

23RD AUGUST 1888, No. 496, 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, 15th August 1888, No. 5917.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings, No. 5675, dated 7th instant, reviewing the annual report on the working of the School of Industrial Arts, Madras, for the year 1887-88.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 7th August 1888, No. 5675.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 11th May 1888, No. 240:—

I have the honor to submit the report on the progress and position of the school for the year 1887-88.

2. *Drawing Classes*.—The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 299 (including four attending the evening class)—a total increase of 34 on the number in the previous year. The increase since March 1887 is over 100 per cent. The average attendance was 177 (including 11 in the evening class)—a total increase of 48. The following table shows the distribution of the students according to the different classes:—

First Division (or "Industrial Art" side).

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Elementary free-hand of ornament and foliage from copies ..	191	200
Free-hand, model and geometrical drawing for the Middle School examination	51	40
Free-hand, model, measurement drawing and geometry for the first stage Preliminary Higher examination in drawing, painting and design	9	36
Outline foliage from nature, outline design, painting models in sepia and perspective for the second stage Preliminary Higher examination	10	14
Advanced practical design for advanced stage Higher examination in drawing, painting and design	..	4

Second Division (or "Fine Art" side).

Drawing, painting and modelling	4	5
Total ..	265	299

3. In the first division, the special classes for engraving, architectural drawing and modelling were attended by 24, 20 and 9 students, respectively.

4. *New Classes.*—A class for architectural drawing commenced work at the beginning of the year and was attended by 20 students and apprentices. An evening class for instruction in drawing up to the first stage of the Preliminary Higher examination was started about the middle of July. It commenced very well, the number of admissions for the first four months being 60. The attendance began to fall off afterwards, and the number of paying students on the rolls at the end of the year was only four. Six apprentices who wished to avail themselves of the extra time for study were admitted without payment of fee. The class will, I think, increase in course of time and prove useful.

5. Three school examinations were held, but I have thought it advisable to discontinue issuing certificates on the results of these tests, as all the subjects are now included in the Middle School and Higher examinations. Fifty-five students appeared for the Middle School examination in drawing, seven passed in the first class, 13 in the second and 12 in the third. Two appeared for modelling, one passed second class. Two appeared for silversmiths' work, and both passed first class.

6. The Higher examination in drawing, painting and design was conducted by myself and Mr. E. Greenwood, Acting Principal of the Bombay School of Arts. Twenty-eight candidates were examined. Twenty-three appeared for the first stage Preliminary; eight completed the certificate for the stage, two others passed in three subjects each, four in two subjects and eight in one subject each. Twelve candidates appeared for the second stage Preliminary. Five completed the certificate for the stage. Of the rest, one passed in three subjects, three in two subjects each and three in one subject. For the advanced stage, two appeared for mural decoration, and one passed in the second class.

7. In geometry and measurement drawing (first stage Preliminary), and in perspective (second stage Preliminary), the results were unsatisfactory, and I look for considerable improvement in these subjects next year. The following is extracted from the Examiners' report:—

"With regard to the whole examination, the Examiners are of opinion that in the mechanical work of the students there is considerable room for improvement, and they would insist on more methodical work and a higher standard of neatness and exactness. In more artistic branches, such as foliage drawing, light and shade study, and more especially in design, the work is very fair and creditable to the students."

8. *Attainments of the Students in English.*—The annexed statement shows the attainments in English of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1888. The English class was attended by 19 of the apprentices. Some of the others engaged teachers to instruct them at their homes in the evening:—

	East Indians and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Total.
B.A. Degree Examination	..	..	..
Matriculation Examination	..	..	..
Higher Examination for Women	..	1	1
Middle School Examination	..	1	2
General Test (U.C.S. Examination)	..	2	8
Can read and write English	..	1	1
Ignorant of English	..	60	134
	..	74	151
Total	70	229	299

* Of these, 19 learn English in the School of Arts.

9. *Industrial Departments.*—The lacquer work department commenced work in September, and has so far been very successful. The Mayo prize of Rs. 180 and a silver medal offered by the Government of Bombay for the best specimen of lacquer work was awarded to P. Vathagiry Asari, an apprentice in the department.

