GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 2nd September 1889, No. 7479.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, copy of Proceedings No. 7313, dated 27th August 1889, reviewing report on the School of Arts for 1888-89.

ENCLOSURES.

PROCEEDINGS of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th August 1889, No. 7313.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 26th June 1889, No. 516.

I have the honor to submit the report on the progress and position of the school for the year 1888-89.

2. *Staff.*—During my absence on privilege leave Mr. A. Chatterton, B.Sc., Professor of Engineering, acted as Superintendent from March 7th to the close of the official year.

3. *Art Classes.*—The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 212 (including 24 attending the evening class) against 299 on the 31st March 1888. The decrease of 87 was mainly in the elementary free-hand class. I attribute it chiefly to the greater strictness in enforcing payment of fees which resulted in a very large increase in receipts under that head in the two previous years. It may also be accounted for partly by the fact that during the year the names of all the students who had been continually absent for more than three months without paying fees were struck off the rolls, also that the Civil Orphan Asylums sent only 7 pupils against 30 last year. The average daily attendance was 141, which, though proportionately better than last year's, shows a decrease of 36. The following table shows the distribution of students according to the different classes :—

First Division (or Industrial Art Side).

	1887-88.	1888-89.
I. Elementary class—(Free-hand)	200	109
II. Middle School class—Free-hand, model and geometrical drawing	40	49
III. Higher examination class, first stage, Preliminary—Free-hand, model, measurement drawing and geometry	36	38
IV. Higher Examination class, second stage, Preliminary—outline foliage from nature, outline design, painting in sepia from models and perspective	14	6
V. Higher Examination class, advanced stage—Advanced practical design	4	..

Second Division (or Fine Art Side).

Drawing, painting and modelling	5	4

4. In the First Division the special classes for wood engraving, architectural drawing and modelling were attended by 30, 10 and 11 students, respectively.

5. The average attendance at the evening class was only 8, but towards the end of the year there was an improvement, the number of paying students on the rolls rising to 24. I think the improvement is likely to continue.

6. Forty-five students appeared for the Middle School Examination in Drawing. Three passed in first class, four in the second, and fifteen in the third. Four appeared for modelling, three passed—second class. Two appeared for wood-engraving and one passed—first class. One appeared for carpentry and passed in the second class.

7. Forty-five students appeared for the Higher Examination in Drawing, Painting and Design. The examiners were Mr. J. Griffiths, Principal, Mr. E. Greenwood, Vice-Principal of the Bombay School of Arts, and myself. Three passed in all the subjects of the first stage, three all those of second stage and two passed both stages of the Preliminary Examination; 11 others passed in one subject each, 11 in two subjects, and 3 in three subjects each of the first stage; 5 passed in one subject each, 5 in two subjects each, 3 in three subjects each of the second stage. Five students appeared for the advanced Higher Examination in section B, Wall Decoration. Two passed in the first class and one in the second. One student appeared for the advanced Higher Examination in section A and passed in all the subjects.

8. These results I considered to be very fair on the whole. As usual the students' mechanical work was by far the weakest, though there was some improvement since last year. The examiners reported as regards Geometry, "great improvement in the neatness and accuracy of the work done," though "most of the students do not know their subject." In measurement drawing the papers worked "were better than last year, but still an indifferent set." The perspective papers were "a poor set of drawings; the students as a class do not understand their subject." There was some good work done in the advanced stage, wall decoration, and if there is any demand in Madras for good decorative work, some of the students should have no difficulty in finding employment.

9. One student sent by the Travancore Government for training in the school appeared for the Higher Examination in Pottery and Porcelain manufacture and passed in the second class. The examiners were Mr. J. W. Brassington, Consulting Architect to Government, and myself.

10. *Attainments of the Students in English.*—The following statement shows the attainments in English of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1889. The English class was attended by 36 apprentices:—

	East Indians or Eurasians.	Hindus.	Total.
Matriculation Examination	2	3	5
General Test Examination (U.C.S.)	1	..	1
Middle School Examination	3	5	8
Higher Examination for Women	3	..	3
Can read and write English	31	82	113
Ignorant of English	..	82	82
Total ..	40	172	212

11. *Industrial Departments—New Department.*—Two looms for carpet weaving were set up, and some work is being done, though the department is not yet fairly started. I am at present endeavouring to find really good weavers as maistries. It would be bad policy to begin working the commoner kinds of Indian carpets as they are fast becoming a drug in the European market. There is a large demand for really good carpets, and, in course of time, I have no doubt this department will be the most important as well as the most remunerative in the school.

