

REPORT
OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION
OF
NATIONAL EDUCATION



FOR THE YEAR
1920

PUBLISHED BY
THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION
ADYAR, MADRAS, S., INDIA
1920

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY	1
APPENDICES :	
I. The National University	6
II. Reports of Colleges	11
III. Reports of Schools	16
IV. The Indian Boy Scouts Association	27
V. Reports of the Engineer, Weaving and Dyeing Experts, etc.	33
VI. Auditor's Report and Financial Statements	37

INTRODUCTORY

In presenting the Report for the year ending October, 1920, we are happy to be able to record a year of steady but all-round progress. The work of a pioneer Education Society cannot at all be expected to be smooth or easy; it has to break new ground, meet opposition and counteract prejudices of various kinds, and interest the people enough to persuade them to loosen their purse-strings in order that the work of the Society necessarily involving great expenditure may be done. This assistance on which, after all, the real extent and quality of work must in a great measure depend, has not been forthcoming. Many causes unfortunately combined towards this result. The timid but perhaps not unnatural hesitation of people to declare their sympathy in our ideals, due to absence of official patronage thus denying one avenue to careers to our students, the political situation in the country, involving unpopularity of those who are the very backbone of the movement at present, the unconservative character of some of its methods and determination to experiment and realise its ideals are perhaps some of the contributory causes of the apathy of the public.

Further, larger demands than usual on people's means owing to various causes, like the Panjab memorials, general prices in the country, have not left to people the surpluses on which educational institutions like ours largely expect to draw. Our normal means also like Collection Deputations, National Education Week, or even such enthusiasm as visits and propaganda like those of our Chancellor awaken, was denied to us this year, but it should be put on record that but for the propaganda on the public platform and through private meetings carried on incessantly almost single-handed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Annie Besant, and still further the vast grants of money made to the Society's funds by her, our work could not have gone on. In the year that lies ahead of us financial difficulties are bound to become more stringent; and although the actual results of our work will be very satisfactory, this problem will not be nearer satisfactory solution until again an effort is made to revive the propaganda and collection tours as also our district collection organisation.

During the year under report, the Society sustained a great loss in the passing away of Sri Tilak. The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Executive Committee, and communicated to the bereaved family:

"The Executive Council of the Society for the Promotion of National Education, representing the Governing Body of the Society of which Body Mr. Tilak was a member, meeting this morning [7th August, 1920] for the purpose,

place on record their sense of the loss sustained by Indian Nationality in general and National Education in particular by the passing away of their esteemed colleague and they desire also to express to his family their deep sympathy in their bereavement, shared in by all India."

Among resignations must be mentioned names of Messrs. S. Kasturi Ranga Aiyangar, T. V. Venkata Rama Aiyar, A. Rangaswami Aiyangar and B. P. Wadia. The general membership roll, on the whole, gains four in A class, 6 in B class, and loses 2 in C class.

In the field of actual propaganda on behalf of the ideals of the Society, the exigencies of the political situation closed to us most of the avenues for their dissemination. The Press in general, if not actually hostile, gave us very little sympathy, one at least pointing out that the so-called National Education was mainly dependent upon the services and help very largely rendered by Europeans. It was told that although Indian National Education certainly included Indian Control, it need not necessarily exclude Non-Indian assistance as its "nationality" primarily rested on its ideals and methods. But the attention thus drawn, even by adverse criticism and answer to it, appears to have succeeded in awakening the interest of the Governmental bodies so far that official frowns now show signs of giving place to a critical but not unsympathetic consideration of our work, and, in time, we trust we shall secure recognition of our students to all careers to which students of equal status from Government institutions are admitted, by the removal of those barriers which have clogged our progress so far.

One important change during the year is the transfer of the Training College, and, later, the National School to Guindy where during the early part of the year about 40 acres of land was purchased. Though the land is not yet all that it can be, improvement is rapidly going on though considerably hampered by lack of adequate funds; but the School premises are certainly very healthy and picturesque, and our model school cottages, one hears, are being copied elsewhere for similar though not educational purposes.

The progress of the University and Schools under the auspices of the Society has been extremely satisfactory. Our ideal of experimenting to discover a truly Indian Education has been steadily pursued as the results set out in the various detailed reports submitted by our institutions abundantly show. New lines have been struck and equal attention has been given to our students' emotional as well as mental and physical growth, and we have every reason to trust, when soon our finished results are announced, they will compare very well indeed with the products of older Universities and Schools.

We have to record, with great concern, the long-continued illness of the Head of the Science Department of the University, Prof. G. S. Agashe. Report of the Department specially mentions the loss sustained by his absence which has somewhat been compensated by the ready and voluntary services offered by his friend, Mr. T. S. Natarajan, Professor of Chemistry at the Pachaiappa's College, for which our thanks are due to him. We have now two well-equipped laboratories with a gas supply from our own petrol gas plant. In the Botany Department, the Head reports that he hopes to send the results of his Department's work to journals dealing with Indian Botany. The

Agricultural Department, under the enthusiastic direction of Mr. J. Huidekoper, has attained satisfactory results as were shown by a statement published in *New India* about its methods of work, which have yielded about 50 per cent as much again as the older methods on the lands of some of our students. These methods are being slowly popularised and spread among the raiyats of the villages with good results, main attention having been given to practical side of every branch of agriculture. The Commerce Department has not been far behind—particularly on its journalistic side, and some other students are already in business doing very well. The Teachers' Training Department is working on as up-to-date lines as its funds would permit, and the report of the Head of this department ends thus: "There is much initiative among the young men under training, and imbued as they are with the right spirit, they will make excellent teachers . . . The students are very active in Night School work, and during vacations endeavour to learn all they can about educational progress in the surroundings of their respective homes," which is as it should be, helping others as well as themselves.

Our Madanapalle College under Mr. J. H. Cousins has succeeded in becoming quite a model National Arts College, with its College Parliament, Art Room, University Extension Lectures; nothing in the way of opportunities for an all-round culture is omitted. The Cawnpur College also reports progress. In this connection, we have to record the lamentable death of Mr. K. R. Deubhanker, "one of my ablest colleagues," as the Principal puts it.

The Sindh College has been, during the year under report, following the line it had chalked out for itself under the able guidance of Mr. Ernest Wood. He has been able to interest the general public of Sindh in his work with the result that he has opened, and is successfully working, various departments, both technical and purely intellectual. The remarkable feature of this activity is the self-sufficiency, which has been achieved. The printed report speaks for itself.

Our Dyeing and Weaving Departments also show steady good results under Messrs. P. Sundaramurti and M. C. Sitaram. Successful results have been achieved in a new process of dyeing khaki, and the looms of our Weaving Department are now in a position, as the Report of the Department says, to supply cloths of various description to the public. The Report of the Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala is extremely encouraging in all its sections.

Women's education branch of our activity has been a great success, during the last year. Two candidates appeared from the Benares College for the B.A. examination of the Hindu University, one passed and the other failed only in one subject. Considering that the College has been working for the last two years only the result is certainly encouraging. Benares Girls' School also reports steady progress. The Principal, Miss S. E. Palmer reports that there are 160 pupils, and "Mrs. Sita Bai, the Superintendent of Vasanta Ashrama, exercises most careful supervision of each girl under her care. Regularity of hours, out-of-door exercise and wholesome food have brought the health condition of the hostel up to a high standard . . . Progress of study is as a rule more rapid with resident students." The Benares Hindu University has recognised the School for its Matriculation Examination.

Miss Arundale reports for the Mylapur (Madras) Girls' School, increase in the number of girls in the 1st Standard in spite of increase in the fee, owing to the introduction of the Montessori System and adds that "the health of the School has been good throughout the year. The staff co-operate in every way and do their best to render the School efficient."

Among the Boys' Schools the success of the National Boys' School, Guindy, is outstanding, under the very able and popular direction of the Headmaster, Mr. G. V. Subba Rao. The strength of the School has increased by 22 per cent on the rolls and 32 per cent among resident students. It is very interesting to notice what the Headmaster says with regard to Intellectual Curricula and Studies:

"We started with those drawn up about two years ago and now we are drawing up more definitely the curriculum for each class. A fair measure of success is gained for the attempt to give more freedom from mechanical study. Much can be learnt outside the class and every effort is made to widen the interests of the boys, by association and by talk and creation of a desire to explore for oneself. The Library is kept open all the time so that younger boys may browse in it and gradually find interest and pleasure, and the elder boys may study. A literary magazine, an art magazine, debating clubs for younger and older boys, these are some of the ways in which the new spontaneous activity of boys finds expression on the intellectual side."

"Art and Music are becoming more and more popular and as a pre-occupation are very much indulged in at present. Both these sides of our life will gain a good deal by the presence of musical and artistic souls among the staff but unfortunately they are rare to find."

"As another occupation which occupies the leisure of many may be mentioned the Workshop. All boys above 10 have some three periods of it during the school time. But many resort to it in the middle of the day. And gradually the Indian boy is acquiring that regard for dignity of labour and that dexterity of hand that are so rare in the Indian boy."

On the social side the students of this School have to their credit two active Night Schools, especially for the Depressed Classes, and although, as Mr. Subba Rao says, this work is interrupted, the atmosphere of the School is so conducive to such helpful work that the neighbourhood of the School is bound soon to feel its influence. How wisely the element of responsibility is being introduced may be gathered from the following remarks of the Headmaster:

"Inside the school itself a good deal of stress is laid on the idea of responsibility as the boys grow older and older and each boy learns the lessons of responsible work. As captains, monitors, and prefects the elder boys gradually learn that lesson that is most needed by Indian boys at present as they grow into free citizens, the lessons of discipline, sense of submitting to a common will and eager desire to use power and knowledge for others."

Other schools in the mufassal also report good progress but the Executive Committee had regretfully to decide to ask the heads of them all to seek Government aid owing to its inability to continue to support them financially. It

is expected that owing to the efficiency which has been reached by them under the auspices of the Society recognition will not be very difficult.

In our Schools for the Depressed Classes, stress is very wisely laid on handicrafts and manual arts as well as gardening and other professional work suited to their social position. Scouting also has very largely been introduced with very happy results. All report good progress.

The Scout Department of our work has been a great success. One of the outstanding events of this activity during the year has been a special Rally and Display when His Excellency the Governor Lord Willingdon inspected representatives of the Boy Scout Association, Madras Branch. The Chief Scout Commissioner remarks as follows on this :

"It was stated by competent authorities that the display and discipline, and general orderliness and smartness were the best ever seen in Madras Scouts, and the high opinion which Lord Willingdon has since expressed concerning the Indian Boy Scout bears this out."

This was the beginning of the Union of the two Scout organisations of Southern India—the Indian Boy Scout Association of India and the Boy Scouts of India—which has now been completed, to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. Lord Willingdon's share in this unification has been exceedingly useful and sympathetic throughout, and His Excellency has put on record that Mrs. Besant's help has also been exceedingly valuable in this achievement—which was the direct result of good-will on either side. There has been considerable progress also in overtures for recognition and consequent amalgamation of the Indian Scout Movement with the Baden-Powell Scout Movement, but definite results have not yet been reached.

This rapid review of the work will abundantly bear out our opening remark that steady but all-round progress had attended the Society's activity. Our work is hampered, as all institutions complain, by lack of funds. With the inauguration of the New Reforms a great deal of activity which mainly was centred on arousing people to the country's political needs will be freed for work along other national lines. We trust our sympathisers and helpers will lend us that help again which made the inauguration of this Society possible. Whatever our political differences, no responsible authority, no individual, has succeeded yet in making out a reasonable case against either our ideals or methods. While the dust of political differences and conflicts was yet heavy it is conceivable that the real issues were obscured. Let us now hope the past will be forgotten and forgiven and educationists and other leaders, united, will put their shoulders to this wheel. His Will be done.

APPENDIX I
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

ADYAR, MADRAS

*(Incorporating the National Agricultural College, founded July 15th, 1918,
the National College of Commerce, founded July, 1918, and the
National Training College, founded September, 1918)*

THE original idea of concentrating the University at Guindy Road has had to be postponed for some time, due to lack of funds and the College Departments of the University are now established at Damodar Gardens, Adyar, Madras, the School Department only being situated at Guindy Road. The University is residential and all under-graduates must stay in the compound unless staying with their families or, in very special cases, exempted.

The University is divided into departments, each with its own Head and a staff of assistants, the various departments being under the general supervision and control of the Principal. The affairs of the University are governed by the National University Board, consisting of the Principal and the Heads of Departments. The Principal acts as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board and a Secretary is elected from among the members of the Board.

The University has opened the following departments: (1) Teachers' Training, (2) Agriculture, (3) Chemistry, (4) Physics, (5) Botany, and (6) Commerce. There are 58 students on the rolls.

