[L. & M. P. 900-3-4-96.]

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 123 L

DATED 21st January/1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Technical Institute.

Recording letter from the Director of Public Instruction submitting for information a copy of the Proceedings No 13470 dated the 16" December 1895 reviewing the report of Messrs Holder and Kees on the working of the Industrial and Agricultural classes of the ----- Madura in 1895.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

No. 13470.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 16th December 1895.

Technical Institute, Madura.

Read the following letter from the Acting Principal, Madras College of Agriculture, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 596, dated Saidapet, 8th October 1895 :—

Referring to your Proceedings, No. 10081 of the 13th September 1895, I have the honour to submit the report of my inspection on the 25th and 26th September of the Agricultural class attached to the Technical Institute, Madura.

2. At the time of my visit the number of boys in the class was eight, but only six were present, the remaining two being on sick leave. Of the six whom I saw, four were Kullers, one was a Brahman and one a Native Christian. Their ages appeared to be 17 or 18. Their course of instruction extended over one year and I was told that the boys would, on leaving the institute, engage in agriculture.

3. The agricultural instruction, both in and out of doors, is given in Tamil by an *ex*-student of the College of Agriculture (M.R.Ry.$_{s}^{a}$ Ramaswami Aiyar), who is also manager of the farm. A certain amount of general instruction is given by an assistant. The routine of the class appears to be as follows :—

Morning (about 3 hours)	Work in the fields.
Midday	In-door instruction, chiefly general, but one period devoted to agriculture.
Afternoon (about 2 hours)	Work in the fields.

The Tamil translation of Robertson's class-book is the text-book in use, but from the conditions under which the boys are instructed, it is evident that very little useful knowledge can be gained by them in the class-room. Most of the instruction must necessarily be of a practical nature and, as such, can only be given in the field. The farm, therefore, is the prime factor in determining the nature of such instruction.

4. The farm is more than two miles distant from the Technical Institute, but this inconvenience is minimized by the in-door instruction being given in a building on the farm. No doubt the Superintendent of the institute (Mr. Subbuswami Aiyar) finds it difficult to supervise the Agricultural class ; but beyond this, I do not think the distance between the farm and the institute is a disadvantage, especially as there is a responsible manager, whose duties lie entirely at the farm. The soil is undoubtedly poor and unsuitable for agricultural experiments ; but I consider it good enough for demonstration as well as for practical instruction. It is not worse than much of the soil at the Saidapet farm. The locality of the farm and the nature of the soil will not, I think, handicap the work of the agricultural class to any considerable extent.

5. What impressed me most was the very limited scope for practical work which the farm afforded. Its area is only 5·97 acres, of which a portion measuring 1·10 acres is reserved for the boys' practice in ploughing, leaving 4·87 acres for general cultivation. The following cropping statement shows the condition of affairs on the days of my inspection :—

Crop.	Area under crop.	Area yet to be put under crop this year.	Total.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Guinea-grass	·44	..	
Paddy	..	1·10	
Ragi	·60	..	
Mochai	·61	..	
Cluster beans	·08	..	
Ground-nut	·15	..	
Indigo	·66	..	
Tobacco	..	·50	
Chillies	..	·45	
	..	·28	
Total to be under crop this year ..	..	..	4·87
Reserved for boys' practice ..			1·10
Total area of Farm ..			5·97

6. Another serious defect is the absence of milking cattle and buffaloes. All the instruction which the boys receive about the management and breeding of milking cattle and buffaloes and the manipulation of milk is given in-doors by the Inspector.

7. With a view to improving the instruction of the class, I beg to make the following suggestions, which from enquiry I believe to be quite practicable :—

First.—The farm should be extended in area, about 24 acres of land, which formerly belonged to the farm, are now leased to ryots. It would not be difficult to get this land for the farm.

Second.—A small number of milking cows and buffaloes should be maintained.

Third.—The course of instruction should be extended to two years.

