to stand for about three months, the usual fine for late payments only having been imposed. So far as attendance was concerned the old rules seems to have been better; but in the majority of instances students were so irregular as regards payment that a great difficulty was experienced in keeping the school-fee accounts satisfactorily. This irregularity in payment of fees led to the mistakes in the accounts noted by Mr. J. P. Lewis in his report. Hence the necessity of increased strictness in this matter. Besides there was the difficulty of admitting fresh students, the Standard Drawing and Pre-elementary class rooms having been quite full throughout the year, otherwise the number could have been considerably increased. Several applicants were refused admission for want of accommodation in the Pre-elementary Drawing class, to which all students are first admitted, unless they have had previous practice in Drawing. The average daily attendance amongst apprentices shows no improvement. This, as I have explained before, is owing to sickness, for apprentices in receipt of stipends who are paid according to the number of days they are present and lose two days' pay for every day they are absent without leave, are just as irregular as the non-paid apprentices. The fact is that they are overworked. The Sanitary Medical officer in his report remarks this. Until your recent order on this report each apprentice had to be present in the school for ten hours daily with an hour's recess for meals; so that those who lived at great distances from this locality were away from their homes for eleven or twelve hours a day; in some cases more, and in consequence without proper food for all that time. I know for a fact that many of the apprentices are unable to have a proper morning meal before leaving their homes. This must tell on their constitutions. The hours of attendance in the Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore Schools of Arts are from 10 to 4 in the cold weather and from 6 to 11 A.M. in the hot weather. Besides each of those schools is entirely closed for two months every year during the hottest season, scholarships being allowed for the vacations. Whereas in the Madras School of Arts the apprentices or students in the Industrial section have not only to attend from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, but have to work throughout the year without any such rest.

5. In the following table students are classified according to the classes of the community to which they belong :—

Classification according to race or creed and sex.

Class of community.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	26	39	65	19	24	43
Native Christians	32	..	32	40	..	40
Muhammadans	17	..	17	15	..	15
Brahmans	6	..	6	5	1	6
Non-Brahman Hindus	417	..	417	409	1	410
Others	6	..	6	4	..	4
Total ..	504	39	543	492	26	518

There has been a decrease in the number of European and Eurasian pupils which must be attributed chiefly to the number of the students from the Civil Orphan Asylum being much less than in the previous year. It is gratifying to note that there were two Hindu girls, one of whom was a Brahman and the other a non-Brahman Hindu. In the early part of the year a Native Christian girl was also attending the school as a student of Division II or the Painting class; but as she was unable to continue she is not shown in the list which only represents the number on 31st March last.

6. In the following table the students are classified according to their attainments in general education :—

Classification according to attainments in General Education.

——	1893-94.	1894-95.
B.A. Degree Examination	1	..
Matriculation Examination	8	3
Higher Examination for Women	8	7
Lower Secondary Examination	64	41
Can read and write English	416	412
Ignorant of English	46	55
Total ..	543	518

7. The following table shows the distribution of students amongst the different drawing classes which all students belonging to the school have to attend :—

Distribution amongst the Drawing Classes.

Name of class.		Number on the rolls, 1893-94.	Number on the rolls, 1894-95.
Division I, Technical Branch.	1. Standard Drawing	287	172
	2. Elementary, Freehand and Geometrical Drawing.	186	220
	3. Subjects for group certificate	55	119
	4. Subjects for Diploma	6	4
Division II.	5. Fine Arts Branch	9	3
	Total ..	543	518

There has really been no falling off in the attendance in the first or Standard Drawing class; on the other hand, as mentioned in paragraph 4 this class has always been well attended :—The difference in the figures for the last year and the year previous is explained as follows. This Pre-elementary class, which in 1893 numbered 287, was subdivided into three distinct sections (according to the qualifications of the students), each one occupying a separate class room. The third or most advanced of these sections was found to be sufficiently advanced to appear for the Government Technical Examination in Elementary Drawing. So it was connected with the next higher class, the room also being added to those used by the Elementary Examination class. In the latter a corresponding increase would have been shown were it not for the promotions made from it towards the end of the year into the Intermediate Examination class, in which a very satisfactory increase of more than double the previous year's number is shown. The decrease in the number of students in the Advanced class for Diploma is owing to a number of students who completed their course in the class below it leaving the school for appointments early in the year; otherwise there would have been a satisfactory increase.

8. *Special Classes.*—The Modelling, Engraving, Architectural Drawing and the evening classes come under this head. The following statement shows the number attending these classes during the year under review and the year previous :—

Name of class.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Modelling class	7	19
Engraving class	34	45
Architectural Drawing class	10	15
Evening class	40	31
Total ..	91	110

There was a satisfactory increase in attendance in all of these classes except the last named.

Modelling Class.—This is attended chiefly by students in the Pottery department. Four students appeared for the Intermediate Examination and one for the Elementary Examination and all of them passed.

Engraving Class.—Wood and Copper plate Engraving are taught in this class, which is very popular and well attended. During the year several wood cuts were prepared for the Government Press. Three students appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Wood-engraving and all passed.

Architectural Drawing Class.—As this branch of Drawing is not included in any of the subjects in which public examinations are held, very few can be induced to join it. It is generally attended by students from the Carpentry and Wood-carving department.

Evening Class.—The strength of this class decreased from 40 to 31. This was due to some of the apprentices who attended this class before having discontinued to attend last year. Two students appeared for the Elementary Examination in Free-hand Drawing and nine for Geometrical Drawing, of whom one in the former and eight in the latter were successful.

9. *Industrial Branch.*—The number of paid and unpaid apprentices in each department is shown in the following table :—

Industrial Classes.

Industries.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.
Wood-carving	33	8	41	23	22	45
Carpet-weaving	21	3	24	9	7	16
Metal-work	24	7	31	12	11	23
Jewellery	8	3	11	5	6	11
Pottery manufacture	9	1	10	5	7	12
Decorative work	11	11	22	8	22	30
Total ..	106	33	139	62	75	137

Although the total number of apprentices decreased by two, yet it is satisfactory to note that the number of unpaid apprentices increased by 42. Of the 137 apprentices no less than 89 were sons of artisans as shown in the following statement :—

Department.	Sons of artisan.	Others.	Total.
Wood-carving	35	10	45
Jeweller's work	11	..	11
Metal-work	10	13	23
Pottery manufacture	12	..	12
Carpet-weaving	4	12	16
Decorative work	17	13	30
Total ..	89	48	137

11. *Wood-carving Class.*—This continues to be very popular. Many were refused admission for want of accommodation. Her Excellency Lady Wenlock gave several orders for carving of the best design and quality that the school could turn out, regardless of cost ; this tended much to the general improvement of the work of the students. Nine candidates were sent up from this school for the Elementary Government Examination in Cabinet-making and one for the Intermediate Examination. All passed, four being placed in the first class. The following is a list of the important carved and plain articles executed in the class during the year with prices :—

	Rs.
Carved Rosewood screen for Her Excellency Lady Wenlock kindly lent for the London Exhibition	300
Three carved ebony picture frames also for Her Excellency Lady Wenlock	125
Carved teakwood picture frames for Her Excellency Lady Wenlock ...	33
„ letter rack for Royal Artillery Mess, Bangalore	165
Picture frame for Lord Douglas Compton	31
Record and other glazed cases for the Director of Public Instruction.	125
Book cases for the School of Arts Library	250
Rosewood brackets for the London Exhibition	120

The Wood-carving Instructor R. Minakshi Asari, a most able carver, retired after a service of more than nine years. His son R. Kalimuthu Asari, who having been through a thorough course of training in carving and designing in this school and having duly qualified himself, was appointed to succeed him.

12. *Carpet-weaving class.*—A fair quantity of work was turned out by students in this department ; much more would have been done, but there was some difficulty in procuring wool, the market value of which has risen considerably. Two of the principal looms also had to be repaired ; the old white-ant eaten supports gave way suddenly but fortunately without injury to any one ; these were substituted by solid iron supports which, I hope, will last for years without any further inconvenience. The spun wool is procured from the Bangalore jail and dyed in the school. Students are generally very well up in their work in this department which, however, is not popular, as carpet-weaving is not a paying trade. A carpet weaver seldom earns more than 8 annas per day, while a carpenter can make thrice that amount ; besides it is difficult for weavers to get employment, there being very few carpet-weaving factories owing to the jails taking up the trade. Not a single student from this school has yet taken up employment as a carpet weaver, though dozens have passed since the class was first opened in 1890. The Anjuman workshop in Triplicane, experiencing similar unsatisfactory results, has very wisely abolished its carpet-weaving class. At the last Government Technical examination, one candidate was sent up for the Intermediate examination in carpet-weaving. He passed in the first class. Three were sent up for the Elementary examination, all passed, two being placed in the first class.

13. *Metal Work Department.*—There was a slight decrease in the strength but it will be seen that this was only in the case of paid apprentices while the number of unpaid students rose from 7 to 11. There was a fair outturn of metal work during the year consisting chiefly of embossed ornamental copper, brass and silver vases, trays, bowls, panels, &c. The Earl of Abingdon made a good selection of some of the copper work and very kindly permitted me to exhibit them at the Empire of India Exhibition, London. Her Excellency Lady Wenlock and Major the Honourable R. T. Lawley also ordered a large quantity of copper and brassware ; two four-fold screens are now being made in the school for Major Lawley, each to hold twelve double copper-chased panels. Mr. Edward, of Messrs. George Edward and Sons, Glasgow, visited the school and was much pleased with the chased metal work done here ; he paid an advance and ordered a large ornamental silver bowl promising to give extensive orders if the school would undertake them. His Excellency the Roman Catholic Delegate paid an advance of Rs. 750 for a silver crozier and some trays which are being made. A silver bowl was made during the year for Mr. H. S. Howard of Breighton who writes as follows : "You will be pleased to hear that the bowl has been greatly admired." A large chased copper jar was purchased by the South Kensington Museum through the Imperial Institute, where it was exhibited. A reward of £1 was sent by the committee to the artisan Ramasamy Sitapathy, the second silversmith instructor in this school, under whose instruction it was designed and executed in the metal work class. As regards examinations, six candidates appeared for the Elementary test ; all passed, two being placed in the first class ; one candidate appeared for the Intermediate test in *silversmith's work* and the advanced examination in *design for silversmith's work*, he passed in the first class in both branches.

14. *Jewellers or Goldsmith Class.*—There was neither increase nor decrease in the total strength of this class. But it is satisfactory to note that in this as in all the other departments there was an increase in the number of unpaid apprentices. Most of the students in this class are very young. Only one was sent up for the Elementary examination in jewellers' work, but, as he had not had sufficient practice, he failed to pass. Two of the advanced students, who had already passed the Elementary test and

were to have appeared for the next examination, left the school for employment as jewellers in the early part of this year. Owing to the costliness of gold the work in this class was chiefly confined to articles of silver. A gold watch guard, a ring, and a gold medal were made to order, but the material in each case was supplied.

15. *Pottery-manufacturing Department.*—Besides a large quantity of flooring tiles, goglets, pipes, plaster carts, ink wells, &c., a terracotta fountain ornament for Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett and Co., two terracotta crosses for All Saints Church, Coonoor, and a rain-guage stand with a big ornamental base for the Agri-Horticultural gardens, Madras, were also manufactured during the year. Of the two students who appeared for the Elementary examination in Pottery manufacture, one passed in the first class and the other in the second. The Pottery Assistant, who appeared for the Intermediate examination, also passed in the first class. There is practically no advantage in keeping up this industry in the School of Arts. When Mr. R. F. Chisholm was in charge of this institution, in one of his reports on the working of this school he strongly recommended its abolition. If, at that time, when pottery manufacture was the principal, if not the only industry taught in the school, such a step had been thought necessary, much more so now as, owing to the cost of keeping up this department and the extensive accommodation required for the particular kind of work, all the other more important industrial classes which could be considerably enlarged and improved have to be kept down. Nearly half of the entire space in the workshop is taken up by the pottery work. The remaining half being divided between the other five industrial classes. Five store-rooms are filled with nothing but articles manufactured in the Pottery department and even this space is not sufficient, the flooring tiles and other terracotta ornaments had to be heaped up in various parts of the workshops for want of space in the store-rooms. There are four clerks besides the head clerk, and two of these who are really overworked have to attend to the accounts of materials and manufactured goods, most of which belong to the Pottery department. The materials used in the other departments are comparatively few, while not much space is required for storing the articles manufactured in them, as these are invariably disposed of as soon as completed. In short the existence of the Pottery department is a hindrance to the development of any of the others, it costs much more than any of them and requires more attention while practically it is of no benefit to the students who learn the art, as they are not able to get employment anywhere unless they revert to the manufacture of common rude earthenware and set up on their own account like other Native potters.

16. *Decorative—Painting Class.*—The object of this class is to train students as practical designers and decorators. It is very popular, as the steady increase in the number especially of the unpaid apprentices will show. The young boys gain their experience in design and arrangement of colours by painting on palmyra fans with the aid of brush only, that is without any pencelled outline; at first a rough arrangement is chalked on the black-board for the beginner but in a very short while he is quite independent of this and is able to produce his own designs with remarkable facility. In case of failure the loss is trifling while all those fans which are fairly well painted are readily bought. Messrs. Framjee P. Bhumgara of Mount Road buy these by the thousand. The advanced students in this class do lacquer work and other painted designs, &c. A large number of lacquered trays were purchased by Her Excellency Lady Wenlock. Many were also sent to the exhibition in London where they will find ready sale. At present there is a large order from Government House, Ootacamund, for screens with lacquered panels. In England this work is highly appreciated. I had a letter from a firm there offering to arrange about selling our lacquer work to any extent that the school could supply.

17. *General Education Branch.*—The number on rolls on 31st March last was 130 against 167 on the corresponding date of the previous year. From this branch pupils are not sent up for any public examination. The classes were examined by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, on 13th December 1894; but the results have not as yet been communicated to this office.

18. *Examinations.*—The results of the Government Technical examinations are shown in the following tabular statement.