Lacquer Work Department.—This department, which was opened last year, continued to work satisfactorily. Some of the apprentices have acquired great facility and can do really excellent work. When the school work in this branch is better known, I hope to be able to increase the strength of the department. The apprentices instead of receiving monthly stipends are now paid at fixed rates for the work they turn out and the prices have been greatly reduced.

Pottery Decoration.—The want of the splendid blues and other brilliant colors which characterise the common Indian decorative pottery is the only objection which I find European importers of oriental art-ware raise against the school pottery. If we could accomplish them I have no doubt the demand for the pottery would be doubled or trebled. The great difficulty in the way is that these colors will not stand the high heat required for the English ironstone body which the school manufactures. If the services of a good Mooltan potter were obtained it would be easy to produce the true Indian pottery; and as a speculation the experiment would probably be very successful, for some of the apprentices are very clever and facile designers and there would be a larger demand for their work than there is at present. The ironstone ware is, of course, infinitely superior as material to any Indian pottery; and having accomplished this much, it might seem retrograde to fall back on the old native ware for decorative purposes, though personally I see little objection. Very probably the experience he would gain in the school would enable the Mooltan potter to improve his ware without losing the qualities which are so much admired in his colors. I have been continually trying to improve and add to the colors now used, and I think some progress has been made.

Modelling.—The modelling class turned out some very respectable decorative work for flower vases, &c.

Metal work.—The number of students rose from six to ten. Another maistry is much wanted in the silversmith's branch. I secured the services of a very good man temporarily by giving him contract work, but he has since left as I was unable to offer him a fixed salary.

Wood-carving.—The number in this department also increased from 3 to 12. In the metal work and wood-carving departments all the students are of the artizan caste, and the increase in both is very encouraging as it shows that the artizans who are, as a class, most conservative and difficult to reach, are beginning to appreciate the advantages the school offers them. The department would be strengthened a good deal if a skilful carpenter were appointed as second maistry. The head-maistry's time is now mostly employed in giving instruction in carving.

12. The total number of scholars and apprentices on the rolls on the 31st March 1889 was 51, of whom five were scholars under the revised regulations, five scholars on the permanent establishment, 16 apprentice scholars on the regular temporary establishment, 23 apprentice scholars paid on the work done by them each month, and two probationers learning work. These were distributed among the different departments as shown below:—

—	Scholars under revised regulations.	Scholars on the permanent establishment	Apprentice scholars on the regular temporary establishment.	Apprentice scholars paid on the work done.	Probationers learning work.	Total.
Pottery department	..	1	7	13	..	21
Metal Work department ..	2	2	2	4	..	10
Wood Carving department ..	2	..	5	3	2	12
Lacquer Work department ..	1	2	2	3	..	8
Total ..	5	5	16	23	2	51

13. *Works executed.*—There were very few important orders on hand which call for special remark, but collections of the school work in the different departments were sent to the local Fine Arts Exhibition and to the Poona Exhibition of Native Arts and Industries. I took with me to England a selection of pottery, lacquer work, wood carving and metal work, most of which I expect will be purchased by the South Kensington Museum for the Indian section.

14. *Appointments gained.*—The Travancore Government having decided to open a School of Arts at Trivandrum, sent last year a graduate of the University, K. Narayana Aiyar, to be trained in the processes of pottery manufacture. He has since been placed in charge of the school on a salary of Rs. 70, rising to 100.

Gurusamy Naidu, one of the apprentices in the lacquer work department, was engaged as designer and draughtsman, on a salary of Rs. 60, a trained potter, Sankaranayana Pillai, was also engaged on a salary of Rs. 60 and Coopoosamy, moulder, on Rs. 30.

M. Velayuthasari obtained an appointment at Kumbakónam as Drawing teacher on a salary of Rs. 50, partly paid by the College and partly by the Municipality. He is now teaching three classes; an artizan class, numbering about 30, a class of about 20 Native girls and 25 students at the College. The following were other appointments gained by students from this school:—

A. L. DeSouza—Draughtsman in the Madras Medical College, Rs. 60.
Gertrude Small—Drawing teacher in the Black Town Industrial School, Rs. 60.
W. Ethirajulu Raju—Draughtsman in the Madras Railway workshops, Rs. 15.
C. Kalastry—An apprentice, was temporarily engaged as Draughtsman in the Government Central Museum.