8. Of course, the chief objection to giving effect to the above suggestions is the financial one, but I don't think it is as great as it at first appears. The additional land mentioned belongs to the District Board and there will be, I am told, no difficulty in obtaining it for the farm should the District Board be so inclined. There are four wells on the farm and the farm buildings are in good order. The only initial expenditure to be incurred will be for the purchase of working cattle, implements and seeds. As to the cows and buffaloes, they will have to be purchased and a certain number of utensils provided. The empty cattle-shed I saw on the farm, is in excellent repair and suitable for a cow-house. The sale of milk, &c., should more than cover the keep of the animals. The prolongation of the course to two years will necessitate the stipends running for that period, but the work obtained from the boys must be taken as a set off against the additional expenditure. I went over the matter with the Superintendent and I think an initial expenditure of Rs. 1,000 should suffice to place the farm on a satisfactory basis. The *net* yearly expenditure should not, I think, exceed Rs. 500. A statement showing expenditure and receipts for the last four years is appended to the report.

Expenditure.

Particulars.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries	684 7 10	715 0 0	720 0 0	720 0 0
Stipends	201 6 10	326 4 8	260 11 0	234 5 11
Servants	84 0 0	84 15 9	84 13 3	116 1 9
Contingencies (stationery, stamps, expenses for demonstration, &c.)	349 1 9	201 12 11	603 4 4	227 14 2
Total ..	1,319 0 5	1,328 1 4	1,668 12 7	1,298 5 10

Receipts.

Particulars.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Grants from Government	362 10 4	365 0 0	381 14 2	366 6 4
Miscellaneous (sale of produce, &c.)	23 1 11	156 12 3	140 11 4	* 693 15 5
Total ..	385 12 3	521 12 3	522 9 6	1,060 5 9

* Includes Rs. 500 interest on Farmers' Club Fund (Rs. 10,000).

9. In conclusion I beg to state that I examined the boys orally and saw them at work. Considering their small opportunities they impressed me favourably. I also looked at the books maintained on the farm and found them to be well kept.

———

From the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 321, dated 8th April 1895.

With reference to official memo. No. 1, dated 5th January 1895, I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of the industrial classes at the Madura Technical Institute which I visited on the 8th and 9th of February last.

2. The total number attending the industrial section at the time of inspection was 77, classified under two heads as follows :—

I.—Classification according to race or creed.

Department.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Paraiyas and others.		
Carpentry	1	13	1	9	..	10	34
Rattan work	..	7	..	5	1	2	15
Blacksmith's work ..	..	..	..	9	..	6	15
Metal work	..	5	1	3	..	4	13
Total ..	1	25	2	26	1	22	77

II.—Classification according to parents' occupation.

Department.	Officials.	Inferior servants.	Traders.	Land-holders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.	Total.
Carpentry	4	12	..	5	8	5	..	..	34
Rattan work ..	..	8	1	3	1	1	1	..	15
Blacksmith's work ..	..	5	..	3	4	3	..	..	15
Metal work	..	4	1	1	3	3	1	..	13
Total ..	4	29	2	12	16	12	2	..	77

3. The following are the tabular statements of the results of the examination held by me in the several industrial branches according to the standards prescribed in the Grant-in-Aid Code. A list of names of the successful candidates is also appended.

Carpentry.

Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.		Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	
A	8	3	3	6
B	9	6	3	9
C	2	2	..	2
D	5	4	1	5
Total ..	24	15	7	22

Rattan work.

Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.		Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	
A	3	1	1	2
B	4	2	1	3
C	2	2	..	2
Total ..	9	5	2	7

Blacksmith's work.

Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.		Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	
A	4	2	2	4
B	4	2	2	4
C	4	1	3	4
D	1	..	1	1
Total ..	13	5	8	13

Metal work.

Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.		Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	
A	2	1	1	2
B	3	2	1	3
C	4	1	3	4
D	2	2	..	2
Total ..	11	6	5	11

4. *Carpentry class.*—The number of regular students who worked in the department all day was 34 as shown in tables I and II, but besides these there were four special students from the Normal department, who, in addition to their other work, practised drawing and carpentry. Three of them appeared according to standard B, all passed and have been included in the above tabular statement of the result. Of the 34 regular students, nine were new boys who had not had sufficient practice to appear for any test in carpentry. The work of the rest was very satisfactory. Great improvement is noticed since my last visit in 1893. Two of the students who were practising for the Elementary Technical Examination in *Cabinet-making* were examined in wood-carving, the progress made by them was satisfactory. The instructor in this department may now be considered a well-qualified and efficient teacher. He passed the Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet making and was sent, for about six months, by the Madura Local Fund Board to undergo a course of instruction in wood-carving and design at the Madras School of Arts.

5. *Rattan Work class.*—At the time of inspection there were fifteen students in this class. Only nine were examined, five of the others being new boys and one having reported sick. The result of the examination was, on the whole, more satisfactory than at my last visit.

6. *Blacksmith's class.*—Of the fifteen students in this class, one reported sick, and another being newly admitted was not presented for examination. The remaining thirteen were examined, all of them passed. Some of the work done by the advanced students was very neatly executed. The instructor in this department has qualified himself for grant by passing the Intermediate Technical Examination in Blacksmith's work. As I proposed with regard to the same class of the Reformatory school, I think here also, the introduction of Fitter's work would prove very beneficial to these

students. The ordinary home-trained blacksmith is not able to execute fine work like that turned out by fitters who have been trained in regular workshops. I would also suggest that the advanced students in this department practise machine drawing at least once a week.

7. *Metal Work Class.*—There were thirteen regular students in this class and one special student from the Normal department; eleven of them appeared, including the special student, and all passed. Till now the work in this department has been confined to the manufacture of plain brass and copper utensils, both hammered and cast. Embossed ornamental work has not been taught. I should strongly advise the introduction of this branch of the art, as without it the training afforded to sons of artisans will be no better than what they can get at home. They should also be required to draw on paper the forms of the various vessels which they make and should also learn to design. The advanced students should work in silver and should learn how to model in wax ornamental work for casting which should be done regularly, say, once a month, especially as the newly-appointed metal work instructor appears to be an expert at casting.

8. *Drawing Class.*—Drawing is taught in the Technical institute not only to the students in the industrial section but also to those undergoing training for teachers in the Normal department. Fifty-eight students appeared from both departments, 35 according to Standard III, of whom 17 passed, all ordinary, and 23 according to Standard IV, of whom 15 passed, only one candidate earning the mark merit. A list of names of the successful candidates in drawing is also given together with the other lists. The results, though better than on the last occasion when I examined the school, were still unsatisfactory; for example, in almost every one of the third standard drawings, the circumscribing circle was not drawn freehand, but produced in a mechanical manner as most badly-taught students are apt to do, namely, by holding the pencil firmly in a slanting position with point downwards and placing the tip of the thumb in the centre of the paper which, on being revolved by aid of the other hand, a fairly accurate circle is produced on it. This trick can be very rapidly performed as in this case it evidently was to have escaped notice at the time of the examination. The discovery would not have been made had it not been for the mark of the thumb in the centre of most of the drawings; some of the candidates also appear to have actually used compasses to turn the circle. This reflects discredit on the teacher who has evidently permitted such practices during class work. As a general rule I particularly avoid setting such examples in freehand drawing as require a circumscribing circle for the construction, but in this case there was no other choice, as the set of examples shown to me by the drawing instructor was very poor.

9. *Accommodation, Tools, &c.*—No improvement has been made to the sheds used as workshops. In my last report I suggested that an ordinary tiled roof should be substituted for the flimsy corrugated iron covering which affords very little protection from the sun. This has not been done. The accommodation also is just the same as it was when I visited the institute two years ago, but the erection of a commodious shed in the centre of the yard has lately been sanctioned. As regards tools, &c., the benches in the carpentry class are very old and useless. There are only two bench vices for the 34 students working in the class; there ought to be at least as many vices as there are benches. Two more good bellows are needed for the blacksmith's class and a small bell metal anvil for silver work in the metal work class. The advanced students must work in silver if they are to appear for the Technical Examinations in silversmith's work as is done at the Madras School of Arts.