The competition was open to all artisans throughout India; and as the works sent in by the school were the first of the kind the apprentices had executed, I think the result highly satisfactory. The terms of the competition stated that "the prizes will be awarded to those specimens which are truly oriental in character and which exemplify in the highest degree elegance in design with excellence in workmanship." I have received inquiries from Bombay and Calcutta, which, I believe, will lead to orders from Europe for work of the kind.

10. *Scholars and Apprentices.*—The total number of scholars and apprentices on the rolls on the 31st March 1888 was 49, of whom 6 were scholars on the permanent establishment, 20 apprentice scholars on the regular temporary establishment, and 23 probationary apprentices who were paid small stipends fixed on the result of each month's work. They were distributed among the different departments as follows:—

Pottery decoration (thirty-two).—One scholar on the permanent establishment, 10 scholars on the regular temporary establishment, and 21 probationary apprentices paid by work done.

Lacquer work (seven).—One scholar and six apprentice scholars.

Metal work (six).—One scholar, three apprentice scholars, and two probationers paid by work done.

Wood-carving (three).—Two scholars, one apprentice scholar, also one probationer not receiving pay.

Wood-engraving.—One scholar.

11. I admitted an extra number of probationary apprentices to the pottery, as the demand for ornamental ware has largely increased. The establishment of a new branch of industry will, I hope, meet the difficulty to which I alluded in my last report, viz., that the apprentices' work in the pottery has no practical outcome when they leave the school, for the practice in the pottery will be excellent training for the lacquer work department. Of course, progress in the industrial branches of the school will necessarily be slow on account of financial restrictions, but considerable advance has been made in the last few years in spite of the peculiar system by which technical instruction is provided for.

12. Twenty-four probationary apprentices were admitted during the year and three scholars on the permanent establishment under the revised regulations. One scholar left to take employment at Messrs. Orr and Sons; one apprentice on the temporary establishment left on completion of his course, and four others for various reasons; two died and one was dismissed. Three apprentices obtained appointments—A. Murugesan as Drawing Teacher to the Normal School, Raipur, Central Provinces; P. Vathagiry Asari, Drawing Teacher, Kumbakonam College; and P. Narayanasamy Asari, Drawing Teacher, Industrial School, Nazareth, Tinnevely. B. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Pupil Teacher in the school, gave instruction in drawing to classes at Pachaiyappa's College. M. Gurusamy Nayudu, Apprentice, gave the lectures in geometry to students in the first division preparing for the Middle School examination.

13. The conduct of the apprentices has, on the whole, been entirely satisfactory. They have worked hard and shown a laudable desire to avail themselves of every opportunity for improvement.

14. *Works executed.*—*Pottery.*—Painted ornamental ware terracotta for the lions' cage in the People's Park. *Lacquer work.*—Ornamental wall brackets and panels. *Metal work.*—A large screen in repoussé copper, wall brackets of a similar kind and gold jewellery for the Glasgow exhibition. *Wood-carving.*—A cabinet of ebony, satin wood and sandal wood, carved and inlaid, presented to Lady Grant Duff by the ladies of Madras and Ootacamund. A carved side-board and inlaid table for the Glasgow exhibition. The total value of the exhibits of pottery, metal-work and wood-carving sent to Glasgow was about Rs. 2,000.

20. *Accounts.*—The statement of accounts is annexed. The receipts on sales increased by Rs. 472-13-11. The increase in the fees is more than 125 per cent. Rupees 712 were collected in the first division and Rs. 344 in the second division. The corresponding items last year were Rs. 397-8-0 and Rs. 102. The charges for the temporary establishment show a decrease of Rs. 347-15-8, for contingencies a decrease of Rs. 443-7-7, and those classed as miscellaneous (including Municipal assessment of Rs. 720, cost of a set of photographs of Ajanta cave paintings, Rs. 397) a decrease of Rs. 22-9-5. The outstandings decreased by Rs. 50-8-9 and the liabilities by Rs. 251-13-7. The charge for the temporary establishment includes the salary of the elementary drawing teacher (Rs. 420), and the salaries of the sergeant, peons and other servants, who, though not in any way employed in the industrial departments, have to be paid from the profits of manufactures. But for this arrangement there would have been a surplus balance of Rs. 997-6-7, instead of a deficit of Rs. 731-9-5.