P. Vathaghery and C. F. Letoille were appointed pupil teachers in the school on salaries of Rs. 15. The Geometry lectures for the Middle School Examination were, as usual, given by one of the apprentices, and B. Ramanjulu, pupil-teacher, continued to give instruction in Drawing at Pachaiyappa's College up to the Middle School Examination in December when his services were dispensed with.

15. Perhaps I may be allowed to point out here that the success or failure of the drawing classes now being established outside the school will depend very largely upon the active personal interest which the Principals of Schools and Colleges take in them. There are no great inducements in Government rewards held out to students here as there are in England and the advantages of an art training are at present little understood, or regarded very lightly, by the majority of Native students.

16. *Manufacturing Department.*—Considerable progress was made during the year in meeting the indents of the Medical and other departments. The large kiln to which I alluded in para. 16 of last year's report as having been repaired and brought into use continued to work satisfactorily until the third firing when the roof collapsed. The accident, as I have explained in a special report, was due to the original bad design and construction of the roof. But for this accident, which delayed further progress until the end of December, I have no doubt I should have been able to complete indents for all Government departments and to commence laying in a stock to meet emergent orders—a consummation which has never been arrived at since the orders were undertaken, but will, I hope, be achieved in the current year. The interior of the kiln was reconstructed on a new plan which has proved to be much superior to the old one, the saving in firewood being very considerable. The outturn in the pottery is now more than double what it has been hitherto. A further reduction in the cost of the ware could be effected if a new glaze kiln were built. One of the two now in use is very old and will not last many more firings.

17. Now that the work has increased so considerably, there is great want of supervision over the subordinate workmen in all the departments. The assistant in the pottery is engaged so much in office work that he cannot devote enough time to this duty. It would be a real economy to appoint a good supervisor trained either in carpentry or some branch of metal work to give practical instruction in one of these branches and to be in general charge of the Manufacturing department. I believe the staff of the Artistic and Industrial departments could be re-organized with advantage to the school so as to provide for this and the two other appointments I have suggested without increasing the charges for the establishment. I will shortly submit proposals for giving effect to these suggestions.

18. *Library.*—The library is in a fair condition. The apprentices attended for one hour daily as usual.

19. *Museum.*—The number of visitors was 67,392 against 48,997 in the previous year—an increase of 18,395. No purchases were made. The only donation was a small collection of coins by His Highness the Third Prince of Cochin.

20. *Buildings.*—A tiled shed for the accommodation of the classes was erected during the year at a cost of Rs. 995-4-8; and certain additions and improvements and sundry repairs were made at a cost of Rs. 2,274-3-5.

21. *Accounts.*—The statement of accounts is annexed. The receipts on sales show a decrease of Rs. 688-0-7; but this is more than counterbalanced by the increase of stocks and outstandings. The increase of Rs. 2,296-14-9 in the latter item represents the value of furniture and other articles taken by Messrs. Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara for sale at the Paris Exhibition and of the specimens of the school-work taken by me to England. The real work of the Industrial departments is increasing very rapidly, and, year by year, the school depends less on receipts from the very miscellaneous work which formerly went to swell its income from sales so largely. A much larger increase in the outturn of pottery was, as I have explained above, prevented by the accident to the largest kiln. The fees for the Art classes decreased by Rs. 131-8-0 owing to the falling off in attendance. The charges for the regular temporary establishment and contingencies combined (which are the working expenses of the Industrial departments *plus* Rs. 1,731-6-3 for the salaries of the teachers of Drawing and English, servants for the museum, night watchmen, &c.), show a decrease of Rs. 283-6-8. Rs. 852-4-7 were spent in repairing the large kiln. The payments for the miscellaneous articles and firewood supplied by the contractor during the months of February and March were postponed till the beginning of the current official year, hence the increase of Rs. 647-5-7 in the liabilities. From the statement it will be seen that the financial year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 1,383-15-7 against a deficit of Rs. 918-1-9 last year.

22. With reference to para. 2 of the Government order on the review of last year's report on the school, I submit statements showing the net cost to the State for the Artistic and Industrial departments separately.

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

Statement A.

