

REPORT

OF THE

CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1898.

CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 26th April 1899, No. 4893.

I have the honour to submit a copy of my proceedings No. 4752, dated 25th April 1899, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1898.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 25th April 1899, No. 4752.

Read the following letter from WALWYN THOMAS, Esq., M.B., B.C., Acting Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 545, dated 29th March 1899:—

I have the honour to submit my report on the progress and condition of the Reformatory School for the calendar year 1898.

2. *Superintendence.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Nailer, I.M.S., remained in charge of the school for about three months in the year. Major J. C. Marsden, I.M.S., relieved him on the 5th April 1898, and acted as Superintendent until the 13th December following, on which date he made over charge to Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, who performed the duties of the Superintendent in addition to his own, until I assumed charge of the school on the last day of the year but one.

3. *The teaching staff.*—No change of any importance occurred, the strength of the teaching staff remaining the same as in the previous years, although as remarked by you, the subordinate teaching staff needs strengthening. The scheme of employing two well-behaved boys of the special class as stipendiary pupil-teachers (sanctioned in G.O., No. 557, dated 1st September 1898) was introduced with effect from 1st November 1898. This arrangement, however, has not materially strengthened the teaching staff, because these pupils, as monitors in the previous years, did the same amount of teaching work as they do now, but in the quality of their teaching and in their personal status the scheme has effected some improvement. When the time for their discharge comes, I propose having them drafted, as already reported, into a training school to complete their course of training and to qualify for a trained teacher's certificate. The monitors and assistant monitors continued to render material help in the several departments. In the industrial departments the want of better paid and better qualified instructors is much felt in carpentry, blacksmith's work, and tailoring. This defect has been more than once pointed out by the various examiners. T. Antoniswami Pillai, who had done good work as second master, ceased to belong to the school, as he was confirmed as Headmaster of the Panchama Branch training school, Madras. G. Devavaram, Drawing master, who also did good work, left the school to take up a better paid appointment elsewhere. The services of



a gardener instructor trained at the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Madras, were secured during the year. The required particulars as regards the teaching staff are given in the following statement:—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				RS.	
1	Mr. M. D. Jacobs ..	Headmaster ..	Trained upper secondary grade and Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test, Branches II and III.	40	Draws also a personal allowance of Rs. 10.
2	S. G. Vedamanikkam ..	Second master sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Matriculate ..	25	
3	A. Subrahmanya Aiyar ..	Third master ..	Trained primary grade ..	15	On one year's extraordinary leave; C. Manikkam Naykar, acting, Rs. 10.
4	K. Devarajulu Nayudu ..	Fourth master ..	Do. ..	10	
5	V. Masilamani Asari ..	Drawing master, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Intermediate examination, group certificate.	15	
6	N. Appavu Madali ..	Provisional Gymnastic Instructor.	Primary Examination and certificate in gymnastics.	10	
7	C. Kuppuswami Pandaram.	Peon and School Assistant, acting.	Primary Examination ..	7	
8	Ezra Asha ..	Weaver Instructor, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Intermediate Technical Examination in weaving.	30	
9	C. Kandaswami Nayudu ..	Assistant Weaver Instructor, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Do. ..	7	
10	V. Kandaswami Asari ..	Carpenter Instructor, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Intermediate Technical Examination in cabinet-making.	18	
11	A. Ponnuswami Asari ..	Assistant Carpenter Instructor, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Do. ..	15	
12	Koshi Velayuda Asari ..	Blacksmith Instructor ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in blacksmith's work.	18	
13	T. Muhammad Hussain ..	Tailor Instructor, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Elementary Technical Examination in tailoring.	20	
14	Krishnapa Nayakan ..	Gardener Instructor ..	Trained in the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Madras.	10	
15	Sayad Akbar ..	Drill Instructor ..	Pensioned Havildar ..	10	

4. *The watching staff.*—There was no addition made during the year to this staff which consisted of eight peons and a head peon. The want of an additional peon is much felt, and you have approved of the appointment of one. It is hoped that you will be able to see your way at an early date to apply to Government for sanction to entertain an additional peon.

5. *Strength.*—On the 31st December last, the school completed an existence of 11 years and 2½ months. During this period, the total number of pupils admitted was 427; and they are accounted for thus—

Admissions.	Transferred to jails.	Released by order of Government.	Sent back to Magistrate for re-trial.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged on expiry of term.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1898.
427	12	13	2	3	2	249	281	146

There remained at the close of the year 146 pupils against 151, the number for previous year. The large decrease was due to the unusually large number of charges during the year, namely 40, the highest number on record, as against 35 admissions. The strength of the school, however, soon rose to 152 in the following month. For the above reason also, the average strength for the year fell to 149 instead of 153 in the previous year. No pupils were refused admission owing to want of accommodation.

