

B. No 2534 W. 28. 9. 86.

B.

Revised.

20. 9. 87

20/9/87

Govt. of 1887 Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 24th August 1887, No. 457.

AUGUST.

Reports.

Recording, with remarks, Director's review of
the School of Arts report for 1886-87.

C. A. to Govt.

28/9/87

28/9/87

A5

B5

A4

B4

A3

B5

A4

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Acting Director of Public Instruction,
to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th August 1886,
No. 5938.

I have the honor to submit the report on the progress of the School of Arts,
Madras, for the official year 1885-86, together with a copy of my review.

ENCLOSURES.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 12th August 1886, No. 5516.

Read—the following letter from the Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of
Public Instruction, dated Madras, 24th June 1886, No. 753 :—

I have the honor to submit the report on the progress and position of the School of Arts for
the year 1885-86.

2. *Drawing Classes.*—The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 176,
showing an increase of 14 on the number of last year. The average attendance was 118,
showing a decrease of 1 on that of last year.

3. *Examinations.*—Three examinations were held and the following certificates were awarded :
—Outline of ornament from copies eighteen, outline of foliage and flowers from copies twenty-
nine, outline of foliage from nature six, practical geometry thirteen. Fourteen students and
apprentices were by special permission allowed to appear for the Art and Industrial branches of
the Middle School examination. Most of these were advanced students who had already gone
through the course. In drawing fourteen entered and thirteen passed, in wood-engraving three
entered and all passed, in modelling one entered and passed, in silversmith's work three entered
and all failed ; this was owing to the short time for preparation previous to examination.

4. Three students obtained employment during the year as draughtsmen.

5. The classes in Division I are now in satisfactory working order, though much remains
to be done to bring them to a high state of efficiency. Some of the more advanced apprentices
have assisted in the teaching and given the lectures on geometry under my supervision. This
arrangement has worked very well, and is of advantage both to apprentices and students.

6. The Government notification of further encouragement to technical education has already
stimulated the work in the classes, and will in future, I believe, lead to greater regularity in
attendance and to greater exertion on the part of the students and apprentices.

7. In Division II the attendance has been very small and unsatisfactory, even less than in
the previous year. As the school offers in this division all the advantages of an English school
of art, it is necessary to conclude that there is no genuine demand in Madras for a serious study
of "Fine Art," or that the advantages of the school are very little known. I think the real
explanation is that by injudicious encouragement a fictitious demand for purely imitative art in
the shape of a low class of pictures has been established, the supply regulated strictly by com-
mercial principles and the demand by the incapacity of the purchasers to distinguish the genuine
art which exists in the country.

8. *Apprentices.*—Seven apprentices left the school on completion of their course. Two were
dismissed for persistent irregular attendance. Ten students were admitted as apprentices with
scholarships of Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 5.

9. Their work has been on the whole encouraging. Two of the apprentices took charge of the stained-glass window department and furnished all the designs required. The services of one of the maistries were dispensed with, and, while the work was better done, a saving in expense was effected. I hope in time to be able to still further extend this system.

10. *Work executed.*—The principal work executed during the year has been as follows:—

Terracotta :—Panels for the Post and Telegraph offices and for Wellington Church, ornamental flooring tiles for Dowlaishweram Church and for St. Mathias', Vepery.

Stained-glass windows for Muir College, Allahabad, Black Town Church, Madras Presidency College, the Zemindar of Ettiyapuram, Dowlaishweram Church, Wesleyan Church, Negapatam, &c.

Wood-carving.—Carved screen for the Madras Court at the London Exhibition. This is probably the largest work of the kind which has been executed in Southern India in recent times. The total length was eighty feet and the height ten feet six inches. Perhaps it will not be out of place to mention that it has attracted very favorable comments from the exhibition authorities in London.

Metal-work.—Several small pieces of jewelry and copper work were executed for the exhibition; but as the class had only recently commenced work, nothing considerable was attempted.

11. *Exhibits for the London Exhibition.*—Besides the carved screen and the metal work above mentioned, the school sent a large carved oriel window in wood and specimens of pottery, terracotta and stained-glass windows.

12. *Manufacturing Department.*—This department was, as usual, fully employed throughout the year in supplying porous cells, bread-pans, ink-bottles, &c.

13. *Experiments.*—Two new colors for pottery decoration have proved successful. The results of other experiments promise that more will be added in the ensuing year. The clay from Salem was found to be only suitable for terracotta; but the kaolin recently discovered at Kadgoody is of much better quality and seems from analysis to be suitable for porcelain.

14. *Museum*.—The collection of pictures was handed over to the Fine Arts Society agreeably to the orders of Government, and a collection of textiles made by me while on special duty was arranged in the gallery. The electro types of old Persian copper work from the South Kensington Museum selected by Mr. Purdon Clarke arrived from England and were arranged in the glass cases. The whole museum was rearranged. The school is indebted to His Highness the Third Prince of Cochin for donations of Palghat mats and brassware, and to Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps, for a valuable book of photographs of Burmese work, a collection of Burmese pottery, and for some remarkable specimens of Burmese work in a kind of mirror glass mosaic. This is the first year the school has received donations of this kind, but I trust that this new departure will in the future be the means of placing the museum in a satisfactory condition. The importance of a good collection in a school of this kind cannot be over-estimated.

15. The number of visitors during the year was 76,564, an increase of over 31,000 on the number of the previous year.

16. *Library*.—A reading-room has been set apart for the students and a selection made from the library for their especial use. The usefulness of the library to the school has thus been greatly extended.

17. *Store-room, &c.*—The inventory of stock has been completed and a store-room register is now kept. A considerable amount of work was done in getting the pottery and other workshops into better order.