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
School Receipts.						
School fees				995	0	0
Sales of Manufactures				8,646	11	5
				9,641	11	5
Government Grant.						
Superintendent's salary and house-rent				6,600	0	0
Permanent establishment				7,037	0	1
Scholarships				555	1	9
Temporary establishment (sanctioned scale)				744	0	0
Travelling allowance				90	6	0
Results grants to the evening class				16	0	0
Fixed contribution				7,200	0	0
Cost of constructing a shed	995	4	8			
Additions and improvements	1,324	14	1			
Annual repairs	907	6	4			
Emergent repairs	41	15	0			
				3,269	8	1
Municipal assessment				720	0	0
Periodicals				40	7	5
Miscellaneous				203	12	0
				26,476	3	4
Outstandings on the 31st March 1889				3,962	12	9
Stock and stock materials on the 31st March 1889				7,327	14	3
Do. do. 1888				5,406	14	0
Increase of stock and stock materials on the 31st March 1889				1,921	0	3
Total				42,001	11	9

Charges.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Regular Temporary Establishment.									
Superintendent's salary and house-rent				6,600	0	0			
Permanent establishment				7,037	0	1			
Scholarships				555	1	9			
Temporary establishment (sanctioned scale)				744	0	0			
Travelling allowance				90	6	0			
Periodicals				40	7	5			
Miscellaneous				203	12	0			
Results grants to the evening class				16	0	0			
Cost of constructing a shed	995	4	8						
Additions and improvements	1,324	14	1						
Annual repairs	907	6	4						
Emergent repairs	41	15	0						
				3,269	8	1			
Teacher of Drawing	420	0	0						
Teacher of English	171	0	0						
Sergeant, gate-clerk, gate-man, peons, night-watchmen and gardeners	1,140	6	3						
Stipends to Apprentice scholars	979	13	4						
Assistant clerk, bill collectors, maistries and other workmen of the Industrial departments	2,421	0	6						
				5,132	4	1			
Contingencies.									
Municipal assessment	720	0	0						
Ordinary contingencies (including pay of weavers, potters, coolies and workmen not included in regular temporary establishment)	15,016	12	3						
				15,736	12	3			
							39,425	3	8
Liabilities on the 31st March 1889							1,192	8	6
							40,617	12	2
Balance							1,383	15	7
Total							42,001	11	9

B.—ARTISTIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Charges.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
School fees	995 0 0		Superintendent's salary and house-rent	6,600 0 0	
Miscellaneous	378 9 11	1,373 9 11	Instructor, Artistic department	4,855 10 8	
			Head-clerk	715 0 0	
			Pupil-teachers	600 0 0	
			Evening class teacher	144 0 0	
			Teacher of Drawing	420 0 0	
			Do. of English	171 0 0	
			Sergeant, gate clerk, &c. ..	1,140 6 3	
			Travelling allowance	90 6 0	
			Results grants	16 0 0	
			Municipal assessment	720 0 0	
			Periodicals, &c.	40 7 5	
			Contingencies	1,005 12 2	
			Cost of constructing a shed	995 4 8	
Balance	..	17,047 11 7	Annual repairs	907 6 4	
Total ..	..	18,421 5 6	Total ..	..	18,421 5 6

C.—INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Charges.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sales of manufactures	..	8,268 1 6	Assistant, Pottery department	480 0 0	
Outstandings on the 31st March 1889	..	3,962 12 9	Wood carver and silver-smith	986 5 5	
			Scholarships	555 1 9	
Increase of stock and stock materials on the 31st March 1889	..	1,921 0 3	Assistant clerks, pottery clerk and bill collector	848 15 10	
			Stipends to Apprentice scholars	979 13 4	
			Salaries of the other members of the regular temporary establishment	1,572 0 8	
			Contingencies	14,214 12 1	
			Additions and improvements to school buildings	1,324 14 1	
			Emergent repairs	41 15 0	
					21,003 14 2
Balance	..	8,044 8 2	Liabilities on the 31st March 1889	..	1,192 8 6
Total ..	..	22,196 6 8	Total ..	..	22,196 6 8

During Mr. Havell's absence on leave from the 7th March to 8th June, Mr. A. Chatterton of the College of Engineering was in charge. This was the only important change in the staff.