The National University has suffered a great deal during the year under report by the enforced absence of Mr. G. S. Agashe, the Head of the Chemistry Department and Secretary of the Board, due to serious illness. Much is owing to him in all activities and it is hoped he will soon return in good health.

STAFF

<i>Principal:</i>	George S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), F.R. Hist. S. (Lond.).
<i>Agriculture:</i>	J. H. Huidekoper, F.N.U., <i>Head</i> . D. Chenchiah. S. Ramachandra Iyer. J. R. Aria. V. S. Visvanathan.

<i>Botany :</i>	N. S. Rama Rao, B.A. (Cantab.), <i>Head</i> .
<i>Chemistry :</i>	G. S. Agashe, M.Sc. (Manch.), M.A. (Bom.), <i>Head</i> . N. S. Rama Rao, B.A. (Cantab.), <i>Ag. Head</i> . T. S. Natrajan, B.A. (Mad.). A. Laxmipathy, B.A., M.B.C.M.
<i>Commerce :</i>	B. Sanjiva Rao, B.A. (Cantab.), <i>Head</i> . R. Krishnaswami Naidu. S. Kaboor. P. R. Laxmanram. Sankaran Unni, B.A., B.L. K. N. Chidambara Iyer.
<i>Physics :</i>	Yadunandan Prasad, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (London), <i>Head</i> , Ag. Secretary, National University Board. K. A. Venkatagiri, B.A. (Hons.).
<i>Teachers' Training :</i>	G. S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), F.R.Hist. S. (Lond.). Educational and Experimental Psychology. Principles and History of Education, School Management. C. S. Trilokekar, M.A. (Bom.). Miss Barrie, B.A. (Glasgow), Montessori Certificate, Lecturer in Method. V. Krishna Menon, B.A. (Mad.), Lecturer in History and Economics. Miss Miller, Painting and Drawing.
<i>Sanskrit and Religion :</i>	Pandit A. Mahadeva Sastri, B.A. Pandit Ramanath Sastri. Pandit Venkatrama Sastri.
<i>Physical Culture :</i>	G. H. Wright, M.D. K. B. Harikrishna Chetty.
<i>English :</i>	M. V. Venkateswaran, M.A. (Hons.), Madras.
<i>German :</i>	A. Schwarz.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS

Agricultural Department.—During the course of the year new members of the staff have been engaged to carry out the syllabus to the Agricultural Department as sanctioned and accepted by the University Board.

The following gentlemen have joined the staff: Mr. S. Ramachandra Iyer—Agricultural Chemistry; Mr. D. Chenchiah—General Agriculture and as Demonstrator of the practical and experimental work in connection with the theoretical classes; Mr. V. S. Visvanatha Aiyar—General Agriculture and as Farm Manager.

The work done and the instruction given are varied and manifold. The theoretical lecture work forming the basis of important practical work on soils—manures—insecticides—seed collections, etc., and this being further supplemented by observational work on various estates at some distance from the College and by short excursions to neighbouring farms, industries, etc.

Being convinced of the importance of the economic aspect of agriculture, the Head of the Department arranged that the students during the Long Vacation should visit farmers of outstanding reputation, study their methods and write an essay describing the land, dwellings, crops-implements—cattle—labour—price of food stuffs, the debit and credit account of the various crops, etc. A prize of fifty rupees was offered for the best essay. The essays were submitted to Messrs. K. Hanumantha Rao, N. V. Visvanatha Aiyar, D. Chenchiah and to Messrs. Arundale and Crombie. On their combined report the prize was awarded to Mr. M. S. Ranganatha Rao, a third year student, with Messrs. M. S. Asoka and P. Hanumanthappa proximo accesserunt.

As a further development of the study of the economic aspect of agriculture, two plots on the College farm are being set aside and worked separately—one, a three-acre plot, under the management of Mr. V. S. Visvanatha Aiyar and the other, a one-acre plot, of which a raiyat is to be in charge. The idea is to work these as separate holdings, each with its own debit and credit account and with an increasing number of side lines, such as bee-keeping, poultry, etc., in order to demonstrate what can be done with holdings of this size.

A beginning has been made in the selection and preservation of seeds not only in order to provide the farm with good seeds, but as part of the regular training of the students and it is hoped that from this beginning it may ultimately be possible to provide a reliable and sufficient supply of the many vegetable and field seeds required in this neighbourhood.

The upkeep of cattle for ploughing and irrigation, etc., is still a heavy item and it is proposed to build a silo in order to store the fodder required for the cattle. In connection with the proposal certain fodder crops will be grown and the quantity calculated in order to store a year's supply.

In the course of the year an Agricultural Union has been inaugurated by the students—the aim being agricultural service to the Motherland. Besides the students, several influential gentlemen are members of the Union and a tour in the Chingleput District has been planned for December next. The scheme, of the tour includes lectures with lantern slides, demonstrations, exhibits of manures fibres—insecticides—timbers, etc.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

The National College of Commerce has now been incorporated in the National University at Adyar. The Journalism section has been transferred to Madanapalle, as the facilities from the point of view of books and lecturers are much greater at Madanapalle. The Commerce department proper has also not been transferred to Adyar, because of the much greater facilities in Practical work in business, etc., in the city. The lectures are delivered in Kondi Chetty Street in a rented house and the students make their own arrangements for lodging. The Executive Committee of the Board of National Education has decided to close the Degree course and change it into a diploma as a supplementary course to school education. The new arrangement will be in the charge of the Central School Board and the Department will be under the School at Guindy Road from next year.

The year under report is therefore the last as a College Department.

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

The Department teaches students for the Pass Degree standard in Physics. The war and after-war conditions generally have made Practical work very difficult, due to lack of apparatus from foreign countries. Apparatus ordered from England a year ago has only just arrived. An endeavour has been made to get things made locally which is advantageous in one way, because the complications of the instruments are much less and the fundamental principles are understood much better, although the accuracy of the results may not be very high.

It has also been arranged to get the students to attend the Power House of the Theosophical Society, by the kind permission of the President, so that they may have a practical acquaintance with the working of the engines, generation of electrical power, its storage and distribution. They also gain experience in handling instruments and making sundry repairs in electrical machinery, in the workshop attached to the Power House.

CHEMISTRY AND BOTANY DEPARTMENTS

of the National University for the Year ending December, 1920

Owing to the regrettable absence of Mr. G. S. Agashe, due to some sort of lung trouble the department has suffered in efficiency this year. It would have been impossible for me to carry on the work of the departments had not Mr. T. S. Natrajan, Professor of Chemistry at the Pachaiappa's College, consented to deliver a course of honorary lectures in Organic and Physical Chemistry without prejudice to his duties at the Pachaiappa's. He has also assisted me in looking after the practical work of our students to a great extent for which my sincere thanks are due to him. There are two laboratories at the Damodar Gardens, the Headquarters of the University. The one on the ground floor has been fitted up for organic work and the other on the first floor for inorganic, gravimetric and volumetric work. There is a petrol gas plant which supplies gas to both these laboratories.

The laboratories are now thrown open to the students reading in the higher classes of our school at Guindy. The agricultural section carries on its work on the analysis of soils, manures, and in short all agricultural chemistry work in the inorganic laboratory, which has also been thrown open to the students in the higher classes of our National High School at Guindy. The work in this department for year under review has been steady and satisfactory.

Much work has been done in the collection and description of material in the Botany department of the University. Materials for examination have been obtained from different parts outside India, and students evince a great interest in the study of the subject. Some have collected a few cryptogamia from Vizagapatam, these are being sorted and studied at present and the results we hope to send to some of the journals on Indian Botany for their kind notice. Unfortunately this part of work cannot be carried on quickly and successfully for want of microscopes whose prices have considerably gone up and even then good machines are not available. With the arrival of a few good new microscopes

and some apparatus for experiments in plant-physiology for which we have indented, a certain amount of small researches can be carried on by advanced students, working in this department. In this department as in others we can also lay claim to a year of steady progress.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT

The Teachers' Training Department of the National University resumed its activities in July, 1920, with renewed vitality. Under a decision of the Executive Committee of the S. P. N. E., the three years course was abolished and a one year's course substituted for graduates and others who, in the opinion of the educational authorities, might be capable of profiting from the lectures and assimilating the necessary instruction—both practical and theoretical. This year this new class, to which several students were admitted, studies with the third year class. There are, therefore, two classes the third year (including the new one year course students) and the second year. The principal subjects of the instruction are as follows:

Observation and Criticism (at the National High School, Guindy): By Miss Barrie, Montessori Certificate, B.A. (Glasgow), Lecturer in Method.

Educational and Experimental Psychology: By Mr. G. S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).

General Psychology: By Mr. C. S. Trilokekar, M.A.
Nature Study: By Mr. N. S. Rama Rao, B.A., B.Sc. (Cantab.).

Drawing and Painting: By Miss Miller.

Fundamental Principles of Education: By Mr. G. S. Arundale.

History of Education By Do.

School Management By Do.

There are also periodical lectures, in combination with the other departments of the University, on Religion, by Pandit Mahadeva Sastri, B.A., on Physical Culture including Sanitation and Hygiene, by Dr. G. S. Wright and Mr. Harikrishnama Chetty, and on Principles of Citizenship. Special courses are given in Indian History, Economics, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry by other members of the staff.

The work has been proceeding quite satisfactorily and the students have made good progress. There is much initiative among the young men under training, and imbued as they are with the right spirit, they will make excellent teachers. In addition to the ordinary subjects of instruction, there are, of course a number of subsidiary activities, including the University Union, Athletics, etc. The students are very active in Night School work, and during vacations endeavour to learn all they can about educational progress in the surroundings of their respective homes.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL COLLEGE

BENARES

For the Year 1920

By THE PRINCIPAL, MRS. B. PADMA Bai S. RAO

THE number of students in the College, from July, 1919 to April, 1920, was 9. Two appeared for the B.A. Examination in March. One passed and the other failed in only one subject. One candidate passed the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University in the second division standing 4th in the list and winning a Scholarship.

In July, 1920, with the permission of the authorities of the National University, classes have been opened for students appearing for the Benares Hindu University Examination. A change has also been made by taking the 11th class of the High School as the work of the 11th class can be combined with that of the 1st Year students of the Benares Hindu University. In July, 1920, Mrs. Padma Bai Sanjiva Rao was appointed Principal and arrived in August to take up her duties, Miss Veale having hitherto acted as officiating Principal. Miss Pooraiya, B.A., who was acting as Professor of History and English, severed her connection with the Institution in the month of October, 1920. Mr. Sanjiva Rao took up the work for a couple of months but has had to go to take up his work in Allahabad.

The number of students rose in July, 1920, to about 14, of whom 4 in the 4th year class, 2 in the 3rd year class, 3 in the 2nd year class, and 5 in the 1st year class.

The Institution is badly in need of more assistance financially. The girls show considerable promise and require a bigger staff for efficient training. I feel that with more money it would be well worth our while to open a teaching department. The need of Women Teachers trained on National lines is very great and I therefore wish to draw the attention of the University authorities to this matter. At present the grant is only for Rs. 200. About Rs. 40 extra comes from the fees, but the expenditure is larger than our income and want of funds renders it necessary to over work the existing staff. I think another Rs. 200 will be needed before the College can be put on a working basis. In spite of the apparent increase in the enthusiasm for the National Education, the collection of funds is by no means encouraging.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

MANGALORE, FOR 1920 BY THE SECRETARY, MR. M. S. MADHAVA RAO

The staff during the first term consisted of :

Mrs. M. E. Cousins, B. Mus., Principal and Professor of English Literature and Religion; Dr. M. Shiva Rau, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), Physiology; Mr. A. Vaman Pai, B.A., Civics; Mr. A. B. Shetty, Psychology; Mr. P. Mangesha Rao, B.A., L.T., Psychology applied to Teaching. These were Honorary workers and the College is indebted to them for their invaluable help. Mr. D. K. Bharadwaj, Vidyabhushan, M.R.A.S., was teaching Sanskrit and Indian History.

Only one lady has joined the B. T. class this year. Of the ladies last year, three are preparing for the degree examination. As before these ladies are also teaching in the National Girls' School, a constituent institution with the College and thus they derive valuable experience in teaching. The College also helps the other lady teachers of the Girls' School in learning subjects like Marathi, Canarese and English, to teach them efficiently in their classes. The work of the College has unfortunately slackened during the second term. This is wholly due to our voluntary workers having, for some reason or other withdrawn their valuable help from the College and the authorities could but look upon this with great regret. In a place like Mangalore it is very difficult to find workers, at once efficient and willing to help. Efforts are, however, made to provide the students with suitable books on the subject of Education, etc., and help them in their study. From November it is hoped that the work would go on better. The College counts very largely upon Mr. M. S. Ekambara Rao, B.A., who was an indefatigable worker in the cause of the National Girls' School in this place and who is now undergoing the L.T. course in Madras. He will come back fully equipped with knowledge relating to Education and by his help the College hopes to make up for the slackness of work during this term.