In the Drawing classes.

Names of subjects.	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Freehand outline Drawing, Elementary ..	86	50	83	36
Geometrical Drawing, Elementary ..	81	38	88	45
Freehand Drawing, Intermediate	40	22	48	30
Geometrical do. do.	27	18	23	13
Painting, Elementary	7	4	15	15
Design do.	11	8	35	22
Freehand Drawing, Advanced	8	3	5	3
Geometrical Drawing do.	6	3	5	2
Painting, Intermediate	4	3	3	3
Design do.	8	4	7	7
Design, Advanced	..	..	1	1
Modelling, Elementary	4	3	1	1
Do. Intermediate	..	..	4	4
Copper plate Engraving, Intermediate ..	3	3	..	..
Wood-engraving, Intermediate ..	..	..	3	3
Total ..	285	159	321	185

In the Industrial classes.

Names of subjects.	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making, Elementary	9	7	9	9
Do. Intermediate	2	2	1	1
Silversmith's work, Elementary	1	1	6	6
Do. Intermediate	2	2	1	1
Pottery manufacture, Elementary	3	3	2	2
Do. Intermediate ..	..	..	1	1
Carpet-weaving, Elementary	9	5	3	3
Do. Intermediate	..	..	1	1
Jeweller's work, Elementary	3	3	1	..
Total ..	29	23	25	24

During the year, three students obtained diplomas and eleven group certificates in Drawing. Their names are given below:—

Diploma.

1. M. Velayuda Asari.
2. M. V. Sreenivasa Aiyangar.
3. T. G. Krishnaswami Pillai.

Group Certificate.

1. N. P. Munisawmy Naidu.
2. N. R. Balakrishna Mudali.
3. A. Rungasami Mudali.
4. S. T. Venkatarama Aiyar.
5. Minnie Clara Morgan.
6. K. Vedanayagam.
7. M. Augustine.
8. Helen Maude Dunphy.
9. Syed Muhammad Fakir Sahib.
10. M. Punniakoti Nayakar.
11. K. Subbayya.

There are also a few others who have completed the tests for the diploma and group certificate and have applied for these certificates but they have not yet received them.

19. *Appointments gained.*—It is gratifying to note that no less than eighteen students, as shown below, secured appointments during the year:—

M. V. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, B.A. (Diploma in Drawing), Superintendent, Industrial School, Mysore, on a salary of Rs. 80 to 100.

H. A. Wilkins (Diploma in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on a salary of Rs. 50 with free quarters.

K. Subbayya (Diploma in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Rajah's School, Pudukkóttai State, on a salary of Rs. 40.

R. Kalimuthu Asari (Advanced examination in design for wood-carving and furniture and Elementary examination in Cabinet-making), Wood-carver, School of Arts, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 35 to 50.

Mir Muhammad Hussain (Elementary examination in Freehand and Intermediate examination in Geometrical Drawing and Cabinet-making), Drawingmaster and Carpentry Instructor, St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam, on a salary of Rs. 30.

K. Vedanayagam (Group certificate in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Free Church Mission Girls' School, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 25.

John Basinger (Group certificate in Drawing), Drawingmaster, S.P.G. High School, Vepery, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 15.

P. Muthukumarasamy (Group certificate in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 15.

Madurai Muthu (Intermediate examination in Cabinet-making, first stage, of old Higher examination including design), Wood-carver, Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, on a salary of Rs. 25.

M. Punniakoti Nayakar (Diploma in Drawing), Pupil-Teacher, Madras School of Arts, on a salary of Rs. 15, *vice* T. G. Krishnaswami.

T. G. Krishnaswami Pillai (Diploma in Drawing) appointed Drawingmaster at the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, salary Rs. 35, with annual increments rising to Rs. 45.

K. Ganapathy Pattar (Drawing — Elementary), Drawingmaster, Municipal School, Negapatam, salary Rs. 15.

A. Rungasami Mudali (Group certificate in Drawing and Elementary examination in Carpet-weaving), Draftsman, Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras.

A. Munisami Asari, Goldsmith, Rangee Laul & Co., on 6 annas per day.

E. Newman (Intermediate examination in Cabinet-making and Freehand Drawing and Elementary examination in Geometrical Drawing) employed at Messrs. P. Orr & Sons.

Murugan Asari (Elementary examination in Cabinet-making and design), Wood-carver, Messrs. Oakes and Co., on 10 annas per day.

V. Murugappa Asari, Silversmith, Rangee Laul & Co., on 6 annas a day.

M. Rajaratnam Mudaly, Messrs. Addison & Co., on daily wages.

20. *Library.*—Till the beginning of last year the work of cataloguing and keeping the books was entrusted to the second clerk, but the heavy work in the office left him little or no time to attend to the library properly. The Assistant Superintendent is now in charge of it and everything is in good order. Formerly books were occasionally lent out not only to students and members of the school but also to others, this was a very unwise thing to do because books were never returned in good condition, and in some cases, never returned at all. I put a stop to lending out books directly I assumed charge and when the Acting Assistant Superintendent took the management of the library into his hands, a thorough inspection was made and some of the books according to the catalogue maintained from time to time by the various second clerks of the office were found missing from the book cases. This matter was not reported earlier as some of the books were found in different places in the school and it was hoped that, after careful search and enquiry, most of the missing books could be recovered. In due course I shall submit a separate report on this matter.

21. *Furniture and apparatus.*—Besides the four new book cases alluded to above and a few small tools for the Industrial Department, nothing was added to the stock during the year. At present there is only one iron safe in the school; the Head clerk's cash-box and all gold and silver articles, both finished and incomplete, are kept in this chest. At times it is impossible to get all the things into it and I am obliged

then to keep some of them in other places not very safe. I intend shortly to apply for another safe, the charge for which may be paid from the library allotment.

22. *Museum.*—There were no additions to the school museum during the year. The old book cases from the library I mean to convert into show cases for exhibiting articles manufactured in the school for sale. The number of visitors to this museum, many of whom also visited the Drawing and Industrial classes, rose from 37,928 in the previous year to 54,205 last year.

23. *Buildings.*—The estimate for annual repairs submitted by the Consulting Architect was not altogether approved of, a very large number of items having been struck out and the total cost considerably reduced. The repairs and additions asked for are much needed; they will again be included in the estimate for annual repairs for the current year in the hope that this time they might be sanctioned. Among the additions necessary is a tiffin-shed divided off into compartments for the various castes attending the school, as noted by the Sanitary officer, who inspected the school premises not long ago; this shed may be run up along the west wall of the centre hall or museum, that is, next to the open drawing-sheds.

24. *Physical exercise.*—The Tennis court has been kept in good order at the expense of the members of the school club and has been regularly used. In my first annual report I pointed out how much better it would have been if the money that was spent in laying out this Tennis court had been spent on a set of gymnastic apparatus instead. Experience has confirmed my opinion. Not a single student belongs to the Tennis club which is comprised only of the masters and clerks. The subscription is low enough being only four annas a month for students, but the racquets are expensive and these the majority of students cannot possibly afford. In gymnastic exercises all could and would join; there would be no need whatever for compulsion as in other schools and colleges. A number of students of this school practise Indian gymnastics outside under the instruction of Native gymnasts. Many of them have also formed into a sort of club and have purchased a second hand foot ball with which they amuse themselves of on evening; this all goes to show that Tennis in a school like this is quite out of place; the students prefer rougher exercise and many of them require it, such as students in the Engraving, Carpet-weaving, Lacquer painting and jewellers' classes who have to sit and stoop over their work all the time. I strongly recommend that a gymnastic instructor be appointed as in other schools and some if not all of the apparatus purchased to start with. I feel quite sure that the interest aroused by this appropriate and healthy exercise will tend greatly to improve the general attendance.

25. *Work of the principal members of the staff.*—During the year, in addition to the usual school routine, I inspected the industrial classes at the Reformatory, the Technical Institute, Madura, and the Anjuman. At the request of Government I was also engaged in the preparation of two monographs, brass and copper ware and pottery; both of the Madras Presidency; the first of these should have been prepared the year, previous, but, owing to a misunderstanding on my part, it was delayed. The Acting Assistant Superintendent, Mr. M. Velayuda Asari, had a great deal more work to attend to than in the previous year. I have mentioned in paragraph 20 that, early in the year, he took over charge of the library; towards the end he also commenced to assist in the supervision of the work in the Industrial department; all this he does without prejudice to his duties in the Artistic department where he has four classes to take simultaneously every morning and one in the afternoon; his assistance in the Industrial department has relieved the Pottery Assistant of a great deal of the heavy work that the latter had to do formerly. The Pottery Assistant will now have more time to attend to the accounts of raw materials and manufactured goods, so that the monthly accounts will, I hope, be submitted in future with as little delay as possible. The Acting Head Clerk, Mr. S. G. Daniel, worked with great zeal during the past year; the work in the office is now carried on in a very satisfactory manner, barring the delay in the submission of monthly accounts to the Director of Public Instruction, which, as I have already represented in a separate letter, cannot possibly be prepared, checked and fair copied punctually by the 15th of each succeeding month at least, not always.

26. *Finance.*—The amounts actually realized during the year by sales of articles manufactured in the several departments is shown in the following tabular statement:—

Manufactures.	Receipts on sales of manufactures.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Wood-carving	1,693 13 6	1,313 2 0
2. Carpet-weaving	849 0 8	837 9 0
3. Metal work	681 6 2	1,954 12 3
4. Pottery	8,036 9 2	2,912 6 5
5. Lacquer work	538 9 8	848 5 1
6. Jewellers' work	85 6 9	181 4 11
7. Engraving	93 0 0	47 11 0
8. Drawing	..	12 8 6
Total ..	11,977 13 11	8,107 11 2

The decrease in the receipts as shown above is due in the first place to the complete stoppage of sales during the inspection of accounts by Mr. J. P. Lewis and secondly to their having been no exhibitions and no auction sale as in the previous year. There were two audits during the year, one at the commencement by Mr. Lewis and the other towards the end by the Accountant-General. These audits interfered considerably with the office routine and caused delay in the submission of this report.

27. The receipts and charges are shown in the enclosed single statement which I trust will be considered an improvement on the three statements A, B and C, which had hitherto been submitted with all previous reports. In this, the charges as well as the receipts are arranged under three heads—Drawing classes, Industrial classes and general. The total charges including liabilities but not including the amount for repairs and additions to the school buildings was only Rs. 33,988–1–3 against Rs. 37,443–6–3 in 1893–94, and Rs. 40,825–9–9 in 1892–93. This shows a satisfactory reduction in expenditure. The liabilities and outstandings were also considerably less than in the previous year as shown below:—

—	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liabilities	697 12 0	338 2 2
Outstandings	1,455 7 3	851 0 0

Including the expenditure on buildings the net cost of maintaining the school was Rs. 24,735–11–10. The average number of pupils on the rolls being 518, the net cost of training each student was about Rs. 48 for the year or Rs. 4 per month.

28. The service register of the non-gazetted officers of the permanent establishment are written up to 31st March last.

Statement of Receipts and Charges for 1894–95.

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Drawing Classes.						
School-fees	1,994	0	6			
Sales	119	5	4			
	2,113	5	10			
Industrial Department.						
Cash sales	1,099	1	3			
Realization upon bills	5,866	12	1			
Bills paid by book adjustment	64	0	0			
Advances	1,077	6	10			
	8,107	4	2			
Miscellaneous.						
General Education class { School-fees	78	11	6			
{ Fines	0	1	0			
	78	12	6			
	10,299	6	6			
Outstandings on the 31st March 1895 .. .. .. Total ..	851	0	0			
	11,150	6	6			
Stock of manufactured articles on the 31st March 1895	11,894	5	8			
Stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1895	2,644	14	0			
Stock of materials on the 31st March 1895	1,520	13	5			
Stock and stock materials and stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1894	16,674	15	9			
Decrease of stock and stock materials and unfinished articles on the 31st March 1895. ..				614	14	8
Total amount of receipts				10,535	7	10
Balance				24,735	11	10
			Total ..	35,271	3	8

Charges.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Drawing Classes.						
Clerk	204	0	0			
Pupil-Teachers, permanent establishment	592	11	11			
Do. temporary do.	1,178	11	11			
Scholarships	73	14	4			
	2,049	6	2			
Industrial Department.						
Pottery Assistant and Storekeeper	816	0	0			
Instructors, permanent establishment	2,093	5	4			
Do. temporary do.	3,100	10	0			
Stipends to apprentices	2,079	0	5			
Wages of coolies	2,588	12	1			
Value of materials	4,876	13	2			
Contingencies	275	0	7			
	16,729	9	7			
General.						
Acting Superintendent and house-rent	6,600	0	0			
Acting Assistant Superintendent	2,400	0	0			
English class teachers	676	11	2			
Head and Assistant clerks	1,144	3	5			
General establishment (servants, &c.)	1,289	9	9			
Municipal assessments	1,006	8	0			
Periodicals (including oriental carpets)	459	2	0			
Glass case for library	250	0	0			
Travelling allowances	281	0	0			
Office contingencies	763	13	0			
				14,870	15	4
Annual repairs, additions and improvements to the buildings				1,283	2	5
Liabilities on the 31st March 1895				338	2	2
			Total ..	35,271	3	8

The above report has been drawn up with care and is a great improvement on its predecessor.

2. *Staff.*—Mr. Holder continued to be in charge of the school throughout the year. In the middle of 1894 R. Minakshi Asari, Wood-carving instructor, retired, and he was succeeded by his son R. Kalimuthu Asari. The distribution of work referred to in paragraph 25 seems judicious.

3. *Accommodation.*—Want of accommodation is an impediment to the successful working of the school. The necessary extensions and improvements will be made as soon as the Government comes to a decision regarding the future of the school.

