

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 14
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் செப்டம்பர் 90
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் செ

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

செப்டம்பர் 90 துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	<u>2866</u>	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	<u>29-10-1890</u>	<u>198</u>

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

7 செ

2866

13TH OCTOBER 1890, No. 664, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Acting Director of Public Instruction,
to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 19th August 1890,
No. 8647.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my
proceedings, No. 8527, dated the 15th instant, reviewing report on the working of
the School of Arts, Madras, during 1889-90.

ENCLOSURE.

No. 8527.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 15th August 1890.
School of Arts, Madras.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director
of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 8th July 1890, No. 547:—

I have the honor to submit the report on the progress and position of the
School of Arts for the official year 1889-90.

2. *Staff.*—Mr. A. Chatterton, B.Sc., Professor of Engineering, was in charge
of the school from the beginning of the official year until 7th June 1889 when
I returned from privilege leave.

3. *Drawing Classes.*—The number of students on the rolls at the end of the
year was 364 (including 34 attending the evening class) against 212 on the 31st
March 1889, showing an increase of 152 students. The average daily attendance
was 181 against 141 in the previous year. The average attendance in the evening
class was 10 against 8 last year. The following table shows the distribution of
students according to the different classes in which they were studying:—

<i>First Division (or Industrial Art side).</i>		1888-89.	1889-90.
I. Elementary Class—Freehand	...	109	244
II. Middle School Class—Freehand, model and geometrical drawing	...	49	64
III. Higher Examination Class—1st Stage—Preliminary— Freehand, model measurement drawing and geometry.	...	38	32
IV. Higher Examination Class, 2nd Stage—Preliminary— Outline foliage from nature, outline design, painting in sepia from models and perspective	...	6	13
V. Higher Examination Class—Advanced Stage—Advanced practical design	...	6	5
<i>Second Division (or Fine Art side).</i>			
Drawing, painting and modelling	...	4	6
Total		212	361

As the decrease in the attendance last year was accounted for by greater strictness in collecting fees, so the increase this year was, I believe, in great measure due to the reduction of the fee for the elementary class. By your Proceedings, No. 2501, dated 20th March 1889, the fee for the elementary class was reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas, and all children of *bona fide* artisans were admitted free. The effect of the change was that the number of students of the poorer classes rose from 94 to 190. The number of middle-class students also rose from 96 to 157; this may fairly be attributed to the increasing popularity of the school.

4. *General Education Classes.*—The English class, which was started in November 1886 for the benefit of the apprentices, was reorganized in July last to afford instruction to the general students attending the drawing classes. The apprentices are taught English reading, writing and arithmetic. For the general students the course is arranged in accordance with the provisions of Chapters III and IX of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the general instruction being confined to Tamil and Telugu reading and writing, arithmetic and to English as an optional subject. Eighty-one apprentices and 32 students were on the rolls of the general education classes on the 31st March, their average attendance being 31 and 11, respectively. The class is worked under the salary-results system. The examination for results grants which should have been held within the official year was not held until last month.

5. The following statement shows the attainments in English of students on the rolls in the drawing classes on the 31st March. It will be observed that only about 5 per cent. of the whole number of students on the rolls are entirely ignorant of English. All examination papers are set in English; and, except in the elementary class which is taught by pupil teachers, all instruction is given in English:—

	East Indians or Eurasians.	Others.	Total
B.A. degree examination	...	...	...
Matriculation do.	...	...	...
Higher Examination for Women	...	1	1
Middle School examination	4	5	9
Can read and write English	1	...	1
Ignorant of English	8	20	28
	18	294	312
	...	18	18
Total	26	338	364

6. *Special Classes.*—In the first division the special classes for wood-engraving, architectural drawing and modelling were attended by 36, 27 and 8 students, respectively.

7. A large blackboard was fitted up in the elementary class room and all the students in the class practised drawing diagrams on a large scale. This, I think, is a very useful addition to the course of instruction. A set of diagrams suitable for Indian students was prepared.