10. *General remarks.*—The Assistant Superintendent Mr. Woolridge passed the Technical Examination in "Cabinet making" according to the intermediate grade. The Superintendent informed me that his assistance was most valuable, and, judging from the style of work turned out, I concur in the opinion and think that his salary should be raised to at least Rs. 60. At present he receives Rs. 52, which is not sufficient for a Eurasian with a family to support. The metal work instructor already referred to in paragraph 7 is a specialist in brass and copper work; there is no examination for him, the only test prescribed in the technical syllabus on what is the nearest approach to this kind of work is that on silversmith's work and thus it would be hard to compel him to pass, considering his own trade is as important and distinct a branch

Rattan work.

Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.		Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	
A	3	1	1	2
B	4	2	1	3
C	2	2	..	2
Total ..	9	5	2	7

Blacksmith's work.

Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.		Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	
A	4	2	2	4
B	4	2	2	4
C	4	1	3	4
D	1	..	1	1
Total ..	13	5	8	13

Metal work.

Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.		Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	
A	2	1	1	2
B	3	2	1	3
C	4	1	3	4
D	2	2	..	2
Total ..	11	6	5	11

4. *Carpentry class.*—The number of regular students who worked in the department all day was 34 as shown in tables I and II, but besides these there were four special students from the Normal department, who, in addition to their other work, practised drawing and carpentry. Three of them appeared according to standard B, all passed and have been included in the above tabular statement of the result. Of the 34 regular students, nine were new boys who had not had sufficient practice to appear for any test in carpentry. The work of the rest was very satisfactory. Great improvement is noticed since my last visit in 1893. Two of the students who were practising for the Elementary Technical Examination in *Cabinet-making* were examined in wood-carving, the progress made by them was satisfactory. The instructor in this department may now be considered a well-qualified and efficient teacher. He passed the Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet making and was sent, for about six months, by the Madura Local Fund Board to undergo a course of instruction in wood-carving and design at the Madras School of Arts.

5. *Rattan Work class.*—At the time of inspection there were fifteen students in this class. Only nine were examined, five of the others being new boys and one having reported sick. The result of the examination was, on the whole, more satisfactory than at my last visit.

6. *Blacksmith's class.*—Of the fifteen students in this class, one reported sick, and another being newly admitted was not presented for examination. The remaining thirteen were examined, all of them passed. Some of the work done by the advanced students was very neatly executed. The instructor in this department has qualified himself for grant by passing the Intermediate Technical Examination in Blacksmith's work. As I proposed with regard to the same class of the Reformatory school, I think here also, the introduction of Fitter's work would prove very beneficial to these

students. The ordinary home-trained blacksmith is not able to execute fine work like that turned out by fitters who have been trained in regular workshops. I would also suggest that the advanced students in this department practise machine drawing at least once a week.

7. *Metal Work Class.*—There were thirteen regular students in this class and one special student from the Normal department; eleven of them appeared, including the special student, and all passed. Till now the work in this department has been confined to the manufacture of plain brass and copper utensils, both hammered and cast. Embossed ornamental work has not been taught. I should strongly advise the introduction of this branch of the art, as without it the training afforded to sons of artisans will be no better than what they can get at home. They should also be required to draw on paper the forms of the various vessels which they make and should also learn to design. The advanced students should work in silver and should learn how to model in wax ornamental work for casting which should be done regularly, say, once a month, especially as the newly-appointed metal work instructor appears to be an expert at casting.