4. *Strength and attendance.*—There was a slight diminution in the total strength, the numbers on the rolls on the 31st March last being 518 as against 543 on the corresponding date last year. A large decrease is noticed among general students attending the Drawing classes only. This is attributed partly to the strict enforcement of the school-fee regulations and partly to applications for admission having had to be refused for want of accommodation. The average daily attendance was very low when compared with the number on the rolls, especially among general students. Laxity in the collection of fees must have to a certain extent contributed to irregular attendance. The strict application of the fee rules is a step in the right direction and may be expected to bring about an improvement. Non-Brahman Hindus preponderated as usual. The number of Europeans and Eurasians fell from 65 to 43, and that of Muhammadans from 17 to 15. The Acting Superintendent should have reported the steps he has taken on the suggestion made in the last review to attract a larger number of students of the latter class. The continued paucity of Brahmans is matter for regret. Native Christians show an appreciable advance. Female pupils numbered only 26 as against 39 in 1893–94. The admission of two Hindu girls into the school is, however, a pleasing feature. It is hoped that a larger number will follow their example and that the Native Christian community will see the wisdom of giving their girls some instruction in Drawing. The Acting Superintendent might have given a distribution of students according to the occupation and wealth condition of their parents. This information, as also particulars of the districts to which the students belong, should be invariably furnished in future reports.

Drawing classes.—Notwithstanding the decrease in the total strength, the Elementary Examination and Group Certificate classes were stronger; and the number in the former would have been even greater but for want of accommodation. The large fall from 9 to 3 in the strength of Division II—Fine Arts Branch, is to be regretted.

Industrial classes.—The number of apprentices in this section stood at 137 as against 139 in 1893–94. The Wood-carving, Pottery and Decorative work classes were better attended; while the strength of the other classes remained stationary or retrograded. The Director is glad to note that as many as 89 of the apprentices were sons of artisans and that 75 as against 33 in 1893–94 were unpaid apprentices. The articles turned out in the Lacquer-work classes sold fairly well and were highly appreciated both in India and in England, and the demand is increasing. The work done in the Carpet-weaving classes was not altogether satisfactory, and the Director has come to the conclusion that this industry will have to be given up. The Metal-work classes continued to be popular and to turn out good work, and the sale-proceeds had nearly trebled in consequence of the largely increased demand. Some excellent work was turned out in the Wood-carving classes. The Pottery classes require re-organization, but no changes can be introduced until Government decides as to the future of these classes on the recommendations of the Committee appointed in G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 7th June 1895.

Special classes.—These classes contained 110 students as against 91 in 1893–94 and all the classes, the evening class excepted, participated in the increase.

General Education classes.—The numbers fell from 167 to 130, but the classes fared well at the annual inspection. The Assistant Inspector should have submitted a special report on the working of these classes and furnished the Superintendent with a copy of the same.

5. *Library.*—The library was not maintained in a proper condition until the year under review. Due search should be made for the missing books. The Acting Superintendent has again failed to report on the use made of the library by the students and masters. In future, information should be embodied in the annual reports as to the number of volumes and as to the extent to which they were used.

6. *Examinations.*—The general educational attainments of the students were not very satisfactory. There were only 51 pupils who had passed some public test as against 81 in the previous year, and the number ignorant of English rose from 46 to 55, the rest being able to read and write English. A change in the rules of admission is very much needed to secure a better class of students. The Director hopes that the provision in the draft rules will receive the final approval of Government. With a single exception, all the pupils who appeared for the public examinations in the industrial subjects were successful. As many as 185 out of 321 students, or 58 per cent. of the examinees, passed in the several Technical examinations in Drawing. These results compare favourably with those of the previous year. Three old students obtained diplomas and eleven secured group certificates in Drawing. The detailed results of the General Education classes have not been furnished by the Assistant Inspector.

7. *Former students.*—Eighteen students trained in the school succeeded in getting employment during the year on salaries or emoluments ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 80 per mensem as against 14 in 1893–94, but three of them passed no public examination. The Director is not sure whether the list is complete and whether information has been obtained regarding every student that left the school in the year under review. Mr. Holder is requested to report further on this point.

8. *Physical education.*—The pupils have shown no interest in tennis, which is resorted to only by masters and clerks. They undoubtedly need some recreation; but the Director is not satisfied that gymnastics is the most suitable form of recreation for boys who are engaged in work involving a considerable expenditure of muscular energy. He is of opinion that out-door games would be more attractive to this class of pupils. Mr. Holder is requested to endeavour to ascertain the real wishes of the pupils on this point. If a strong general opinion is expressed in favour of gymnastics as against games, an estimate for a suitable gymnasium and for the necessary apparatus may be submitted, and provision may be made in the next budget for the employment of a gymnastic instructor.

9. *Finance.*—It is very gratifying to note that the Acting Superintendent carried out the instructions of the Director and exercised greater and more effective control over the finances of the institution. The liabilities and outstandings have considerably diminished. Fee receipts rose from Rs. 1,898 to Rs. 2,073, notwithstanding the decrease in strength, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 33,650 as against Rs. 36,746 in 1893–94. The savings effected under stipends, wages of coolies and contingencies chiefly led to the above decrease in expenditure. Sale-proceeds of school manufactures yielded less, but as a matter of fact, arrears of previous years were included in the amount collected during 1893–94. The receipts would have been greater but for the stoppage of sales for a few days during the audit of accounts and to other causes detailed by the Acting Superintendent in paragraph 26 of his report. The value of stock and stock materials on hand on the 31st March last was Rs. 16,060 as against Rs. 16,674 on the corresponding date in 1894. As soon as Government pass final order on the audit of the accounts of the school, steps will be taken to dispose of the bulk of this stock. The net cost to Government, taking outstandings and liabilities into account but excluding building charges, was Rs. (33,987—10,535) 23,452 as against Rs. 19,096 in 1893–94. The excess is due to the fall in the sale-proceeds of manufactures above referred to.

10. *General.*—The Industrial department fully sustained its growing popularity, and the Drawing classes were also doing good work. The number of visitors rose from 37,928 to 54,205, and the work of the school is well known and appreciated. When

the institution is re-organized and the Art and Industrial schools in the mofussil are affiliated to it in the subjects in which they afford instruction, the Director trusts that its scope and usefulness will be much enhanced and that it will then fully achieve the object for which it was established.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

Order—No. 857, Educational, dated 1st November 1895.

As the re-organization of the School of Arts is now under consideration and the Director's review deals fully with the annual report, the Government does not propose to enter upon any detailed criticism of the administration of the institution during the past year. It will suffice to express satisfaction at the results achieved at the technical examinations and the improvement in the management of the finances of the school and to request the Director to devote special consideration to the Acting Superintendent's remarks regarding the excessive amount of work exacted from apprentices and their consequent loss of health; if Mr. Holder's views are correct, this is a matter which calls for immediate remedy.

2. The Assistant Inspector should be required to submit an explanation of the apparently inordinate delay in furnishing particulars of his examination of the general educational classes.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.

Exd A. Raitt.

No. 9462.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th August 1895.

School of Arts.

Read the following letter from the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 9th July 1895, No. 586:—

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the progress of the institution for the official year 1894–95.

2. *Introductory remarks.*—(*a*) There are two branches in the school, the Drawing classes and Industrial classes. There is also a General Education class intended chiefly for the benefit of those who attend the school all day and have no opportunity of going to any other school. This may, for convenience, here be considered as a third branch. The subjects of instructions are as follows:—

Drawing classes.

1. Freehand outline Drawing.
2. Geometrical Drawing.
3. Painting.
4. Design.
5. Modelling.
6. Wood Engraving.
7. Copper plate Engraving.
8. Architectural Drawing.

Industrial classes.

1. Cabinet-making.
2. Carpet-weaving.
3. Pottery manufacture.
4. Silver Smith's work.
5. Jeweller's work.
6. Decorative painting.
7. Lacquer work.

General Education classes.

1. English.
2. Vernacular (Tamil and Telugu).
3. Arithmetic.

(*b*) The Drawing classes are in two divisions. In Division I all the subjects mentioned under this head with the exception of Advanced Painting are taught and candidates are sent up annually for Government Technical Examinations. Division II is intended for those who wish to learn Painting only either for amusement or as a profession. The fee in Division I is As. 8 a month and in Division II Rs. 8.

(*c*) The hours of attendance in the Drawing classes are from 7 to 9 A.M. every week day except Saturday. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays a night class is also held from 6 to 8 P.M. to enable those who cannot attend in the morning to study for the Elementary Examination in Freehand and Geometrical Drawing. After the Drawing lessons the apprentices devote their whole time to Industrial work except an hour and a-half daily, which is allotted for general education. In the General Education class the three R.'s are taught in English and Vernacular (Tamil and Telugu) up to Standard VII.

3. *Strength.*—The numerical strength of the institution is exhibited in the following tabular statement :—

General classification.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Total number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Total number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.
1. Apprentices learning a trade in addition to Drawing	139	101	137	98
2. Stipendiary scholars sent from outstations to learn Drawing, &c ..	5	5	5	5
3. General students attending the Drawing classes only	399	299	376	198
Total ..	543	405	518	301

4. It will be seen from the above statement that the falling off in the strength and attendance is confined to the general students who attended the school for Drawing lessons only. This was entirely due to the strict observance of the school-fees notification during the year under review. In previous years the names of students who failed to pay their fees by a fixed date were not struck off the rolls at once as is done now, but were allowed to stand for about three months, the usual fine for late payments only having been imposed. So far as attendance was concerned the old rules seems to have been better; but in the majority of instances students were so irregular as regards payment that a great difficulty was experienced in keeping the school-fee accounts satisfactorily. This irregularity in payment of fees led to the mistakes in the accounts noted by Mr. J. P. Lewis in his report. Hence the necessity of increased strictness in this matter. Besides there was the difficulty of admitting fresh students, the Standard Drawing and Pre-elementary class rooms having been quite full throughout the year, otherwise the number could have been considerably increased. Several applicants were refused admission for want of accommodation in the Pre-elementary Drawing class, to which all students are first admitted, unless they have had previous practice in Drawing. The average daily attendance amongst apprentices shows no improvement. This, as I have explained before, is owing to sickness, for apprentices in receipt of stipends who are paid according to the number of days they are present and lose two days' pay for every day they are absent without leave, are just as irregular as the non-paid apprentices. The fact is that they are overworked. The Sanitary Medical officer in his report remarks this. Until your recent order on this report each apprentice had to be present in the school for ten hours daily with an hour's recess for meals; so that those who lived at great distances from this locality were away from their homes for eleven or twelve hours a day; in some cases more, and in consequence without proper food for all that time. I know for a fact that many of the apprentices are unable to have a proper morning meal before leaving their homes. This must tell on their constitutions. The hours of attendance in the Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore Schools of Arts are from 10 to 4 in the cold weather and from 6 to 11 A.M. in the hot weather. Besides each of those schools is entirely closed for two months every year during the hottest season, scholarships being allowed for the vacations. Whereas in the Madras School of Arts the apprentices or students in the Industrial section have not only to attend from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, but have to work throughout the year without any such rest.

5. In the following table students are classified according to the classes of the community to which they belong :—

Classification according to race or creed and sex.

Class of community.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	26	39	65	19	24	43
Native Christians	32	..	32	40	..	40
Muhammadans	17	..	17	15	..	15
Brahmans	6	..	6	5	1	6
Non-Brahman Hindus	417	..	417	409	1	410
Others	6	..	6	4	..	4
Total ..	504	39	543	492	26	518

There has been a decrease in the number of European and Eurasian pupils which must be attributed chiefly to the number of the students from the Civil Orphan Asylum being much less than in the previous year. It is gratifying to note that there were two Hindu girls, one of whom was a Brahman and the other a non-Brahman Hindu. In the early part of the year a Native Christian girl was also attending the school as a student of Division II or the Painting class; but as she was unable to continue she is not shown in the list which only represents the number on 31st March last.

6. In the following table the students are classified according to their attainments in general education :—

Classification according to attainments in General Education.

—	1893-94.	1894-95.
B.A. Degree Examination	1	..
Matriculation Examination	8	3
Higher Examination for Women	8	7
Lower Secondary Examination	64	41
Can read and write English	416	412
Ignorant of English	46	55
Total ..	543	518

7. The following table shows the distribution of students amongst the different drawing classes which all students belonging to the school have to attend :—

Distribution amongst the Drawing Classes.

Name of class.		Number on the rolls, 1893-94.	Number on the rolls, 1894-95.
Division I, Technical Branch.	1. Standard Drawing	287	172
	2. Elementary, Freehand and Geometrical Drawing.	186	220
	3. Subjects for group certificate	55	119
	4. Subjects for Diploma	6	4
Division II.	5. Fine Arts Branch	9	3
	Total ..	543	518

There has really been no falling off in the attendance in the first or Standard Drawing class; on the other hand, as mentioned in paragraph 4 this class has always been well attended :—The difference in the figures for the last year and the year previous is explained as follows. This Pre-elementary class, which in 1893 numbered 287, was subdivided into three distinct sections (according to the qualifications of the students), each one occupying a separate class room. The third or most advanced of these sections was found to be sufficiently advanced to appear for the Government Technical Examination in Elementary Drawing. So it was connected with the next higher class, the room also being added to those used by the Elementary Examination class. In the latter a corresponding increase would have been shown were it not for the promotions made from it towards the end of the year into the Intermediate Examination class, in which a very satisfactory increase of more than double the previous year's number is shown. The decrease in the number of students in the Advanced class for Diploma is owing to a number of students who completed their course in the class below it leaving the school for appointments early in the year; otherwise there would have been a satisfactory increase.

8. *Special Classes.*—The Modelling, Engraving, Architectural Drawing and the evening classes come under this head. The following statement shows the number attending these classes during the year under review and the year previous :—

Name of class.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Modelling class	7	19
Engraving class	34	45
Architectural Drawing class	10	15
Evening class	40	31
Total ..	91	110

There was a satisfactory increase in attendance in all of these classes except the last named.

Modelling Class.—This is attended chiefly by students in the Pottery department. Four students appeared for the Intermediate Examination and one for the Elementary Examination and all of them passed.

Engraving Class.—Wood and Copper plate Engraving are taught in this class, which is very popular and well attended. During the year several wood cuts were prepared for the Government Press. Three students appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Wood-engraving and all passed.