8. *Middle School Examination.*—Forty-six students appeared for the Middle School examination; of these 41 appeared for drawing, 1 for wood-engraving and silversmiths' work, 1 for wood-engraving and modelling, and 3 for wood-engraving alone. Of the whole number, 26 boys and 1 girl passed—22 in drawing, 1 in wood-engraving and silversmiths' work, 1 in modelling and 3 in wood-engraving.

9. *Higher Examination.*—Thirty-nine students appeared for the Higher examination in drawing, painting and design. In the Preliminary higher 2 passed in all the subjects of the first stage; 5 students who had in previous years passed in one or more subjects of the first stage completed the stage by passing in the remaining subjects. One student passed in all the subjects of the second stage; 3 students completed the second stage, having passed in previous years in one or more subjects of the stage. Besides the above, 13 passed in one subject and 9 in two subjects of the first stage, and 2 in one subject, 6 in two subjects, and 5 in

three subjects of the second stage. In the Advanced Higher examination, 3 passed in section B—wall and window decoration—1 in painting foliage from nature, 1 in outline drawing from antique and 2 in painted design. The report of the Examiners was generally favorable.

10. *Race or Creed of Students.*—The following statement shows the race or creed to which the students belonged:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	13	13	26
Native Christians	31	...	31
Muhammadans	24	...	24
	9	...	9
Hindus.	3	...	3
{ Brahmins	...	...	...
{ Vaisyas	263	...	263
{ Sudras	8	...	8
{ Other Hindus	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...
Total	351	13	364

11. *Apprentices in the Industrial Departments.*—The total number of scholars and apprentices on the rolls on the 31st March 1890 was 94, an increase of 43 on the number last year. Of these, 6 were scholars under the revised regulations, 6 scholars on the permanent establishment, 3 apprentice scholars on the regular temporary establishment, 48 apprentice scholars paid on the work done by them each month, and 31 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.	Total last year.
Pottery Department	...	4	...	23	7	34	21
Metal-work Department	3	...	3	5	6	17	10
Wood-carving Department	2	2	...	11	18	33	12
Lacquer-work Department	1	...	...	7	...	8	8
Carpet-weaving Department	...	...	...	2	* 3	5	...
Total	6	6	3	48	31	94	51

* Also working in the Lacquer-work Department.

12. *Industrial Departments.*—(1) *Carpet-weaving.*—Two new looms were set up and a maistry was procured from Ellore who has done fairly satisfactory work. A second maistry is expected to arrive shortly from Warangal. The school will soon be provided with copies of some of the best examples of Oriental carpets in the South Kensington Museum which will prove extremely valuable. They are now being prepared under the direction of Mr. Purdon Clarke, o.i.e., Curator of the Museum.

(2) *Lacquer Work.*—Large orders for painted fans were received and executed and new orders of the same kind are now in hand. Part of the old store-room was converted into a convenient workshop for this department. The lacquer work turned out sold well, and, I think, the department promises to develop into an important one in a few years' time.

(3) *Pottery Department.*—Some successful experiments in colors were made; these might be carried further, but I doubt whether it will ever be possible to turn out pottery of an entirely Indian character such as is demanded in the Home market as long as the manufacture is carried on on English principles. I increased the number of apprentices in the pottery to meet orders of the Consulting Architect for decorative tiles for the new High Court; but these orders were subsequently countermanded.

(4) *Modelling*.—Some decorative terracotta panels were executed for the Public Works Department of the Mysore Government. A large quantity of ornamental terracotta flower vases were turned out.

(5) *Metal Work*.—Some very good repoussé copper and silver work was executed by the apprentices and maistries. An additional maistry is much needed.

(6) *Goldsmiths' Work*.—The goldsmiths were provided with good accommodation by the conversion of the old store-room into workshops.

(7) *Wood-carving*.—This department increased in strength considerably, the number of apprentices rising from 12 to 33. All the apprentices as usual spent a fixed portion of their time in learning carpentry. The workshop was extended. New benches are now being made and diagrams of carpentry and joinery have been procured and hung up in the workshops. Two additional carpenters are urgently needed as instructors. Systematic instruction for such a large class cannot be given properly until they are appointed. Proposals for reorganization in which these and other teachers are provided for were submitted last December.