18. *Buildings.*—The alterations and additions sanctioned by Government were completed, and a very great improvement was thus effected in the general appearance and accommodation of the school buildings.

19. *Accounts.*—The accounts are drawn up in a new form; but I have submitted an additional statement in the old form for the purpose of comparison with previous years. The receipts on sales increased by Rs. 4,841. This is on account of the work done for the London exhibition, and a decrease on this amount must be expected in the ensuing year. A decrease in receipts owing to the Government orders for terracotta and stained glass being now executed in the Government brickfields must also be provided for. The fees show a decrease of Rs. 153 owing to a falling off in the attendance in Division I where the fee is high (Rs. 8 per mensem). Compared with the year previous (before the institution of the second division) there is an increase of Rs. 151. The liabilities are less by Rs. 863-5-7 and the outstandings by Rupees 3,032-12-2.

[illegible]

20. The service books of the non-gazetted officers of the permanent establishment are kept up to date.

APPENDIX.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Disbursement—									
Pay of the temporary establishment	8,331	2	8						
Contingencies	14,662	0	0						
2. Liabilities				22,993	2	8			
3. Superintendent's salary	6,745	2	7	678	9	9			
Do. travelling allowance and contingencies	425	4	0						
Amount deducted by the Accountant-General from Soundranayagam's pay and paid to the Examiner of Army Remount Accounts	17	0	0						
Assessment and cost of periodicals, &c.	339	3	0						
Officiating Superintendent's deputation allowance	100	0	0						
Pay of the permanent establishment	2,830	6	1						
				10,456	15	8			
4. Receipts on sales				15,655	15	5	34,128	12	1
5. Fees from pupils				388	0	0			
6. Amount at credit with the Accountant-General				670	4	10			
7. Amount received from Government (excluding the first four items of No. 3)				26,481	3	11			
8. Outstandings				1,852	0	9			
9. Amount due from Government				1,081	9	0			
10. Stock and stock materials				6,056	9	2			
11. Cash in Bank				4,480	14	11			
12. Amount drawn from the Accountant-General on the 31st March, but remitted to the Bank in April 1886				1,364	1	10			
							58,030	11	10
At credit							23,901	15	9

The Acting Director of Public Instruction has read with great pleasure the above report which shows that the institution has been making steady advance as in the previous year both in numbers and in usefulness. The number on the rolls rose from 162 to 176, but it is observed that the number of girls under instruction fell from 31 to 20. No reason is assigned for this decrease. The number of European and Eurasian pupils fell from 63 to 57, but under all other classes of the community there is improvement, especially under Vaisyas and Sudras. No information is given as to the number of pupils studying, or apprenticed to, the various special subjects or industries. Such particulars should find place in future reports.

2. The number of pupils that have obtained certificates during the year is encouraging, and the results of the Middle School examination, Industrial branches, were very good. Mr. Holder, the Assistant appointed by the Secretary of State, joined the institution in April. This increase in the teaching power, coinciding as it does with the introduction of the scheme for the development of technical instruction in this Presidency, cannot fail to bring about a marked improvement in the scope and character of the school. The Acting Director is glad to note that in the opinion of Mr. Havell the technical scheme had already stimulated the work in the classes of the first division.

3. Three pupils are reported to have obtained employment during the year as draughtsmen.

4. The Acting Director agrees with Mr. Havell in thinking that at present there is no genuine demand in Madras for a serious study of "Fine Art." It is to be hoped, however, that this may in course of time be created. Meanwhile the advantages which the school offers should be made known as widely as possible.

5. Seven apprentices left after having completed their training, two had to be dismissed, and ten have been entertained. These apprentices should be kept well under discipline. The rules under which scholarships are awarded should be revised to suit the requirements of the new scheme.

6. The work done at the school has been both varied and of a high quality. The Acting Director congratulates the school on the favorable mention obtained from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition authorities in London.

7. The manufacturing department was active throughout the year. The discovery of kaolin at Kadgoody and the successful experiments with new colors for pottery decoration will, it is hoped, lead to further improvement in this direction.

8. With the additions made to it and the valuable gifts received, the museum forms now a very important portion of the school. The visitors numbered 76,564, or 31,000 over the number of the previous year. The example of His Highness the Third Prince of Cochin and Colonel H. P. Hawkes, to both of whom the thanks of the Director are due, will, it is hoped, be followed by other gentlemen.

9. The setting apart of a reading-room in connexion with the library is noted with much satisfaction.

10. It is very desirable that the school should have an accurate account of stock on hand. The register should show the several kinds of stock, together with their value at the average market rate, making due allowance for wear and tear. The cost of manufacturing should also be known. For this purpose the Acting Director would suggest the opening of a manufacture register, wherein the value of materials used for each article, the value of labor and the proportional cost of establishment employed in supervising the work should be shown in detail. This would enable the Superintendent to note the prime cost of each article and the profit thereon.

11. The Acting Director is glad to learn that the repairs and improvements to the buildings sanctioned by Government have been completed.

12. *Finance.*—There was an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the receipts from sales, which is attributed to the work done for the London Exhibition. The decrease in the fee income has been explained. The actual receipts, excluding stock and outstandings, amounted to Rs. 50,122-1-11 against Rs. 32,730-9-9 in 1884-85. The increase was due to a larger sum having been drawn on account of contingencies and to the increased income from sales. The value of stock and outstandings was Rs. 7,908 against Rs. 10,884-12-11 at the close of the previous year. The amount in favor of the school on the last day of the year was Rs. 24,208-3-9, or about Rs. 9,000 more than at the commencement of the year. A revised form of account has been prescribed in communication with the Accountant-General.