Architectural Drawing Class.—As this branch of Drawing is not included in any of the subjects in which public examinations are held, very few can be induced to join it. It is generally attended by students from the Carpentry and Wood-carving department.

Evening Class.—The strength of this class decreased from 40 to 31. This was due to some of the apprentices who attended this class before having discontinued to attend last year. Two students appeared for the Elementary Examination in Free-hand Drawing and nine for Geometrical Drawing, of whom one in the former and eight in the latter were successful.

9. *Industrial Branch.*—The number of paid and unpaid apprentices in each department is shown in the following table :—

Industrial Classes.

Industries.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.
Wood-carving	33	8	41	23	22	45
Carpet-weaving	21	3	24	9	7	16
Metal-work	24	7	31	12	11	23
Jewellery	8	3	11	5	6	11
Pottery manufacture	9	1	10	5	7	12
Decorative work	11	11	22	8	22	30
Total ..	106	33	139	62	75	137

Although the total number of apprentices decreased by two, yet it is satisfactory to note that the number of unpaid apprentices increased by 42. Of the 137 apprentices no less than 89 were sons of artisans as shown in the following statement :—

Department.	Sons of artisan.	Others.	Total.
Wood-carving	35	10	45
Jeweller's work	11	..	11
Metal-work	10	13	23
Pottery manufacture	12	..	12
Carpet-weaving	4	12	16
Decorative work	17	13	30
Total ..	89	48	137

11. *Wood-carving Class.*—This continues to be very popular. Many were refused admission for want of accommodation. Her Excellency Lady Wenlock gave several orders for carving of the best design and quality that the school could turn out, regardless of cost ; this tended much to the general improvement of the work of the students. Nine candidates were sent up from this school for the Elementary Government Examination in Cabinet-making and one for the Intermediate Examination. All passed, four being placed in the first class. The following is a list of the important carved and plain articles executed in the class during the year with prices :—

	Rs.
Carved Rosewood screen for Her Excellency Lady Wenlock kindly lent for the London Exhibition	300
Three carved ebony picture frames also for Her Excellency Lady Wenlock	125

	Rs.
Carved teakwood picture frames for Her Excellency Lady Wenlock ...	33
„ letter rack for Royal Artillery Mess, Bangalore	165
Picture frame for Lord Douglas Compton	31
Record and other glazed cases for the Director of Public Instruction.	125
Book cases for the School of Arts Library	250
Rosewood brackets for the London Exhibition	120

The Wood-carving Instructor R. Minakshi Asari, a most able carver, retired after a service of more than nine years. His son R. Kalimuthu Asari, who having been through a thorough course of training in carving and designing in this school and having duly qualified himself, was appointed to succeed him.

12. *Carpet-weaving class.*—A fair quantity of work was turned out by students in this department ; much more would have been done, but there was some difficulty in procuring wool, the market value of which has risen considerably. Two of the principal looms also had to be repaired ; the old white-ant eaten supports gave way suddenly but fortunately without injury to any one ; these were substituted by solid iron supports which, I hope, will last for years without any further inconvenience. The spun wool is procured from the Bangalore jail and dyed in the school. Students are generally very well up in their work in this department which, however, is not popular, as carpet-weaving is not a paying trade. A carpet weaver seldom earns more than 8 annas per day, while a carpenter can make thrice that amount ; besides it is difficult for weavers to get employment, there being very few carpet-weaving factories owing to the jails taking up the trade. Not a single student from this school has yet taken up employment as a carpet weaver, though dozens have passed since the class was first opened in 1890. The Anjuman workshop in Triplicane, experiencing similar unsatisfactory results, has very wisely abolished its carpet-weaving class. At the last Government Technical examination, one candidate was sent up for the Intermediate examination in carpet-weaving. He passed in the first class. Three were sent up for the Elementary examination, all passed, two being placed in the first class.

13. *Metal Work Department.*—There was a slight decrease in the strength but it will be seen that this was only in the case of paid apprentices while the number of unpaid students rose from 7 to 11. There was a fair outturn of metal work during the year consisting chiefly of embossed ornamental copper, brass and silver vases, trays, bowls, panels, &c. The Earl of Abingdon made a good selection of some of the copper work and very kindly permitted me to exhibit them at the Empire of India Exhibition, London. Her Excellency Lady Wenlock and Major the Honourable R. T. Lawley also ordered a large quantity of copper and brassware ; two four-fold screens are now being made in the school for Major Lawley, each to hold twelve double copper-chased panels. Mr. Edward, of Messrs. George Edward and Sons, Glasgow, visited the school and was much pleased with the chased metal work done here ; he paid an advance and ordered a large ornamental silver bowl promising to give extensive orders if the school would undertake them. His Excellency the Roman Catholic Delegate paid an advance of Rs. 750 for a silver crozier and some trays which are being made. A silver bowl was made during the year for Mr. H. S. Howard of Brighton who writes as follows : "You will be pleased to hear that the bowl has been greatly admired." A large chased copper jar was purchased by the South Kensington Museum through the Imperial Institute, where it was exhibited. A reward of £1 was sent by the committee to the artisan Ramasamy Sitapathy, the second silversmith instructor in this school, under whose instruction it was designed and executed in the metal work class. As regards examinations, six candidates appeared for the Elementary test ; all passed, two being placed in the first class ; one candidate appeared for the Intermediate test in *silversmith's work* and the advanced examination in *design for silversmith's work*, he passed in the first class in both branches.

14. *Jewellers or Goldsmith Class.*—There was neither increase nor decrease in the total strength of this class. But it is satisfactory to note that in this as in all the other departments there was an increase in the number of unpaid apprentices. Most of the students in this class are very young. Only one was sent up for the Elementary examination in jewellers' work, but, as he had not had sufficient practice, he failed to pass. Two of the advanced students, who had already passed the Elementary test and

were to have appeared for the next examination, left the school for employment as jewellers in the early part of this year. Owing to the costliness of gold the work in this class was chiefly confined to articles of silver. A gold watch guard, a ring, and a gold medal were made to order, but the material in each case was supplied.

15. *Pottery-manufacturing Department.*—Besides a large quantity of flooring tiles, goglets, pipes, plaster carts, ink wells, &c., a terracotta fountain ornament for Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett and Co., two terracotta crosses for All Saints Church, Coonoor, and a rain-guage stand with a big ornamental base for the Agri-Horticultural gardens, Madras, were also manufactured during the year. Of the two students who appeared for the Elementary examination in Pottery manufacture, one passed in the first class and the other in the second. The Pottery Assistant, who appeared for the Intermediate examination, also passed in the first class. There is practically no advantage in keeping up this industry in the School of Arts. When Mr. R. F. Chisholm was in charge of this institution, in one of his reports on the working of this school he strongly recommended its abolition. If, at that time, when pottery manufacture was the principal, if not the only industry taught in the school, such a step had been thought necessary, much more so now as, owing to the cost of keeping up this department and the extensive accommodation required for the particular kind of work, all the other more important industrial classes which could be considerably enlarged and improved have to be kept down. Nearly half of the entire space in the workshop is taken up by the pottery work. The remaining half being divided between the other five industrial classes. Five store-rooms are filled with nothing but articles manufactured in the Pottery department and even this space is not sufficient, the flooring tiles and other terracotta ornaments had to be heaped up in various parts of the workshops for want of space in the store-rooms. There are four clerks besides the head clerk, and two of these who are really overworked have to attend to the accounts of materials and manufactured goods, most of which belong to the Pottery department. The materials used in the other departments are comparatively few, while not much space is required for storing the articles manufactured in them, as these are invariably disposed of as soon as completed. In short the existence of the Pottery department is a hindrance to the development of any of the others, it costs much more than any of them and requires more attention while practically it is of no benefit to the students who learn the art, as they are not able to get employment anywhere unless they revert to the manufacture of common rude earthenware and set up on their own account like other Native potters.

16. *Decorative—Painting Class.*—The object of this class is to train students as practical designers and decorators. It is very popular, as the steady increase in the number especially of the unpaid apprentices will show. The young boys gave their experience in design and arrangement of colours by painting on palmyra fans with the aid of brush only, that is without any pencelled outline; at first a rough arrangement is chalked on the black-board for the beginner but in a very short while he is quite independent of this and is able to produce his own designs with remarkable facility. In case of failure the loss is trifling while all those fans which are fairly well painted are readily bought. Messrs. Framjee P. Bhumgara of Mount Road buy these by the thousand. The advanced students in this class do lacquer work and other painted designs, &c. A large number of lacquered trays were purchased by Her Excellency Lady Wenlock. Many were also sent to the exhibition in London where they will find ready sale. At present there is a large order from Government House, Ootacamund, for screens with lacquered panels. In England this work is highly appreciated. I had a letter from a firm there offering to arrange about selling our lacquer work to any extent that the school could supply.

17. *General Education Branch.*—The number on rolls on 31st March last was 130 against 167 on the corresponding date of the previous year. From this branch pupils are not sent up for any public examination. The classes were examined by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, on 13th December 1894; but the results have not as yet been communicated to this office.

18. *Examinations.*—The results of the Government Technical examinations are shown in the following tabular statement.

In the Drawing classes.

Names of subjects.	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Freehand outline Drawing, Elementary ..	86	50	83	36
Geometrical Drawing, Elementary ..	81	38	88	45
Freehand Drawing, Intermediate	40	22	48	30
Geometrical do. do.	27	18	23	13
Painting, Elementary	7	4	15	15
Design do.	11	8	35	22
Freehand Drawing, Advanced	8	3	5	3
Geometrical Drawing do.	6	3	5	2
Painting, Intermediate	4	3	3	3
Design do.	8	4	7	7
Design, Advanced	..	..	1	1
Modelling, Elementary	4	3	1	1
Do. Intermediate	..	..	4	4
Copper plate Engraving, Intermediate ..	3	3	..	..
Wood-engraving, Intermediate ..	..	..	3	3
Total ..	285	159	321	185

In the Industrial classes.

Names of subjects.	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making, Elementary	9	7	9	9
Do. Intermediate	2	2	1	1
Silversmith's work, Elementary	1	1	6	6
Do. Intermediate	2	2	1	1
Potter manufacture, Elementary	3	3	2	2
Do. Intermediate	..	..	1	1
Carpet-weaving, Elementary	9	5	3	3
Do. Intermediate	..	..	1	1
Jeweller's work, Elementary	3	3	1	..
Totol ..	29	23	25	24

During the year, three students obtained diplomas and eleven group certificates in Drawing. Their names are given below:—

Diploma.

1. M. Velayuda Asari.
2. M. V. Sreenivasa Aiyangar.
3. T. G. Krishnaswami Pillai.
4. H. A. Wilkins.

Group Certificate.

1. N. P. Munisawmy Naidu.
2. N. R. Balakrishna Mudali.
3. A. Rungasami Mudali.
4. S. T. Venkatarama Aiyar.
5. Minnie Clara Morgan.
6. K. Vedanayagam.
7. M. Augustine.
8. Helen Maude Dumphy.
9. Syed Muhammad Fakir Sahib.
10. M. Punniakoti Nayakar.
11. K. Subbayya.

There are also a few others who have completed the tests for the diploma and group certificate and have applied for these certificates but they have not yet received them.

19. *Appointments gained.*—It is gratifying to note that no less than eighteen students, as shown below, secured appointments during the year:—

M. V. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, B. A. (Diploma in Drawing), Superintendent, Industrial School, Mysore, on a salary of Rs. 80 to 100.

H. A. Wilkins (Diploma in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on a salary of Rs. 50 with free quarters.

K. Subbayya (Diploma in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Rajah's School, Pudukkóttai State, on a salary of Rs. 40.

R. Kalimuthu Asari (Advanced examination in design for wood-carving and furniture and Elementary examination in Cabinet-making) Wood-carver, School of Arts, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 35 to 50.

Mir Muhammad Hussain (Elementary examination in Freehand and Intermediate examination in Geometrical Drawing and Cabinet-making), Drawingmaster and Carpentry Instructor, St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam, on a salary of Rs. 30.

K. Vedanayagam (Group certificate in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Free Church Mission Girls' School, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 25.

John Basinger (Group certificate in Drawing), Drawingmaster, S.P.G. High School, Vepery, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 15.

P. Muthukumarasamy (Group certificate in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 15.

Madurai Muthu (Intermediate examination in Cabinet-making, first stage, of old Higher examination including design), Wood-carver, Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, on a salary of Rs. 25.

M. Punniakoti Nayakar (Diploma in Drawing), Pupil-Teacher, Madras School of Arts, on a salary of Rs. 15, *vice* T. G. Krishnaswami.

T. G. Krishnaswami Pillai (Diploma in Drawing) appointed Drawingmaster at the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, salary Rs. 35, with annual increments rising to Rs. 45.

K. Ganapathy Pattur (Drawing — Elementary), Drawingmaster, Municipal School, Negapatam, salary Rs. 15.

A. Rungasami Mudali (Group certificate in Drawing and Elementary examination in Carpet-weaving), Draftsman, Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras.

A. Munisami Asari, Goldsmith, Rangee Laul & Co., on 6 annas per day.

E. Newman (Intermediate examination in Cabinet-making and Freehand Drawing and Elementary examination in Geometrical Drawing) employed at Messrs. P. Orr & Sons.

Murugan Asari (Elementary examination in Cabinet-making and design), Wood-carver, Messrs. Oakes and Co., on 10 annas per day.

V. Murugappa Asari, Silversmith, Rangee Laul & Co., on 6 annas a day.

M. Rajaratnam Mudaly, Messrs. Addison & Co., on daily wages.

20. *Library.*—Till the beginning of last year the work of cataloguing and keeping the books was entrusted to the second clerk, but the heavy work in the office left him little or no time to attend to the library properly. The Assistant Superintendent is now in charge of it and everything is in good order. Formerly books were occasionally lent out not only to students and members of the school but also to others, this was a very unwise thing to do because books were never returned in good condition, and in some cases, never returned at all. I put a stop to lending out books directly I assumed charge and when the Acting Assistant Superintendent took the management of the library into his hands, a thorough inspection was made and some of the books according to the catalogue maintained from time to time by the various second clerks of the office were found missing from the book cases. This matter was not reported earlier as some of the books were found in different places in the school and it was hoped that, after careful search and enquiry, most of the missing books could be recovered. In due course I shall submit a separate report on this matter.