Mrs. H. Manorama Bai (Intermediate English) is the Principal, and teaches English to the school mistresses of the National Girls' School, Mrs. P. Sitabai, Canarese to the Girls' School; and Mr. D. K. Bharadwaj (Vidyabhushan), M.R.A.S. Among the Honorary workers are Mr. A. Vaman Pai, B.A., who takes the B.T. class in English Literature and Psychology; Mr. D. R. Murdeshwar, History of Education; Mrs. Gollerkery Ratnabai, English to the School mistresses; Mrs. Laxmibai Riswadekar, Marathi; and Mr. M. S. Madhava Rau, B.A., Civics and Economics.

In other respects, there is nothing more to mention, than was done in the Report last year. It is hoped that the existence of a constituent High School (whose work will be read with interest elsewhere in the Report) and the convenience of the Boarding House hard by where the students and the teachers can live together will make it easy for students to come to Mangalore from other districts.

WOOD NATIONAL COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL

MADANAPALLE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY

(Founded in 1915 by The Theosophical Educational Trust)

REPORT of the College. Mr. James H. Cousins, F.N.U., the Principal writes :

The muster this year shows a substantial increase, a healthy feature being the number of young boys, sons of merchants, who have enrolled in the High School with the intention of ultimately rising to the College and completing a practical and national education.

My return from Japan, and Mrs. Cousins return from the National Women's Training College at Mangalore, released Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Pearce. I am grateful to them for the work they did during my year's absence. The transfer of Mr. D. Gurumurthi, M.A., Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, M.A., and Mr. P. R. Subrahmania Iyer, B.A., L.T., to sister institutions left gaps not only in our College life but in the life of the town in which they had taken an active and helpful part. Their work is much valued, their presence much missed. For the new year we welcome Mr. A. Narayana Rao, M.A., B.Sc. (U.S.A.), in the Economics section, and Mr. C. V. Ratnaswami for Commercial subjects and Mathematics. Mr. R. Seshagiri Rao, Vakil, one of the most valued friends of the institution locally, has joined the staff as honorary Lecturer in Journalistic Law in connection with the new class in Journalism opened this year. We have also added a visiting Ayurvedic doctor, Pandit Srinivasachar, who has a consulting room on the College premises. Last year Hindi was taught by some enthusiastic students. This year we have taken advantage of the offer of the Hindi Prachar Sabha to supply teachers. Mr. Prasad Singh is busy daily with a large number of students.

The College Parliament continues its work of preparing speakers on public questions who are accustomed to good methods of debate. The Tagore Literary Society gives scope for the bringing out of original literary work. The production of dramas in the Indian Languages and English continues to be a feature of the College's activities. The work is at a high level.

The art room has been removed to the ground floor in the Gokhale room. Reproductions of Indian and Japanese masterpieces, with some originals, and specimens of western painting, are hung, and are exerting a steady influence in the development of artistic taste and in stimulating effort in painting and drawing. A bust of Mrs. Besant was placed in new garden on the compound on October first, and adds a new note of beauty through nature and art.

The University Extension Lectures in the Sri Krishna Vidyalaya have been resumed, and are doing good work in putting information on general educative subjects before the general public. A new feature is the delivery of lectures by persons not on the College staff. The Munsiff lectured once, and others are engaged to do so.

Special attention is being given this year to Indian music. Chorus singing is practised, and students are learning various instruments.

THE SCHOOL REPORT OF THE HEADMASTER, MR. B. RAJAGOPALAN, M.A.

This long established institution, founded in 1888 and long managed by R. Giri Rao, life-long Headmaster, with its residential quarters and playing fields, is situated on a table-land and surrounded by picturesque hills. The climate is delightful and healthy. The work of the school is carried on by an efficient staff devoted to the ideals of National Education—that is, the fullest development of each student physically, mentally, morally and spiritually. Residence in the hostel, participation in one or more of the many games for which there is provision, the common prayer and the short addresses at the beginning of each day's work, the close sympathy between the teacher and the taught, enable the students to rise above narrow and harmful prejudices, to realise the importance of harmony and service. Love of country is fostered by a real study of Indian History, and India's Political, Social, Economic Evolution, and students are encouraged to take an intelligent interest in present-day problems by means of discussion in their Parliament and Subhas. The improvement in the attention to music has been referred to in the report of the Wood National College.

The Weaving Department has been going on steadily. Rattan work which was introduced last year is drawing a good deal of interest on the part of the boys. The student who was sent to Bangalore last year to learn more of this industry has returned and is efficiently supervising the work in this department. A garden has recently been planted in the School premises, adding beauty to the place and the students are showing much interest in gardening. A beautiful bust of Mrs. Annie Besant unveiled on the Seventy-third Birthday, adorn the centre.

The main object in all the above undertakings is to remove the shamefulness of manual labour and to make the students realise the dignity of work of any kind, so that they may not feel it low to have their attention to industrial walks of life. The fact that the education imparted is less bookish has not diminished the students' interest in books. Without losing sight of the importance of a liberal culture our aim has been to prepare them for citizenship and livelihood.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

CAWNPORE

Report For 1919—1920

By N. G. PARANJPE, PRINCIPAL

This year was the beginning of the College proper, as the 1st Year Class in Commerce was opened in July, 1919, with the students who passed the University Admission Examination last year. The 2nd Year in Commerce is now opened since July, 1920.

The most unfortunate and unexpected death of the Vice-Principal Mr. K. R. Deobhankar was a severe blow to the College, as he was one of the ablest of my colleagues, and had taken up the work of the College with his whole heart and characteristic vigour. Mr. Deobhankar fell a victim to an unknown hand who fatally wounded him while he was sleeping in bed. Who committed this dastardly deed has remained, and it seems will ever remain, a mystery. At this critical time our Manager Mr. L. Arathoon went to England, and the days the College and School went through were very critical.

The College has now secured the services of our old colleague Mr. R. C. Shukla, M.A., as Vice-Principal and things have been adjusted to a very large extent.

In connection with this Institution a class for teaching Typewriting, Shorthand and Book-keeping has been opened and is making quite good progress.

The School lost the services of Mr. Bhanunjai Sahai, B.A., B.T., who was one of the teachers connected with the School from the very beginning. He was one of the most loved of our teachers. Mr. Sahai's place has been ably taken up by Mr. Radha Krishna Wahal, M.Sc., who was the Assistant Head Master. This School is sometimes aptly called a 'nursery for Head Masters' as not less than five of our teachers went out as Head Masters of various Schools in this Province and outside, thus carrying with them the ideals and methods of this School.

The School being unaffiliated to any Government University the people do not sufficiently come forward with boys or funds as the Government recognition is the only road thought of as helping future careers. It is hoped that with the increase of Industries and Commerce in India, and with Education becoming a transferred subject, our efforts in National Education will be better appreciated by the public as well as by Government.

Dr. Murarilal took genuine interest and great troubles for helping the financial side of the Institution. He and the Principal went to Calcutta which responded fairly well. Bombay also came forward to help us, when the Principal went there, at a time when our need was greatest. Our thanks go to all our donors in Cawnpore and outside.

The Boy Scouts movement which began in this School in Cawnpore, has now spread among other schools of the city, and a local Association has been started. There was also a Sister Scout Troop connected with the School where co-education in the lower classes is encouraged.

Mrs. Annie Besant paid a visit to Cawnpore in February when an address was presented to her on behalf of the College and School. She was much pleased with the Institution. The Boy Scouts and Sister Scouts escorted Mrs. Besant and they made an exceedingly good show.

The Students' Home has both College and School inmates and is very efficiently managed by the Warden, Dr. N. R. Deobhankar. Medical inspection and Physical Culture in the School and College are also in his charge. The

Doctor's presence in the Students' Home is a great help to all—Students, Staff and Servants as well.

APPENDIX III

THE GOKHALE DHESEEYA VIDYASALA

KANKODUTHAVANITHAM, TANJORE DISTRICT

THE school work begins daily in the early morning with a prayer and then a religious class for studying Hinduism. Then begins the usual class lessons, which are only light and amusing. In the evening the students take delight in watering their gardens and decorating their patriots' photos with flowers.

Now that Education has become a transferred subject under an Indian minister, and the Society for the Promotion of National Education too, think it superfluous to support outstation institutions, the school is being transferred from the management of the Committee to the Taluk Board of Negapatam, who heartily wishes to undertake our institution.

Vande Matharam,

K. R. SANTANAN,

Secretary.

THE THEOSOPHICAL NATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL

BENARES

Report For 1919—1920

THE Theosophical National Girls' School of Benares re-opened with several changes in staff. Dr. Banning, under whose able direction as Principal the school had made much progress, was called to Poona to engage in college work. Miss Reed, a much beloved teacher of drawing, accompanied her. Miss Palmer has again taken charge after an absence of three years in America.

The school now has 160 pupils enrolled, 50 of whom are resident boarders. Mrs. Sita Bai, the Superintendent of Vasanta Ashrama, exercises most careful supervision of each girl under her care. Regularity of hours, out of door exercise and wholesome food have brought the health condition of the hostel up to a high standard. As usual there are fewer cases of illness among the boarders than among the day pupils. Progress in study is as a rule more rapid with resident students.

Four passed the 10th class examination at the close of the year. All of them are continuing their studies.

The S. P. N. E. course is followed up to the 9th class. The girls of the matriculation class have elected to take the Benares Hindu University examination.

The Women's College and Girls' School united in celebration of Mrs. Besant's birthday. The programme was by request repeated in the evening. The Hindu ladies of Benares are taking more and more interest in the school. At every function a comparatively large audience is obtainable. On October 1st our large hall and the side rooms were not sufficient to accommodate the visitors. A pandal must be provided another year.

An exhibition of school work will be made, probably in January.

S. E. PALMER,
Principal.

THE VICTORIA NATIONAL SCHOOL

TINDIVANAM

Report for 1920

In January, 1902, in order to commemorate the most benevolent reign of our most gracious Empress the late lamented Queen Victoria, a School (The Victoria Native Elementary School, Tindivanam) was started and managed by "The Society for the Promotion of Educational and Charitable Objects, Tindivanam". In the year 1917, the school together with its belongings was made over to "The Theosophical Educational Trust" which in its turn made it over to the S. P. N. E., when it was formed in the year 1918.

For various reasons, the school did not make much headway in popular estimation and did not flourish. The S.P.N.E. having taken the situation well in hand, has now purchased a site in a sanitarily good locality and the building of cheap but healthy class rooms is progressing. Further the Society has deputed Mr. P. Sundaramurti to work in the school as Headmaster and introduce some crafts and industries.

Now the object of the Promoters of this School is to impart a sound system of Education—Physical, moral, industrial and intellectual—and to encourage the spirit of patriotism, self-sacrifice, self-reliance, and self-respect and the love of order and freedom among the pupils, thus conforming to the first principles of the S. P. N. E.

A new idea about crafts and industries is spread now. Kindergarten system is "learn through work and doing". Further, the dignity of labour should be infused into the minds of the pupils. Lastly, the crafts improve the character of the boys by patience and perseverance. Hence, cane work and

cloth weaving are taught in the school. Here it is well to point out that the school does not neglect any of the useful subjects that are taught in other schools. In place of Bible and such other subjects, we have these crafts and trades. We have three big looms and one small (handkerchief) loom at work. Cane work has gained much popularity.

The school has a fairly big library containing about 240 selected works on method of Teaching, English, Tamil, Geography, History, Nature Study, Elementary Science, Elementary Mathematics, Civics, Hygiene, Drawing, Crafts, Cubing and Scouting.

There is a Cub Pack 'Sinha Pack' at work in the School which shall be shortly affiliated with the amalgamated Scout Association.

A Boys' Association, "The National School Boys' Association, Tindivanam" has also been formed early in February, 1920, wherein boys discuss questions relating to the moral, religious, social and intellectual sides according to their age and school needs. Attached to this Association A Boys' Library has been formed. This requires much financial help from the public.

The boys of the school take much interest in football playing and badminton.