(A true Extract.)

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

To the Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras.
" Principals of First-Grade Colleges and College of Engineering.
" Inspectors of Schools.
" Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
" Principal, Agricultural College.
" Teachers' College.

ORDER—dated 15th September 1886, No. 596, Educational.

The Superintendent's report for 1885-86 shows that the School of Arts is making satisfactory progress, and becoming better adapted to the educational wants of the country. The success of the students and apprentices presented for the Middle School examination, Industrial branches, is very encouraging, and the Government note with satisfaction the fact that, for the first time apparently, the services of the more advanced apprentices were enlisted in the work of teaching as well as in the preparation of original designs. Much work of genuine artistic value was produced during the year, chiefly in connexion with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, where the productions of the school were very favorably noticed.

2. Not less encouraging than the progress of the artistic classes was the work of the manufacturing department, which, there is good reason to believe, will shortly receive a considerable impetus from the recent discovery of kaolin of good quality in the territory of Mysore.

3. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to convey to His Highness the Third Prince of Cochin and Colonel H. P. Hawkes the thanks of Government for the valuable additions made by them to the School of Arts Museum.

4. Turning to the statement of accounts, the Government observe that while the receipts from sales have considerably increased as compared with the previous year, the fees received from pupils show a falling off of Rs. 153 owing, it is stated, to the high fee (Rs. 8 *per mensem*) levied from pupils in Division I. The Director will be requested to state whether in view of this circumstance it is desirable, in his opinion, to reduce the amount of the fee. The actual cost of the school, omitting liabilities and expenditure connected with the tours of the Superintendent as Reporter to Government on Arts and Industries, was Rs. 32,925, while the revenue derived from the public in fees and sale-proceeds of manufactures, exclusive of outstandings, was Rs. 16,044. The exhibition of a sum of Rs. 17 deducted by the Accountant-General from the salary of the late head clerk as an item of expenditure is not understood and should be explained.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ Committee of Management, School of Arts.
 „ Accountant-General.
 „ Public Works Department.

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

24TH AUGUST 1887, No. 457, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 13th August 1887, No. 5350.

I have the honor to submit, for information, copy of Proceedings, No. 5123, dated 8th August 1887, reviewing report on the progress of the School of Arts, Madras, for 1886-87.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 8th August 1887, No. 5123.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 27th April 1887, No. 229:—

I have the honor to submit the report on the progress and position of the school for the year 1886-87.

2. *Drawing Classes.*—The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 265. The figures for the three previous years were—1885-86, 176; 1884-85, 162; 1883-84, 147. The average attendance was 129—an increase of eleven on the number of last year. This comparatively low average is chiefly accounted for by the irregularity of the girls' attendance. There was, however, an improvement towards the end of the year, the average for March being 156.

3. *Examinations.*—Four school examinations were held, and the following certificates were awarded:—Outline of ornament from copies, seventy-four; outline of foliage and flowers from copies, forty-eight; outline of foliage from nature, ten; practical geometry, seventeen. In the middle school examination twenty-six students and apprentices appeared in drawing; seven passed first class, four second class, and four third class. In modelling five appeared; two passed first class and one second class. In wood engraving two appeared and passed first class. Eleven students and apprentices entered for the first stage of the higher examination in drawing, painting, and design. Two passed in all subjects and six in three subjects each. Four entered for the second stage; one passed in all subjects, and three in two subjects each. Mr. E. Holder joined the institution as Artistic Instructor at the beginning of the year, and I am glad to be able to notice a highly-satisfactory improvement in the working of all the classes.

4. I have been endeavouring to make arrangements for a class for architectural draughtsmen. There is some difficulty in obtaining suitable examples of oriental architecture.

5. The want of accommodation for the increasing number of students is beginning to be felt considerably, and I have, as a temporary measure, been compelled to set apart part of the school museum for one of the classes.

6. Four apprentices obtained appointments during the year; one a five years' engagement as drawing teacher to His Highness the Prince of Pudukota, one as drawing teacher in the Black Town Industrial School, and another a similar appointment in the Industrial School at Nazareth, Tinnevely. One was appointed assistant draughtsman in the Government Central Museum; a general student also obtained employment at a local photographic establishment. Applications received will probably lead to the appointment of two or three more apprentices as teachers shortly. The very marked improvement in the prospects of the students, which these appointments indicate, cannot fail to increase the popularity of the school.

7. Eleven apprentices were admitted during the year. The allowances for two were withdrawn on account of unsatisfactory progress, and one was dismissed for misconduct. The number of apprentices on the rolls on the 31st March was thirty-three. Besides their work in the

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 15th September 1886, No. 596.

SEPTEMBER.

School of Arts.

Reviewing the annual report of the — for the year 1885-86.

With order

drawing classes, twenty-one apprentices were engaged in pottery decoration, two in mural decoration, two in wood-engraving, six in the silversmiths' department, and two in the wood-carving department. I have never been able to regard it as altogether satisfactory that the greater number of the apprentices should be engaged in pottery decoration, for the reason that there is little, if any, prospect at present of the students obtaining employment in this branch after they leave the school. The practice they obtain in designing is doubtless of great value educationally, but the other side of the question is too important to be disregarded. Lacquer work is a handicraft in which the technical difficulties are not too great for the class of students who are now engaged in the pottery. It is an exceedingly-effective kind of decoration, and I think there would be no difficulty for well-trained students in obtaining employment outside the school. A very good workman could be obtained from the Kurnool district to give instruction.