6. *Admissions during the year.*—The following statement gives the required particulars of the pupils admitted during the year:—

Admission number.	Age on admission.	District belonging to.	Caste.	Offences.	Sent as habitual offender or on first conviction.
393	Ys. M. D. 12 0 0	Coimbatore ..	Kammala ..	House-breaking and theft ..	Habitual.
394	9 0 0	Do. ..	Vellala ..	House-breaking and theft and escape from lawful custody.	Do.
395	12 0 0	Madras ..	Panchama ..	Theft ..	Do.
396	12 0 0	Chingleput ..	Korava ..	Theft ..	Habitual.
397	13 0 0	Tanjore ..	Brahman ..	Forgery and cheating ..	First conviction.
398	11 0 0	South Canara ..	Bant ..	Theft ..	Habitual.
399	12 0 0	Kistna ..	Komati ..	Do. ..	First conviction.
400	14 0 0	Madras ..	Palli ..	Theft in building ..	Habitual.
401	11 0 0	Bellary ..	Kapra ..	Theft ..	Do.
402	14 0 0	North Arcot ..	Berichetti ..	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
403	13 0 0	Do. ..	Kavarai ..	Robbery ..	First conviction.
404	13 0 0	Do. ..	Dhobi ..	Do. ..	Do.
405	13 7 10	Godavari ..	Panchama ..	House-breaking and theft ..	Habitual.
406	11 0 0	Chingleput ..	Vanniya ..	Theft in building ..	Do.
407	13 0 0	Madras ..	Palli ..	Do. ..	Do.
408	15 0 0	Do. ..	Edaya ..	Do. ..	Do.
409	10 6 0	Tinnevely ..	Odda ..	Theft ..	First conviction.
410	13 0 0	Ganjam ..	Byragi ..	Murder ..	Do.
411	12 0 0	Hyderabad ..	Telaga ..	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
412	10 0 0	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
413	12 0 0	Salem ..	Mussalman ..	Mischief by fire ..	Habitual.
414	14 0 0	Madras ..	Palli ..	Theft ..	Do.
415	14 0 0	Do. ..	Panchama ..	Do. ..	Do.
416	11 3 0	Chingleput ..	Vanniya ..	Do. ..	First conviction.
417	13 0 0	Madras ..	Madiga ..	Do. ..	Habitual.
418	13 0 0	Kistna ..	Mussalman ..	Do. ..	Do.
419	13 0 0	Chingleput ..	Kayikala ..	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
420	15 0 0	Malabar ..	Panchama ..	Mischief by poisoning ..	First conviction.
421	14 0 0	North Arcot ..	Goundan ..	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
422	12 0 0	Tanjore ..	Vellala ..	Theft ..	Habitual.
423	14 0 0	Do. ..	Agambadiyan ..	Do. ..	Do.
424	12 0 0	Madura ..	Vellala ..	Do. ..	Do.
425	12 0 0	Do. ..	Vadugan ..	Do. ..	Do.
426	13 0 0	Chingleput ..	Kavarai ..	Do. ..	First conviction.
427	10 0 0	Vizagapatam ..	Telaga ..	Do. ..	Habitual.

The number of admissions advanced to 35 from 23 in the previous year, and responded, as a curious coincidence, with the numbers admitted in 1896 and the two previous years. I am inclined to believe that Magistrates are beginning to take full advantage of this school when dealing with juvenile offenders who need reformatory training. There was, comparatively speaking, a further decline in the number of pupils admitted from Madras, although it has, as usual, contributed more than any other district. Seven districts are not represented in the above statement. Hyderabad appears in the list for the first time with two pupils of the Telaga caste. The Native Christian community continues to be unrepresented. A Brahman again appears in the list. The fact noted last year as to the reduction in the number of hammadans continues to be a satisfactory feature, as there were only two Mussalmans admitted during the year. Of the 35 pupils admitted, 12 were on first conviction, and the remainder were habitual offenders. One boy of the Bairagi caste convicted of murder. In sending the boy to this school the Sessions Judge of Ganjam has remarked that he may come to some good, and has therefore given him a chance to improve his life. He has behaved well since his admission on the 22nd day of 1898, but the only peculiarity in him is his "Jack Sheppard-like" head as noted by the Sessions Judge himself.