* Treated as special charges with reference to Proceedings, No. 2389, dated 3rd April 1988, para. 1.

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

AN appreciable increase is noticeable in the strength of the school, the number on the rolls having risen from 265 to 299, or by 13 per cent. nearly. Since 1884, when Mr. Havell took charge of this institution, the strength has more than doubled itself. This result is all the more satisfactory, seeing that the increase in attendance has been gradual, every year almost showing an advance in attendance over that of the year previous. The increase on the figures of 1886-87 is shared by all the classes except that for free-hand, model and geometrical drawing for the Middle School examination. The very large increase—from 9 to 36—in the number of candidates preparing for the first stage of the Preliminary Higher examination in drawing, painting and design is specially worthy of note, as is also the increase in the number preparing for the second stage. Four students are studying for the first time for the advanced stage Higher examination in drawing, painting and design, and the number of pupils in the second division or the fine arts side rose from 4 to 5. These facts not only point to the wider scope of the work undertaken in this important institution, but, what is of greater importance, it indicates the advanced nature of the technical course of study that is being taken up by the pupils. The average attendance also shows a marked improvement, for it increased from 129 in 1886-87 to 177 in 1887-88, or by 37 per cent., though the increase in the total strength was only 13 per cent. The average attendance would have been even more satisfactory had it not been for the irregular attendance of girls. Out of the 36 girls on the rolls, only 18 on an average were present. Twelve of these girls belong to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum.

2. The special classes were also well attended, especially those for engraving and architectural drawing. The evening class for instruction in drawing, though well attended at the commencement, almost collapsed after a few months, and the attendance dwindled to four. This is, no doubt, somewhat discouraging, but as a knowledge of drawing becomes more generally in request by employers of labor, there can be no question that these classes will be better attended. The payment of fees by the month probably checked regularity in attendance. In future, fees from those attending the evening classes should be demanded in advance for the term.

3. The discontinuance of the system of issuing certificates on the results of the school examinations is much approved.

4. The table in the margin gives information as regards the races or castes to which the pupils belong. In future, this information should always be embodied in the report. The most perceptible increase is under Brahmins and non-Brahmin Hindus. Native Christians and Muhammadans are very poorly represented. The increasing number of Brahmin students, though still small, is specially worthy of note. It is creditable to the intelligence and prescience of this class. The number will, it is hoped, rapidly improve. All the girls come under "Europeans and Eurasians." There is not a single Native Christian girl, although the social restrictions that prevent girls of other native communities from taking advantage of the instruction imparted in this institution do not apply to Native Christians. It is to be hoped that the subject will engage the attention of the leading members of this community, and that they will do what in them lies to bring about a change in a matter of no small importance to the welfare of the Christians of Southern India.

5. The number of children of artisans studying in the school is still small, amounting to 37 only. The children of traders number forty-one. Nearly 30 per cent. of the pupils were sons of officials. The slow advance made by the artisan

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians.	33	34	34	36
Native Christians	18	..	15	..
Muhammadans	11	..	8	..
Brahmins	4	..	11	..
Non-Brahmin Hindus.	163	..	192	..
Others	2	..	3	..
Total	231	34	263	36

community in general education to some extent accounts for the want of appreciation on their part of sound and systematic technical training here given, but it is also due to the fact that only one or two important native industries are at present taught in the school. Nor has time enough elapsed to enable the artisans concerned in the arts now taught to judge whether instruction in the school leads to enhanced profits and larger business in after-life. The scope of the school should be enlarged by adding other native industries, especially those connected with the manufacture of cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, and every effort should be made to induce the leading men of the great industrial castes to send their sons for training in the school. Such a policy, if persevered in, will, assuming that the school is worked on truly scientific lines, gradually revolutionise the industrial arts of South India, and may be expected to add greatly to the wealth and resources of the people.