P. SUNDARAMURTI

THE ANDHRA JATHEEYA KALASALA

MASULIPATAM, ANDHRA DESH

THE different sections of our Kalasala have expanded and as a consequence we have been put to the necessity of erecting some more sheds and buildings for the Primary Classes and Music and Hindi Classes. This year we have made music one of the general education subjects. Below the Lower Secondary Standard music is taken into the daily curriculum of studies. Above the 3rd Form the Sastraic side has been made an optional subject. Painting is being taught to an advanced stage in our School and our boys have been drawing original pictures for exhibitions. They have been making themselves useful in supplying just now many of the suggested drawings for the Local health and welfare society depicting the evils of Drink and also the causes of the spread of Malaria. A Patriotic Gentleman has given us a donation to send one of our advanced students of the Art Section to study the Technique of the Art at Calcutta for sometime.

Hindi has been taken into the curriculum of studies for all those who study the Technical Courses in our School. Special students are also coached for the Hindi Sahitya Summellan Examinations. English has been entirely removed from the curriculum of studies in the lower Classes up to the Third Form and Sanskrit has been made compulsory on all with exemptions in specific cases of unfitness. This has been done purposely since knowledge of Sanskrit is

necessary to every Andhra student not only to enrich his Vocabulary of Telugu but also to enable him to catch the right melody in pronunciation.

The Engineering Section also has been expanded. Old students of our Institution who after gaining good experience in the Tata and Steel Works at Sakchi have returned and taken charge of the practical side of Engineering in the Kalasala Workshops and are creditably doing most difficult casting and fitting work. The number of students have increased and the figures are given below :

	1919	1920
Mechanical Engineering.	24	23
Do. Apprentice. }		19
Workshop " }	74	44

As regards manufacturing work we have got a good deal to say, we have been able to point to a gold Plate Drawing Machine and the repairs of a Local Fund Road Roller. We have been also able to renew manufacture of shellers on a large scale.

This year we have also been able to improve the Laboratory to which we have added an electric plant to supply light for our Workshop and light for our magic lantern. We may also utilise it in teaching the different applications of Electricity to modern life and comfort.

Our carpentry work has been improved of late and our products are much appreciated. The Krishna District and Taluq Boards, their Schools and Hospitals are getting all their furniture from us.

In our Carpet Weaving Department Panchama Boys have been trained and are doing their excellent work to the wonder of the public. In fact we have taken into our School a large number of Panchamas and are giving them training in all the different industrial pursuits in our school such as carpentry, carpet weaving, rattan weaving, moulding, casting and fitting. All of them are also given lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic and drawing. The caste bar is removed and they mix with all the other boys quite freely in the Asramam.

Our Vice-Principal has also started a Co-operative Credit Society for the Panchamas who live mainly by mat-weaving. The whole of their colony is governed by a Panchayat of their own in social, religious and economic matters. But for the society in these famine days they would have succumbed. They now find themselves a happy progressive set of people.

We have also established a co-operative store for the benefit of the students, teachers, workmen and other gentlemen connected with the Institution. The Governing Body has given also sanction to construct a building for the purpose. We hope to reap the fruit of it next year when we may be able to store a large quantity of grain.

One of our old students by name Y. V. Subbayya belonging to the great Cultivating Class of our country has taken charge of our Cowthavaram Farm and has done good spadework with the help of a student who has come from

the Ceded Districts. As this is the first year the dry land may not give us good yield but the wet piece of land will give remuneration for our work this year. We hope to give a good report with regard to this work next year.

We have got a night school attached to our Institution at which the Panchama boys and also the workmen's children in the Peta daily attend and learn reading, writing and arithmetic.

On the side of the Physical Education we are able to say that our students are making good progress in wrestling, fencing, etc. Much spirit is also put into the manly games of Foot-ball and we form one of the best teams in the Andhra Desh this year.

Scouting has been made very popular in our School and much encouragement is given to that side in our Institution. They have been able to do splendid service in the extinguishing of fires this year. The cubs engage themselves in tracking and other Scout games on all holidays.

Another new feature of our School is that we have undertaken to teach girls also along with boys. Thus we have made a beginning of co-education this year.

Hand-spinning wheels are made in our Carpentry Department and we are trying to introduce them into the Panchama Colony adjacent to our Kalasala as a home industry.

The weekly Saturday Bhajana has grown into a regular Institution and we work on it as one of the best achievements of our Asramam activities.

The spirit of the co-operation and self-discipline are taught by example in the Asramam. Although boys coming from other institutions are not able to appreciate it in the beginning of their career here do gradually learn to be amenable to good discipline.

C. SRINIVASA ROW,

For Principal.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL

MYLAPORE

THAT which is most worthy of notice this year is the increase in the number of children in the 1st class (107) owing to the introduction of the Montessori system, which enables the little ones to find interest and play while learning to read, write, and cipher.

The fees in this class have been raised from As. 2 to As. 4 a month, but it is needless to say that this amount is quite insufficient to pay for the skilled teachers who undertake the teaching in this class.

The VII and VIII classes are unfortunately very small, owing to the fact that the girls are taken away from school at an early age for marriage, but we have hopes that we may be able to open a ninth class next year.

We have not yet been able to enclose the whole of the ground which was purchased last year and where we should be glad to erect three class rooms. These and the fencing would cost about Rs. 2,000 and if some kind friends would come forward with this amount they would be conferring a great benefit on the school.

The health of the school has been good throughout the year. The staff co-operate in every way and do their best to render the school efficient.

FRANCESCA ARUNDALE,

Principal.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL

KILPAUK

We try in this school, to give an education that will make its children grow up to be physically, intellectually, and technically fit and the teachings and books used are such as to kindle in the children the love and service of the Motherland.

Instruction is also given in such handicrafts as cane-work, cloth-weaving, carpet-weaving and carpentry, so that the boys may be trained active with their hands and fingers and to ensure for them a means of livelihood. The school undertakes contracts from outside for making and repairing any kind of rattan work. We have already, earned a considerable amount to defray a portion of the school expenses and we hope to have such a workshop as to cover the whole expenses for the running of the school.

The boys do find pleasure in such work as this which is apparent from the work they do. The school intends to put forth the money earned by boys in this manner, for the cloth-weaving industry to be woven by boys themselves and then to be supplied to them free of cost.

The Scout Troop which existed; exhibited the different industries of the school such as canework, cloth and carpet-weaving in the Park's Fair Exhibition during December last. Also the school has the credit of presenting a designed carpet to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, last January which was made by Scouts who were also the students of the school.

Though the Scout Troop had to be disbanded because the two higher classes from which the Scouts came had to be removed, we have been regularly running a Cub-pack.

Since the last Report nearly 50 books have been added to the library making a total of 150 books, all selected works in English and Tamil on general subjects and also books on Scouting.

The boys have now a vegetable garden. They very soon expect to produce enough to pay them for their work, which money they intend to put for the Cub-Uniform.

The school also provides sufficient fine grounds for sports for all boys. The attention paid to games is special, with an aim to make the boys, strong, brave and self-sacrificing, which is undertaken by one of the teachers of the school. The boys are also trained in Foot-Ball besides other school-games to such an extent that they are challenging teams from outside to play matches with them.

T. VASU NAIDU,

Manager.

E. RAGHAVA SARMA,

Headmaster.

THE VILLAGE NIGHT SCHOOLS

MADANAPALLE

THE Night Schools are staffed entirely by honorary teachers, mostly students of the Wood National College. The experiment is a most successful illustration of what can be done from a social centre as the village life has been greatly improved. The people are taking great interest in the school and feeling that it is the centre of the village life and activity. The Bhajanas held in each of these schools on Saturdays and the music which is imparted to the students one day in each week by the College music master draw large numbers—men and women from the village. These schools are completely financed by public subscriptions in various parts of the country and the thanks of the management are due to all who, by personal labour and contributions of money are helping in this very important work. Mr. D. Rajagopalacharya whose great enthusiasm gave rise to these schools collected some money for these schools when he was in Australia, especially for the construction of a building for the Vasanta Night School, Kammapalle, the other two schools having pacca buildings of their own already. To all the helpers thanks.

B. RAJAGOPALAN,

Correspondent.

THE NATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL

COIMBATORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY

(Founded May 24, 1906, by Rai Saheb Marana Gounder)

MISS NOBLE, the late Principal, had to go away on sick leave as her health broke down. She did excellent work in the school and the large increase in numbers was due to her efforts.

The present building is in an insanitary locality and not suited for school purposes; but we have a splendid building in course of construction and now nearing completion, under the able supervision of Mr. E. Kirk, who has been indefatigable in collecting the funds for the same and in seeing the work done. The building is an imposing structure and is in an open, healthy place with beautiful surroundings—an ideal spot for a school. We hope the advantages the new school offers will attract girls from other localities and that the *Hostel* which we propose to open will be a great success. The Principal's quarters and the accommodation for boarders will be upstairs, so the girls will be under the direct supervision of the Principal, though the *Hostel* itself will be looked after by a Hindu lady. With girls from other places residing permanently in the school we hope soon to raise the standard and to develop the *training class* which has been begun in a small way, into a regular training centre for women teachers. Already three Hindu widow ladies have promised to help in the school and to undergo the necessary training. Rai Bahadur Raghunath Rao, Retd. Inspector of Schools, has been giving the teachers a course in practical Geography. Our thanks are due to him. We hope, with his help, to go through all the school subjects in the same way. As the necessity for women teachers is so great, the importance of a training centre cannot be over-estimated. We need special encouragement in this direction scholarships to cover, at least, the cost of living, might be given to women, especially widows, who are willing to undergo training and to work in our own schools. By training our own teachers we would get the atmosphere we so much want in our schools.

A special *Religious Instruction Class* is held once a week by Mr. T. B. Bhashyachar. We hope to get some other Hindu friends to help also. A *Canarese Class* is held twice a week by Rai Bahadur Raghunatha Rao. The teachers and bigger girls attend the class.

P. F. PARSONS,
Principal.

THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

ADYAR, MADRAS

DEAR SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report of the National High School, Madras, for the year October, 1919 to September, 1920.

LOCATION AND BUILDINGS

The School was located since its start in the Sudder Gardens, Teynampet. It was a rented building and development was hampered by the fact of the grounds and building being not our own property. In June of this year we moved into our own grounds on Guindy Road, Adyar, and commenced our new

school year's work on these grounds. The old cottages already put up for the College were utilised for the Residential portion of the school and new cottages were built for class rooms, the Workshop and the Weaving shed. Now that we have had three years' experience in the construction and use of our new type of building for class rooms and living the time has come to thresh out the whole question in the light of the experience gained, and come to definite conclusions as regards the value of this type. This is being done by the Engineer and myself.

Our work is very much hampered by the lack of a laboratory.

STRENGTH AND CLASSES

The number of boys and girls on the rolls now is 107 as compared with 88 on 1st October, 1919, an increase of 21·6 per cent. This shows a steady increase year by year.

The boys in residence are 78 now as compared with 59 on 1st October, 1919, an increase of over 32 per cent.

But most of the day scholars stay here during the midday recess coming early in the morning and going home only in the evening after games are over. It seems as though it is best to have a completely residential institution as otherwise the day scholars will soon be falling behind as much useful activity goes on outside the class hours.

The boys are graded into classes I—XI. Some specialisation is allowed in the higher classes IX—XI and provision is made for the following:

IX. (1) Arts Division, (2) Science Division, (3) Commerce Division,
(4) Technical (Weaving) Division.

X. (1) Arts Division, (2) Science Division, (3) Commerce Division,
(4) Technical (Weaving) Division.

XI. (1) History and Political Science, (2) Mathematics, Physics,
Chemistry, (3) Biology, Physics, Chemistry.

Also arrangements are made for diploma Course in Commerce extending beyond the school.

Such students as desire to leave schooling at about 17 or 18 may now join one or the other of two courses, Commercial or Technical, both of which are direct preparations for life and give scope for earning a good livelihood. We hope to be able to add Agriculture and Mechanical Engineering, thus completing the Technical Vocational side.

We are getting more and more from the Telugu and Canarese Districts. The school was originally intended to be restricted to Tamil boys only as otherwise it would be impossible to use the Mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. But soon I think we shall have to open our Telugu and Canarese sections also.

ATTENDANCE

Our difficulties as regards regularity of attendance of boys is not so great as it is ordinarily in schools in India, as most of our boys live with us but the inroads into the boys' time are many and arise from often the most inexcusable causes. The average of attendance is fairly high and shows signs of improving further and we hope soon to have as regular an attendance as it is possible to have.

STAFF

These three years have seen many changes in the staff. At present we are twenty-three including every one who takes any the least part in teaching work. Of these three are students of the Training Department who help in the school; one is a part time worker helping in Sanskrit studies; Miss Barrie looks after the Montessori Work; two others of the College Department help in teaching. The rest sixteen are all regular members of the staff. The gathering of a staff for a school of this kind is difficult. But we have now a good staff whose enthusiasm, eagerness and feeling of dedication to work makes for work of a high order and we hope in the future with experience we shall have a staff of the very highest order.