7. *Ages of pupils and periods of detention.*—The subjoined statement gives the required particulars under this head :—

Age not exceeding 8 years ...	Number of pupils.	Period of detention for not less than	Number of pupils.
Do. do. 9 do. ...	2	8 years	11
Do. do. 10 do. ...	5	Do. do. 4 do.	33
Do. do. 11 do. ...	11	Do. do. 5 do.	55
Do. do. 12 do. ...	12	Do. do. 6 do.	22
Do. do. 13 do. ...	32	Do. do. 7 do.	25
Do. do. 14 do. ...	40		
Do. do. 15 do. ...	33		
Do. do. 15 do. ...	11	Total ...	146
Total ...	146		

The number of pupils of 10 years of age and under remained the same as in the previous year, namely, eighteen. There was a slight increase in pupils of 11 and 12 years of age. This is not a matter for regret, as the earlier a criminally-disposed boy is taken on hand, the greater is his chance of moral recovery; and, moreover, admissions at the ages specified above allow the pupils sufficient time to acquire some education of practical utility and sufficient skill in some trade or other to enable them to earn an honest living. While on the question of age, it is necessary to mention that there is a tendency on the part of Magistrates to over-estimate the ages of boys when they are sent here, and the result is that their periods of detention are in consequence shortened, and they are discharged when they are still very young, while on the other hand they would have been very much better for a year or two's further detention and training in this school.

8. *Nationality of pupils classified by districts.*—As to the nationality of the pupils and the districts they come from, they stood classified as follows :—

Number.	District.	Native Christians.		Muham-madans.		Brah-mans		Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.				Pancha-mas.		Total.	
								Criminal classes.		Others.					
		1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	Madras ..	..	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	33	24	8	10	51	42
2	Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	14	12
3	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	12	12
4	Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1	6	11
5	Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	9	8
6	Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	1	8	8
7	Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	7	7
8	North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	4	7
9	South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	7	4	..	..	9	6
10	Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	5	6
11	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	6	4
12	Vizagapatam ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	3	4
13	Kistna ..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	4
14	Gódvári ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	3
15	South Canara ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
16	Bellary ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3
17	Hyderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
18	Ganjám ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
19	Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
20	Nellore ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
21	Cuddapah ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
22	Nilgiris ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total ..	2	2	25	21	3	3	12	10	97	95	12	15	151	146

The City of Madras continued to claim the largest number of pupils; the percentage on the total strength, however, declined from 33 to 28. This decline has been steady during the past three years. It would be interesting to ascertain the

cause. It is not altogether due to the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897, as the decline began in 1895. Tinnevely and Coimbatore continued to lead among the mofussil districts. The comparatively large increase from Chingleput is remarkable. The Canarese and Telugu districts continued to be poorly represented as in the previous years; and Anantapur, it is strange, has not yet contributed a single pupil to the school. I beg to invite the attention of the magistracy in that district to the above fact. Caste pupils continued to preponderate as in the previous years. There was a further decline under Muhammadans. The slight decrease in the number of "criminal classes" is a satisfactory feature, for it has been rightly remarked that the propensity for marauding is in their blood. The difficulty in the case of such pupils is their disposal after discharge, for according to a distinguished Italian jurist "small chance has a juvenile delinquent of moral recovery or social rehabilitation if relegated back to the people whose own depravity or culpable negligence drove him or let him drift into crime."

9. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The crimes which the boys committed prior to their admission into this school were as follow :—

Crime.	Number of pupils.
Theft ...	87
House-breaking and theft ...	38
Robbery ...	4
Theft and escape from lawful custody ...	1
Kidnapping a child with intent to steal ...	2
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	2
Delivering counterfeit coins ...	1
Mischief by killing cattle ...	2
Mischief by fire ...	2
Breach of trust ...	2
Perjury ...	1
Forgery and cheating ...	1
Concerned in an outbreak (Mappilla) ...	1
Attempt at murder ...	1
Murder ...	1
Total ...	146

The appearance of a case of murder in the above list, referred to in paragraph 6 *supra*, is to be regretted. The majority of the offences were against property; the offenders were presumably victims to poverty, wicked associates and other circumstances, which compelled them to resort to theft. The training given in this school, which will enable boys to earn an honest living after discharge, is the best remedy generally against relapse into thieving habits except in the case of mentally depraved boys of whom like the proverbial "black sheep" in every flock, there may be a few every year. Even in the case of these boys, if it is possible on their discharge to remove them from their former surroundings and evil-disposed relatives and associates, they may come to some good as the result of the training received in this institution.