13. *Want of Public interest*.—I think the progress made during the year both in the industrial departments and the drawing classes was very satisfactory. Undoubtedly the technical work of the school is gradually becoming better known and more widely recognized, and I am glad to think that my successor will have fewer difficulties to contend with year by year as public interest in the school increases. But though the school is now both in its industrial and drawing departments the largest school of art in India, it is the only one which is entirely without prize funds or endowments from private sources. In England every petty provincial art class will have its local prize fund to supplement the Government awards, while every other Indian school of art is richly endowed or provided with handsome prize funds. I think this is a fact which has been overlooked by the Victoria Technical Institute. Mr. Adam, the Secretary of the institute, in his "proposals," which were afterwards adopted by the Council as their programme, asserted that the chief work of the School of Arts was "teaching elementary drawing to school children." Of course, to any expert who has an acquaintance with the school work only to the extent which may be gained by a perusal of the annual reports and returns, the absurdity of such criticism is obvious; but unfortunately the public, who are not able to devote time to forming their own opinion, look to an outside critic like Mr. Adam for information. Perhaps by this time the Secretary of the Institute knows enough of the difficulties connected with technical education, especially in this country, to regret that he ever ventured to criticise those institutions to which he might have come for information and advice; but the practical result of his "proposals" has been that the important technical work of the largest school of art in India has been entirely ignored by the Council of the institute. One scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem, competition for which was restricted to candidates from the Teachers' College, was awarded by the Council for training a student in the elementary drawing. One year—the maximum duration of the scholarship—is absurdly insufficient for training a competent drawing teacher. I think there can be no doubt that progress would be more rapid than it has been but for public ignorance of the objects and scope of the school; for, if the Secretary of the Victoria Technical Institute is so ill informed about them, not much can be expected of the average native. A public distribution of prizes, if there were any to distribute, would be useful in making the school work better known.

14. In spite of such adverse influence, the school has made good progress. During the last six years, the average attendance of students has doubled. On the industrial side the number of apprentices has more than trebled. Four important new departments—metal work, wood-carving, lacquer work and carpet-weaving—have been opened. The general education of the apprentices is being attended to, and I believe that the industrial side is in a fair way to becoming a first-class technical school, provided that in future a liberal expenditure, commensurate with the wide scope of the school work, is allowed.

15. With regard to the influence of the school outside, I am glad to notice that the School of Art, which was started last year at Trivandrum under the direction of trained students of this school, is doing good work, especially in providing designs of a pure Indian type for the ivory-carvers employed by the Travancore State. This is an industry which might be developed into an important one if the wretched European designs formerly in vogue are entirely given up for good native patterns. Good native ivory work would have an almost unlimited market in Europe and America.

16. *Appointments gained*.—Three apprentices and two students gained appointments during the year.

N. P. Munisamy Nayudu as drawing teacher in the Government College, Rajahmundry, salary Rs. 50.

E. C. G. Hogg as drawing teacher in the Art Industrial School, Nazareth, salary Rs. 50.

Syed Abdur Rahman as drawing teacher in the District Board Normal School, Tanjore, salary Rs. 15.

Muhammad Naziruddin Ahmad as drawing teacher in the London Mission Institution, Madras, salary Rs. 30.

Muhammad Idress as drawing teacher in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, salary Rs. 20—40.

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

18. *Museum*.—The number of visitors was 61,740 against 67,392 in the previous year—a decrease of 5,652. Some plaster casts and electrotypes to the value of Rs. 247-12-0, which were selected by me in England for the use of the students, arrived and were arranged in the museum and class rooms.

19. *Manufacturing Department*.—Great progress was made in the manufacturing department as the financial statement will show. The large kiln when repaired more than answered my expectations as regards economy in fuel, and the output of pottery was so large that the stock was increased by the value of Rs. 5,000. The annual indent of the Principal Medical Storekeeper, which is the largest Government order the school receives, was met in full within the year and previous arrears were cleared off. New tanks for drying clay were built up in the pottery sheds to meet a difficulty which was felt in supplying the workmen with sufficient raw material during the rainy season.