6. Fifty-five per cent. of the pupils belonged to the poorer classes, and about 43 per cent. to the middle classes. The richer classes were represented only by four male and four female pupils. The presence of so many pupils of the middle classes shows that the branches of knowledge taught in the school are now recognized to be helps to remunerative employment. The number of sons of officials also points in the same direction.

7. Out of 229 native students, as many as 151 were ignorant of English. Less than 14 had passed examinations qualifying them for admission to the public service. The low general educational qualifications of the majority of students must, no doubt, tell unfavorably on their progress in technical studies. The question of providing instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic and in English at the school to certain classes is still under consideration. It is noteworthy that out of the 70 Eurasian pupils, as many as 10 were passed candidates. The remaining 60 were able to read and write English.

8. The results of the public examinations were, on the whole, very satisfactory. Out of 55 candidates that appeared for the Middle School examination in drawing, 32 passed, seven being placed in the first class. The two candidates that appeared for silversmiths' work both passed in the first class. The examiner in silversmiths' work for the Middle School examination (Mr. Emery, of Messrs. Orr and Sons) states that as workmen the candidates will be worth about 10 or 12 annas a day each. The candidates were reported to be slow workers, but they seem to have had a fair knowledge of their work. It must, however, be borne in mind that these pupils were being taught drawing, &c., as well; still, there is no doubt that the pressure of a factory system is almost essential to secure rapid workmanship—a valuable, but far from the most valuable, quality in an artisan. Two pupils appeared for modelling, and one passed.

9. The results in the Higher examination in drawing, painting and design were creditable to the school. Eight completed their certificates for the first stage Preliminary, and five for the second stage. Out of two that appeared for the advanced stage in mural decoration, one passed in the second class. The results of the examination in geometry and measurement drawing and in perspective were far from satisfactory. It is hoped that the defects pointed out by the Examiners, especially with reference to the mechanical work of the students and the low standard of neatness and exactness, will receive the careful attention of the Superintendent.

10. The progress made in the industrial department was satisfactory. The lacquer work department in particular, which was opened only in last September, is progressing satisfactorily. Both the Mayo prize and the medal awarded by the Bombay Government for the best specimen of lacquer work was won by one of the apprentices, which is very creditable to the school. The nature of the workmanship, judging from the terms of the competition, was of a superior order.

11. The largest number of scholars and probationary apprentices is employed in pottery decoration. But as the lacquer work industry has been given a good start, a large number of those now engaged in pottery work will be absorbed in the latter industry, which is likely to afford greater facilities for employment to the students. It is to be regretted that only one pupil was learning wood-engraving,

and that the numbers under metal work and wood carving were so small. Mr. Havell complains of "financial restrictions," but he may rest assured that in the proportion in which he shows that the school is doing good service to the country, will the funds be provided to increase and develop that service.

12. Twenty-four apprentices were admitted during the year, against 11 in 1886-87. Three apprentices obtained employment as drawing masters, and one scholar secured work at Messrs. Orr and Sons. In future, the value of the appointments secured by those sent out from the institution should be given, and the success of ex-students noted from time to time. Such a record is of no mean service to an institution. In this connection, the Director would observe that he considers that the school should have its anniversary. Probably November would be the best month, or immediately after the publication of the class lists. Mr. Havell is requested to report on the point.

13. Some very important works were carried out during the year, especially in connection with the Glasgow exhibition. Owing to a new tile press having been added to the establishment, the manufacturing department was kept fully at work. The Director is glad to learn that the pottery experiments which were tried proved successful, and that a considerable saving will be effected in the cost of production of pottery work by making use of the large kiln which will reduce the fuel expenses considerably.

14. There was a considerable decrease in the number of visitors to the Museum, which is regretted. No donations were received except a few samples of carpet patterns.

15. The insufficient nature of the present accommodation is noted. Mr. Havell is requested to address the Director in a separate communication stating the improvements he wishes to see effected. The necessary plans and estimates will then be called for.