10. *Accommodation and equipment.*—It is gratifying to note that a commencement has been made at last for constructing the long looked for additions and improvements to the school. Foundations have been laid for the kitchen, blacksmith's shop, school-room, and the out-houses for the Deputy Superintendent's quarters. The works are in my opinion progressing fairly well, though not as rapidly as it is desirable. The total cost of the estimates sanctioned for the works now amounts to Rs. 79,040. As the site of the weaving shed is located partly in the yard attached to the sub-jail, and as the construction of the new sub-jail has not yet commenced, it is likely that there will be considerable delay before the weaving shed is put on hand, while that shed, above all other workshops, is most urgently needed as the weaving classes which are now located in a narrow verandah attached to a dormitory, occupy a position inconvenient for working and objectionable from a sanitary point of view. It is possible to select a new site for the weaving shed with a view to begin its construction at once. The headmaster having declined to occupy the "Moat House," although

it was purchased for his use in the first instance, that building has been improved and reserved as a temporary measure for use either as a segregation ward for pupils coming from plague infected areas, or as a plague hospital. I am glad to note that Mr. Lewis has succeeded in designing a cheap kind of coir hammock. Eighty of these hammocks are now in use, and they are much appreciated by the pupils inasmuch as they enjoy in them a perfect immunity from the bug nuisance. I hope to be able to supply the whole school with hammocks during 1899-1900. As regards the general equipment of the school, there are wants to be supplied in all the branches.

11. *Library.*—The library continues to be poorly provided with books suitable for the pupils. Your circular to the heads of Government institutions calling on them to report whether they can spare any books suitable for this school, resulted in only one liberal response, and that was from the Principal, Teachers' College, who sent 25 books more or less suitable for the school. As approved by you, I shall submit an indent for about Rs. 50 worth of books at an early date. A library catalogue and register of books are maintained. The following figures show to what extent the library books were used :—

Number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the boys	
in 1898	494
Number of times books and periodicals were taken out by teachers	
in 1898	462

There was a considerable falling off in the figures as compared with those of 1897. This is attributed by the headmaster, who is in charge of the library, to the absence of new and interesting books, the pupils and teachers having already read all those in the library.

12. *Sanitation and health.*—The following figures give the admissions into hospital and the diseases treated for the past three years :—

Admissions into hospital.			Nature of disease.	Number of cases treated.		
1896.	1897.	1898.		1896.	1897.	1898.
186	133	153	Febricula	49	57	68
			Influenza	19	..	..
			Chicken-pox	54	..	..
			Dysentery	2	2	3
			Diarrhoea	1	9	2
			Eczema	6	2	..
			Wounds	3	5	8
			Sprain	11	1	..
			Boils	..	1	3
			Ulcer	8	..	2
			Abscess	1	4	4
			Other diseases	32	52	63
			Total	186	133	153

The pupils continued to enjoy good health. Although the admissions into hospital were more than those of 1897, yet they were much less compared with those of 1896. *There was no death during the year.* The increased admissions into the hospital were chiefly due to simple fever and other trivial complaints. The immunity which the pupils enjoyed from influenza and chicken-pox—although the latter disease prevailed in the town—and the reduced number of cases under diarrhoea show that no efforts were spared to maintain the good name that this school has earned on the score of health. The physical development of the pupils continued to receive the same attention as in previous years.

13. *Vaccination and weighment.*—The usual precautions, as detailed in the last report, to protect the pupils against small-pox and loss of weight continued to be adopted. The fact that there was not a single case of small-pox in the school, although the disease prevailed to some extent in the town and there was a public thoroughfare right in the middle of the school premises, is an eloquent testimony to the care taken

of the pupils. Every pupil was weighed on admission by the Deputy Superintendent, and the weight recorded, and thereafter regularly every month. The quarterly abstract weighment statement continued to be submitted to you regularly. The following figures are compiled from those statements :—

	1897.	1898.
(a) Average number of pupils who lost weight as compared with their weight on admission	6	2
(b) Loss per head in pounds by the above pupils	4	2
(c) Gain per head in pounds calculated on the total number of pupils dieted in the year	12	12·8

The reduced figures under pupils who lost weight and under loss per head, and the increase under gain per head are further proofs of the great care taken for the physical development of the pupils.