20. *Buildings*.—Additions, improvements and repairs were made during the year, the cost amounting to Rs. 1,000-15-9. New store-rooms were built and the carpet-weaving room underwent alteration and repair. One of the temporary sheds, built a few years ago for the drawing classes, is in a very dilapidated state. The lighting and ventilation of the lecture room, ornament room and modelling room are bad.

21. *Accounts*.—The statement of accounts is enclosed. In G.O. (Educational), No. 168, of the 27th March 1889, the old financial restriction by which the expenditure of the school, other than salaries and scholarships, which are paid by Government, was limited to a lump grant of Rs. 600 per mensem from Government, plus its receipts from sales, and any outstandings due by Government for work executed by the school was removed, and the Government directed that from 1st April 1889 the expenditure of the school should be subject merely to the usual financial rules which require expenditure to be kept within the budget grant. The form of statement A has accordingly been altered by omitting on the receipt side the Superintendent's salary and that of the permanent establishment, &c., which were shown there in former years as Government grant.

There has been a slight decrease in the receipts from fees owing to the new rules referred to above. On the other hand, the sales have increased by Rs. 1,228-0-8,

to which should be added the increase of stock and stock materials and outstandings, amounting in all to Rs. 6,185-14-4, after deducting the liabilities on the 31st March 1890 which came to Rs. 1,095-10-11 against Rs. 1,192-8-6 on the 31st March of the preceding year. The outstandings amounted to Rs. 2,220-13-6, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,741-15-3; the item includes Rs. 647-10-0, the value of specimens of the school work which were taken by me to England and which are now with Messrs. Proctor and Co. for commission sale, and Rs. 434-6-2 due by Messrs. Framjee Pestonjee Bhungara. The total charges during the year amounted to Rs. 39,432-6-10 against Rs. 39,425-3-8 in 1888-89. The charges for the regular temporary establishment show a decrease of Rs. 212-5-6, while the contingent charges amounted to Rs. 17,285-4-9 against Rs. 15,980-15-8 in 1888-89, showing an increase of Rs. 1,304-5-1 which is due to the additional expenditure incurred on account of the carpet-weaving department and the development of the other industrial departments. The financial year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 3,049-4-8 against Rs. 1,383-15-7 last year. Considering the great progress, educationally speaking, made in the industrial departments during the year, I think it will be considered very satisfactory that there was no appreciable increase in the charges while the outturn of work was largely augmented.

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

STATEMENT A.

Receipts.		Charges.		RS. A. P.	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
School fees	826 2 0	826 2 0	Superintendent's salary and house-rent	7,678 1 1	7,678 1 1
Sales of manufactures—	584 15 2	584 15 2	Permanent establishment	7,724 6 7	7,724 6 7
Cash sales	7,803 1 6	7,803 1 6	Scholarships	779 12 1	779 12 1
Realization upon bills	789 6 2	789 6 2	Evening-class teacher	144 0 0	144 0 0
Bills paid by book adjustment	698 6 3	698 6 3	Regular temporary establishment (net from the budget provision for ordinary contingencies)—	848 12 4	848 12 4
Miscellaneous	987 12 1	987 12 1	Assistant clerks and bill-collector	1,133 6 9	1,133 6 9
Outstandings on the 31st March 1890	12,388 10 0	12,388 10 0	Sergeant, gate-keeper, gaitman, and duster, peons, gardeners, night watchman, sweeper and scavenger	359 6 8	359 6 8
Stock and stock materials on 31st March 1890	7,327 14 3	7,327 14 3	Drawing teachers	254 6 5	254 6 5
Do. do. do. 1889 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	English-class teachers	581 12 8	581 12 8
Increase of stock and stock materials on 31st March 1890 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Stipends paid to apprentice scholars	1,722 4 9	1,722 4 9
			Amount paid to other members of the regular temporary establishment	4,919 14 7	4,919 14 7
			Contingencies .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
			Amount paid to apprentice scholars on the work done by them	1,154 6 6	1,154 6 6
			Amount paid to coolies by the industrial department	3,709 8 11	3,709 8 11
			Municipal assessment	720 0 0	720 0 0
			Perquisites, &c.	91 15 9	91 15 9
			Miscellaneous	281 0 8	281 0 8
			Other contingent charges	11,348 4 11	11,348 4 11
			Annual repairs, additions and improvements to the buildings .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
			Liabilities on the 31st March 1890 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Balance	22,645 10 5	22,645 10 5	Total	38,431 7 1	38,431 7 1
Total	40,528 1 9	40,528 1 9		1,000 15 9	1,000 15 9
				1,095 10 11	1,095 10 11
				40,528 1 9	40,528 1 9

2866
4

13TH OCTOBER 1890, No. 664, EDUCATIONAL.