16. The total expenditure on the institution for the last official year amounted to Rs. 36,484-14-8, but as this sum includes Rs. 1,269-9-7 expended on additions and repairs to the school building by the D. P. W., the charges for the year strictly amounted to Rs. 35,215-5-1, against Rs. 36,282 in the year 1886-87. The accompanying statement gives the particulars of the charges:—

	Charges.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Superintendent	7,035	0 0	5,357	9 7
Permanent establishment	7,008	0 0	7,291	15 1
Temporary do. .. .	9,045	0 0	9,651	3 8
Contingencies, &c. .. .	13,194	0 0	12,914	8 9
Total ..	36,282	0 0	35,215	5 1

The charges shown under salaries of the sergeants, peons and other servants should be transferred hereafter to the permanent establishment. There was a very large increase in the income from school fees, the amount collected being Rs. 1,121-8-0 against Rs. 500 in the previous year. The receipts on sales of the school manufactures also increased from Rs. 8,862 to 9,334-12-0. The perceptible increase under these two items is highly satisfactory. The grants from Government amounted altogether to Rs. 21,982-14-1 including those marked as special charges in the report. There was also a surplus of Rs. 1,853-1-3 in outstandings and in the value of stock and stock materials, which make the total receipts amount to Rs. 34,307-3-4. As the charges amounted to Rs. 35,215-5-1, the school worked at a trifling loss of Rs. 918-1-9 only. The loss last year was Rs. 4,193 including stock and outstandings. This result is, no doubt, satisfactory compared with the financial position of the school in 1886-87. The Director is prepared to seek the sanction of Government for removing the special financial restrictions under which the school labors and for substituting the ordinary financial restrictions of the school budget on Mr. Havell's showing good cause for the change.

17. In conclusion, the Director is glad to note the generally improved administration of the school and the good progress it is making in the standard and thoroughness of the art instruction which it affords.

(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.

„ Editor, *Madras Journal of Education*.

ORDER—dated 23rd August 1888, No. 496, Educational.

Recorded. The report on the working of the School of Arts is satisfactory. The Government are not aware of the authority under which the Director in the foregoing letter has introduced the word "Industrial" into the title of the school.

2. Mr. Grigg's calculation that the school worked at a loss of Rs. 918 credits it with all the receipts from Government grants. It would be more correct to show the net cost to the State; and to exhibit the financial result of the school manufactures separately. As far as can be made out, the receipts properly belonging to manufactures amount, including increase of stock and outstandings, to Rs. 11,682; and the expenditure, not including superintendence, to Rs. 18,967.

(True Extract.)

W. B. Grigg
for Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Accountant-General.

„ Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Raiff.

B. No 2582 W. 28. 9. 87.

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Govt. of 1888 Madras.
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G.O., 23rd August 1888, No. 496.

No 2814 Wd/10 Sept 1888

AUGUST.

School of Arts.

Recording, with remarks, letter from the Director of Public Instruction forwarding copy of his proceedings reviewing the report on the working of the — for 1887-88.

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16. *Pottery Experiments.*—A few experiments in colored bodies for tiles were made which proved successful, but the present staff in the pottery is unqualified and inadequate for carrying on a thorough system of experiments; moreover, under present financial arrangements, no margin is left for risks of this kind, and the school cannot afford to undertake any but strictly remunerative work. As the kilns in use were too small to meet the increased demand for ornamental and other kinds of ware, I had the large kiln, which has not been used for ten years, repaired and altered for an experimental biscuit firing. The result was satisfactory, and I anticipate that the saving in firewood, compared with the quantity used for the other kilns, will be about 20 per cent. The school will thus soon be able, if necessary, to double the outturn of pottery and at the same time to reduce the cost of production considerably.

17. *Library*.—The library is in fair condition. The apprentices attended for one hour daily.

18. *Museum*.—The museum is kept in good order. A few samples of carpet patterns were received from M.R.Ry. Evaturi Mullykarjanudu, Masulipatam. No purchases were made. The number of visitors was 48,997—a decrease of 9,961.