21. *Furniture and apparatus.*—Besides the four new book cases alluded to above and a few small tools for the Industrial Department, nothing was added to the stock during the year. At present there is only one iron safe in the school; the Head clerk's cash-box and all gold and silver articles, both finished and incomplete, are kept in this chest. At times it is impossible to get all the things into it and I am obliged

then to keep some of them in other places not very safe. I intend shortly to apply for another safe, the charge for which may be paid from the library allotment.

22. *Museum.*—There were no additions to the school museum during the year. The old book cases from the library I mean to convert into show cases for exhibiting articles manufactured in the school for sale. The number of visitors to this museum, many of whom also visited the Drawing and Industrial classes, rose from 37,928 in the previous year to 54,205 last year.

23. *Buildings.*—The estimate for annual repairs submitted by the Consulting Architect was not altogether approved of, a very large number of items having been struck out and the total cost considerably reduced. The repairs and additions asked for are much needed; they will again be included in the estimate for annual repairs for the current year in the hope that this time they might be sanctioned. Among the additions necessary is a tiffin-shed divided off into compartments for the various castes attending the school, as noted by the Sanitary officer, who inspected the school premises not long ago; this shed may be run up along the west wall of the centre hall or museum, that is, next to the open drawing-sheds.

24. *Physical exercise.*—The Tennis court has been kept in good order at the expense of the members of the school club and has been regularly used. In my first annual report I pointed out how much better it would have been if the money that was spent in laying out this Tennis court had been spent on a set of gymnastic apparatus instead. Experience has confirmed my opinion. Not a single student belongs to the Tennis club which is comprised only of the masters and clerks. The subscription is low enough being only four annas a month for students, but the racquets are expensive and these the majority of students cannot possibly afford. In gymnastic exercises all could and would join; there would be no need whatever for compulsion as in other schools and colleges. A number of students of this school practise Indian gymnastics outside under the instruction of Native gymnasts. Many of them have also formed into a sort of club and have purchased a second hand foot ball with which they amuse themselves of on evening; this all goes to show that Tennis in a school like this is quite out of place; the students prefer rougher exercise and many of them require it, such as students in the Engraving, Carpet-weaving, Lacquer painting and jewellers' classes who have to sit and stoop over their work all the time. I strongly recommend that a gymnastic instructor be appointed as in other schools and some if not all of the apparatus purchased to start with. I feel quite sure that the interest aroused by this appropriate and healthy exercise will tend greatly to improve the general attendance.

25. *Work of the principal members of the staff.*—During the year, in addition to the usual school routine, I inspected the industrial classes at the Reformatory, the Technical Institute, Madura, and the Anjuman. At the request of Government I was also engaged in the preparation of two monographs, brass and copper ware and pottery; both of the Madras Presidency; the first of these should have been prepared the year, previous, but, owing to a misunderstanding on my part, it was delayed. The Acting Assistant Superintendent, Mr. M. Velayuda Asari, had a great deal more work to attend to than in the previous year. I have mentioned in paragraph 20 that, early in the year, he took over charge of the library; towards the end he also commenced to assist in the supervision of the work in the Industrial department; all this he does without prejudice to his duties in the Artistic department where he has four classes to take simultaneously every morning and one in the afternoon; his assistance in the Industrial department has relieved the Pottery Assistant of a great deal of the heavy work that the latter had to do formerly. The Pottery Assistant will now have more time to attend to the accounts of raw materials and manufactured goods, so that the monthly accounts will, I hope, be submitted in future with as little delay as possible. The Acting Head Clerk, Mr. S. G. Daniel, worked with great zeal during the past year; the work in the office is now carried on in a very satisfactory manner, barring the delay in the submission of monthly accounts to the Director of Public Instruction, which, as I have already represented in a separate letter, cannot possibly be prepared, checked and fair copied punctually by the 15th of each succeeding month at least, not always.

26. *Finance.*—The amounts actually realized during the year by sales of articles manufactured in the several departments is shown in the following tabular statement:—

Manufactures.	Receipts on sales of manufactures.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Wood-carving	1,693 13 6	1,313 2 0
2. Carpet-weaving	849 0 8	837 9 0
3. Metal work	681 6 2	1,954 12 3
4. Pottery	8,036 9 2	2,912 6 5
5. Lacquer work	538 9 8	848 5 1
6. Jewellers' work	85 6 9	181 4 11
7. Engraving	93 0 0	47 11 0
8. Drawing	..	12 8 6
Total ..	11,977 13 11	8,107 11 2

The decrease in the receipts as shown above is due in the first place to the complete stoppage of sales during the inspection of accounts by Mr. J. P. Lewis and secondly to their having been no exhibitions and no auction sale as in the previous year. There were two audits during the year, one at the commencement by Mr. Lewis and the other towards the end by the Accountant-General. These audits interfered considerably with the office routine and caused delay in the submission of this report.

27. The receipts and charges are shown in the enclosed single statement which I trust will be considered an improvement on the three statements A, B and C, which had hitherto been submitted with all previous reports. In this, the charges as well as the receipts are arranged under three heads—Drawing classes, Industrial classes and general. The total charges including liabilities but not including the amount for repairs and additions to the school buildings was only Rs. 33,988–1–3 against Rs. 37,443–6–3 in 1893–94, and Rs. 40,825–9–9 in 1892–93. This shows a satisfactory reduction in expenditure. The liabilities and outstandings were also considerably less than in the previous year as shown below :—

—	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Liabilities	697 12 0	338 2 2
Outstandings	1,455 7 3	851 0 0

Including the expenditure on buildings the net cost of maintaining the school was Rs. 24,735–11–10. The average number of pupils on the rolls being 518, the net cost of training each student was about Rs. 48 for the year or Rs. 4 per month.

28. The service register of the non-gazetted officers of the permanent establishment are written up to 31st March last.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Charges for 1894-95

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Drawing Classes.			
School-fees	1,994	0	6
Sales	119	5	4
	2,113	5	10
Industrial Department.			
Cash sales	1,099	1	3
Realization upon bills	5,866	12	1
Bills paid by book adjustment	64	0	0
Advances	1,077	6	10
	8,107	4	2
Miscellaneous.			
General Education class { School-fees	78	11	6
{ Fines	0	1	0
	78	12	6
Total ..	10,299	6	6
Outstandings on the 31st March 1895	851	0	0
	11,150	6	6
Stock of manufactured articles on the 31st March 1895	11,894	5	8
Stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1895	2,644	14	0
Stock of materials on the 31st March 1895	1,520	13	5
Stock and stock materials and stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1894.	16,674	15	9
Decrease of stock and stock materials and unfinished articles on the 31st March 1895.	..		
	614	14	8
Total amount of receipts	10,535	7	10
Balance	24,735	11	10
Total ..	35,271	3	8

Charges.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Drawing Classes.						
Clerk	204	0	0			
Pupil-Teachers, permanent establishment	692	11	11			
Do. temporary do.	1,178	11	11			
Scholarships	73	14	4			
				2,049	6	2
Industrial Department.						
Pottery Assistant and Storekeeper	816	0	0			
Instructors, permanent establishment	2,093	5	4			
Do. temporary do.	3,100	10	0			
Stipends to apprentices	2,979	0	5			
Wages of coolies	2,588	12	1			
Value of materials	4,876	13	2			
Contingencies	275	0	7			
				16,729	9	7
General.						
Acting Superintendent and house-rent	6,600	0	0			
Acting Assistant Superintendent	2,400	0	0			
English class teachers	676	11	2			
Head and Assistant clerks	1,144	3	5			
General establishment (servants, &c.)	1,289	9	9			
Municipal assessments	1,006	8	0			
Periodicals (including oriental carpets)	459	2	0			
Glass case for library	250	0	0			
Travelling allowances	281	0	0			
Office contingencies	763	13	0			
				14,870	15	4
Annual repairs, additions and improvements to the buildings				1,283	2	5
Liabilities on the 31st March 1895				338	2	2
Total ..				35,271	3	8

The above report has been drawn up with care and is a great improvement on its predecessor.

2. *Staff.*—Mr. Holder continued to be in charge of the school throughout the year. In the middle of 1894 R. Minakshi Asari, Wood-carving instructor, retired, and he was succeeded by his son R. Kalimuthu Asari. The distribution of work referred to in paragraph 25 seems judicious.

3. *Accommodation.*—Want of accommodation is an impediment to the successful working of the school. The necessary extensions and improvements will be made as soon as the Government comes to a decision regarding the future of the school.

4. *Strength and attendance.*—There was a slight diminution in the total strength, the numbers on the rolls on the 31st March last being 518 as against 543 on the corresponding date last year. A large decrease is noticed among general students attending the Drawing classes only. This is attributed partly to the strict enforcement of the school-fee regulations and partly to applications for admission having had to be refused for want of accommodation. The average daily attendance was very low when compared with the number on the rolls, especially among general students. Laxity in the collection of fees must have to a certain extent contributed to irregular attendance. The strict application of the fee rules is a step in the right direction and may be expected to bring about an improvement. Non-Brahman Hindus preponderated as usual. The number of Europeans and Eurasians fell from 65 to 43, and that of Muhammadans from 17 to 15. The Acting Superintendent should have reported the steps he has taken on the suggestion made in the last review to attract a larger number of students of the latter class. The continued paucity of Brahmans is matter for regret. Native Christians show an appreciable advance. Female pupils numbered only 26 as against 39 in 1893–94. The admission of two Hindu girls into the school is, however, a pleasing feature. It is hoped that a larger number will follow their example and that the Native Christian community will see the wisdom of giving their girls some instruction in Drawing. The Acting Superintendent might have given a distribution of students according to the occupation and wealth condition of their parents. This information, as also particulars of the districts to which the students belong, should be invariably furnished in future reports.

Drawing classes.—Notwithstanding the decrease in the total strength, the Elementary Examination and Group Certificate classes were stronger; and the number in the former would have been even greater but for want of accommodation. The large fall from 9 to 3 in the strength of Division II—Fine Arts Branch is to be regretted.

Industrial classes.—The number of apprentices in this section stood at 137 as against 139 in 1893–94. The Wood-carving, Pottery and Decorative work classes were better attended; while the strength of the other classes remained stationary or retrograded. The Director is glad to note that as many as 89 of the apprentices were sons of artisans and that 75 as against 33 in 1893–94 were unpaid apprentices. The articles turned out in the Lacquer-work classes sold fairly well and were highly appreciated both in India and in England, and the demand is increasing. The work done in the Carpet-weaving classes was not altogether satisfactory, and the Director has come to the conclusion that this industry will have to be given up. The Metal-work classes continued to be popular and to turn out good work, and the sale-proceeds had nearly trebled in consequence of the largely increased demand. Some excellent work was turned out in the Wood-carving classes. The Pottery classes require re-organization, but no changes can be introduced until Government decides as to the future of these classes on the recommendations of the Committee appointed in G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 7th June 1895.

Special classes.—These classes contained 110 students as against 91 in 1893–94 and all the classes, the evening class excepted, participated in the increase.

General Education classes.—The numbers fell from 167 to 130, but the classes fared well at the annual inspection. The Assistant Inspector should have submitted a special report on the working of these classes and furnished the Superintendent with a copy of the same.

5. *Library.*—The library was not maintained in a proper condition until the year under review. Due search should be made for the missing books. The Acting Superintendent has again failed to report on the use made of the library by the students and masters. In future, information should be embodied in the annual reports as to the number of volumes and as to the extent to which they were used.

6. *Examinations.*—The general educational attainments of the students were not very satisfactory. There were only 51 pupils who had passed some public test as against 81 in the previous year, and the number ignorant of English rose from 46 to 55, the rest being able to read and write English. A change in the rules of admission is very much needed to secure a better class of students. The Director hopes that the provision in the draft rules will receive the final approval of Government. With a single exception, all the pupils who appeared for the public examinations in the industrial subjects were successful. As many as 185 out of 321 students, or 58 per cent. of the examinees, passed in the several Technical examinations in Drawing. These results compare favourably with those of the previous year. ~~Four (and not three)~~ Three old students obtained diplomas and eleven secured group certificates in Drawing. The detailed results of the General Education classes have not been furnished by the Assistant Inspector.

7. *Former students.*—Eighteen students trained in the school succeeded in getting employment during the year on salaries or emoluments ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 80 per mensem as against 14 in 1893–94, but three of them passed no public examination. The Director is not sure whether the list is complete and whether information has been obtained regarding every student that left the school in the year under review. Mr. Holder is requested to report further on this point.

8. *Physical education.*—The pupils have shown no interest in tennis, which is resorted to only by masters and clerks. They undoubtedly need some recreation; but the Director is not satisfied that gymnastics is the most suitable form of recreation for boys who are engaged in work involving a considerable expenditure of muscular energy. He is of opinion that out-door games would be more attractive to this class of pupils. Mr. Holder is requested to endeavour to ascertain the real wishes of the pupils on this point. If a strong general opinion is expressed in favour of gymnastics as against games, an estimate for a suitable gymnasium and for the necessary apparatus may be submitted, and provision may be made in the next budget for the employment of a gymnastic instructor.