8. *Drawing Class.*—Drawing is taught in the Technical institute not only to the students in the industrial section but also to those undergoing training for teachers in the Normal department. Fifty-eight students appeared from both departments, 35 according to Standard III, of whom 17 passed, all ordinary, and 23 according to Standard IV, of whom 15 passed, only one candidate earning the mark merit. A list of names of the successful candidates in drawing is also given together with the other lists. The results, though better than on the last occasion when I examined the school, were still unsatisfactory; for example, in almost every one of the third standard drawings, the circumscribing circle was not drawn freehand, but produced in a mechanical manner as most badly-taught students are apt to do, namely, by holding the pencil firmly in a slanting position with point downwards and placing the tip of the thumb in the centre of the paper which, on being revolved by aid of the other hand, a fairly accurate circle is produced on it. This trick can be very rapidly performed as in this case it evidently was to have escaped notice at the time of the examination. The discovery would not have been made had it not been for the mark of the thumb in the centre of most of the drawings; some of the candidates also appear to have actually used compasses to turn the circle. This reflects discredit on the teacher who has evidently permitted such practices during class work. As a general rule I particularly avoid setting such examples in freehand drawing as require a circumscribing circle for the construction, but in this case there was no other choice, as the set of examples shown to me by the drawing instructor was very poor.

9. *Accommodation, Tools, &c.*—No improvement has been made to the sheds used as workshops. In my last report I suggested that an ordinary tiled roof should be substituted for the flimsy corrugated iron covering which affords very little protection from the sun. This has not been done. The accommodation also is just the same as it was when I visited the institute two years ago, but the erection of a commodious shed in the centre of the yard has lately been sanctioned. As regards tools, &c., the benches in the carpentry class are very old and useless. There are only two bench vices for the 34 students working in the class; there ought to be at least as many vices as there are benches. Two more good bellows are needed for the blacksmith's class and a small bell metal anvil for silver work in the metal work class. The advanced students must work in silver if they are to appear for the Technical Examinations in silversmith's work as is done at the Madras School of Arts.

10. *General remarks.*—The Assistant Superintendent Mr. Woolridge passed the Technical Examination in "Cabinet making" according to the intermediate grade. The Superintendent informed me that his assistance was most valuable, and, judging from the style of work turned out, I concur in the opinion and think that his salary should be raised to at least Rs. 60. At present he receives Rs. 52, which is not sufficient for a Eurasian with a family to support. The metal work instructor already referred to in paragraph 7 is a specialist in brass and copper work; there is no examination for him, the only test prescribed in the technical syllabus on what is the nearest approach to this kind of work is that on silversmith's work and thus it would be hard to compel him to pass, considering his own trade is as important and distinct a branch

of the indigenous arts as that of the silversmith. A separate syllabus on brass and copper work should be added to the list of subjects in which Technical Examinations are at present held. But till such time I think it only fair that the metal work instructor should be exempted from appearing for any of the Technical Examinations. The Superintendent M.R.Ry. G. Subbuswami Aiyar deserves much credit for his earnestness and zeal in the work he has chosen; he has managed the school admirably and is still anxious to improve his knowledge with regard to technical education. I think it would be well for the institute if some arrangement could be made to send him for about three months to the Madras School of Arts to undergo a course of instruction in drawing and design and to make notes of the work done in the industrial department of that institute. As regards clerical work I am sorry to find that the Superintendent has not received additional assistance as I suggested in my last report. The work in the office has increased considerably since my last visit in 1893, and I consider it absolutely necessary now that an additional clerk or store-keeper should be appointed to assist the Superintendent and his clerk in keeping the accounts, &c.

List of successful students, Industrial Work, Carpentry.

Standard.	Name.	Result.
A	Mustan	Pass merit.
	Namasivayam	Do.
	Abdul Masith	Do.
	Hyderbake	Pass ordinary.
	Sahib John	Do.
	Syed Ali	Do.
B	Velayutham	Pass merit.
	Manikkam	Do.
	John	Pass ordinary.
	Rathnam	Do.
	Joshua	Do.
	Joseph	Do.
	Muhammad Ismail	Pass merit. *
	Visvanatha Aiyar	Pass ordinary. *
	Ramaswami Aiyar	Do. *
C	Venugopalan	Pass merit.
	Arulappan	Do.
D	Naganathan	Do.
	Muhammad Mustan	Do.
	Syed Kadir	Do.
	Balakrishnan	Do.
	Santhosham	Pass ordinary.