Coming to the life side of the School which is after all the most important it is as yet too early to speak with definiteness. These three years have been years of experiment, trial and feeling one's way. And it is not useful to give a complete account of all these years attempts, successes, failures and plans. Next year I think it would be worth while trying to take stock as it were, when the present school year is over. So I shall close this report which is written in the middle of a school year and which is not a very good time for writing reports—with brief notes on a few points that might be of interest.

INTELLECTUAL CURRICULA AND STUDIES

We started with those drawn up about two years ago and now we are drawing up more definitely the curriculum for each class. A fair measure of success is gained for the attempt to give more freedom from mechanical study. Much can be learnt outside the class and every effort is made to widen the interests of the boys, by association and by talk and creation of a desire to explore for oneself. The Library is kept open all the time so that younger boys may house in it and gradually find interest and pleasure, and the elder boys may study. A literary magazine, an art magazine, a debating clubs for younger and older boys, these are some of the ways in which the new spontaneous activity of boys finds expression on the intellectual side.

ART AND MUSIC

Art and Music are becoming more and more popular and as a free occupation is very much indulged in at present. Both these sides of our life will gain a good deal by the presents of musical and artistic souls among the staff but unfortunately they are rare to find.

As another occupation which occupies the leisure of many may be mentioned the Workshop. All boys above 10 have some three periods of it during the school time. But many resort to it in the middle of the day. And gradually the Indian boy is acquiring that regard for dignity of labour and that dexterity of hand that are so rare in the Indian boy.

PHYSICS

The healthy happy life the boys lead in the open air takes away one form of misery to which many Indian boys are subject, namely illness. The boys are healthy and strong beyond the average and are keen and skilful at games. Hockey is very popular and the skill even among the youngest is considerable. We entered for the school tournament this year but were beaten by our opponents who with bigger bodies outmatched our players. A doctor visits the School every morning to look after the health of the boys.

TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL -

Much thought is given for the vocational side. Commerce and Weaving both under very capable masters are the two lines worked here. This year the weaving side is being worked as a factory so as to afford facilities to boys in both these departments of learning at first-hand all they ought to know.

SOCIAL

This year owing to our moving over here our night school and other socially useful activities for the poorer which used to be so prominent a feature of our activities have been interrupted. But again we hope to take up that side of our work.

Inside the school itself a good deal of stress is laid on the idea of responsibility as the boys grows older and older and each boy learns the lessons of responsible work, as captains, monitors, and prefects. The elder boys gradually learn that lesson that is most needed by Indian boys at present as they grow into free citizens, the lessons of discipline, sense of submitting to a common will and eager desire to use power and knowledge for others.

Nothing has been said about Religion and the Religious spirit. Much cannot be said about it. A twofold attempt is made first to put the religious doctrine on an intellectual basis at least for the elder boy so that his belief may not be shaken by attack and secondly to pervade the place with a religious atmosphere, the atmosphere of service.

I shall not speak of our needs. They are many and because of the difficulty of obtaining funds we have just been spending, what is absolutely necessary. But we cannot wait much longer. If our school is to lead the way and even to be as good as others we want equipment on which we have spent nothing so far. If we cannot get enough to have at least the minimum of equipment we shall

not even equal other institutions; much less shall we be able to make a place which will lead the way in educational reform which alone can justify our existence.

G. V. SUBBA RAO,
Headmaster.

The following also have submitted reports of their activities, which show good progress. The first two have issued printed reports :

1. National Girls' School, Mangalore.
2. Sri Saraswati Pathasala, Kumbakonam.
3. P. V. C. Boys' School, Vayalpad.
4. N. P. R. Girls' School, Vayalpad.
5. Theosophical Elementary School, Madanapalle.
6. National School, Rajahmundry.
7. Gomukhi National School, Kallakurchi.

APPENDIX IV

THE INDIAN BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated 1917)

Protector : Mrs. Annie Besant

Deputy Chief Scout : Mr. G. S. Arundale

Chief Scout Commissioner : Mr. F. G. Pearce. Deputy Chief Scout

*Commissioner : Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran. Chief Lady Commissioner :
Mrs. L. M. Pearce*

REPORT: OCTOBER, 1919—1920

DURING more than half of the year the three principal organising officers of the Association were on duty at Wood College, Madanapalle, and, as this necessitated the work of inspection and organisation being limited entirely to the College vacations, considerably less extension work has been accomplished this year than last. The consolidation of the movement went on, however, though even this was inevitably less thorough than it might have been if the Scout Commissioners had been free to devote all their time to Scouting.

In the Dasara vacation the Chief Scout Commissioner went on tour to Sindh. Five Troops (about 150 Scouts) rallied at Hyderabad for the Ceremony of Renewal of Promise and Membership on October 1st, after which the Chief Commissioner accompanied by Mr. Udham Kewalram, who was then

Provincial Scout Commissioner for Sindh, visited the Troops in Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur, and Rohri, where he assisted in the formation of Local Associations. Doubt on the part of schoolmasters as to the attitude of Government had caused the discouragement of the troops at the three last-named places, but the Karachi and Hyderabad Troops were working well, and in both places the Chief Commissioner went out for a day's excursion with the Scouts, when camp-life was enjoyed and Scout games played.

From Sindh Mr. Pearce went to Indore, where the one Troop, at Maharaj Shivajirao's School is working splendidly, and there seems every probability of public and official sympathy.

Thence to Nasik, where devoted workers at the New English school are running a keen little Troop, and a Local Association has recently been formed.

Bombay City is making steady progress in Scouting. The Troops are run by experienced and keen officers and the Patrol system is well developed; the mere fact that most of the Scouts of each Patrol live in the same block of buildings makes this a simpler matter than where they live far apart. The City Scout Association has Sir Narayan Chandavarkar for its President, and receives considerable public support. There are several other Scout Associations, and an informal Federation has been formed, to assist the spirit of brotherhood; and, in addition to going for a one-night camp with the I.B.S.A. Scouts and delivering a couple of public lectures, Mr. Pearce also presided at the Prize-giving of the Scout Sports held by the Federation.

The Poona Troops, at the New English School, are doing very well and have established an excellent reputation for usefulness for themselves and the Movement, and Mr. Venkateswaran's pioneer work here in training officers is bearing fine fruit. Mr. Pearce went for a most enjoyable excursion with the Scouts, as also at Nasik. In fact he made a point of doing this at most places, with a view to showing the officers the value of such outdoor expeditions in keeping up the interest and life in the troops.

Sholapur was the last place visited on this trip. The troop there is doing well under its grey-haired veteran Scoutmaster. A public meeting was held at which Mr. Pearce lectured. A Local Association is being formed.

In November the Chief Commissioner accompanied by Mr. Krishna Menon, the Madras City Scout Commissioner, visited all the City Troops. All were active, one or two only spasmodically so, however, due mainly to the fact that the value of the outdoor life as the means of maintaining continued interest is still not sufficiently realised. The City Scouts however can always be relied on when public service is called for, and this speaks well for them. Two Troops especially have made excellent progress, both being very keen on handicrafts and performing really valuable public service in their locality. One of these two runs a Night school, and classes in rattan-work, leather-work, etc., for poor boys, really fine articles being produced. The other specialises in electrical experiments, and has rigged up a working model of wireless, also telephone and bell installations, and runs an Ambulance station. Funds are earned by the production of note-books and the manufacture of lemonade powder. Both

these troops run strictly on the Patrol system and the Patrol-leaders are mainly responsible (under the inspiration of unusually enterprising Scoutmasters) for their undertakings.

November also witnessed an important Scout event in Madras City. The Governor, Lord Willingdon, expressed a desire to see the Scouts of the Indian Boy Scouts Association on the occasion of his visit to the National High School. Accordingly a special Rally and Display was arranged at short notice. Two hundred Scouts, Sister-Scouts and Cubs were on parade, and the Senior Scout Corps of the National University formed the Guard-of-Honour. The Cubs first performed the "Akêla" greeting; then the Scouts rallied in mass, on the whistle-call. Their Excellencies then inspected the work of the Sister-Scouts under Mrs. Pearce, and saw the Cubs of the Olcott Panchama Schools. They then went down the long line of Scouts and inspected each Troop in turn. A number of short displays followed, Indian wrestling, Gymnastics, First Aid, Signalling by the Cubs, Nursing by the Sister-Scouts, Tent-building, and Wireless. Besides these a large stall covered with handiwork made by the Scouts was on exhibit, and was much praised by Their Excellencies. Finally the "Charge" was done, with shouts of 'Bharata-Mata-Ki-Jai' and 'Vande Mataram' and 'God Save the King' were sung. A line of arched staves was formed and Their Excellencies departed. It was stated by competent authorities that the display and discipline, and general orderliness and smartness were the best ever seen in Madras Scouts, and the high opinion which Lord Willingdon has since expressed concerning the Indian Boy Scout bears this out.

In December the Indian Boy Scouts of Bombay were the first to welcome their Protector, Mrs. Besant, back to the soil of India, after her labours in England, and in January the Madras City Scouts assembled to present her with an address of welcome.

During the whole of the December vacation the Chief Commissioner was again on tour in the North. The Bombay Scouts were hospitable as always, but the stay in Bombay was only *en route* to Ajmere. Here there is a most enthusiastic little Troop, of which Mr. Mohan Singh Mehta is the Scoutmaster and also the Cubmaster of an equally keen Pack of Cubs. Mr. Mehta has since joined the Seva Samiti as a Scout organiser, but he also retains his position in the I.B.S.A. and, performing both functions ably, acts as a welcome link between the two bodies.

At Agra about 150 Scouts gathered at the Railway Station on a bitterly cold morning to greet Mr. Pearce. Here the work of Mr. Venkateswaran, aided by Mr. Allport (now in England) and Mr. Mehta, has borne good fruit. A public lecture was given by Mr. Pearce, but unfortunately he had to hurry away to attend a Conference on Scouting at Lucknow, and Agra did not get a fair share of his time. But like true Scouts, they did not grumble, for they knew that it was Scout duty alone which caused them to receive such short commons. At Lucknow and Cawnpore, Mr. Thirupathy's work has borne fruit in several good Troops, one in Lucknow and the others in Cawnpore, though of course the original troop at the National School Cawnpore is of much earlier origin, being one of the oldest, if not the oldest Indian troop in India. It is still doing well.

A visit to Allahabad, with the object of seeing Mr. Sri Ram Bajpai of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts, was unfortunately fruitless owing to Mr. Bajpai's absence, but Mr. Pearce visited the Seva Samiti Headquarters and spent a pleasant hour with a few of the Scout and officers there.

Then to Benares, where the T.S. Convention was assembling. Here, the whole place seemed to be swarming with smart and capable "green-and-khaki" boys, for the Benares Troop is a large one as well as being undoubtedly one of the most efficient (and one of the oldest) in India. It is a Troop which is not often heard of perhaps, but which is extraordinarily capable and smart. The Scouts formed a Guard-of-Honour for Mrs. Besant, of course, when she arrived, and several very delightful meetings were held, especially one at which songs were sung, and another at which Mr. Arundale, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Venkateswaran addressed the Scouts. Apart from these 'comradeship' meetings, there was no time for formal inspections, for the Scouts were much too busily engaged to in helping the many visitors and delegates to be bothered with formalities, a fact typical of the spirit of this Troop, and one which illustrates what sort of training they have had from their officers of many years experience.

Delhi was next visited by Mr. Pearce, while Mr. Venkateswaran went to Bulandshahr, where there is a very keen Troop and a Local Association. Delhi has the disadvantage of having several competing associations, but now that the Indraprastha Sevak Mandli is taking up the movement, it is to be hoped that it will make progress. For some reason or other Scout progress has been much delayed and very slow in the whole of the North-western area, including the Punjab. An excellent beginning has now been made, however, by one of our oldest and most devoted workers, Dr. Shri Ram of Srinagar. He has started Troops at Ambala, Rawal Pindi, Pundri and Kaithal and, judging by the work done by Dr. Shri Ram's own Troop at Srinagar, where really splendid service has been performed by the Scouts during the cholera epidemics, these Troops are likely to be founded in the right spirit.

After visiting Delhi and Bulandshahr Mr. Venkateswaran and Mr. Pearce met at Muttra and visited the Troop there, a very keen and hard-working little band. Brindaban was also visited but the Troop there was not seen owing to its being the vacation.