9. *Finance.*—It is very gratifying to note that the Acting Superintendent carried out the instructions of the Director and exercised greater and more effective control over the finances of the institution. The liabilities and outstandings have considerably diminished. Fee receipts rose from Rs. 1,898 to Rs. 2,073, notwithstanding the decrease in strength, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 33,650 as against Rs. 36,746 in 1893–94. The savings effected under stipends, wages of coolies and contingencies chiefly led to the above decrease in expenditure. Sale-proceeds of school manufactures yielded less, but as a matter of fact, arrears of previous years were included in the amount collected during 1893–94. The receipts would have been greater but for the stoppage of sales for a few days during the audit of accounts and to other causes detailed by the Acting Superintendent in paragraph 26 of his report. The value of stock and stock materials on hand on the 31st March last was Rs. 16,060 as against Rs. 16,674 on the corresponding date in 1894. As soon as Government pass final order on the audit of the accounts of the school, steps will be taken to dispose of the bulk of this stock. The net cost to Government, taking outstandings and liabilities into account but excluding building charges, was Rs. (33,987—10,535) 23,452 as against Rs. 19,096 in 1893–94. The excess is due to the fall in the sale-proceeds of manufactures above referred to.

10. *General.*—The Industrial department fully sustained its growing popularity, and the Drawing classes were also doing good work. The number of visitors rose from 37,928 to 54,205, and the work of the school is well known and appreciated. When

the institution is re-organized and the Art and Industrial schools in the mofussil are affiliated to it in the subjects in which they afford instruction, the Director trusts that its scope and usefulness will be much enhanced and that it will then fully achieve the object for which it was established.

(A true Extract.)

Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts.
" Inspectors of Schools.
" Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
" Principals of Colleges.
" Managers of Industrial Schools.

Copy to Government, with covering letter.

1895.

AUGUST.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
SCHOOL OF ARTS,
AND OTHERS.

Dated August,

Despatched

Received 2/9

30TH AUGUST 1895, No. 9462.

Enclosures.

1/ encls to D.P.I's letter No. 9488/95

School of Arts.—Reviewing report on the — for 1894–95.

Encl 1 to Ed. c no 1042/95

Current No 1042

1 abstract

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 30 August 1895.

No. 9488

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the information of Government a copy of my Proceedings, No. 9462, dated, 30 instant, reviewing the Report on the working of the School of Arts during 1894-95.

I have the honour to be,
sir,
your most obedient servant.

D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. Cor.
15 (b) 1,500—17-11-94.

Educl Dept

Current No. 1042

From

The Director of Public Instruction

Madras

To

The Honorable the Chief Secretary

to Government

No. 9488

Dated 30th August 95

Despatched 31st Do.

Rd. 2nd Sept. 95

Reg. 3/9.

Enclosure i

DESPATCHED

AUG 1895

Abstract

Submitting a copy of Proceedings reviewing the report on the School of Arts for 1894-95

471 : 7 · 6 95

730 : 3 - 10 95 S.C

758 : 8 10 95 S.C

~~886 : 3 - 8 95 Comm~~

330 : 14 · 5 95

241 : 10 · 4 · 95

409 : 7 · 6 95

746 : 5 - 10 95

915 : 29 · 11 · 95

761 : 8 - 10 95

813 : 25 - 10 95

934 : 4 - 12 - 95

486 : 4 - 7 - 95

[G. 21]

200—8-2-95.

DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

3B

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. of 189 , dated from

Current No. of 189 , dated from

Note.

This has been drastically cut as short as possible. D

ORDER. G. 1 Nov. 95, No. 857.

JS

30/10/95

2. The Asst. Insp. should be required to submit an explanation of the ~~affords~~ avoidable delay in furnishing particulars of his examination of the General Educl. classes

Mr. Sh. D. Pl. a.g. b

E.J.

dis 19/11/95

to the reorganisation of the School of Arts is now under consideration, and the Director's review deals fully with the annual report the Govt does not propose to enter upon any detailed criticism of the administration of the institution during the past year. It will suffice to express satisfaction at the results achieved at the Technical Examinations & the improvement in the management of the finances of the School and to request the Director to devote special consideration to the Acting Supt's remarks regarding the excessive ~~stock~~ amount of work exacted from apprentices & their consequent loss of health; if Mr. Holder's views are correct, this is a matter which calls for immediate remedy

D
20 x 95

P.T.O

Note

The School appears to show a steady improvement in results at the Technical Exams; no orders regarding changes in the management of the School can be passed now, & it appears desirable to suspend judgment until the Committee's report is ready for consideration. The decline in the number of drawing students in the circumstances noted is natural & is perhaps not a matter for regret; the School of Arts ought to be something more than a machine for turning out inferior Drawing-instructors & it is probable that too much attention has been devoted to this side of the institution in the past

D
28/10/95

School of Arts, Annual Report

A.M.

DESPATCH
D.

Yes – but we shall be in better position to decide about this & other matters when we get the corresponding report

JG

C 29/10
R 31/10

401

No. 857, Educational, 1st November 1895.

Clarke – proof was not wanted. A 13/11

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 30th August 1895, No. 9488.

Abstract.—Submitting a copy of his Proceedings reviewing the report on the School of Arts for 1894–95.

Enclosure.

No. 9462.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th August 1895,

School of Arts.

Read the following letter from the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 9th July 1895, No. 586 :—

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the progress of the institution for the official year 1894–95.

2. *Introductory remarks.*—(*a*) There are two branches in the school, the Drawing classes and Industrial classes. There is also a General Education class intended chiefly for the benefit of those who attend the school all day and have no opportunity of going to any other school. This may, for convenience, here be considered as a third branch. The subjects of instructions are as follows :—

Drawing classes.	*Industrial classes.*
1. Freehand outline Drawing.	1. Cabinet-making.
2. Geometrical Drawing.	2. Carpet-weaving.
3. Painting.	3. Pottery manufacture.
4. Design.	4. Silver Smith's work.
5. Modelling.	5. Jeweller's work.
6. Wood Engraving.	6. Decorative painting.
7. Copper plate Engraving.	7. Lacquer work.
8. Architectural Drawing.	

General Education classes.

1. English.
2. Vernacular (Tamil and Telugu).
3. Arithmetic.

(*b*) The Drawing classes are in two divisions. In Division I all the subjects mentioned under this head with the exception of Advanced Painting are taught and candidates are sent up annually for Government Technical Examinations. Division II is intended for those who wish to learn Painting only either for amusement or as a profession. The fee in Division I is As. 8 a month and in Division II Rs. 8.

(*c*) The hours of attendance in the Drawing classes are from 7 to 9 A.M. every week day except Saturday. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays a night class is also held from 6 to 8 P.M. to enable those who cannot attend in the morning to study for the Elementary Examination in Freehand and Geometrical Drawing. After the Drawing lessons the apprentices devote their whole time to Industrial work except an hour and a-half daily, which is allotted for general education. In the General Education class the three R.'s are taught in English and Vernacular (Tamil and Telugu) up to Standard VII.

3. *Strength.*—The numerical strength of the institution is exhibited in the following tabular statement :—

General classification.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Total number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Total number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.
1. Apprentices learning a trade in addition to Drawing	139	101	137	98
2. Stipendiary scholars sent from outstations to learn Drawing, &c...	5	5	5	5
3. General students attending the Drawing classes only	399	299	376	198
Total ..	543	405	518	301

4. It will be seen from the above statement that the falling off in the strength and attendance is confined to the general students who attended the school for Drawing lessons only. This was entirely due to the strict observance of the school-fees notification during the year under review. In previous years the names of students who failed to pay their fees by a fixed date were not struck off the rolls at once as is done now, but were allowed to stand for about three months, the usual fine for late payments only having been imposed. So far as attendance was concerned the old rules seems to have been better; but in the majority of instances students were so irregular as regards payment that a great difficulty was experienced in keeping the school-fee accounts satisfactorily. This irregularity in payment of fees led to the mistakes in the accounts noted by Mr. J. P. Lewis in his report. Hence the necessity of increased strictness in this matter. Besides there was the difficulty of admitting fresh students, the Standard Drawing and Pre-elementary class rooms having been quite full throughout the year, otherwise the number could have been considerably increased. Several applicants were refused admission for want of accommodation in the Pre-elementary Drawing class, to which all students are first admitted, unless they have had previous practice in Drawing. The average daily attendance amongst apprentices shows no improvement. This, as I have explained before, is owing to sickness, for apprentices in receipt of stipends who are paid according to the number of days they are present and lose two days' pay for every day they are absent without leave, are just as irregular as the non-paid apprentices. The fact is that they are overworked. The Sanitary Medical officer in his report remarks this. Until your recent order on this report each apprentice had to be present in the school for ten hours daily with an hour's recess for meals; so that those who lived at great distances from this locality were away from their homes for eleven or twelve hours a day; in some cases more, and in consequence without proper food for all that time. I know for a fact that many of the apprentices are unable to have a proper morning meal before leaving their homes. This must tell on their constitutions. The hours of attendance in the Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore Schools of Arts are from 10 to 4 in the cold weather and from 6 to 11 A.M. in the hot weather. Besides each of those schools is entirely closed for two months every year during the hottest season, scholarships being allowed for the vacations. Whereas in the Madras School of Arts the apprentices or students in the Industrial section have not only to attend from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, but have to work throughout the year without any such rest.

5. In the following table students are classified according to the classes of the community to which they belong :—

Classification according to race or creed and sex.

Class of community.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	26	39	65	19	24	43
Native Christians	32	..	32	40	..	40
Muhammadans	17	..	17	15	..	15
Brahmans	6	..	6	5	1	6
Non-Brahman Hindus	417	..	417	409	1	410
Others	6	..	6	4	..	4
Total ..	504	39	543	492	26	518

There has been a decrease in the number of European and Eurasian pupils which must be attributed chiefly to the number of the students from the Civil Orphan Asylum being much less than in the previous year. It is gratifying to note that there were two Hindu girls, one of whom was a Brahman and the other a non-Brahman Hindu. In the early part of the year a Native Christian girl was also attending the school as a student of Division II or the Painting class; but as she was unable to continue she is not shown in the list which only represents the number on 31st March last.

6. In the following table the students are classified according to their attainments in general education :—

Classification according to attainments in General Education.

—	1893-94.	1894-95.
B.A. Degree Examination	1	..
Matriculation Examination	8	3
Higher Examination for Women	8	7
Lower Secondary Examination	64	41
Can read and write English	416	412
Ignorant of English	46	55
Total ..	543	518

7. The following table shows the distribution of students amongst the different drawing classes which all students belonging to the school have to attend :—

Distribution amongst the Drawing Classes.

Name of class.		Number on the rolls, 1893-94.	Number on the rolls, 1894-95.
Division I, Technical Branch.	1. Standard Drawing	287	172
	2. Elementary, Freehand and Geometrical Drawing.	186	220
	3. Subjects for group certificate	55	119
	4. Subjects for Diploma	6	4
Division II.	5. Fine Arts Branch	9	3
Total ..		543	518

There has really been no falling off in the attendance in the first or Standard Drawing class; on the other hand, as mentioned in paragraph 4 this class has always been well attended :—The difference in the figures for the last year and the year previous is explained as follows. This Pre-elementary class, which in 1893 numbered 287, was subdivided into three distinct sections (according to the qualifications of the students), each one occupying a separate class room. The third or most advanced of these sections was found to be sufficiently advanced to appear for the Government Technical Examination in Elementary Drawing. So it was connected with the next higher class, the room also being added to those used by the Elementary Examination class. In the latter a corresponding increase would have been shown were it not for the promotions made from it towards the end of the year into the Intermediate Examination class, in which a very satisfactory increase of more than double the previous year's number is shown. The decrease in the number of students in the Advanced class for Diploma is owing to a number of students who completed their course in the class below it leaving the school for appointments early in the year; otherwise there would have been a satisfactory increase.

8. *Special Classes.*—The Modelling, Engraving, Architectural Drawing and the evening classes come under this head. The following statement shows the number attending these classes during the year under review and the year previous :—

Name of class.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Modelling class	7	19
Engraving class	34	45
Architectural Drawing class	10	15
Evening class	40	31
Total ..	91	110

There was a satisfactory increase in attendance in all of these classes except the last named.

Modelling Class.—This is attended chiefly by students in the Pottery department. Four students appeared for the Intermediate Examination and one for the Elementary Examination and all of them passed.

Engraving Class.—Wood and Copper plate Engraving are taught in this class, which is very popular and well attended. During the year several wood cuts were prepared for the Government Press. Three students appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Wood-engraving and all passed.

Architectural Drawing Class.—As this branch of Drawing is not included in any of the subjects in which public examinations are held, very few can be induced to join it. It is generally attended by students from the Carpentry and Wood-carving department.

Evening Class.—The strength of this class decreased from 40 to 31. This was due to some of the apprentices who attended this class before having discontinued to attend last year. Two students appeared for the Elementary Examination in Free-hand Drawing and nine for Geometrical Drawing, of whom one in the former and eight in the latter were successful.

9. *Industrial Branch.*—The number of paid and unpaid apprentices in each department is shown in the following table :—

Industrial Classes.

Industries.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.
Wood-carving	33	8	41	23	22	45
Carpet-weaving	21	3	24	9	7	16
Metal-work	24	7	31	12	11	23
Jewellery	8	3	11	5	6	11
Pottery manufacture	9	1	10	5	7	12
Decorative work	11	11	22	8	22	30
Total ..	106	33	139	62	75	137

Although the total number of apprentices decreased by two, yet it is satisfactory to note that the number of unpaid apprentices increased by 42. Of the 137 apprentices no less than 89 were sons of artisans as shown in the following statement :—

Department.	Sons of artisan.	Others.	Total.
Wood-carving	35	10	45
Jeweller's work	11	..	11
Metal-work	10	13	23
Pottery manufacture	12	..	12
Carpet-weaving	4	12	16
Decorative work	17	13	30
Total ..	89	48	137

11. *Wood-carving Class.*—This continues to be very popular. Many were refused admission for want of accommodation. Her Excellency Lady Wenlock gave several orders for carving of the best design and quality that the school could turn out, regardless of cost ; this tended much to the general improvement of the work of the students. Nine candidates were sent up from this school for the Elementary Government Examination in Cabinet-making and one for the Intermediate Examination. All passed, four being placed in the first class. The following is a list of the important carved and plain articles executed in the class during the year with prices :—

	Rs.
Carved Rosewood screen for Her Excellency Lady Wenlock kindly lent for the London Exhibition	300
Three carved ebony picture frames also for Her Excellency Lady Wenlock	125
Carved teakwood picture frames for Her Excellency Lady Wenlock ...	33
,, letter rack for Royal Artillery Mess, Bangalore	165
Picture frame for Lord Douglas Compton	31
Record and other glazed cases for the Director of Public Instruction.	125
Book cases for the School of Arts Library	250
Rosewood brackets for the London Exhibition	120

The Wood-carving Instructor R. Minakshi Asari, a most able carver, retired after a service of more than nine years. His son R. Kalimuthu Asari, who having been through a thorough course of training in carving and designing in this school and having duly qualified himself, was appointed to succeed him.