2. The figures relating to attendance are disappointing. The total strength fell from 299 on the 31st March 1888 to 212 on the corresponding date this year, the decrease extending chiefly to the Elementary Free-hand class. The Middle School class for free-hand model and geometrical drawing shows an increase of 9, but the total strength still falls short of the figure reached in 1886-87. The decrease in the Higher Examination class, second stage, Preliminary, and in the Second Division (Fine Art side) is also noted with regret. The average daily attendance was 141 against 177 in the previous year. The Superintendent attributes the falling off in the attendance to the greater strictness with which the payment of fees was enforced during the year. It is true there was great laxity in the collection of fees during the previous years, and in March last the Director had occasion to lay down certain rules regarding the enforcement of fees. Mr. Havell, however, does not state the number of pupils who had absented themselves continually for three months without paying their fees and whose names were struck off. The Director considers that the fee restriction alone does not account fully and satisfactorily for the decline noticed above, more especially as the fall was confined chiefly to the elementary free-hand class in which a fee of only 8 annas a month has been demanded. The fluctuation in strength needs careful watching and the Superintendent is requested to submit a statement showing the attendance in each section immediately after the receipt of this review so that the Director may ascertain in what way the rules regarding fees sanctioned in Proceedings No. 2501, dated 20th March last, has affected the attendance.

3. The special classes for wood engraving, architectural drawing and modelling were attended by 30, 10 and 11 students, respectively, against 24, 20 and 9 in the previous year. The poor attendance in the evening class during the year has not been satisfactorily explained, but it is hoped that the increase which occurred in this class at the end of the year will continue.

4. The information relating to the race or creed to which the pupils belonged is not embodied in the report as directed; but the annual returns give the figures noted in the margin. The largest perceptible decrease is under non-Brahman Hindus. A conspicuous decrease is noticeable under both European and Eurasian boys and girls. That under girls is said to be due to the smaller number sent up from the Civil Orphan Asylum to attend the Drawing classes. The increase in the attendance of Native Christian and Muhammadan boys is noted with special satisfaction, but the paucity of Brahmans is regretted. The almost exclusive attention paid by this class to purely literary education is by no means a healthy sign; but now that technical education has been given a definite aim and is held to qualify for Public Service, the Director has reason to think that the Brahman community will take greater advantage of the new departure. The increase in the number of artizan pupils from 30 to 45 is encouraging. The further development of the carpentry and other Industrial departments will no doubt increase considerably the attendance of this class of pupils.

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	34	36	22	18
Native Christians ..	15	..	19	..
Muhammadans	8	..	14	..
Brahmans	11	..	5	..
Non-Brahman Hindus. .	192	..	131	..
Others	3	..	3	..
Total ..	263	36	194	18

5. In paragraph 10 of the report particulars relating to the educational qualifications of the pupils are given. In 1887-88, out of 229 students, 151 were ignorant of English, last year the proportion of students not knowing English was considerably less—82 out of 212. Notwithstanding this improvement, it is evident that the general educational attainments of the majority of students is lamentably low—a circumstance which cannot but tell unfavorably on their progress in technical studies. Only fourteen students, as in the previous year, had passed examinations qualifying for Public Service. Steps have, however, been taken to remedy the defect noted above. In Proceedings No. 89-O., dated 14th May 1889, the Superintendent was requested to submit proposals for forming a scheme for the general education of apprentices and scholars. This step, if carried out successfully, will be of great advantage in raising the standard of efficiency of pupils receiving technical instruction, and in enabling them to compete more successfully than hitherto for employment.

6. For the Middle School Examination in Drawing 45 candidates appeared against 55 in the previous year, out of whom 22 passed, three being placed in the first class. The proportion of passes is less than that of last year and is not satisfactory. Three passed in modelling out of four entrances, one in engraving, in the first class, out of two that appeared and one in carpentry. These results, however, are creditable. There was a considerable increase in the number (from 28 to 45) of candidates that appeared for the Higher Examination in Drawing, Painting and Design, but only three completed their certificates for each of the first and second stages against 8 and 5, respectively, in the previous year. The number of passes in single and group subjects as well as the results of the advanced Higher Examination in sections B and A were satisfactory. The examiners, the Director is glad to find, speak well of the work of the candidates that appeared for the advanced stage in Painted Decoration. The Superintendent's attention is drawn to the defects noticed by the examiners as regards the want of greater practice in Free-hand, the poor results in Geometry and more especially to the following remarks relating to the results in Perspective (second stage, Preliminary) :—

"*Perspective.*—These are a poor set of drawings. The students as a class do not understand their subject. In drawing the work is uncertain and inaccurate."

7. *Industrial Department.*—The total number of scholars and apprentices in the Industrial department was 51 against 49 in the previous year. From a separate report of the Superintendent, it would appear that students who are not stipendiaries nor students paid for work are admitted in the Industrial branches, but that even these, when their work is of any value, receive pay as a matter of course. There are thirteen such students in the Industrial branches, the largest number (9) being in the Metal work department. The popularity of the Industrial departments attached to the school can only be properly gauged by the extent to which they are availed of by non-paying students and as yet the number of such students is not as large as might be expected.