19. *Buildings*.—A temporary shed for the accommodation of the classes in Division I was erected at a cost of Rs. 286-2-8, and sundry repairs to the school buildings and the Superintendent's quarters were executed at a cost of Rs. 983-6-11. The condition of the class rooms is still very far from satisfactory. Students working in the large rooms facing the road are much inconvenienced by dust and smoke, and the other rooms, besides being wretched in appearance, are badly situated, badly ventilated and unsuited for the requirements of the classes.

20. *Accounts.*—The statement of accounts is annexed. The receipts on sales increased by Rs. 472-13-11. The increase in the fees is more than 125 per cent. Rupees 712 were collected in the first division and Rs. 344 in the second division. The corresponding items last year were Rs. 397-8-0 and Rs. 102. The charges for the temporary establishment show a decrease of Rs. 347-15-8, for contingencies a decrease of Rs. 443-7-7, and those classed as miscellaneous (including Municipal assessment of Rs. 720, cost of a set of photographs of Ajanta cave paintings, Rs. 397) a decrease of Rs. 22-9-5. The outstandings decreased by Rs. 50-8-9 and the liabilities by Rs. 251-13-7. The charge for the temporary establishment includes the salary of the elementary drawing teacher (Rs. 420), and the salaries of the sergeant, peons and other servants, who, though not in any way employed in the industrial departments, have to be paid from the profits of manufactures. But for this arrangement there would have been a surplus balance of Rs. 997-6-7, instead of a deficit of Rs. 731-9-5.

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

An appreciable increase is noticeable in the strength of the school, the number on the rolls having risen from 265 to 299, or by 13 per cent. nearly. Since 1884, when Mr. Havell took charge of this institution, the strength has more than doubled itself. This result is all the more satisfactory, seeing that the increase in attendance has been gradual, every year almost showing an advance in attendance over that of the year previous. The increase on the figures of 1886-87 is shared by all the classes except that for free-hand, model and geometrical drawing for the Middle School examination. The very large increase—from 9 to 36—in the number of candidates preparing for the first stage of the Preliminary Higher examination in drawing, painting and design is specially worthy of note, as is also the increase in the number preparing for the second stage. Four students are studying for the first time for the advanced stage Higher examination in drawing, painting and design, and the number of pupils in the second division or the fine arts side rose from 4 to 5. These facts not only point to the wider scope of the work undertaken in this important institution, but, what is of greater importance, it indicates the advanced nature of the technical course of study that is being taken up by the pupils. The average attendance also shows a marked improvement, for it increased from 129 in 1886-87 to 177 in 1887-88, or by 37 per cent., though the increase in the total strength was only 13 per cent. The average attendance would have been even more satisfactory had it not been for the irregular attendance of girls. Out of the 36 girls on the rolls, only 18 on an average were present. Twelve of these girls belong to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum.

2. The special classes were also well attended, especially those for engraving and architectural drawing. The evening class for instruction in drawing, though well attended at the commencement, almost collapsed after a few months, and the attendance dwindled to four. This is, no doubt, somewhat discouraging, but as a knowledge of drawing becomes more generally in request by employers of labor, there can be no question that these classes will be better attended. The payment of fees by the month probably checked regularity in attendance. In future, fees from those attending the evening classes should be demanded in advance for the term.

3. The discontinuance of the system of issuing certificates on the results of the school examinations is much approved.

4. The table in the margin gives information as regards the races or castes to which the pupils belong. In future, this information should always be embodied in the report. The most perceptible increase is under Brahmins and non-Brahmin Hindus. Native Christians and Muhammadans are very poorly represented. The increasing number of Brahmin students, though still small, is specially worthy of note. It is creditable to the intelligence and prescience of this class. The number will, it is hoped, rapidly improve. All the girls come under "Europeans and Eurasians." There is not a single Native Christian girl, although the social restrictions that prevent girls of other native communities from taking advantage of the instruction imparted in this institution do not apply to Native Christians. It is to be hoped that the subject will engage the attention of the leading members of this community, and that they will do what in them lies to bring about a change in a matter of no small importance to the welfare of the Christians of Southern India.