12. *Carpet-weaving class.*—A fair quantity of work was turned out by students in this department ; much more would have been done, but there was some difficulty in procuring wool, the market value of which has risen considerably. Two of the principal looms also had to be repaired ; the old white-ant eaten supports gave way suddenly but fortunately without injury to any one ; these were substituted by solid iron supports which, I hope, will last for years without any further inconvenience. The spun wool is procured from the Bangalore jail and dyed in the school. Students are generally very well up in their work in this department which, however, is not popular, as carpet-weaving is not a paying trade. A carpet weaver seldom earns more than 8 annas per day, while a carpenter can make thrice that amount ; besides it is difficult for weavers to get employment, there being very few carpet-weaving factories owing to the jails taking up the trade. Not a single student from this school has yet taken up employment as a carpet weaver, though dozens have passed since the class was first opened in 1890. The Anjuman workshop in Triplicane, experiencing similar unsatisfactory results, has very wisely abolished its carpet-weaving class. At the last Government Technical examination, one candidate was sent up for the Intermediate examination in carpet-weaving. He passed in the first class. Three were sent up for the Elementary examination, all passed, two being placed in the first class.

13. *Metal Work Department.*—There was a slight decrease in the strength but it will be seen that this was only in the case of paid apprentices while the number of unpaid students rose from 7 to 11. There was a fair outturn of metal work during the year consisting chiefly of embossed ornamental copper, brass and silver vases, trays, bowls, panels, &c. The Earl of Abingdon made a good selection of some of the copper work and very kindly permitted me to exhibit them at the Empire of India Exhibition, London. Her Excellency Lady Wenlock and Major the Honourable R. T. Lawley also ordered a large quantity of copper and brassware ; two four-fold screens are now being made in the school for Major Lawley, each to hold twelve double copper-chased panels. Mr. Edward, of Messrs. George Edward and Sons, Glasgow, visited the school and was much pleased with the chased metal work done here ; he paid an advance and ordered a large ornamental silver bowl promising to give extensive orders if the school would undertake them. His Excellency the Roman Catholic Delegate paid an advance of Rs. 750 for a silver crozier and some trays which are being made. A silver bowl was made during the year for Mr. H. S. Howard of Breighton who writes as follows : "You will be pleased to hear that the bowl has been greatly admired." A large chased copper jar was purchased by the South Kensington Museum through the Imperial Institute, where it was exhibited. A reward of £1 was sent by the committee to the artisan Ramasamy Sitapathy, the second silversmith instructor in this school, under whose instruction it was designed and executed in the metal work class. As regards examinations, six candidates appeared for the Elementary test ; all passed, two being placed in the first class ; one candidate appeared for the Intermediate test in *silversmith's work* and the advanced examination in *design for silversmith's work*, he passed in the first class in both branches.

14. *Jewellers or Goldsmith Class.*—There was neither increase nor decrease in the total strength of this class. But it is satisfactory to note that in this as in all the other departments there was an increase in the number of unpaid apprentices. Most of the students in this class are very young. Only one was sent up for the Elementary examination in jewellers' work, but, as he had not had sufficient practice, he failed to pass. Two of the advanced students, who had already passed the Elementary test and

were to have appeared for the next examination, left the school for employment as jewellers in the early part of this year. Owing to the costliness of gold the work in this class was chiefly confined to articles of silver. A gold watch guard, a ring, and a gold medal were made to order, but the material in each case was supplied.

15. *Pottery-manufacturing Department.*—Besides a large quantity of flooring tiles, goglets, pipes, plaster carts, ink wells, &c., a terracotta fountain ornament for Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett and Co., two terracotta crosses for All Saints Church, Coonoor, and a rain-guage stand with a big ornamental base for the Agri-Horticultural gardens, Madras, were also manufactured during the year. Of the two students who appeared for the Elementary examination in Pottery manufacture, one passed in the first class and the other in the second. The Pottery Assistant, who appeared for the Intermediate examination, also passed in the first class. There is practically no advantage in keeping up this industry in the School of Arts. When Mr. R. F. Chisholm was in charge of this institution, in one of his reports on the working of this school he strongly recommended its abolition. If, at that time, when pottery manufacture was the principal, if not the only industry taught in the school, such a step had been thought necessary, much more so now as, owing to the cost of keeping up this department and the extensive accommodation required for the particular kind of work, all the other more important industrial classes which could be considerably enlarged and improved have to be kept down. Nearly half of the entire space in the workshop is taken up by the pottery work. The remaining half being divided between the other five industrial classes. Five store-rooms are filled with nothing but articles manufactured in the Pottery department and even this space is not sufficient, the flooring tiles and other terracotta ornaments had to be heaped up in various parts of the workshops for want of space in the store-rooms. There are four clerks besides the head clerk, and two of these who are really overworked have to attend to the accounts of materials and manufactured goods, most of which belong to the Pottery department. The materials used in the other departments are comparatively few, while not much space is required for storing the articles manufactured in them, as these are invariably disposed of as soon as completed. In short the existence of the Pottery department is a hindrance to the development of any of the others, it costs much more than any of them and requires more attention while practically it is of no benefit to the students who learn the art, as they are not able to get employment anywhere unless they revert to the manufacture of common rude earthenware and set up on their own account like other Native potters.

16. *Decorative—Painting Class.*—The object of this class is to train students as practical designers and decorators. It is very popular, as the steady increase in the number especially of the unpaid apprentices will show. The young boys gain their experience in design and arrangement of colours by painting on palmyra fans with the aid of brush only, that is without any pencelled outline; at first a rough arrangement is chalked on the black-board for the beginner but in a very short while he is quite independent of this and is able to produce his own designs with remarkable facility. In case of failure the loss is trifling while all those fans which are fairly well painted are readily bought. Messrs. Framjee P. Bhumgara of Mount Road buy these by the thousand. The advanced students in this class do lacquer work and other painted designs, &c. A large number of lacquered trays were purchased by Her Excellency Lady Wenlock. Many were also sent to the exhibition in London where they will find ready sale. At present there is a large order from Government House, Ootacamund, for screens with lacquered panels. In England this work is highly appreciated. I had a letter from a firm there offering to arrange about selling our lacquer work to any extent that the school could supply.

17. *General Education Branch.*—The number on rolls on 31st March last was 130 against 167 on the corresponding date of the previous year. From this branch pupils are not sent up for any public examination. The classes were examined by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, on 13th December 1894; but the results have not as yet been communicated to this office.

18. *Examinations.*—The results of the Government Technical examinations are shown in the following tabular statement.

In the Drawing classes.

Names of subjects.	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Freehand outline Drawing, Elementary ..	86	50	83	36
Geometrical Drawing, Elementary ..	81	38	88	45
Freehand Drawing, Intermediate	40	22	48	30
Geometrical do. do.	27	18	23	18
Painting, Elementary	7	4	15	15
Design do.	11	8	35	22
Freehand Drawing, Advanced	8	3	5	3
Geometrical Drawing do.	6	3	5	2
Painting, Intermediate	4	3	3	3
Design do.	8	4	7	7
Design, Advanced	..	..	1	1
Modelling, Elementary	4	3	1	1
Do. Intermediate	..	..	4	4
Copper plate Engraving, Intermediate ..	3	3	..	..
Wood-engraving, Intermediate ..	..	..	3	3
Total ..	285	159	321	185

In the Industrial classes.

Names of subjects.	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making, Elementary	9	7	9	9
Do. Intermediate	2	2	1	1
Silversmith's work, Elementary	1	1	6	6
Do. Intermediate	2	2	1	1
Pottery manufacture, Elementary ..	3	3	2	2
Do. Intermediate ..	..	..	1	1
Carpet-weaving, Elementary	9	5	3	3
Do. Intermediate	..	..	1	1
Jeweller's work, Elementary	3	3	1	..
Total ..	29	23	25	24

During the year, three students obtained diplomas and eleven group certificates in Drawing. Their names are given below:—

Diploma.

1. M. Velayuda Asari.
2. M. V. Sreenivasa Aiyangar.
3. T. G. Krishnaswami Pillai.

Group Certificate.

1. N. P. Munisawmy Naidu.
2. N. R. Balakrishna Mudali.
3. A. Rungasami Mudali.
4. S. T. Venkatarama Aiyar.
5. Minnie Clara Morgan.
6. K. Vedanayagam.
7. M. Augustine.
8. Helen Maude Dumphy.
9. Syed Muhammad Fakir Sahib.
10. M. Punniakoti Nayakar.
11. K. Subbayya.

There are also a few others who have completed the tests for the diploma and group certificate and have applied for these certificates but they have not yet received them.

19. *Appointments gained.*—It is gratifying to note that no less than eighteen students, as shown below, secured appointments during the year:—

M. V. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, B.A. (Diploma in Drawing), Superintendent, Industrial School, Mysore, on a salary of Rs. 80 to 100.

H. A. Wilkins (Diploma in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on a salary of Rs. 50 with free quarters.

K. Subbayya (Diploma in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Rajah's School, Pudukkóttai State, on a salary of Rs. 40.

R. Kalimuthu Asari (Advanced examination in design for wood-carving and furniture and Elementary examination in Cabinet-making), Wood-carver, School of Arts, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 35 to 50.

Mir Muhammad Hussain (Elementary examination in Freehand and Intermediate examination in Geometrical Drawing and Cabinet-making), Drawingmaster and Carpentry Instructor, St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam, on a salary of Rs. 30.

K. Vedanayagam (Group certificate in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Free Church Mission Girls' School, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 25.

John Basinger (Group certificate in Drawing), Drawingmaster, S.P.G. High School, Vepery, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 15.

P. Muthukumarasamy (Group certificate in Drawing), Drawingmaster, Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 15.

Madurai Muthu (Intermediate examination in Cabinet-making, first stage, of old Higher examination including design), Wood-carver, Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, on a salary of Rs. 25.

M. Punniakoti Nayakar (Diploma in Drawing), Pupil-Teacher, Madras School of Arts, on a salary of Rs. 15, *vice* T. G. Krishnaswami.

T. G. Krishnaswami Pillai (Diploma in Drawing) appointed Drawingmaster at the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, salary Rs. 35, with annual increments rising to Rs. 45.

K. Ganapathy Pattur (Drawing — Elementary), Drawingmaster, Municipal School, Negapatam, salary Rs. 15.

A. Rungasami Mudali (Group certificate in Drawing and Elementary examination in Carpet-weaving), Draftsman, Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras.

A. Munisami Asari, Goldsmith, Rangee Laul & Co., on 6 annas per day.

E. Newman (Intermediate examination in Cabinet-making and Freehand Drawing and Elementary examination in Geometrical Drawing) employed at Messrs. P. Orr & Sons.

Murugan Asari (Elementary examination in Cabinet-making and design), Wood-carver, Messrs. Oakes and Co., on 10 annas per day.

V. Murugappa Asari, Silversmith, Rangee Laul & Co., on 6 annas a day.

M. Rajaratnam Mudaly, Messrs. Addison & Co., on daily wages.

20. *Library.*—Till the beginning of last year the work of cataloguing and keeping the books was entrusted to the second clerk, but the heavy work in the office left him little or no time to attend to the library properly. The Assistant Superintendent is now in charge of it and everything is in good order. Formerly books were occasionally lent out not only to students and members of the school but also to others, this was a very unwise thing to do because books were never returned in good condition, and in some cases, never returned at all. I put a stop to lending out books directly I assumed charge and when the Acting Assistant Superintendent took the management of the library into his hands, a thorough inspection was made and some of the books according to the catalogue maintained from time to time by the various second clerks of the office were found missing from the book cases. This matter was not reported earlier as some of the books were found in different places in the school and it was hoped that, after careful search and enquiry, most of the missing books could be recovered. In due course I shall submit a separate report on this matter.

21. *Furniture and apparatus.*—Besides the four new book cases alluded to above and a few small tools for the Industrial Department, nothing was added to the stock during the year. At present there is only one iron safe in the school; the Head clerk's cash-box and all gold and silver articles, both finished and incomplete, are kept in this chest. At times it is impossible to get all the things into it and I am obliged

then to keep some of them in other places not very safe. I intend shortly to apply for another safe, the charge for which may be paid from the library allotment.

22. *Museum.*—There were no additions to the school museum during the year. The old book cases from the library I mean to convert into show cases for exhibiting articles manufactured in the school for sale. The number of visitors to this museum, many of whom also visited the Drawing and Industrial classes, rose from 37,928 in the previous year to 54,205 last year.

23. *Buildings.*—The estimate for annual repairs submitted by the Consulting Architect was not altogether approved of, a very large number of items having been struck out and the total cost considerably reduced. The repairs and additions asked for are much needed; they will again be included in the estimate for annual repairs for the current year in the hope that this time they might be sanctioned. Among the additions necessary is a tiffin-shed divided off into compartments for the various castes attending the school, as noted by the Sanitary officer, who inspected the school premises not long ago; this shed may be run up along the west wall of the centre hall or museum, that is, next to the open drawing-sheds.