8. As the low general educational attainments of most of the apprentices has been a great hindrance to success in the examinations they are now required to pass, I have established an English class which most of the apprentices attend on Saturdays. This system might perhaps be extended to the general students with advantage, for the value of even a slight knowledge of English is very marked in the work of the apprentices.

9. *Work executed—Pottery.*—Terracotta balustrading for Wellington church, ornamental flooring tiles for churches at Berhampore, Ganjam and St. Thomé, Madras, &c.

Stained glass windows for a church at Jubulpore and several small private orders.

In the metal work department the apprentices were practised partly in plain hammering and partly in embossing and chasing, &c. The principal ornamental works executed were two screen-doors in copper *repoussé* and a large silver bowl for the 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry. In the wood-carving department a large cabinet in ebony and sandalwood, carved and inlaid, is now in progress. The two apprentices in the department assisted in the construction as well as in the ornamental portion of the work. Two of the apprentices designed and executed a scheme of decoration for a portion of one of the class rooms.

10. *Manufacturing Department.*—The numerous orders for various articles of pottery kept this department more than usually busy. Owing to continued irregularities, the assistant in the pottery department was removed from his post. T. Subbarayulu Naidu, pottery clerk on the temporary establishment, was appointed to fill the vacancy until permanent arrangements have been made.

11. *Experiments.*—Chiefly owing to pressure of work in the manufacturing department, very little progress was made in experiments. The results of the trials with the kaolin from Katgudy have so far tended to show that it is not suitable for fine porcelain. From my experience of the experiments conducted during the past three years, I am very doubtful of the utility of any elaborate efforts in this direction without the assistance of a pottery manager with a thorough practical and scientific European training. I am not sure that the results of experiments in the thirty-three years of the school's existence might not have been obtained with a small fraction of the time and expenditure incurred, and I believe that even now it would be the economical policy to employ such assistance.

12. *Museum.*—The museum is kept in good order. Donations were received from Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps, and the Honorable S. Subramanya Aiyar, Rai Bahadur.

13. The number of visitors during the year was 58,958—a decrease of 17,606 on the number of the previous year.

14. *Accounts.*—The statement of accounts is annexed. The receipts on sales decreased by Rs. 6,794-1-4. This, as I mentioned in my report for last year, was to be expected. The work done for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition brought in over Rs. 6,000 last year, and the falling off I anticipated in orders for terracotta and stained glass has been considerable. The charge for contingencies decreased by Rs. 3,093-15-10. The fees show an increase of Rs. 111-8-0. The liabilities show an increase of Rs. 118-6-9, and the outstandings a decrease of Rs. 39-4-7.

15. The service books of the non-gazetted members of the permanent establishment are kept up to date.

Receipts.				Charges.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Sales of manufactures ..	8,861	14	1	Superintendent ..	7,034	11	0
Fees from pupils ..	499	8	0	Travelling allowance ..	694	0	0
				Permanent establishment ..	7,007	10	6
Outstandings ..	1,716	6	11	Temporary establishment ..	9,045	1	5
Stock and stock materials ..	4,674	7	10	Contingencies ..	11,992	4	8
				Miscellaneous ..	1,201	12	11
				Liabilities ..	36,975	8	6
					797	0	6

THE year closed with 265 pupils (231 boys and 34 girls) on the rolls of the school, against 176 pupils (156 boys and 20 girls) on the 31st March 1886, and the pupils were distributed as follows according to stages of instruction:—

First Division.		1885-86.	1886-87.
Elementary free hand of ornament from copies and outline of foliage copies ..		138	191
Drawing, painting and design for the Middle School examination ..		27	51
Drawing, painting and design, first stage, Preliminary Higher examination ..		7	9
Drawing, painting and design, first and second stages, Preliminary Higher examination ..		4	10
Second Division.			
Advanced drawing, painting and design ..		..	4
Total ..		176	265

The increase, extending to each class, is very encouraging and testifies to the wide field for successful work which lies before the institution. It is particularly noteworthy that the number of pupils preparing for the Middle School examination has almost doubled, and that the number of students preparing for the first and second stages of the Preliminary Higher examination in drawing, painting and design has more than doubled. Mr. E. B. Havell, the present Superintendent, assumed charge of the institution in January 1884, and at the close of March 1884 the number of pupils on the rolls was 147 only, so that in the space of three years the attendance has risen by 80 per cent.—a result which indicates the growing popularity of the institution under Mr. Havell's management.

2. In the margin will be found the distribution of pupils according to the classes of the community to which they belong. All the girls, it is noted, are of European or Eurasian parentage. The largest increase appertains to non-Brahman Hindus. There were but four Brahman pupils on the rolls. Considering how strong is the passion of this section of the community for literary pursuits, it is hoped that, with the growing demand for technically-qualified men for art and industrial schools, a large number of Brahman youths will adopt an art or industrial career—a career which ere

long should prove as remunerative as the ordinary run of literary callings, and much more conducive to independence of character and happiness. The increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils is encouraging, though they still form a very small fraction of the entire attendance. The institution of evening classes, sanctioned as an experimental measure, will, the Director feels sanguine, draw to the school a good number of officials and of other young people who are not now in a position to take advantage of the special instruction afforded by the school during the day time.

3. From the returns of the school, the Director gathers that out of 265 pupils no less than 182 were of the poorer classes, that is, having parents with an annual income of less than Rs. 200. The resort to the school of poor pupils indicates a laudable desire on the part of their parents to prepare their children for industrial pursuits. Only a third of the pupils on the rolls in 1883-84 belonged to this class.

4. Of the attendance at the close of the year, eighty-four were children of officials, including petty officials, twenty-two of traders, five of land-holders, forty-one of artisans, three of coolies, twenty-six of mendicants, and eighty-four of others. The proportion of artisans is still far too small considering the character of the institution; but probably many of the pupils classed as "others" are of this class or of classes akin to it.