5. The number of children of artisans studying in the school is still small, amounting to 37 only. The children of traders number forty-one. Nearly 30 per cent. of the pupils were sons of officials. The slow advance made by the artisan

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians.	33	34	34	36
Native Christians	18	..	15	..
Muhammadans	11	..	8	..
Brahmins	4	..	11	..
Non-Brahmin Hindus	163	..	192	..
Others	2	..	3	..
Total	231	34	263	36

community in general education to some extent accounts for the want of appreciation on their part of sound and systematic technical training here given, but it is also due to the fact that only one or two important native industries are at present taught in the school. Nor has time enough elapsed to enable the artisans concerned in the arts now taught to judge whether instruction in the school leads to enhanced profits and larger business in after-life. The scope of the school should be enlarged by adding other native industries, especially those connected with the manufacture of cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, and every effort should be made to induce the leading men of the great industrial castes to send their sons for training in the school. Such a policy, if persevered in, will, assuming that the school is worked on truly scientific lines, gradually revolutionise the industrial arts of South India, and may be expected to add greatly to the wealth and resources of the people.

6. Fifty-five per cent. of the pupils belonged to the poorer classes, and about 43 per cent. to the middle classes. The richer classes were represented only by four male and four female pupils. The presence of so many pupils of the middle classes shows that the branches of knowledge taught in the school are now recognized to be helps to remunerative employment. The number of sons of officials also points in the same direction.

7. Out of 229 native students, as many as 151 were ignorant of English. Less than 14 had passed examinations qualifying them for admission to the public service. The low general educational qualifications of the majority of students must, no doubt, tell unfavorably on their progress in technical studies. The question of providing instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic and in English at the school to certain classes is still under consideration. It is noteworthy that out of the 70 Eurasian pupils, as many as 10 were passed candidates. The remaining 60 were able to read and write English.

8. The results of the public examinations were, on the whole, very satisfactory. Out of 55 candidates that appeared for the Middle School examination in drawing, 32 passed, seven being placed in the first class. The two candidates that appeared for silversmiths' work both passed in the first class. The examiner in silversmiths' work for the Middle School examination (Mr. Emery, of Messrs. Orr and Sons) states that as workmen the candidates will be worth about 10 or 12 annas a day each. The candidates were reported to be slow workers, but they seem to have had a fair knowledge of their work. It must, however, be borne in mind that these pupils were being taught drawing, &c., as well; still, there is no doubt that the pressure of a factory system is almost essential to secure rapid workmanship—a valuable, but far from the most valuable, quality in an artisan. Two pupils appeared for modelling, and one passed.

9. The results in the Higher examination in drawing, painting and design were creditable to the school. Eight completed their certificates for the first stage Preliminary, and five for the second stage. Out of two that appeared for the advanced stage in mural decoration, one passed in the second class. The results of the examination in geometry and measurement drawing and in perspective were far from satisfactory. It is hoped that the defects pointed out by the Examiners, especially with reference to the mechanical work of the students and the low standard of neatness and exactness, will receive the careful attention of the Superintendent.

10. The progress made in the industrial department was satisfactory. The lacquer work department in particular, which was opened only in last September, is progressing satisfactorily. Both the Mayo prize and the medal awarded by the Bombay Government for the best specimen of lacquer work was won by one of the apprentices, which is very creditable to the school. The nature of the workmanship, judging from the terms of the competition, was of a superior order.

11. The largest number of scholars and probationary apprentices is employed in pottery decoration. But as the lacquer work industry has been given a good start, a large number of those now engaged in pottery work will be absorbed in the latter industry, which is likely to afford greater facilities for employment to the students. It is to be regretted that only one pupil was learning wood-engraving.

and that the numbers under metal work and wood carving were so small. Mr. Havell complains of "financial restrictions," but he may rest assured that in the proportion in which he shows that the school is doing good service to the country, will the funds be provided to increase and develop that service.