Rattan Work.

A	M. Kistnan	Pass merit
	Nagalingam	Pass ordinary.
B	Muthukumaru	Pass merit.
	Sheik Moideen	Do.
	Mariasusai	Pass ordinary.
C	Savuriyar Adumai	Pass merit.
	Kistnan	Do.

Blacksmith's Work.

A	R. Muhammad Server	Pass merit.
	Abdul Rahiman	Do.
	Karuppayya	Pass ordinary.
	Ramaswami	Do.
B	Abesmia	Pass merit.
	Madasami	Do.
	Sockalingam	Pass ordinary.
	Hanumantan	Do.
C	Pathmanaban	Pass merit.
	Muhammad Saliah	Pass ordinary.
	Marimuthu	Do.
	Secunder Batcha	Do.
D	Appu	Do.

* Special student from Normal department.

Metal Work.

Standard.	Name.	Result.
A	Doraswami	Pass Merit.
	Sikkamani	Pass Ordinary.
B	Sitaraman	Pass Merit.
	Dadamiya Sahib	Do *
	Ponnusami	Pass Ordinary.
C	Adaikkalam	Pass Merit.
	Sophisa	Pass Ordinary.
	Buvanalingam	Do.
	Pambayan	Do.
D	Abdul Jafer Khan	Pass Merit.
	Ayakannu	Pass Do.

Drawing.

III	Y. Koilpillai Nadar	Pass.
	S. Ramanada Sastriayar	
	Sesha Aiyangar	
	S. Arokia Mudaly	
	A. Subba Boundrigar	
	R. Sundara Rama Aiyar	
	S. Muhammad Yakub Khan Sahib	
	M. Venkatachellapathi	
	Fakir Muhammad Sahib	
	V. Sankara Narayana Aiyar	
	R. Michael Pillai	
	A. Susai	
	T. Sundara Raja Pillai	
	S. Arokiam	
	V. Sundara Raju	
	Syed Sufderalam Sahib	
	K. Ainappa Mudaly	Pass Merit.
IV	Abdul Kafer Khan	Pass.
	A. Dadamiya Sahib	
	M. S. Sitaraman	
	R. Visvanatha Aiyar	
	Velayudan	
	Arokiasami	
	Arulappan	
	Syed Kadir	
	Pambayan	
	R. Balakrishnan	
	A. Puthmanabhan	
	Appoo	
	R. Venugopalan	
	Muhammad Musthu	
	Muhammad Ismail	

* Special student.

In the second of the papers read above Mr. Holder, the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, reports the results of his examination of the industrial and technical classes of the Technical Institute, Madura, held in February last. The first report, which is a special one, deals with the working of the agricultural class attached to the institute. The above reports contain certain excellent suggestions which, the Director trusts, will receive the attention of the Superintendent and the approval of the Board.

2. *Industrial and technical Classes.*—Of the 77 pupils, 25 were Native Christians, 26 non-Brahman Hindus and 22 Muhammadans; and it is noteworthy that, while Muhammadans and non-Brahman Hindus were found taking part in all the four subjects taught in the institution, viz., Carpentry, Rattanwork, Blacksmith's work and Metal work, no Native Christian student joined the Blacksmith's class. Only two Brahman pupils joined the school—one of whom was learning Carpentry and the other Metal work; until this class shakes off its conservatism and realizes the important truth that considerations of caste should not be made to override the selection of a profession in life, there is no probability of its being suitably represented in our industrial

schools. The artisan element, which formed 21 per cent. of the total strength, must be considered to have been rather poorly represented, especially in a town like Madura. All the classes, except the Drawing class, acquitted themselves very satisfactorily at Mr. Holder's examination. The Superintendent should see that the important subject of Drawing receives greater attention, and is taught more efficiently and scientifically. Mr. Holder's suggestions for the introduction of Fitter's work and Machine Drawing in connection with the Blacksmith's department and of embossed ornamental and silver work in the Metal Work department are commended for the consideration of the District Board. The Carpentry class should be better equipped with the necessary furniture and appliances.