5. Of the pupils, 130 and 55 were, respectively, Tamil and Telugu-speaking pupils, while the vernacular of thirteen pupils was Hindustani. The sixty-seven European and Eurasian pupils are returned as English-speaking students.

6. From a separate communication received from the Superintendent, the Director gathers that besides European and Eurasian pupils (sixty-seven), there are seventy-eight pupils who are able to read and write English; that one pupil has passed the Middle School, five the Lower Comparative, and three the Upper Primary examinations; that seventeen pupils study English in the school, while ninety-four pupils are totally ignorant of English. The proposal of the

Superintendent to employ an English teacher to give instruction to pupils entering the school without any knowledge of English has been disposed of separately. Some knowledge of English is essential for purposes of instruction, but will be less so when a class of qualified Hindu and Muhammadan technical teachers has been raised up.

7. Four School examinations were held during the year, on the results of which 149 certificates were issued, against 66 certificates issued in 1885 on the results of three examinations. The report makes no mention of the examining agency. The whole question of the grant of certificates, independently of the public examinations, will shortly be considered, in view of the principle that all certificates testing to qualifications should ordinarily be given by an examining agency independent of the school.

8. In the Middle School examination, fifteen out of twenty-six pupils examined in drawing, three out of five examined in modelling, and both the pupils examined in wood-engraving, were successful. No pupil passed in silversmith's work, while three pupils entered in 1885 in this subject, though without success. The results obtained at the Higher examinations are also respectable, and the Director is glad to learn that a highly-satisfactory improvement has taken place in the working of all the classes.

9. A class of architectural draughtsmen will, if instituted, prove very useful and popular. At a future time the students with good attainments may be encouraged, by offer of travelling allowances, if necessary, to visit important buildings noted for their architectural beauties during the recess of the school, and to make copies of architectural workmanship for the use of the school.

10. The Superintendent's remarks as to the want of accommodation are noted. For the present, it will only be practicable to provide the school with one or two sheds. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 322, for a thatched shed, received from the Consulting Architect, was approved and passed for execution.

11. It is very gratifying to note the improved prospects of the students, which, as the Superintendent observes, will not fail to add to the popularity of the school.

12. Eleven apprentices were admitted during the year and three were discharged. The Director agrees with the Superintendent in considering that the employment of so many as 21 apprentices in pottery decoration is quite unnecessary. The number of apprentices should be reduced and their emoluments fixed with reference to their standing and to the particular branches of industry they are connected with. The Director will be glad to receive from the Superintendent a scheme for regulating the number and rate of stipends of apprentices. The suggestion regarding the introduction of the lacquer work industry will receive consideration on receipt of the Superintendent's proposals regarding apprentices. In the meantime, the Superintendent will ascertain and report for what salary an instructor from Kurnool can be secured.

13. The record of the works executed during the year sustains the reputation of the institution.

14. There was continued activity in the manufacturing department, and consequently very little progress was made in experiments. The Director regrets to learn that the kaolin from Katgudy has not been found suitable for fine porcelain. The subject of securing the services of a pottery manager from Europe will be dealt with separately.

15. The museum was maintained in good order. There was a large decrease in the number of visitors during the year, but it must be remembered that there was an unusual increase (31,000) in the number of visitors during 1885-86. The thanks of the Director are due to Colonel H. P. Hawkes and the Honorable Rai Bahadur S. Subrahmanya Aiyar for the donations received from them.

16. The receipts and charges proper of the institution for the past two years are compared below:—

Receipts.	1885-86.		Charges.	1885-86.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
School fees	388	500	Superintendent	6,745	7,035
Sale of manufactures	15,656	8,862	Permanent establishment	2,830	7,008
			Temporary do.	8,331	9,045
			Contingencies, &c.	14,662	13,194
Total	16,044	9,362	Total	32,568	36,282

The increase in the income from school-fees is explained by the improvement noticed in the attendance of the school. There was a fall of Rs. 6,794 in the amount of sales of the school manufactures, and the Superintendent attributes this to the unusually-large receipts in 1885-86 on account of the work done for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The realizations from sales in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 10,814, so that the amount of sales in 1886-87 fell below the normal figure.

The expenditure exceeded the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 3,714, which is due to the appointment of Mr. Holder as Assistant in April 1886.

The school must be held to have worked at a considerable loss during the year, as shown below:—

Receipts.		Rs.
School-fees and sale-proceeds of manufactures		9,362
Government assignment .. {	For the Superintendent's pay	7,035
	„ permanent establishment	7,008
	„ contingencies for fourteen months drawn in 1886-87	8,400
	„ pottery experiments (special grant)	747
		32,552
Charges.		Rs.
Excluding the travelling allowances of the Superintendent		36,282
Loss		3,730
		Rs.
Outstandings in favor of the school		1,716
Liabilities against the school		797
Deduct net outstandings in favor of the school		919
Loss, including outstandings		2,811
		Rs.
Value of stock and materials on the 1st April 1886		6,056
Do. do. on the 31st March 1887		4,674
Diminution in the value of stock		1,382
Loss, including stock		4,193

This loss has been mainly brought about by the fall in the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures. The Superintendent's special attention is drawn to the financial position of the school. Under no circumstances can the money drawn in a year exceed the Government assignment for salaries and contingencies *plus* the school receipts.

The arrangement sanctioned in G.O., Educational, No. 632, of the 1st October 1886, should be considered subject to this limitation (*vide* the concluding sentence of the Acting Director's letter printed in the above order). If towards the latter portion of a year the Superintendent has reason to believe that the above limit will be exceeded, he should curtail expenditure to keep it within the above limit.