8. A Carpet department has been newly added and two looms have been set up. The success of this Department must, for some time, *i.e.*, until efficient apprentices are trained, depend mainly on the appointment of good Native maistries. The Director endorses Mr. Havell's remarks as regards the undesirability of working the coarser kinds of Indian carpets. This new department should ultimately be developed into the most important in the school, and should embrace the other great branches of Weaving. An Art-industrial school in this country which does not make Weaving the chief branch on its technical side is an anomaly, for the Weaving industries are not only the most important in the country, but are those in which the assistance of good workers well grounded in the principles of artistic design are most needed.

9. The Lacquer work department seems to have progressed as satisfactorily as was expected when first started, but the number of students (8) is still small. The Pottery department contained as usual the largest number. The difficulty which Mr. Havell points out as regards colors for decorative pottery will, as suggested by him, be removed if a good Mooltan potter is employed. He is requested to communicate with the Superintendent, School of Arts, Lahore, and to ascertain what it would cost to procure the services of such a man. There was an increase in the number of pupils in the Metal work and Wood-carving departments, and it is specially gratifying to know that all the students in these classes are of the artizan caste. The Superintendent is requested to bring to the notice to the Director, in connection with the general proposals called for, the want of a maistry in the Silversmith's branch. Systematic instruction in carpentry is not given in the school, and the Director considers that it should be. In the present industrial conditions of the country the art of carving in wood should be subsidiary to that of carpentry. A carver who is not also a good carpenter would be of little use as a teacher in an Art-industrial school, or as a workmen for a cabinet-maker. It is not understood whether any pupils given exclusive attention to the Modelling class in the Industrial department for no reference is made to this class in the statement in para. 12.

10. It is noted with much pleasure that as many as 12 students trained in the school secured employment as art instructors in various capacities on salaries ranging from Rs. 15 to 70. Three of these were taken into the School of Arts newly opened by the Travancore Government at Trivandrum. The new departure in favor of technical education will no doubt soon produce a greater demand for art instructors and drawing masters. As yet the important subject of drawing is not given the attention in schools which it deserves. It forms the basis of technical instruction of every kind, and to those who take up teaching as a profession it is of incalculable value. For these reasons chiefly Drawing classes have been organized in connection with some of the Government institutions, but, as remarked by Mr. Havell, in the absence of special inducements in the shape of rewards, the success of these classes will depend on the personal interest taken by the heads of institutions.

11. The Manufacturing department, owing to the accident to the large kiln, was not very successful. The kiln has since been reconstructed on a better plan, greater progress in this department is expected. The Director awaits definite proposals with reference to the Superintendent's remarks in paras. 16 and 17 of his report.

12. The large increase in the number of visitors to the museum is satisfactory. The thanks of the Director are due to His Highness the Third Prince of Cochin for his donation of a collection of coins to the museum.

13. The financial condition of the school is shown in the three statements marked A. B. and C. Statement A is prepared in accordance with the form prescribed in G.O., dated 1st October 1886, No. 632, Educational, but as the financial restriction to which the school was subject has since then been removed by Government, this form is no longer necessary. Viewing the school as an independent institution the Director is glad to find that it worked with a credit balance of Rs. 1,384 against a deficit of Rs. 918 last year, as pointed out by the Superintendent in para. 21 of his report. Forms B and C exhibit the receipts and expenditure for the Artistic and Industrial departments separately and also the net cost to Government for each department. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,618 against Rs. 36,485 in the previous year. As the details for the Artistic and Industrial departments for the year 1887-88 were not given separately, the expenditure for both the departments together, for the last two years, are shown in the margin. It will be seen that excluding the expenditure on buildings, &c., met from the funds of the Public Works Department, the total cost was Rs. 2,133 in excess of the amount for 1887-88. This extra expenditure was incurred in connection with the development of the Industrial department and the repairs to the large kiln. The details of the expenditure under contingencies should have been given, for it includes a portion of expenditure incurred in connection with the regular temporary establishment. The receipts for the last two years are also compared in the margin. Both under fee receipts and sales of manufactures a decrease is noticeable. The fall in attendance is assigned as the cause for the short fall in fees, but the Director considers that if fees had been