STATEMENT B.—Artistic Department.

Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
School fees	826	2 0	Superintendent's salary and house-rent	7,578	1 1
Miscellaneous	494	14 2	Instructor, Artistic Department	4,800	0 0
			Head-clerk	775	0 0
			Pupil-teacher (in charge of wood-engraving class) ..	300	0 0
			Evening-class teacher ..	144	0 0
			Teachers of Drawing ..	359	5 8
			Do. of English	254	5 5
			Sergeant, gate clerk, gate-man and duster, peons, night watchman and gardeners, sweeper and scavenger	1,163	5 9
Balance			Municipal assessment ..	720	0 0
			Periodicals &c.	91	15 9
			Miscellaneous	261	0 8
			Contingencies	841	8 11
Total			Total		
				17,278	11 3

STATEMENT C.—Industrial Department.

Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Sales of manufactures ..	9,379	13 11	Assistant, Pottery Department	477	6 9
Outstandings on the 31st March 1890	2,220	13 6	Pupil-teacher (in charge of Lacquer-work Department) ..	300	0 0
Increase of stock and stock materials on the 31st March 1890	5,060	11 9	Wood-carver and silver-smith	1,071	15 10
			Scholarships	779	12 1
			Assistant clerks, pottery clerk and bill-collector ..	848	12 4
			Stipends to apprentice scholars	581	12 8
			Amount paid to apprentice scholars on the work done by them	1,154	6 6
			Salaries of other members of the regular temporary establishment	1,732	4 9
			Amount paid to coolies in the Industrial Department ..	3,709	8 11
			Contingencies	10,506	12 0
Balance			Additions and improvements to the school buildings and annual repairs ..	1,000	15 9
			Liabilities on the 31st March 1890		
Total			Total		
				22,153	11 7
				1,095	10 11
				23,249	6 6

STATEMENT D.

Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Receipts from school fees and sales of manufactures	10,700	14 1	Superintendent's salary and house-rent ..	7,578	1 1
Government grant	7,578	1 1	Permanent establishment	7,794	6 7
Superintendent's salary and house-rent ..	7,724	6 7	Scholarships	779	12 1
Permanent establishment	779	12 1	Temporary establishment (sanctioned scale), evening-class teacher ..	144	0 0
Scholarships	144	0 0	Municipal assessment	720	0 0
Temporary establishment (sanctioned scale), evening-class teacher ..	7,200	0 0	Periodicals	91	15 9
Fixed contribution	720	0 0	Miscellaneous	261	0 8
Municipal assessment	91	15 9	Regular temporary establishment ..	4,919	14 7
Periodicals, &c.	261	0 8	Contingencies	16,212	4 4
Miscellaneous	2,220	13 6	Liabilities on 31st March 1890 ..	1,000	15 9
Outstandings on 31st March 1890	5,060	11 9			
Increase of stock and stock materials ..					
			Balance	39,432	6 10
Total			Total	3,049	4 8
				42,481	11 6

13TH OCTOBER 1890, No. 664, EDUCATIONAL.

The Acting Director, has read the above report with much interest. The institution has shown progress in every way.

2. Mr. A. Chatterion, B.Sc., Professor, College of Engineering, was in charge of the school until Mr. Havell's return from privilege leave on the 7th June 1889. The Superintendent made no tours during the year.