The outlay on temporary establishment aggregated Rs. 9,045, which forms about a fourth of the entire expenditure. The Superintendent is requested to furnish details of the expenditure and the scale of establishment maintained on the 1st April last. The Director is disposed to think that this portion of the expenses of the school is susceptible of reduction.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts.

„ Principals of Colleges.

„ Inspector of Schools, Presidency, and the
Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

Order—dated 24th August 1887, No. 457, Educational.

Recorded.

2. The advance in the number of pupils, amounting to 50 per cent. in the year, and occurring almost entirely among non-Brahmanical Hindus, as well as the increased success of apprentices in obtaining employment, is very satisfactory, and the school appears to have made good progress on the educational side during the year.

3. The Government observe that the Director's attention has already been directed to the financial position of the school. This clearly needs careful consideration, and endeavours should be made to curtail expenditure.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Editors' Table.

25820 of 21 Sept

Govt. of (1887) Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

24TH AUGUST 1887, No. 457, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 13th August 1887, No. 5350.

I have the honor to submit, for information, copy of Proceedings, No. 5123, dated 8th August 1887, reviewing report on the progress of the School of Arts, Madras, for 1886-87.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 8th August 1887, No. 5123.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 27th April 1887, No. 229:—

I have the honor to submit the report on the progress and position of the school for the year 1886-87.

2. *Drawing Classes.*—The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 265. The figures for the three previous years were—1885-86, 176; 1884-85, 162; 1883-84, 147. The average attendance was 129—an increase of eleven on the number of last year. This comparatively low average is chiefly accounted for by the irregularity of the girls' attendance. There was, however, an improvement towards the end of the year, the average for March being 156.

3. *Examinations.*—Four school examinations were held, and the following certificates were awarded:—Outline of ornament from copies, seventy-four; outline of foliage and flowers from copies, forty-eight; outline of foliage from nature, ten; practical geometry, seventeen. In the middle school examination twenty-six students and apprentices appeared in drawing; seven passed first class, four second class, and four third class. In modelling five appeared; two passed first class and one second class. In wood engraving two appeared and passed first class. Eleven students and apprentices entered for the first stage of the higher examination in drawing, painting, and design. Two passed in all subjects and six in three subjects each. Four entered for the second stage; one passed in all subjects, and three in two subjects each. Mr. E. Holder joined the institution as Artistic Instructor at the beginning of the year, and I am glad to be able to notice a highly-satisfactory improvement in the working of all the classes.

4. I have been endeavouring to make arrangements for a class for architectural draughtsmen. There is some difficulty in obtaining suitable examples of oriental architecture.

5. The want of accommodation for the increasing number of students is beginning to be felt considerably, and I have, as a temporary measure, been compelled to set apart part of the school museum for one of the classes.

6. Four apprentices obtained appointments during the year; one a five years' engagement as drawing teacher to His Highness the Prince of Pudukóta, one as drawing teacher in the Black Town Industrial School, and another a similar appointment in the Industrial School at Nazareth, Tinnevely. One was appointed assistant draughtsman in the Government Central Museum; a general student also obtained employment at a local photographic establishment. Applications received will probably lead to the appointment of two or three more apprentices as teachers shortly. The very marked improvement in the prospects of the students, which these appointments indicate, cannot fail to increase the popularity of the school.

7. Eleven apprentices were admitted during the year. The allowances for two were withdrawn on account of unsatisfactory progress, and one was dismissed for misconduct. The number of apprentices on the rolls on the 31st March was thirty-three. Besides their work in the

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 24th August 1887, No. 457.

25820 of 21 Sept

AUGUST.

Reports.

Recording, with remarks, Director's review of the School of Arts report for 1886-87.

C. A. to Govt.

drawing classes, twenty-one apprentices were engaged in pottery decoration, two in mural decoration, two in wood-engraving, six in the silversmiths' department, and two in the wood-carving department. I have never been able to regard it as altogether satisfactory that the greater number of the apprentices should be engaged in pottery decoration, for the reason that there is little, if any, prospect at present of the students obtaining employment in this branch after they leave the school. The practice they obtain in designing is doubtless of great value educationally, but the other side of the question is too important to be disregarded. Lacquer work is a handicraft in which the technical difficulties are not too great for the class of students who are now engaged in the pottery. It is an exceedingly-effective kind of decoration, and I think there would be no difficulty for well-trained students in obtaining employment outside the school. A very good workman could be obtained from the Kurnool district to give instruction.

8. As the low general educational attainments of most of the apprentices has been a great hindrance to success in the examinations they are now required to pass, I have established an English class which most of the apprentices attend on Saturdays. This system might perhaps be extended to the general students with advantage, for the value of even a slight knowledge of English is very marked in the work of the apprentices.

9. *Work executed.—Pottery.*—Terracotta balustrading for Wellington church, ornamental flooring tiles for churches at Berhampore, Ganjam and St. Thomé, Madras, &c.

Stained glass-windows for a church at Jubulpore and several small private orders. In the metal work department the apprentices were practised partly in plain hammering and partly in embossing and chasing, &c. The principal ornamental works executed were two screen-doors in copper *repoussé* and a large silver bowl for the 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry. In the wood-carving department a large cabinet in ebony and sandalwood, carved and inlaid, is now in progress. The two apprentices in the department assisted in the construction as well as in the ornamental portion of the work. Two of the apprentices designed and executed a scheme of decoration for a portion of one of the class rooms.