	Charges.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendent	5,358	6,600
Permanent establishment	7,292	7,592
Temporary do.	9,651	6,227
Contingencies, &c., (including liabilities)	12,914	16,929
	35,215	37,348
Charges for repairs, buildings, &c., met by Public Works Department..	1,270	3,270
Total ..	36,485	40,618

	Receipts.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
School fees	1,126	995
Sales of manufactures	9,335	8,647
Total ..	10,461	9,642
Outstanding at the end of the year ..	1,666	3,963
Stock and stock material	1,464	1,921
Grand Total ..	13,591	15,526

regularly and systematically collected throughout the year the decrease would not have been so perceptible, for at the end of the year a sum of Rs. 123 was still due as arrears. The decrease under sales is due to the poor outturn in pottery owing to the accident to the kiln. The large amount of outstandings has been satisfactorily accounted for. The net cost, taking into account the value of increased stock and stock materials, amounted to Rs. 25,092 against Rs. 22,894 in 1887-88, *i.e.*, Rs. 17,048 to the Artistic department and Rs. 8,044 to the Industrial department for the year ending 31st March last. If cost of building, &c., be excluded, it was Rs. 15,145 for the Artistic and Rs. 6,677 for the Industrial department. Roughly, the average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 50 in the Artistic department and Rs. 130 in the Industrial department.

14. The Director, in conclusion, considers that the working of the school during the year has been only moderately successful. Some of the adverse conditions are remediable by changes in the existing organization; some can only be gradually removed by changes in the educational and industrial conditions of the country. Mr. Havell has been requested to submit proposals for re-organizing the institution so that internal defects, as defined, may be got rid of. The educational measures recently sanctioned by Government will beneficially affect external conditions, whilst the growing trade of the country will react favorably on its industrial conditions. A brighter future may therefore be predicted for the school.

(True Copies and Extract.)

H. B. GRIGG,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts.
„ Principals of Colleges.
„ Inspectors of Schools.
„ Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
„ Managers of Industrial Schools.
„ Government with covering letter.

ORDER—dated 27th September 1889, No. 586, Educational.

With the foregoing letter the Director of Public Instruction submits, for the information of Government, a copy of his review of the annual report of the School of Arts for 1888-89.

2. *Artistic Department.*—The report shows that the attendance at the Artistic Department of the school, which had steadily advanced during the three years ending 31st March 1888, underwent a serious decline in 1888-89. The largest section of the school, that for elementary free-hand drawing, which reckoned 200 pupils on the 31st March 1888, contained little more than half that number on the corresponding date of 1889. The Director considers that the causes of this diminished attendance have not been traced by the Superintendent with sufficient fulness, and has called for a further report, which will be awaited by Government. If the decline in attendance be analyzed according to the social classes to which the pupils belong, it will be seen that "Europeans and Eurasians" and "non-Brahman Hindus" showed the chief falling off, while Native Christian and Muhammadan pupils had increased—the former from 15 to 19, the latter from 8 to 14.

3. The work of the school, as judged by the results of the Middle School examination, also declined in comparison with the previous year. Forty-five students were presented for the Drawing Branch of that examination against 55 in 1887, and 22 were successful against 32 in the preceding year. The numbers presented and successful in other Art-branches of the Middle School Examination in 1888-89 were 7 and 5 respectively; in 1887-88 the corresponding numbers were 4 and 3.

4. At the Higher Examination in Science, Art and Industries, 45 pupils of this institution were examined against 28 in the previous year. The increase in the number of examinees was satisfactory, but the number of certificates awarded for the several stages of the examination in drawing, painting and design, to pupils of the school, appears to have been the same in both years, *i.e.*, 14.

5. The nett cost to Government of the Artistic Department, debiting to that department the whole of the Superintendent's salary, was Rs. 17,047-11-7.

6. *Industrial Department.*—Four * industries in this department which had been commenced in previous years were continued in 1888-89, to which there was added in the course of the year the promising industry of carpet-weaving. The number of scholars and apprentices engaged in these industries was 51, or 2 more than in 1887-88. The sums realized from manufactures, including outstandings, amounted to Rs. 12,230, against Rs. 14,742 in the previous year. The decrease in outturn of pottery is attributed to a temporary cessation of manufacture owing to an accident to the kiln, which has now been repaired. The nett cost to Government of the Industrial Department, calculated according to the method indicated in paragraph 2 of G.O., 23rd August 1888, No. 496, was Rs. 8,044-8-2.

* Pottery. Metal work. Wood-carving. Lacquer-work.