3. A very appreciable advance from 212 to 364, or of 72 per cent., took place in the attendance of the Drawing classes, and the average daily attendance also rose from 141 to 181. The classes which did not participate in this improvement were those preparing pupils for the Preliminary Higher examination, First stage, and the advanced Higher examination. The elementary freehand class was 244 strong against 109 in the previous year. This large increase is attributed by the Superintendent to the reduction of the fee from 8 to 4 annas, and to the admission as free scholars of the children of *bona fide* artisans. It is gratifying to find that these special concessions, which were believed to be necessary for the encouragement of the artisan and working classes, have had the desired effect. The very large increase in the number of pupils belonging to the poorer classes also justifies the lowering of the fee. The Middle School class was more numerous than in any previous year. The total number of pupils in the classes preparing for the Higher examinations remained stationary, the increase in the Preliminary Higher class, Second stage, making up for the diminution in the two other classes.

4. The organization of the general education classes with a view to afford instruction to unpassed students in vernacular reading and writing and arithmetic, and also in English as an optional subject, in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, is a step in the right direction. Both the salary and results remuneration of the staff should be paid from school funds. Para. 5 of the report, furnishing statistics to show the educational attainments of pupils, brings to light two pleasing features, viz., that the number of pupils who had passed a public test had doubled, and that the proportion of students entirely ignorant of English had fallen to an insignificant figure. The Superintendent should pay continued attention to this branch of the work of the school; for there can be no real and lasting improvement in artistic and industrial skill unless there be a corresponding improvement in the ordinary educational attainments of the working classes. A graduate selected by the Victoria Technical Institute was learning drawing.

5. The special classes for wood-engraving and architectural drawing were attended by 36 and 27 students, against 30 and 10 respectively on the 31st March 1889; but the strength of the modelling class fell from 11 to 8.

6. It is satisfactory that the evening class had an accession of 10 students, and that the average daily attendance rose from 8 to 10.

7. Paras. 8 and 9 of the report give the results of the Middle School and Higher examinations. At the Middle School examination only 22 candidates passed in drawing out of 41 who appeared—a rather small proportion. The students examined in wood-engraving, modelling and silversmiths' work were all successful. For the Higher examination in drawing, painting and design, 39 students appeared, and the number that completed the first and second stages rose from 3 and 3 to 7 and 4 respectively.

8. All the female students, 13 in number, were of European or Eurasian parentage. Particulars of male pupils according to nationalities are noted in the margin. Under Europeans there was a large decrease, for which no reason has been assigned. The small number of Brahmans is in keeping with what is known of the unwillingness of this class to engage in industrial pursuits. It is encouraging to note that the school is more and more taken advantage of by the three classes of the community on which

	1888-89	1889-90.
Europeans and Eurasians	22	18
Native Christians	19	31
Muhammadans	14	24
Brahmans	5	9
Non-Brahman Hindus	131	274
Others	3	...
Total	194	351

at examinations. The successful candidates for the Middle School examination in fact only numbered 27, being the same figure as in the preceding year, whereas in 1887-88, thirty-five were successful. In the Preliminary Higher examination also only two candidates passed in all the subjects of the first stage at once against three in each of the two preceding years.

3. The large number of probationers under instruction without remuneration is a satisfactory feature of the report, inasmuch as it demonstrates the practical value of the instruction given. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is drawn to the Superintendent's remarks upon the state of a portion of the buildings, the necessity for an additional maistry and for an extension of the term of the Victoria Technical Institute's scholarship.

4. The net cost of the school to Government during 1889-90 amounted, according to the Director, to Rs. 26,805 against Rs. 23,743 in the preceding year. It is not, however, apparent why, in calculating the charges, the sum of Rs. 1,001 expended upon repairs to buildings should be omitted from account. If this item be added, the net cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 27,606. It is observed that additions were made during the year to the stock of pottery on hand which raised its value by Rs. 5,000; the Superintendent should guard against any over-production which may leave on his hands a quantity of unsaleable manufactures.

Very early steps should be taken to recover outstanding debts.

(True Extract.)

Reddish
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

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Govt. of {1890} Madras.
EDUCATIONAL

No. 2566 of 27 - October 1890
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Issued

Recd. 27-10-90 Encl.

G.O., 13th October 1890, No. 664.

OCTOBER.

School of Arts.

Reviewing the report on the —, Madras, for
1889-90.

Comm. Art. Sch.

29/10
20/10
2 Cols to 23/10