3. As regards the suggestion that the metal work instructor be exempted from appearing for any of the Technical examinations, until a suitable syllabus in brass and copper work has been prepared, Mr. Holder's attention is drawn to the Director's remarks contained in paragraph 1 of Proceedings, No. 4140, dated 6th April last. In connection with the budget estimate for 1896–97, the Director has recommended the employment of an additional clerk in the institute and has expressed his opinion on the proposal to give the Assistant Superintendent the maximum pay of his post. It would be to the interests of the institute to depute the Superintendent as suggested by Mr. Holder, to the School of Arts for a course of three months' instruction in the subjects taught in his own institution. He might also, with advantage, be required to attend the College of Agriculture for a period of one month, with a view to his gaining an insight into the working of the farm.

4. *Agricultural Class.*—Mr. Keess's suggestions in regard to this class are the following :—

(i) The extension of the farm.
(ii) The maintenance of a small number of milking cows and buffaloes in order to give practical instruction in the management and breeding of milking cattle and the manipulation of milk.
(iii) The extension of the course of instruction from twelve months to two years.

These suggestions are worthy of consideration and trial, but the Director is inclined to think that action may be deferred on the second and third suggestions till the decision of the Government of India is known in regard to the establishment of farm schools.

5. The efficient working of the institute and the general condition of the several accounts and registers kept in it are creditable to the Superintendent and his staff of Assistants.

(A true Extract.)

Director of Public Instruction.

To the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.
" Assistant Inspector of Schools, Seventh Division, with a spare copy for the Sub-Assistant.
" Superintendent of the Institute.
" " School of Arts, Madras.
" Principal, College of Agriculture, Saidapet.
" Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.
Copy to the President, District Board, Madura,
" " Government, with C. L., } for information.

9

1895.

DECEMBER.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADRAS.

To

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE,
AND OTHERS.

Dated December, 16th.

Despatched

Received

No. 13470, 16TH DECEMBER 1895.

Enclosures.

1 Encls. to D.P.I.'s letter No. 144/95

Technical Institute, Madura.—Reviewing the reports of Messrs. Holder and Keess on the working of the Industrial and Agricultural classes of the — as noticed at their inspections held in February and September 1985, respectively.

1/86L/96.

33

CURRENT No 33

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 10th January 1896.

No. 144

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 information a copy of my Proceedings No. 13,470, dated 16th December 1895, reviewing the reports of Messrs Holder and Keess on the working of the Industrial and Agricultural classes of the Technical Institute, Madura, in 1895.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction

From

The Director of Public Instruction
Madras

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 862

To

The Hon'ble The Chief Secretary
to Government.
Fort St George

N
misc

Order No. 123 L... of 21-1-96
Recorded.
WWD
21.1.96

V.R.
18/1/96

DESPATCHED
10 JAN. 96

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
11 JAN. 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 144

Dated 16th January 1896

Despatched do

Enclosure 1

Submitting for information a copy of Proceedings No. 13,470, dated the 16th December 1895, reviewing the report of Messrs Holder and Keess on the working of the Industrial and Agricultural Classes of Technical Institute, Madras in 1895 (with order)

A 18/1

17/1

When given for copying ______
When copied ______
When examined ______
When signed ______
} 189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

From

The Director of Public Instruction
Madras

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 862

To

The Hon'ble The Chief Secretary
to Government.
Fort St George

N / misc

Order No. 123 L & M d/ 21-1-96

Recorded.
[illegible] 21-1-96

V.R. 18/1/96

DESPATCHED
10 JAN. 96

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
11 JAN. 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 144

Dated 16th January 1896

Despatched D.O.

Enclosure 1

Submitting for information a copy of Proceedings No. 13,470, dated the 16th December 1895, reviewing the report of Messrs Holder and Keess on the working of the Industrial and Agricultural classes of Technical Institute, Madras

A 18/1

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed
} 189 .

Read again G.O., No. 189 , Dated

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government .. .. .. A A A A A A A

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.