7. The school's nett expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,092, against Rs. 22,894 in 1887-88—an increase of Rs. 2,198. Part of this increase in nett cost may be ascribed to a smaller fee revenue and receipts from sales, but most of it seems to be due to heavier charges for repairs and on account of contingencies. The accident to the kiln caused an expenditure of Rs. 852. The Government regrets to find that the working of the school during the year showed several unsatisfactory features.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

No. 2906 W. dated October 16 1889

Recorded.

Sd/ R. R. E. D. 13.
14. 10. 89

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 27th September 1889, No. 586.

SEPTEMBER.

School of Arts.

Reviewing the annual report on the — for 1888-89.

Consg. Archt to Govt.

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	..	1	1
Matriculation Examination	1	1	2
Higher Examination for Women	2	..	2
Middle School Examination	6	2	8
General Test (U.C.S. Examination) ..	1	..	1
Can read and write English	60	*74	134
Ignorant of English	..	151	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, Kumbakónam College; and P. Narayanasamy Asari, Drawing Teacher, Industrial School, Nazareth, Tinnevelly. 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.

15. *Manufacturing Department.*—The usual orders for various Government departments of jars, gally cups, ink pots, bread-pans, &c.. were executed with as much despatch as possible. The manufacture of these useful articles serves to provide necessary funds for other work, but the very limited resources of the school do not permit to supply them at rates to compete with imported ware. Flooring tiles were made for the St. Thomas' Church, Ootacamund, and for the Jaghirdar of Arnee's house at Egmore. A new tile press was procured from England at a cost of Rs. 959-4-9, and is workng very satisfactorily.

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.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent's salary and house-rent ..	5,357	9	7			
Permanent establishment	6,863	15	6			
Scholarships	427	15	7			
Temporary establishment (sanctioned scale) ..	897	1	11			
Travelling allowance	33	0	0			
Results grants to the evening class ..	24	0	0			
Cost of constructing a thatched shed	Rs. 286	A. 2	P. 8			
Cost of repairs to the building ..	983	6	11			
	1,269	9	7	14,873	4	2
Temporary establishment (met from the profits of manufactures)—						
Teacher of Drawing ..	Rs. 420	A. 0	P. 0			
Do. of English ..	94	10	0			
Sergeant, gate clerk, gateman, peons, night watchmen, printer, gardeners, sweeper and scavenger ..	1,309	0	0			
Assistant clerks, bill collector, maistries and other workmen of the industrial departments	6,873	7	9			
	8,697	1	9			
Contingencies (met from the profits of manufactures)—						
	Rs.	A.	P.			
*Municipal assessment ..	720	0	0			
*Periodicals, &c. ..	62	3	6			
*Miscellaneous (one complete set of photographs of Ajanta cave paintings)	397	0	0			
	1,179	3	6			
Cost of tile press ..	959	4	9			
Ordinary contingencies ..	10,589	8	4			
	11,548	13	1			
Liabilities on the 31st March 1888				21,425	2	4
				545	2	11
Total ..				36,843	9	5

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
School receipts—						
School fees	1,126	8	0			
Sales of manufactures	9,334	12	0			
				10,461	4	0
Government grant—						
Superintendent's salary and house-rent ..	5,357	9	7			
Permanent establishment	6,863	15	6			
Scholarships	427	15	7			
Temporary establishment (sanctioned scale).	897	1	11			
Municipal assessment	720	0	0			
Periodicals, &c.	62	3	6			
Miscellaneous (one complete set of photographs of Ajanta cave paintings)	397	0	0			
Cost of constructing a thatched shed	Rs. 286	A. 2	P. 8			
Cost of repairs to the building.	983	6	11			
	1,269	9	7			
Travelling allowance	33	0	0			
Results grants to the evening class	24	0	0			
Fixed contribution	7,200	0	0			
				23,252	7	8
Outstandings on the 31st March 1888 ..				1,665	14	2
Stock and stock materials on 31st Mar. 1888 ..	5,406	14	0			
Do. do. 1887 ..	4,674	7	10			
				732	6	2
Increasing of do. 1888				731	9	5
Balance ..						
Total ..				36,843	9	5

* Treated as special charges with reference to Proceedings, No. 2389, dated 3rd April 1888, 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.

	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

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

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 cotten, 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.

No. 2814 W d/10 - Sept. 1888

Recorded

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Govt. of {1888} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

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

No. 2814 W d/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 ut

With order