January saw us back in Madras again where the Scouts rendered good service at the reception of the Protector when she first arrived in Madras after her return from England. Shortly after this it began to be felt that an attempt should be made to unite the two Scout Associations for Indians which had existed in Madras, so far on not very good terms, as there was suspicion on the one side that the I.B.S.A. was a semi-political body, and on the other that the B.S.I. started by Lord Pentland was a semi-official one. Time had shown, however, that both these opinions were based on exaggerated fears, and the advent of a more sympathetic Governor, with whom Mrs. Besant was able at once to discuss the matter, led in March to an informal conference of three representatives of each body being held in Madras. Certain principles were agreed upon and Mr. Pearce and Mr. J. V. Mendis were asked to frame Draft

Rules for an amalgamated Association. Mrs. Besant also took steps to bring about similar negotiations for amalgamation in the other Provinces, but with less definite results.

In April a weekly Scout journal called *Honour* was started owing to the enterprise of the Madras City Scout officers and kept up a very high standard of excellence for two months, after which it was stopped as it was felt that the proposed magazine of the amalgamated association should have no rivals. For the same reason *The Indian Scout* which had gained wide popularity was transferred to Sindh in June, from where it has since been published.

In May the Second All-India I.B.S.A. Scout-officers' Rally was held at the great Temple of Mahanandi, in the heart of the forest of Kurnool District, Madras Presidency. The officers of the Andhra Provincial Scout Council of the I.B.S.A. were responsible for the invitation to this lovely spot, and for the arrangements there. Exactly one hundred Scout-officers gathered there, almost all the divisions of the country in which Scouting is now working being represented. A finer spot could not have been chosen. The mornings were generally spent in Scout games in the forest, followed by a bathe in the splendid cut stone tanks of clear running water. After the midday meal the Conference assembled and discussed the various questions of policy and organisation until four o'clock or so, when there was a free time for walks in the forest, nature-study, etc. After dark came the time for camp-fire, a great event at Mahanandi. The question of the amalgamation was thoroughly discussed, and it was generally agreed that it would be highly desirable to join the various Associations, provided that the National and Non-official principles were accepted by the amalgamating associations.

From Mahanandi Mr. Pearce went on a short visit to Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Deccan, where very excellent work is being done by the Scout Troops in the care of District Scoutmaster D. Jaganatha Rao. Public lectures were given by Mr. Pearce, and Scout displays followed, and later a training-camp for officers conducted by Mr. Jaganatha Rao.

On May 27th, a joint meeting of the General Councils of the Indian Boy Scouts Association (South India Section) and the Boy Scouts of India (Madras Presidency) was held when Resolutions were passed in favour of uniting the two Associations, constituting a Governing Body, and appointing a Sub-Committee to finally settle the Rules. It was hoped that the amalgamation would be an accomplished fact in a few weeks. Inexplicable delay followed, however, in spite of all efforts of the officers concerned to expedite matters, and it was not until December 3rd that a meeting of the General Council was called, with H. E. Lord Willingdon in the chair. At this meeting the Draft Rules were accepted without amendment; Mr. F. G. Pearce was appointed as the first Chief Scout Commissioner of the South India Boy Scouts Association, and the amalgamation was declared accomplished, thanks mainly to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Besant and of Lord Willingdon to achieve it.

In the meantime a further attempt had been made to bring about a still wider unity. In August a Conference of representatives of all

the various Scout Associations in India, both for Indians and Anglo-Indians, met in Calcutta, under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. A. D. Pickford, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Baden-Powell Scouts in India, to whose efforts on behalf of the inclusion of Indians in the Imperial Scout Association the Conference was mainly due. Mrs. Besant, Mr. Pearce and Mr. Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya were chosen as the representatives of the I.B.S.A. from Madras Presidency, Mr. Mohan Singh Mehta and Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu represented the I.B.S.A. of United Provinces, while Mr. V. G. Barpute represented the I.B.S.A. in the Indian States. Other Provinces were invited to send representatives but were unable to do so.

After considerable discussion the Conference accepted, *nem. con.*, a resolution declaring, in effect, their willingness to recommend the Governing bodies of their respective Associations to amalgamate with the Imperial Boy Scouts Association of Baden-Powell, on condition that the Scout Movement in India should be controlled by an All-India Headquarters Scout Council, consisting of representatives from all the Provincial Scout Associations, and that the Provincial Scout Associations in their turn should be allowed a large measure of autonomy, under the All-India Scout Council, to appoint their own officers and to adapt the details of the system of Scouting to the needs of those among whom they were spreading it. This resolution was communicated to Sir Robert Baden-Powell and to His Excellency the Viceroy (whom Sir Robert had suggested should be Chief Scout for India). Upon its acceptance rests, for most of the Indian Scout organisations, the question as to whether they will be able to join the Imperial Scout Movement instead of remaining as separate Associations for Indians. If the result be satisfactory, as it is hoped, it may be that this report will close the annals of the Indian Boy Scouts Association as a separate movement. If so, we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it has served the purpose, not merely of spreading the Scout Movement among some nine thousand boys in almost all the provinces of India, and of making the ideals of the Movement generally known and appreciated, both through propaganda and through practical services done to the public, but also of having accomplished one outstanding and lasting piece of work, namely, that of convincing the public of the necessity of the Scout Movement in India being carried on as in other free countries, as a public, non-official movement, adapting the details of the system to the National needs of those whom it seeks to train in good citizenship of their Motherland and of the Empire.

F. G. PEARCE,

Chief Scout Commissioner.

APPENDIX V

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER

For various reasons, the building programme for the current year could not be definitely decided on for a long time. While the uncertain nature of our tenure at Sudder Gardens, Teynampet, necessitated the removal of the High School to Guindy Road, the site already acquired there was found inadequate to provide sufficient accommodation for the buildings and playgrounds of both the High School and the Colleges. It was therefore, proposed to acquire additional lands. This, at first appeared fairly easy. But actual negotiations as they advanced made it apparent that somewhere in the machinery profiteering tendencies were fast developing which the Society found itself unable to submit to. The original programme of concentrating all National Educational Institutions of Madras at Guindy Road had to be given up for the time being. The best solution that could be suggested out of the unexpected difficulty was to locate all the Colleges in the Damodar Gardens where the Science College was working for the last two years and transfer the Guindy Road site to the High School. This proposal was eventually adopted.

Hostel accommodation for housing 32 students, two small class rooms and one prayer hall 34 ft. X 25 ft. were, accordingly, provided at Damodar Gardens at a cost of about Rs. 4,000.

A sum of Rs. 3,500 was sanctioned for the drainage of the Guindy Road grounds. Half this sum has been spent so far on this account. Two existing tanks have been enlarged and deepened to the subsoil water level. It was also proposed to convert the irregular pits on the grounds into a large and regular tank. Some portions of these pits, however, do not belong to us and the lease for 99 years promised by the owner of these pits has not yet become an accomplished fact. The last tank has, therefore, to be kept over for next working year.

The buildings already constructed for the Colleges at Guindy Road were taken up by the High School hostel. Ten class rooms of the usual type—in three units—one building for manual training and another for weaving were newly constructed here. Classes 1 to 4 form one unit with 240 square feet of groundspace for each class. Classes 5 to 8 made another unit with the same accommodation. The 9 to 11 classes have 320 square feet each and make up the third unit. Weaving and manual training have each a building 50ft. X 27ft.

These buildings were estimated to cost Rs. 5,000. As, however, all available materials from the old cottages at Teynampet were utilised, the actual cost was only Rs. 3,200. For the two years that the cottages were occupied at Teynampet they gave about Rs. 700 in the shape of rent. The nett amount used up by the cottages at Teynampet thus works out at Rs. 2,000 for two years or Rs. 1,000 per annum. If, however, the school had continued at the same place, an expenditure of Rs. 500 would have made the cottages quite serviceable for another two years and brought the cost of maintenance of the cottages to Rs. 600 per annum. Pucca buildings giving the same accommodation would

have cost about Rs. 60,000 (13,000 square feet of ground area is covered by these cottages). The above figures speak for themselves.

While demolishing the cottages at Teynampet, it was found that Casuarina poles imbedded in sand in the middle of a block of brickwork were as sound at the end of the two years as they were when first placed. Only poles in contact with ordinary earth or imbedded in concrete had decayed. By adopting this first method or, better still, by imbedding the posts in blocks of cutstone below the ground level, and thus preventing water or white ants from getting at them, the necessity for renewing the posts once in two years can also be obviated. It was also found that, when the cocoanut leaves are placed 2 inches apart on the roof, more than half the number of leaves are sound even after two years and can be used again. At the same time, the side walls of bamboo mats leave ample room for improvement. This can be done by substituting a frame work of teakwood reepers (2 in. $\times$ $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in place of the bamboo reepers now used and by painting the mats. These will make the sides more stiff and if the painting is renewed every two or three years, the screens will last a lifetime. Another alternative proposal is to make the sides of asbestos cement sheets or of wood. These, however, will double the cost of each cottage and may, in some respects, mar the appearance. The actual experience along these lines will be recorded in the next report.

T. C. ANANTARAMA AIYAR

REPORT OF THE WEAVING AND DYEING DEPARTMENTS

For the Year 1920

(Mr. M. C. SITARAM, the weaving expert of the S.P.N.E., I think, will give you the report of the Weaving Section as well as the weaving and dyeing departments attached to the National High School, Madras.) During 1918, we suffered much from want of dyestuffs. Towards the end of April, 1919, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay sent us a supply of dyes. In this year Mr. P. Sundaramurti had to take up the charge of the Kilpauk National School, where weaving and other crafts were introduced and worked out. The year 1920 saw other changes. Mr. Sitaram had to look after the Weaving and Dyeing Departments of the National High School as well as the general charge of the Kilpauk School. While Mr. Sundaramurti was sent away to Tindivanam to introduce weaving and other crafts in the Victoria National School. Three hand-loom with fly-shuttle and one small hand-loom to weave kerchief are at work in the school. Arrangements are being made to buy a Salvation Army Patent Automatic hand-loom which it is hoped shall be worked before the end of this year. Some experiments for dyeing khaki by the myrabolan method were tried with successful results. To work this out on a commercial scale, we require money. This Victoria National School has other crafts—Clay modelling and Cane work—along with Drawing, Painting, etc., as are done in regular school work.

It may not be out of place to mention that the Department of Industries in the United Provinces started a Dyeing School under the supervision of Mr. Srivastava. The Madras Government Industrial Department can boast of a Dyeing Expert in Dr. F. Marsden. But we do not know how his services are being utilised for the spread of this Dyeing Industry.

P. SUNDARAMURTI

THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ADYAR.

14th November, 1920.

To

THE SECRETARY,

S.P.N.E., Adyar.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to submit to you a brief report of the working of the Weaving Department of the National High School

The weaving shed at the school is spaciouly built to suit the requirements of a model hand-loom factory. The policy of this department is altered from that of a training institute to that of a manufacturing factory owing to the lack of students desirous of taking up to weaving studies.

There are two regular students in the class who have had a sound training in the theoretical side of hand-loom weaving and a sufficient practice in weaving. The students are trained up to be managers of hand-loom factories. They are instructed in all the branches of Science necessary for the development of weaving cloths, coloured, grey, figured and ornate. The boys are also given instructions in mechanical drawing, practical mathematics, applied physics, book-keeping and principles of dyeing.

There are 6 looms working in the shed producing fine cotton dhoties, chadars and saris, silk coating cloths and also cotton towels and shirtings. The weavers are given quarters inside the school compound and it is thus made possible to make the factory run full time every day. Though the capital invested in this shed is small, the shed is self-supporting and the weavers are adequately paid. The Headmaster of the School, Mr. G. V. Subba Rao, has sanctioned an extension of the weaving shed and promised to provide sufficient funds for working the full shed more advantageously. I feel sure that before long the National High School will possess a good hand-loom factory that will pay its costs and the costs of trained weaving students.

The school is now in a position to supply cloths of various description to public.

Yours sincerely,

M. C. SITARAM

10th November, 1920

DEAR FRIEND,

I am in receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant. The general work in which I am engaged is set forth in the report of the Teachers' Training Department of the National University. But it might be of interest to note that apart from the general curriculum, I am making efforts to bring the students into touch with modern psychological methods and theories, especially in connection with Experimental Psychology and Psycho-Analysis. So far as regards Psycho-Analysis, I have lectured on the general principles of the subject, giving the students a few examples of its technique. I have found the methods of Psycho-Analysis of practical value in individual cases; but at present, of course, its value to the students is rather indirect than direct, for while he has neither the training nor the knowledge to put into practical application, its illuminating theories enable him to realise that he will be dealing as a teacher with individualities of very great complexity. A set of Psycho-Analysis modifies all accepted conclusions with regard to school management and discipline. This fact has already been set forth by Mr. Jones ten years ago in the *Journal of Educational Psychology*, but little has been done practically to make Psycho-Analysis of definite value to teachers. I have with me the records of a few experiments, but I have not so far had time to elaborate these so that they may be of general interest. On the other hand, they enlightened me to a wonderful extent as to the mental equipment and outlook of my students, and they themselves realise that an understanding of Psycho-Analysis will help them in no small measure to solve many of the problems with which a teacher has to come face to face.