10. *Manufacturing Department.*—The numerous orders for various articles of pottery kept this department more than usually busy. Owing to continued irregularities, the assistant in the pottery department was removed from his post. T. Subbarayulu Naidu, pottery clerk on the temporary establishment, was appointed to fill the vacancy until permanent arrangements have been made.

11. *Experiments.*—Chiefly owing to pressure of work in the manufacturing department, very little progress was made in experiments. The results of the trials with the kaolin from Katgudy have so far tended to show that it is not suitable for fine porcelain. From my experience of the experiments conducted during the past three years, I am very doubtful of the utility of any elaborate efforts in this direction without the assistance of a pottery manager with a thorough practical and scientific European training. I am not sure that the results of experiments in the thirty-three years of the school's existence might not have been obtained with a small fraction of the time and expenditure incurred, and I believe that even now it would be the economical policy to employ such assistance.

12. *Museum.*—The museum is kept in good order. Donations were received from Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps, and the Honorable S. Subramanya Aiyar, Rai Bahadur.

13. The number of visitors during the year was 58,958—a decrease of 17,606 on the number of the previous year.

14. *Accounts.*—The statement of accounts is annexed. The receipts on sales decreased by Rs. 6,794-1-4. This, as I mentioned in my report for last year, was to be expected. The work done for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition brought in over Rs. 6,000 last year, and the falling off I anticipated in orders for terracotta and stained glass has been considerable. The charge for contingencies decreased by Rs. 3,093-15-10. The fees show an increase of Rs. 111-8-0. The liabilities show an increase of Rs. 118-6-9, and the outstandings a decrease of Rs. 39-4-7.

15. The service books of the non-gazetted members of the permanent establishment are kept up to date.

Receipts.				Charges.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Sales of manufactures	8,861	14	1	Superintendent	7,034	11	0
Fees from pupils	499	8	0	Travelling allowance	694	0	0
				Permanent establishment	7,007	10	6
Outstandings				Temporary establishment	9,045	1	5
Stock and stock materials				Contingencies	11,992	4	8
				Miscellaneous	1,201	12	11
				Liabilities			
					36,975	8	6
					797	0	6

The year closed with 265 pupils (231 boys and 34 girls) on the rolls of the school, against 176 pupils (156 boys and 20 girls) on the 31st March 1886, and the pupils were distributed as follows according to stages of instruction :—

First Division.		1885-86.	1886-87.
Elementary free hand of ornament from copies and outline of foliage copies		138	191
Drawing, painting and design for the Middle School examination		27	51
Drawing, painting and design, first stage, Preliminary Higher examination		7	9
Drawing, painting and design, first and second stages, Preliminary Higher examination		4	10
Second Division.			
Advanced drawing, painting and design			4
Total		176	265

The increase, extending to each class, is very encouraging and testifies to the wide field for successful work which lies before the institution. It is particularly noteworthy that the number of pupils preparing for the Middle School examination has almost doubled, and that the number of students preparing for the first and second stages of the Preliminary Higher examination in drawing, painting and design has more than doubled. Mr. E. B. Havell, the present Superintendent, assumed charge of the institution in January 1884, and at the close of March 1884 the number of pupils on the rolls was 147 only, so that in the space of three years the attendance has risen by 80 per cent.—a result which indicates the growing popularity of the institution under Mr. Havell's management.

2. In the margin will be found the distribution of pupils according to the classes of the community to which they belong. All the girls, it is noted, are of European or Eurasian parentage. The largest increase appertains to non-Brahman Hindus. There were but four Brahman pupils on the rolls. Considering how strong is the passion of this section of the community for literary pursuits, it is hoped that, with the growing demand for technically-qualified men for art and industrial schools, a large number of Brahman youths will adopt an art or industrial career—a career which ere

long should prove as remunerative as the ordinary run of literary callings, and much more conducive to independence of character and happiness. The increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils is encouraging, though they still form a very small fraction of the entire attendance. The institution of evening classes, sanctioned as an experimental measure, will, the Director feels sanguine, draw to the school a good number of officials and of other young people who are not now in a position to take advantage of the special instruction afforded by the school during the day time.

3. From the returns of the school, the Director gathers that out of 265 pupils no less than 182 were of the poorer classes, that is, having parents with an annual income of less than Rs. 200. The resort to the school of poor pupils indicates a laudable desire on the part of their parents to prepare their children for industrial pursuits. Only a third of the pupils on the rolls in 1883-84 belonged to this class.

4. Of the attendance at the close of the year, eighty-four were children of officials, including petty officials, twenty-two of traders, five of land-holders, forty-one of artisans, three of coolies, twenty-six of mendicants, and eighty-four of others. The proportion of artisans is still far too small considering the character of the institution; but probably many of the pupils classed as "others" are of this class or of classes akin to it.

5. Of the pupils, 130 and 55 were, respectively, Tamil and Telugu-speaking pupils, while the vernacular of thirteen pupils was Hindustani. The sixty-seven European and Eurasian pupils are returned as English-speaking students.

6. From a separate communication received from the Superintendent, the Director gathers that besides European and Eurasian pupils (sixty-seven), there are seventy-eight pupils who are able to read and write English; that one pupil has passed the Middle School, five the Lower Comparative, and three the Upper Primary examinations; that seventeen pupils study English in the school, while ninety-four pupils are totally ignorant of English. The proposal of the

Superintendent to employ an English teacher to give instruction to pupils entering the school without any knowledge of English has been disposed of separately. Some knowledge of English is essential for purposes of instruction, but will be less so when a class of qualified Hindu and Muhammadan technical teachers has been raised up.