12. Twenty-four apprentices were admitted during the year, against 11 in 1886-87. Three apprentices obtained employment as drawing masters, and one scholar secured work at Messrs. Orr and Sons. In future, the value of the appointments secured by those sent out from the institution should be given, and the success of ex-students noted from time to time. Such a record is of no mean service to an institution. In this connection, the Director would observe that he considers that the school should have its anniversary. Probably November would be the best month, or immediately after the publication of the class lists. Mr. Havell is requested to report on the point.

13. Some very important works were carried out during the year, especially in connection with the Glasgow exhibition. Owing to a new tile press having been added to the establishment, the manufacturing department was kept fully at work. The Director is glad to learn that the pottery experiments which were tried proved successful, and that a considerable saving will be effected in the cost of production of pottery work by making use of the large kiln which will reduce the fuel expenses considerably.

14. There was a considerable decrease in the number of visitors to the Museum, which is regretted. No donations were received except a few samples of carpet patterns.

15. The insufficient nature of the present accommodation is noted. Mr. Havell is requested to address the Director in a separate communication stating the improvements he wishes to see effected. The necessary plans and estimates will then be called for.

16. The total expenditure on the institution for the last official year amounted to Rs. 36,484-14-8, but as this sum includes Rs. 1,269-9-7 expended on additions and repairs to the school building by the D. P. W., the charges for the year strictly amounted to Rs. 35,215-5-1, against Rs. 36,282 in the year 1886-87. The accompanying statement gives the particulars of the charges:—

	Charges.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Superintendent	7,035	0 0	5,357	9 7
Permanent establishment	7,008	0 0	7,291	15 1
Temporary do.	9,045	0 0	9,651	3 8
Contingencies, &c.	13,194	0 0	12,914	8 9
Total	36,282	0 0	35,215	5 1

The charges shown under salaries of the sergeants, peons and other servants should be transferred hereafter to the permanent establishment. There was a very large increase in the income from school fees, the amount collected being Rs. 1,121-8-0 against Rs. 500 in the previous year. The receipts on sales of the school manufactures also increased from Rs. 8,862 to 9,334-12-0. The perceptible increase under these two items is highly satisfactory. The grants from Government amounted altogether to Rs. 21,982-14-1 including those marked as special charges in the report. There was also a surplus of Rs. 1,853-1-3 in outstandings and in the value of stock and stock materials, which make the total receipts amount to Rs. 34,307-3-4. As the charges amounted to Rs. 35,215-5-1, the school worked at a trifling loss of Rs. 918-1-9 only. The loss last year was Rs. 4,193 including stock and outstandings. This result is, no doubt, satisfactory compared with the financial position of the school in 1886-87. The Director is prepared to seek the sanction of Government for removing the special financial restrictions under which the school labors and for substituting the ordinary financial restrictions of the school budget on Mr. Havell's showing good cause for the change.

17. In conclusion, the Director is glad to note the generally improved administration of the school and the good progress it is making in the standard and thoroughness of the art instruction which it affords.

(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.

" Editor, *Madras Journal of Education*.

ORDER—dated 23rd August 1888, No. 496, Educational.

Recorded. The report on the working of the School of Arts is satisfactory. The Government are not aware of the authority under which the Director in the foregoing letter has introduced the word "Industrial" into the title of the school.

2. Mr. Grigg's calculation that the school worked at a loss of Rs. 918 credits it with all the receipts from Government grants. It would be more correct to show the net cost to the State; and to exhibit the financial result of the school manufactures separately. As far as can be made out, the receipts properly belonging to manufactures amount, including increase of stock and outstandings, to Rs. 11,682; and the expenditure, not including superintendence, to Rs. 18,967.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

" Accountant-General.

" Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

PMC No 9012

No 2814 Wd/10 Sept 1888

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G.O., 23rd August 1888, No. 496.

No 2814 Wd/10 Sept 1888

AUGUST.

School of Arts.

Recording, with remarks, letter from the Director of Public Instruction forwarding copy of his proceedings reviewing the report on the working of the — for 1887-88.

C.A. to Govt

With order

RS 15/9 17/9

With order