As regards Experimental Psychology, I have followed Pyle and Whipple, with assistance also from Titchner and Myers. Not having the necessary apparatus, I am unable to conduct many of the tests. The apparatus which came from the United States of America is not complete, and our laboratory, therefore, has been asked to arrange the necessary apparatus for some of the tests. For the more delicate tests we have to wait until money is available for the specially constructed apparatus. One hour a week is devoted to Experimental Psychology and some of the students are endeavouring to adapt the tests to the children of the schools in which they do their practical work. No results are so far available; but even in their incomplete state the tests are found most instructive. Next year, if all goes well, and if money is available I should very much like to pursue both subjects in more detail. I am now thankful that I went through a course under Dr. Rivers in Experimental Psychology at Cambridge University.

Sincerely,

GEORGE S. ARUNDAL

APPENDIX VI

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, ADYAR

AUDITOR'S REPORT

THE Income and Expenditure Account for the year together with the Balance Sheet as on 30th June, 1920, prepared and signed by the Financial Assistant is herewith enclosed duly audited and certified. The accounts have been properly maintained with the vouchers and receipts well arranged.

The properties of the Institutions maintained by the Society have this year been properly valued and the amounts of the property statement have been incorporated in the Balance-Sheet. Special funds like the "Jewel Fund" were merged under "General Donation" by a resolution of the Executive Committee. The membership registers are as usual, kept well posted and up-to-date.

The accounts and statements are in themselves clear and need no detailed explanation.

P. R. LAKSHMANRAM,

Government Diplomat in Commerce

and Gold Medalist,

Qualified Accountant and Auditor.

Triplicane

2nd December, 1920

10th November, 1920

DEAR FRIEND,

I am in receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant. The general work in which I am engaged is set forth in the report of the Teachers' Training Department of the National University. But it might be of interest to note that apart from the general curriculum, I am making efforts to bring the students into touch with modern psychological methods and theories, especially in connection with Experimental Psychology and Psycho-Analysis. So far as regards Psycho-Analysis, I have lectured on the general principles of the subject, giving the students a few examples of its technique. I have found the methods of Psycho-Analysis of practical value in individual cases; but at present, of course, its value to the students is rather indirect than direct, for while he has neither the training nor the knowledge to put into practical application, its illuminating theories enable him to realise that he will be dealing as a teacher with individualities of very great complexity. A set of Psycho-Analysis modifies all accepted conclusions with regard to school management and discipline. This fact has already been set forth by Mr. Jones ten years ago in the *Journal of Educational Psychology*, but little has been done practically to make Psycho-Analysis of definite value to teachers. I have with me the records of a few experiments, but I have not so far had time to elaborate these so that they may be of general interest. On the other hand, they enlightened me to a wonderful extent as to the mental equipment and outlook of my students, and they themselves realise that an understanding of Psycho-Analysis will help them in no small measure to solve many of the problems with which a teacher has to come face to face.

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Sincerely,

GEORGE S. ARUNDAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1920

EXPENDITURE							AMOUNT	
							Rs.	A. P.
Indian Boys Scout	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,985	0 0
Rent, Light and Fan	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	14 0
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,580	1 4
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,260	0 0
Printing: "Centre of Indian Culture"	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	9 3
Printing: Office...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	0 4
Printing: Report	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,864	2 2
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	854	9 1
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	3 5
Telegrams	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	6 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	11 8
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	6 0
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	2 0
Audit Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0 0
Bank Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	0 10
Loss on the sale of Jutka	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	0 0
Loss on the sale of Motor Car	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0 0
Peace celebration grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	706	1 9
Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	9 7
Grant to Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,689	10 0
Grant to Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,189	10 9
Total							1,47,119	2 2

ADYAR

1st December, 1920.

N. M. RAMA AYYAR,

Financial Assistant.

Qualified Accountant and Auditor.

S. P. N. E. ON 30-6 1920

PROPERTY AND ASSETS				DETAILS		TOTAL	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Property of Institutions as per list ...	...	...	...			3,90,998	4 9
Land and Buildings :							
Land at Guindy Road	...	...	...	13,284	4 0		
Buildings at Guindy Road	...	...	...	15,329	4 10		
Land at Podanur	...	...	...	200	0 0		
Motor Car (Less depreciation)	...	...	...			28,813	8 10
Furniture (Less depreciation)	...	...	...			800	0 0
Books (at 60 per cent of book value)	...	...	...			2,300	0 0
Sundry Debtors :						3,745	6 3
Advances	...	...	...	770	5 1		
Theosophical Publishing House (Since paid)	...	...	...	2,521	0 6		
M. Subramania Ayyar	...	...	...	29	4 0		
H. H. Shutta (Since paid)	...	...	...	5,089	3 8		
Miss Mary K. Neff (Since paid)	...	...	...	1,678	12 7		
V. E. Karandikar	...	...	...	1,500	0 0		
						11,586	9 10
Loans :							
Mangalore Girls' school	...	...	...	2,460	0 6		
Mylapore Girls' School	...	...	...	5,740	10 0		
Coimbatore Girls' School	...	...	...	2,000	0 0		
Dharam Singh	...	...	...	100	0 0		
V. S. Mahadevan	...	...	...	50	0 0		
						10,350	10 0
Jewels on hand	...	...	...			300	0 0
Government paper :							
War Bonds	...	...	...	3,000	0 0		
G. P. N. $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent for Rs. 10,000 at Rs. 55 (for sale at the Bank).	...	...	...	5,500	0 0		
War Loan $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent Rs. 5,000 at par	...	...	...	5,000	0 0		
						13,500	0 0
Cash at Bank	...	...	...			22,775	13 11
Total	...	...	...			4,87,370	5 7

N. M. RAMA AYYAR,

Financial Assistant.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS OF INSTITUTIONS

No.	NAME	LAND AND BUILDING			LIBRARY			LABORATORY SCIENTIFIC AND CHEMICAL			FURNITURE, ETC.		
COLLEGES		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	National Training College, Madras	250	0	0	1,530	0	0	584	0	0			
2.	" Agricultural College, Madras				2,767	8	0	15,108	0	0			
3.	National College of Commerce, Madras				3,307	2	6	{ 171 5,449	14 4	0 0	9,056	8	0
4.	National Women's College and Girls' School, Benares ...	45,830	0	0	376	9	0				598	0	0
5.	National Training College, Mangalore				250	0	0						
6.	Wood National College, Madanapalle	69,000	0	0	7,800	0	0	3,900	0	0	6,700	0	0
SCHOOLS													
1.	National Girls' School, Coimbatore	35,000	0	0							200	0	0
2.	Sri Saraswati Pathasala, Kumbakonam	27,000	0	0	486	11	6				1,746	0	0
3.	Theosophical Elementary School, Madanapalle	4,500	0	0	50	0	0	20	0	0	170	0	0
4.	Panchama School, Madanapalle ...	700	0	0							25	0	0
5.	Village Night Schools, Madanapalle	5,199	0	0	398	0	0	300	0	0	411	0	0
6.	National Girls' School, Mylapore ...	35,000	0	0							2,000	0	0
7.	National School, Tindivanam ...	6,160	0	0	194	0	0	21	8	0	491	4	0
8.	P. V. C. Boys' School, Vayalpad ...	4,150	0	0	200	0	0	20	0	0	250	0	0
9.	N. P. R. Girls' School, Vayalpad ...	1,700	0	0	50	0	0	150	0	0	200	0	0
10.	Sri Meenakshi Vidyasala, Madura...	30,000	0	0	180	0	0				1,970	0	0
11.	National High School, Guindy ...	1,000	0	0	2,400	0	0	1,700	0	0	4,459	4	0
		2,65,489	0	0	19,989	15	0	27,424	10	0	28,277	0	0

ADYAR

2nd December, 1920.

P. R. LAKSHMANRAM,

Public Accountant and Auditor.

MAINTAINED BY THE S. P. N. E. ON 30-6-1920

ENDOWMENT AND INVESTMENT			GAMES REQUISITES			OTHERS			CASH BALANCE ON 30-6-1920			TOTAL		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
			80	0	0	90	0	0	371	5	3	2,905	5	3
			87	8	0	2,179	0	0	3,192	13	2	23,334	13	2
			163	8	0	3,936 280 1,401	0 10 1	0 0 7	442	9	11	24,188	10	0
									3,362	4	9	50,166	13	9
									39	0	3	289	0	8
			600	0	0				1,278	5	1	89,278	5	1
12,500	0	0							71	1	9	47,771	1	9
3,723	1	6							100	9	11	33,056	6	11
						10	0	0	107	0	5	4,857	0	5
									76	0	6	801	0	6
			5	0	0				1,339	7	5	7,652	7	5
									33	4	11	37,033	4	11
4,380	15	8	31	7	0	263	10	0	1,850	14	4	13,393	11	0
									—97	12	10	4,522	3	2
									348	1	8	2,448	1	8
5,200	0	0							38	2	5	37,368	2	5
						941	0	0	1,411	9	1	11,911	13	1
25,804	1	2	967	7	0	9,081	5	7	13,964	14	0	3,90,998	4	9

N. M. RAMA AYYAR,

Financial Assistant.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS WITH GRANTS PAID FOR THE YEAR

COLLEGES :	Rs.	A.	P.
National Agricultural College	38,760	0	0
„ College of Commerce	18,500	0	0
„ Training College	8,900	0	0
Wood National College, Madanapalle	7,120	0	0
Benares Women's College	1,600	0	0
Mangalore National Women's Training College	1,809	10	0
Total	74,689	10	0

SCHOOLS :	Rs.	A.	P.
Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala, Masulipatam :	2,720	0	0
Benares National Girls' School	4,800	0	0
National Girls' School, Coimbatore	3,892	0	0
Gomukhi National School, Kallakurchi	720	0	0
Gokhale Daseya Vidyasala, Kankoduthivanitham	300	0	0
Sri Saraswati Pathasala, Kumbakonam	2,328	0	0
Madanapalle High School	6,000	0	0
„ Elementary School	1,200	0	0
„ Panchama School	240	0	0
Night Schools	360	0	0
National Elementary School, Kilpauk	2,750	0	0
„ Girls' School, Mylapore	4,419	10	9
„ High School, Guindy Road	12,000	0	0
„ Girls' School, Mangalore	2,400	0	0
Nellore Panchama School	120	0	0
Victoria Higher Elementary School, Tindivanam	960	0	0
Vayalpad Boys' School	1,020	0	0
„ Girls' School	720	0	0
National School, Rajahmundry	240	0	0
Total	47,189	10	9

P. R. LAKSHMANAM,
Qualified Accountant and Auditor.

N. M. RAMA AYYAR,
Financial Assistant.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE INSTITUTIONS
UNDER THE S. P. N. E. FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30-6-1920

No.	NAME	RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS			CLOSING BALANCE ON 30-6-20		
COLLEGES		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	National Training College, Adyar ...	11,686	1	10	11,314	12	7	371	5	3
2.	" Agricultural College, Adyar ...	41,893	6	0	38,700	8	10	3,192	13	2
3.	" College of Commerce ...	21,917	5	5	21,474	11	6	442	9	11
4.	" Women's College, Benares ...	5,199	13	7	4,132	6	5	1,063	7	1
5.	" Training College for Women, Mangalore ...	1,900	10	0	1,561	9	9	39	0	3
6.	Wood National College, Madanapalle ...	19,027	5	11	17,749	0	10	1,278	5	1
7.	National College, Cawnpore ...	31,892	11	0	31,042	13	7	849	13	5
SCHOOLS										
1.	National Girls' School, Benares ...	9,588	12	5	7,289	14	10	2,298	13	7
2.	" Girls' School, Coimbatore ...	4,863	1	9	4,792	0	0	71	1	9
3.	Gomukhi National School, Kallakurichi ...	745	0	0	734	8	4	10	7	8
4.	Gokhale Desaya Vidyasala, Rakkoduthavanitham ...	657	14	11	658	8	7	29	6	4
5.	Sri Sarasvathi Pathasala, Kumbakonam ...	3,614	3	2	3,513	9	3	100	9	11
6.	Theosophical Elementary School, Madanapalle...	1,350	4	10	1,343	4	5	107	0	5
7.	Panchama School, Madanapalle ...	309	5	0	233	4	6	76	0	6
8.	Night Schools, Madanapalle ...	2,784	5	3	1,444	13	10	1,339	7	5*
9.	National School, Kilpauk ...	3,013	5	4	3,007	14	10	5	6	†
10.	" Girls' School, Mylapore ...	11,667	9	6	11,634	4	7	33	4	11
11.	" High School, Guindy ...	18,134	13	5	18,723	4	4	1,411	9	1
12.	" Girls' School, Mangalore ...	14,728	12	8	13,235	13	9	1,492	14	11
13.	Andhra Jatheera Kalasala, Musulipatam ...	69,198	10	4	69,136	15	8	61	11	8
14.	National School, Tindivanam ...	4,420	5	0	2,569	6	8	1,850	14	4
15.	" Boys' School, Vayalpad ...	2,329	4	0	2,227	0	10	—97	12	10
16.	" Girls' School, Vayalpad ...	1,122	6	5	774	4	9	348	1	6
17.	" School, Rajahmundry ...	3,237	13	10	3,076	2	8	161	11	2
18.	Bree Meenakshi Vidyasala, Madura ...	2,489	1	8	2,450	15	3	38	2	5

N. M. RAMA AYYAR,

Financial Assistant.