7. Four School examinations were held during the year, on the results of which 149 certificates were issued, against 66 certificates issued in 1885 on the results of three examinations. The report makes no mention of the examining agency. The whole question of the grant of certificates, independently of the public examinations, will shortly be considered, in view of the principle that all certificates testing to qualifications should ordinarily be given by an examining agency independent of the school.

8. In the Middle School examination, fifteen out of twenty-six pupils examined in drawing, three out of five examined in modelling, and both the pupils examined in wood-engraving, were successful. No pupil passed in silversmith's work, while three pupils entered in 1885 in this subject, though without success. The results obtained at the Higher examinations are also respectable, and the Director is glad to learn that a highly-satisfactory improvement has taken place in the working of all the classes.

9. A class of architectural draughtsmen will, if instituted, prove very useful and popular. At a future time the students with good attainments may be encouraged, by offer of travelling allowances, if necessary, to visit important buildings noted for their architectural beauties during the recess of the school, and to make copies of architectural workmanship for the use of the school.

10. The Superintendent's remarks as to the want of accommodation are noted. For the present, it will only be practicable to provide the school with one or two sheds. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 322, for a thatched shed, received from the Consulting Architect, was approved and passed for execution.

11. It is very gratifying to note the improved prospects of the students, which, as the Superintendent observes, will not fail to add to the popularity of the school.

12. Eleven apprentices were admitted during the year and three were discharged. The Director agrees with the Superintendent in considering that the employment of so many as 21 apprentices in pottery decoration is quite unnecessary. The number of apprentices should be reduced and their emoluments fixed with reference to their standing and to the particular branches of industry they are connected with. The Director will be glad to receive from the Superintendent a scheme for regulating the number and rate of stipends of apprentices. The suggestion regarding the introduction of the lacquer work industry will receive consideration on receipt of the Superintendent's proposals regarding apprentices. In the meantime, the Superintendent will ascertain and report for what salary an instructor from Kurnool can be secured.

13. The record of the works executed during the year sustains the reputation of the institution.

14. There was continued activity in the manufacturing department, and consequently very little progress was made in experiments. The Director regrets to learn that the kaolin from Katgudy has not been found suitable for fine porcelain. The subject of securing the services of a pottery manager from Europe will be dealt with separately.

15. The museum was maintained in good order. There was a large decrease in the number of visitors during the year, but it must be remembered that there was an unusual increase (31,000) in the number of visitors during 1885-86. The thanks of the Director are due to Colonel H. P. Hawkes and the Honorable Rai Bahadur S. Subrahmanya Aiyar for the donations received from them.

16. The receipts and charges proper of the institution for the past two years are compared below:—

Receipts.	1885-86.		Charges.	1886-87.	
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
School fees	358	500	Superintendent	6,745	7,035
Sale of manufactures	15,656	8,862	Permanent establishment	2,330	7,008
			Temporary do.	8,331	9,045
			Contingencies, &c.	14,662	13,194
Total	16,014	9,362	Total	32,568	36,282

The increase in the income from school-fees is explained by the improvement noticed in the attendance of the school. There was a fall of Rs. 6,794 in the amount of sales of the school manufactures, and the Superintendent attributes this to the unusually-large receipts in 1885-86 on account of the work done for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The realizations from sales in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 10,814, so that the amount of sales in 1886-87 fell below the normal figure.

The expenditure exceeded the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 3,714, which is due to the appointment of Mr. Holder as Assistant in April 1886.

The school must be held to have worked at a considerable loss during the year, as shown below:—

Receipts.		RS.
School-fees and sale-proceeds of manufactures		9,362
Government assignment	For the Superintendent's pay	7,035
	„ permanent establishment	7,008
	„ contingencies for fourteen months drawn in 1886-87	8,400
	„ pottery experiments (special grant)	747
		32,552
Charges.		RS.
Excluding the travelling allowances of the Superintendent		36,282
	Loss	3,730
Outstandings in favor of the school		1,716
Liabilities against the school		797
Deduct net outstandings in favor of the school		919
	Loss, including outstandings	2,811
Value of stock and materials on the 1st April 1886		6,056
Do. do. on the 31st March 1887		4,674
Diminution in the value of stock		1,382
	Loss, including stock	4,193

This loss has been mainly brought about by the fall in the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures. The Superintendent's special attention is drawn to the financial position of the school. Under no circumstances can the money drawn in a year exceed the Government assignment for salaries and contingencies plus the school receipts.

The arrangement sanctioned in G.O., Educational, No. 632, of the 1st October 1886, should be considered subject to this limitation (*vide* the concluding sentence of the Acting Director's letter printed in the above order). If towards the latter portion of a year the Superintendent has reason to believe that the above limit will be exceeded, he should curtail expenditure to keep it within the above limit.

The outlay on temporary establishment aggregated Rs. 9,045, which forms about a fourth of the entire expenditure. The Superintendent is requested to furnish details of the expenditure and the scale of establishment maintained on the 1st April last. The Director is disposed to think that this portion of the expenses of the school is susceptible of reduction.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts.

„ Principals of Colleges.

„ Inspector of Schools, Presidency, and the
Inspector of Girls' Schools.

ORDER—dated 24th August 1887, No. 457, Educational.

Recorded.

2. The advance in the number of pupils, amounting to 50 per cent. in the year, and occurring almost entirely among non-Brahmanical Hindus, as well as the increased success of apprentices in obtaining employment, is very satisfactory, and the school appears to have made good progress on the educational side during the year.

3. The Government observe that the Director's attention has already been directed to the financial position of the school. This clearly needs careful consideration, and endeavours should be made to curtail expenditure.

(True Extract.)

H. E. Johns

Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

" Accountant-General.

" Public Works Department.

" Editors' Table.