24. *Physical exercise.*—The Tennis court has been kept in good order at the expense of the members of the school club and has been regularly used. In my first annual report I pointed out how much better it would have been if the money that was spent in laying out this Tennis court had been spent on a set of gymnastic apparatus instead. Experience has confirmed my opinion. Not a single student belongs to the Tennis club which is comprised only of the masters and clerks. The subscription is low enough being only four annas a month for students, but the racquets are expensive and these the majority of students cannot possibly afford. In gymnastic exercises all could and would join; there would be no need whatever for compulsion as in other schools and colleges. A number of students of this school practise Indian gymnastics outside under the instruction of Native gymnasts. Many of them have also formed into a sort of club and have purchased a second hand foot ball with which they amuse themselves of on evening; this all goes to show that Tennis in a school like this is quite out of place; the students prefer rougher exercise and many of them require it, such as students in the Engraving, Carpet-weaving, Lacquer painting and jewellers' classes who have to sit and stoop over their work all the time. I strongly recommend that a gymnastic instructor be appointed as in other schools and some if not all of the apparatus purchased to start with. I feel quite sure that the interest aroused by this appropriate and healthy exercise will tend greatly to improve the general attendance.

25. *Work of the principal members of the staff.*—During the year, in addition to the usual school routine, I inspected the industrial classes at the Reformatory, the Technical Institute, Madura, and the Anjuman. At the request of Government I was also engaged in the preparation of two monographs, brass and copper ware and pottery; both of the Madras Presidency; the first of these should have been prepared the year, previous, but, owing to a misunderstanding on my part, it was delayed. The Acting Assistant Superintendent, Mr. M. Velayuda Asari, had a great deal more work to attend to than in the previous year. I have mentioned in paragraph 20 that, early in the year, he took over charge of the library; towards the end he also commenced to assist in the supervision of the work in the Industrial department; all this he does without prejudice to his duties in the Artistic department where he has four classes to take simultaneously every morning and one in the afternoon; his assistance in the Industrial department has relieved the Pottery Assistant of a great deal of the heavy work that the latter had to do formerly. The Pottery Assistant will now have more time to attend to the accounts of raw materials and manufactured goods, so that the monthly accounts will, I hope, be submitted in future with as little delay as possible. The Acting Head Clerk, Mr. S. G. Daniel, worked with great zeal during the past year; the work in the office is now carried on in a very satisfactory manner, barring the delay in the submission of monthly accounts to the Director of Public Instruction, which, as I have already represented in a separate letter, cannot possibly be prepared, checked and fair copied punctually by the 15th of each succeeding month at least, not always.

26. *Finance.*—The amounts actually realized during the year by sales of articles manufactured in the several departments is shown in the following tabular statement:—

Manufactures.	Receipts on sales of manufactures.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Wood-carving	1,693 13 6	1,313 2 0
2. Carpet-weaving	849 0 8	837 9 0
3. Metal work	681 6 2	1,954 12 3
4. Pottery	8,036 9 2	2,912 6 5
5. Lacquer work	538 9 8	848 5 1
6. Jewellers' work	85 6 9	181 4 11
7. Engraving	93 0 0	47 11 0
8. Drawing	..	12 8 6
Total ..	11,977 13 11	8,107 11 2

The decrease in the receipts as shown above is due in the first place to the complete stoppage of sales during the inspection of accounts by Mr. J. P. Lewis and secondly to their having been no exhibitions and no auction sale as in the previous year. There were two audits during the year, one at the commencement by Mr. Lewis and the other towards the end by the Accountant-General. These audits interfered considerably with the office routine and caused delay in the submission of this report.

27. The receipts and charges are shown in the enclosed single statement which I trust will be considered an improvement on the three statements A, B and C, which had hitherto been submitted with all previous reports. In this, the charges as well as the receipts are arranged under three heads—Drawing classes, Industrial classes and general. The total charges including liabilities but not including the amount for repairs and additions to the school buildings was only Rs. 33,988–1–3 against Rs. 37,443–6–3 in 1893–94, and Rs. 40,825–9–9 in 1892–93. This shows a satisfactory reduction in expenditure. The liabilities and outstandings were also considerably less than in the previous year as shown below :—

—	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liabilities	697 12 0	338 2 2
Outstandings	1,455 7 3	851 0 0

Including the expenditure on buildings the net cost of maintaining the school was Rs. 24,735–11–10. The average number of pupils on the rolls being 518, the net cost of training each student was about Rs. 48 for the year or Rs. 4 per month.

28. The service register of the non-gazetted officers of the permanent establishment are written up to 31st March last.

Statement of Receipts and Charges for 1894–95.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Charges.	Rs.	A.	P.
Drawing Classes.				*Drawing Classes.*			
School-fees	1,994	0	6	Clerk	204	0	0
Sales	119	6	4	Pupil-Teachers, permanent establishment	592	11	11
				Do. temporary	1,178	11	11
				Scholarships	73	14	4
	2,113	6	10		2,049	6	2
Industrial Department.				*Industrial Department.*			
Cash sales	1,099	1	3	Pottery Assistant and Storekeeper	816	0	0
Realization upon bills	5,866	12	1	Instructors, permanent establishment	2,093	5	4
Bills paid by book adjustment	64	0	0	Do. temporary	3,100	10	0
Advances	1,077	6	10	Stipends to apprentices	2,979	0	5
				Wages of coolies	2,588	12	1
				Value of materials	4,876	13	2
				Contingencies	275	0	7
	8,107	4	2		16,729	9	7
Miscellaneous.				*General.*			
General Education class { School-fees	78	11	6	Acting Superintendent and house-rent	6,600	0	0
{ Fines	0	1	0	Acting Assistant Superintendent	2,400	0	0
				English class teachers	676	11	2
				Head and Assistant clerks	1,144	3	5
				General establishment (servants, &c.)	1,289	9	9
				Municipal assessments	1,006	8	0
				Periodicals (including oriental carpets)	459	2	0
				Glass case for library	250	0	0
				Travelling allowances	281	0	0
				Office contingencies	768	13	0
					14,870	15	4
				Annual repairs, additions and improvements to the buildings	1,283	2	5
				Liabilities on the 31st March 1895	338	2	2
				Total ..	35,271	3	8
Total ..	78	12	6				
School-fees	10,299	6	6				
Sales	851	0	0				
	11,150	6	6				
Cash sales	11,894	5	8				
Realization upon bills	2,644	14	0				
Bills paid by book adjustment	1,520	13	5				
Advances	16,674	15	9				
	32,734	14	8				
General Education class { School-fees	614	14	8				
{ Fines							
Total ..	614	14	8				
Outstandings on the 31st March 1895	10,535	7	10				
Stock of manufactured articles on the 31st March 1895	24,735	11	10				
Stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1895							
Stock of materials on the 31st March 1895							
Stock and stock materials and stock of unfinished articles on the 31st March 1894.							
Decrease of stock and stock materials and unfinished articles on the 31st March 1895.							
Total amount of receipts							
Balance							
Total ..	35,271	3	8	Total ..	35,271	3	8

The above report has been drawn up with care and is a great improvement on its predecessor.

2. *Staff.*—Mr. Holder continued to be in charge of the school throughout the year. In the middle of 1894 R. Minakshi Asari, Wood-carving instructor, retired, and he was succeeded by his son R. Kalimuthu Asari. The distribution of work referred to in paragraph 25 seems judicious.

3. *Accommodation.*—Want of accommodation is an impediment to the successful working of the school. The necessary extensions and improvements will be made as soon as the Government comes to a decision regarding the future of the school.

4. *Strength and attendance.*—There was a slight diminution in the total strength, the numbers on the rolls on the 31st March last being 518 as against 543 on the corresponding date last year. A large decrease is noticed among general students attending the Drawing classes only. This is attributed partly to the strict enforcement of the school-fee regulations and partly to applications for admission having had to be refused for want of accommodation. The average daily attendance was very low when compared with the number on the rolls, especially among general students. Laxity in the collection of fees must have to a certain extent contributed to irregular attendance. The strict application of the fee rules is a step in the right direction and may be expected to bring about an improvement. Non-Brahman Hindus preponderated as usual. The number of Europeans and Eurasians fell from 65 to 43, and that of Muhammadans from 17 to 15. The Acting Superintendent should have reported the steps he has taken on the suggestion made in the last review to attract a larger number of students of the latter class. The continued paucity of Brahmans is matter for regret. Native Christians show an appreciable advance. Female pupils numbered only 26 as against 39 in 1893–94. The admission of two Hindu girls into the school is, however, a pleasing feature. It is hoped that a larger number will follow their example and that the Native Christian community will see the wisdom of giving their girls some instruction in Drawing. The Acting Superintendent might have given a distribution of students according to the occupation and wealth condition of their parents. This information, as also particulars of the districts to which the students belong, should be invariably furnished in future reports.

Drawing classes.—Notwithstanding the decrease in the total strength, the Elementary Examination and Group Certificate classes were stronger; and the number in the former would have been even greater but for want of accommodation. The large fall from 9 to 3 in the strength of Division II—Fine Arts Branch, is to be regretted.

Industrial classes.—The number of apprentices in this section stood at 137 as against 139 in 1893–94. The Wood-carving, Pottery and Decorative work classes were better attended; while the strength of the other classes remained stationary or retrograded. The Director is glad to note that as many as 89 of the apprentices were sons of artisans and that 75 as against 33 in 1893–94 were unpaid apprentices. The articles turned out in the Lacquer-work classes sold fairly well and were highly appreciated both in India and in England, and the demand is increasing. The work done in the Carpet-weaving classes was not altogether satisfactory, and the Director has come to the conclusion that this industry will have to be given up. The Metal-work classes continued to be popular and to turn out good work, and the sale-proceeds had nearly trebled in consequence of the largely increased demand. Some excellent work was turned out in the Wood-carving classes. The Pottery classes require re-organization, but no changes can be introduced until Government decides as to the future of these classes on the recommendations of the Committee appointed in G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 7th June 1895.

Special classes.—These classes contained 110 students as against 91 in 1893–94 and all the classes, the evening class excepted, participated in the increase.

General Education classes.—The numbers fell from 167 to 130, but the classes fared well at the annual inspection. The Assistant Inspector should have submitted a special report on the working of these classes and furnished the Superintendent with a copy of the same.

5. *Library.*—The library was not maintained in a proper condition until the year under review. Due search should be made for the missing books. The Acting Superintendent has again failed to report on the use made of the library by the students and masters. In future, information should be embodied in the annual reports as to the number of volumes and as to the extent to which they were used.

6. *Examinations.*—The general educational attainments of the students were not very satisfactory. There were only 51 pupils who had passed some public test as against 81 in the previous year, and the number ignorant of English rose from 46 to 55, the rest being able to read and write English. A change in the rules of admission is very much needed to secure a better class of students. The Director hopes that the provision in the draft rules will receive the final approval of Government. With a single exception, all the pupils who appeared for the public examinations in the industrial subjects were successful. As many as 185 out of 321 students, or 58 per cent. of the examinees, passed in the several Technical examinations in Drawing. These results compare favourably with those of the previous year. Three old students obtained diplomas and eleven secured group certificates in Drawing. The detailed results of the General Education classes have not been furnished by the Assistant Inspector.

7. *Former students.*—Eighteen students trained in the school succeeded in getting employment during the year on salaries or emoluments ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 80 per mensem as against 14 in 1893–94, but three of them passed no public examination. The Director is not sure whether the list is complete and whether information has been obtained regarding every student that left the school in the year under review. Mr. Holder is requested to report further on this point.

8. *Physical education.*—The pupils have shown no interest in tennis, which is resorted to only by masters and clerks. They undoubtedly need some recreation; but the Director is not satisfied that gymnastics is the most suitable form of recreation for boys who are engaged in work involving a considerable expenditure of muscular energy. He is of opinion that out-door games would be more attractive to this class of pupils. Mr. Holder is requested to endeavour to ascertain the real wishes of the pupils on this point. If a strong general opinion is expressed in favour of gymnastics as against games, an estimate for a suitable gymnasium and for the necessary apparatus may be submitted, and provision may be made in the next budget for the employment of a gymnastic instructor.

9. *Finance.*—It is very gratifying to note that the Acting Superintendent carried out the instructions of the Director and exercised greater and more effective control over the finances of the institution. The liabilities and outstandings have considerably diminished. Fee receipts rose from Rs. 1,898 to Rs. 2,073, notwithstanding the decrease in strength, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 33,650 as against Rs. 36,746 in 1893–94. The savings effected under stipends, wages of coolies and contingencies chiefly led to the above decrease in expenditure. Sale-proceeds of school manufactures yielded less, but as a matter of fact, arrears of previous years were included in the amount collected during 1893–94. The receipts would have been greater but for the stoppage of sales for a few days during the audit of accounts and to other causes detailed by the Acting Superintendent in paragraph 26 of his report. The value of stock and stock materials on hand on the 31st March last was Rs. 16,060 as against Rs. 16,674 on the corresponding date in 1894. As soon as Government pass final order on the audit of the accounts of the school, steps will be taken to dispose of the bulk of this stock. The net cost to Government, taking outstandings and liabilities into account but excluding building charges, was Rs. (33,987—10,535) 23,452 as against Rs. 19,096 in 1893–94. The excess is due to the fall in the sale-proceeds of manufactures above referred to.

10. *General.*—The Industrial department fully sustained its growing popularity, and the Drawing classes were also doing good work. The number of visitors rose from 37,928 to 54,205, and the work of the school is well known and appreciated. When

the institution is re-organized and the Art and Industrial schools in the mofussil are affiliated to it in the subjects in which they afford instruction, the Director trusts that its scope and usefulness will be much enhanced and that it will then fully achieve the object for which it was established.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

Order—No. 857, Educational, dated 1st November 1895.

As the re-organization of the School of Arts is now under consideration and the Director's review deals fully with the annual report, the Government does not propose to enter upon any detailed criticism of the administration of the institution during the past year. It will suffice to express satisfaction at the results achieved at the technical examinations and the improvement in the management of the finances of the school and to request the Director to devote special consideration to the Acting Superintendent's remarks regarding the excessive amount of work exacted from apprentices and their consequent loss of health; if Mr. Holder's views are correct, this is a matter which calls for immediate remedy.

2. The Assistant Inspector should be required to submit an explanation of the apparently inordinate delay in furnishing particulars of his examination of the general educational classes.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

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G.O., No. 857, 1st November 1895.

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