* From 1-5-19 to 30-6-1920.

† Up to 1-6-1920 when Mr. T. Vasu Naidu took up the management.

No.	Name	Amount	No.	Name	Amount
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
7	A. Rangaswamy Ayyar	100 0 0	58	Rama Rao Bhairanath Dalvie	1,000 0 0
15	Hon'ble K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar	100 0 0	59	P. N. Ubhayakar	1,000 0 0
30	Dr. S. Subramania Ayyar	500 0 0	60	Lala Shankar Lal	1,000 0 0
84	(Anonymous)	500 0 0	61	C. B. Dawson	1,000 0 0
54	C. R. Parthasarathy Ayyangar	350 0 0		Total	6,325 0 0
57	Shiva Prasad	775 0 0			

No.	Name	Amount	No.	Name	Amount
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1	N. G. Paranjpe ...	25 0 0	80	Elsa Sheppard, M.D. ...	135 0 0
2	Dharma Narayau ...	25 0 0	81	Dr. Mac Beck ...	126 0 0
3	Manjeri S. Ramaier ...	25 0 0	82	G. A. Weber ...	126 0 0
4	Janki Prasad ...	25 0 0	83	Rev. Ralph E. Westbrook ...	30 0 0
18	Chotabai A. Vakil... ..	25 0 0	84	Nadir F. M. Garda, B.A. ...	150 0 0
20	K. Nageswara Rao ...	25 0 0	85	Miss Jessie L. Bates ...	45 0 0
21	Nagendranath Gupta ...	25 0 0	86	Miss Edith C. Gray ...	126 0 0
25	Nathan Singh ...	25 0 0	87	Miss Edith P. Bate ...	127 8 0
26	V. C. Seehachari ...	50 0 0	88	Verne R. Read ...	99 0 0
27	T. M. Krishnaswamy Ayyar ...	100 0 0	89	Mrs. Verne K. Read ...	99 0 0
30	Bhupatri Vithaldas Nagarpole	25 0 0	90	Miss Jessie B. Waite ...	126 0 0
33	Rao Bahadur Pandit Pran Nath ...	25 0 0	Total ...	2,376 0 0	
36	W. L. Chiplonker ...	49 0 0	Amounts transferred to:		
37	D. R. Gandhi ...	25 0 0		Rs. A. P.	
40	Mrs. Jaaji Shapoorji Mystri ...	25 0 0	60	C Class ...	10 0 0
41	Aewani Kumar Datta ...	25 0 0	74	Donation ...	50 0 0
44	Dayaram M. Manghiramalani	25 0 0	49	A Class ...	125 0 0
48	Pandarinath Ram Rao Dalvie	25 0 0	53	A Class ...	125 0 0
50	Mrs. Janki Bai Rege ...	25 0 0			310 0 0
52	Dr. V. C. Gokhale, L.M.S. ...	25 0 0			
61	S. R. Rangaswamy Ayyangar...	25 0 0			2,066 0 0
64	Dr. A. R. Chandran ...	25 0 0			
67	B. P. Madan ...	50 4 0			
69	R. N. Narain Kothare ...	25 0 0			
73	Mrs. Mary Gray ...	27 0 0			
76	Shanker Sahay Johry ...	125 0 0	B Class Entrance Fee	1,088 0 0	
77	S. B. Budlikar, M.A. ...	25 0 0	B Class Subscription	978 0 0	
78	Mrs. M. E. Weirick ...	125 4 0	Total ...	2,066 0 0	
79	Yosaburo Tokahashi ...	135 0 0			

C CLASS MEMBERS

No.	Name	Amount	No.	Name	Amount
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
3	Mrs. Mabel Besant Scott ...	11 4 0	195	N. Krishnamurthy Ayyar ...	15 0 0
4	Mrs. Janaki Rajagopalan ...	15 0 0	198	M. R. Krishnaswamy Aiyengar,	15 0 0
5	Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala ...	15 0 0		B.A., L.T. ...	15 0 0
6	Madan Mohan Varma ...	25 0 0	204	S. T. Venkatarama Aiyer ...	15 0 0
10	Mangharam Kemchand ...	30 0 0	222	H. R. Diwekar ...	15 0 0
12	G. Duraiswami Naidu ...	15 0 0	225	Mrs. Millred Kyle ...	15 0 0
13	C. Ramayya, B.A., L.T. ...	15 0 0	228	Mrs. Robert Walton ...	15 0 0
14	Biranand Santakram Advani,		230	Mrs. Anna Parks ...	15 0 0
	B.A., LL.B. ...	30 0 0	231	J. Henry Orme ...	15 0 0
20	Miss Francesca Arundale ...	15 0 0	232	Rev. Robert Walton ...	15 0 0
21	Khemchand Nawumal ...	30 0 0	233	Mrs. Elizabeth Devereaux ...	9 5 0
23	R. M. Alpaiwalla ...	15 0 0	234	Mrs. A. de C. Phillips ...	15 0 0
30	L. S. Varadachar ...	15 0 0	236	Mrs. Mary Dunbar ...	15 0 0
31	Mrs. Ramabai N. Paranjpe ...	30 0 0	238	Mrs. Glen Ellison ...	15 0 0
32	M. Subramania Ayyar ...	15 0 0	239	F. J. Knaz ...	15 0 0
36	K. Kamalammal ...	15 0 0	240	Mrs. Hanchett ...	15 0 0
37	L. Alamelu Ammal ...	15 0 0	242	Mrs. Sarah Griswold ...	15 0 0
39	Veni Shanker Govardhanam		243	Miss Kreisel ...	15 0 0
	Bhatt ...	15 0 0	245	Mrs. M. H. Wager ...	15 0 0
42	D. K. Karve ...	15 0 0	246	Mrs. A. T. Beadle ...	11 4 0
47	N. S. Rama Rao ...	15 0 0	247	Mrs. Enos ...	30 0 0
48	Govind Babaji Hedge ...	15 0 0	248	Mrs. Weatherhead ...	15 0 0
51	G. S. Agashe ...	15 0 0	259	Mrs. E. F. Shortledge ...	12 12 0
53	Chota Lal ...	15 0 0	261	Mrs. A. P. Tabor ...	6 0 0
55	V. R. Subramania Aiyer ...	45 0 0	264	Miss Ursula Yager ...	16 7 0
62	C. D. T. Shores ...	15 0 0	265	Durga Prasada ...	20 0 0
63	A. Ayyaswami Pillai ...	15 0 0	266	Rai Bahadur Har Swarnp ...	20 0 0
65	Gowherah Muruddin Hakim ...	30 0 0	267	Jai Prashad Rais ...	20 0 0
69	B. C. Chatterjee ...	15 0 0	268	S. N. Anantanaryana Sastri ...	35 0 0
75	K. Sadasiva Rao ...	15 0 0	269	G. V. Chandrasekher ...	20 0 0
78	Dr. Alice C. Johnston ...	25 0 0	270	K. H. Rama Rao, B.A. ...	35 0 0
83	T. A. Gopalaswami Naidu ...	15 0 0	271	Mahammad Junus, Bar-at-Law ...	25 0 0
84	T. Rajanarasaya Chetti ...	15 0 0	272	N. Kitchulu ...	20 0 0
85	T. G. Narayanaswami Pillai ...	15 0 0	273	Bhajan Lall ...	20 0 0
86	J. C. Billimoria, Bar-at-Law ...	15 0 0	274	Ardeshir Eduljee Boga ...	20 0 0
104	N. Venkatachala Ayyar ...	15 0 0	275	Shib Lall ...	20 0 0
111	B. Sanjiva Rao ...	15 0 0	276	Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, B.A.,	
112	Mrs. Padma Bai Sanjiva Rao ...	15 0 0		B.Sc., LL.B. ...	20 0 0
118	N. Ramakrishna Rao ...	15 0 0	277	Indra Narayan ...	20 0 0
119	Mrs. Amritamma ...	30 0 0	278	Mrs. H. F. Micklan ...	20 4 0
144	J. H. Cousins ...	15 0 0	279	Miss M. Micklan ...	20 4 0
150	Miss C. F. Panday ...	15 0 0	280	Miss Harriet Allison ...	30 0 0
151	Naorasjee Kavasjee Mehta ...	30 0 0	281	Mrs. I. D. Morgan ...	6 0 0
156	"Sympathiser" through Mr. H.		282	E. A. Mattern ...	21 0 0
	V. Subramaniam ...	30 0 0	283	Mrs. Horace B. Carter ...	15 0 0
157	V. N. B. Navale ...	23 12 0	284	Chas. Tickman ...	30 0 0
160	Miss A. J. Wilson ...	15 0 0	285	Mrs. C. J. Challar ...	21 0 0
163	Pandit Raghunandan Prasad ...	15 0 0	286	Mrs. Grace Birkett ...	21 0 0
165	Messrs. Mijar Annappa Ananta		287	A. G. Sulak ...	21 0 0
	Pai & Sons ...	15 0 0	288	Darwin A. Allen ...	20 8 10
167	A. Srinivas Pai ...	15 0 0	289	Mrs. Juskins and Davies ...	21 0 0
172	Rao Bahadur S. Raghunathayya ...	15 0 0	290	Mrs. Edith B. Allen ...	21 0 0
178	Babu Bhavani Prasada ...	15 0 0	291	Laura Baker ...	21 0 0
182	Jehangir Tumulji ...	15 0 0	292	Mrs. Rebecca Finch ...	21 0 0
187	M. V. Subramania Ayyar ...	17 12 0	293	Annie R. Rasback ...	21 0 0
188	A. N. Parasurama Naicker ...	15 0 0	294	Maganlal K. Pandit ...	21 0 0
193	Jal S. Dalal ...	5 0 0	295	A. L. Wilhelm ...	6 0 0

No.	Name	Amount			No.	Name	Amount		
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
296	Mrs. Grace Wilhelm	...	6	0 0	323	M. McNeill	...	21	0 0
297	Dr. Geo. H. Wright	...	30	0 0	324	Markandrai Haribhai	...	20	0 0
298	John L. Eklund	...	21	0 0	325	Hakim A. Karimji	...	20	0 0
299	J. B. Howard	...	30	0 0	326	Julia K. Sommer	...	30	0 0
300	Dr. O. E. Severance	...	21	0 0	327	Dr. Fred Read	...	21	0 0
301	Humphrey Schneider	...	21	0 0	328	Mrs. Loretta Read	...	21	0 0
302	Julia K. Sommer	...	30	0 0	329	L. B. Raje	...	20	0 0
303	Dr. H. G. Schwenker	...	21	0 0					
304	Dr. G. Swenson	...	21	0 0					
305	Mrs. A. G. Swenson	...	21	0 0					
306	Miss May Rowan	...	21	0 0					
307	Mrs. F. L. Miller	...	6	0 0					
308	Hilmar Herold	...	21	0 0					
309	J. D. Carey	...	21	0 0					
310	Mrs. Mary E. Yorks	...	38	0 0					
311	Thos. D. Dawkins	...	30	0 0					
312	Mrs. W. W. Read	...	21	0 0					
313	Wm. Sommer	...	21	0 0					
314	Mrs. C. S. La Forge	...	15	0 0					
315	Mrs. Luella P. McCool	...	21	0 0					
316	Miss Lucy Crocker	...	21	0 0					
317	Miss Mamie J. Lapp	...	24	0 0					
318	Mrs. Lucy H. Woods	...	30	0 0					
319	Mrs. Laurita Rusten	...	22	8 0					
320	Upendranath Bannerji, L.M.S.	...	10	0 0					
321	Mrs. Anna Tripp	...	21	0 0					
322	Fred Johnston	...	21	0 0					
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