14. *Conduct and discipline.*—The following statement gives the offences committed and the punishments awarded for the past two years. The number of punishments corresponds with the number of pupils concerned :—

Offences.									
Year.	Fighting and offences against school discipline.	Found in possession of forbidden articles, such as snuff, tobacco, &c.	Mischievous relating to work.	Fibbing and using abusive language.	Stealing.	Escaping from school.	Out-rageous conduct.	Total.	
1897 ..	123	17	26	20	12	20	1	219	
1898 ..	112	17	27	11	11	20	1	199	

Punishments.									
Year.	Caning, gunny clothing, solitary confinement, penal diet and fine.	Caning, penal diet and fine.	Caning on the buttocks.	Penal diet and fine.	Penal diet.	Fine and loss of marks.	Caning on the hand.	Degradation from monitorship.	Total.
1897 ..	9	23	10	..	2	34	128	13	219
1898 ..	13	20	24	5	9	35	84	9	199

The appreciable decrease in the number of offences and punishments indicates marked improvement in the conduct of the pupils. I attribute this decrease to the slight increase under the severer forms of punishment in the way of solitary confinement and caning on buttocks. These punishments have a wholesome effect, and are decidedly both retributive and preventive. Considering the character of some of the pupils dealt with who were the lowest of the low inured to hardships, fisticuffs and kicks before coming to this school, they could only be governed by fear until subdued and brought to their senses. Such pupils take 15 cuts on the hand (the severest form of corporal punishment allowed by the new rules) without wincing. A punishment which is made light of does more harm than good. "No severity is cruel which obstinacy makes necessary" as remarked by Dr. Johnson, the great Lexicographer, and the certainty of a severe punishment tends to do away with the necessity for it. I consider the abolition of caning on buttocks, as provided in the new rules has taken away from the management an effectual means of subduing obstinacy, checking propensities for stealing, &c., and punishing outrageous conduct which will corrupt others. In an ordinary school, expulsion is the punishment that may be resorted to for the above offences, but that form of punishment is not possible in this institution, and in its stead caning on the buttocks seems to be the only remedy. It is no doubt a degrading form of punishment, but for the depraved it is sometimes most beneficial. There are cases in this school where caning on the buttocks has made a boy a new boy and done him all the good imaginable. I admit at the same time that it is a

punishment that must be kept in the back ground and not made common. However, the effect of the new rules of punishment will be watched, and should necessity arise for introducing a severer form of corporal punishment, I would not hesitate in addressing you on the subject. There was only one attempt at escape as in the previous year. Considering the facilities that exist for eluding the watch, there being no walls, nor bolts nor bars during the day to deter a boy from escaping if he chooses to do so, people may wonder that more boys have not attempted to escape. It is not by physical restraint alone that the boys are kept together; they are made to feel that they have a home in this school, and that it is for their good that they are detained in it for a few years. The number of boys not punished at all increased to 75 from 66 in the two previous years. The fines realized during the year (excluding those for wasting or damaging materials which were credited to the departments concerned) amounted to Rs. 12-6-8 against Rs. 39-9-6 in 1897. The fine fund accounts stood thus:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount at the close of 1897	...	...	82	0	4	
Realised during 1898	...	...	12	6	8	
Deduct—				94	7	0
Fees refunded to pupils who passed the Primary and Government Technical Examinations				21	0	0
Balance at the close of 1898	...	...	73	7	0	

As many as 26 pupils were benefited from the fine fund.

15. *Monitors and assistant monitors.*—There were five monitors as in the previous years, but as regards assistant monitors, of whom there were eleven in the previous years, two vacancies in the general education department were not filled up in order to reduce the number as nearly as possible to that provided in rule VII. The number of assistant monitors was therefore nine, assigned as follows—four for the four industries, and one each for the drawing, singing, drill, gymnastic and garden classes. Marked proficiency in the industry or branch assigned to him is an assistant monitor's qualification. The position is eagerly sought for, and is a great incentive to diligence. The monitors and assistant monitors continued to be useful assistants in the various departments and branches of the school. They are frequently left in charge of the duties of the instructors, and of peons when the latter take leave, fall ill or are otherwise engaged. Among the privileges conceded to these select pupils, one is that at night they are not locked up in cubicles like other boys, but they are allowed to sleep each one in a separate ward which contains from five to twelve cubicles which they supervise, and the gate of the ward is merely closed and bolted, but not locked. This arrangement provides for the necessary alarm being given, or action taken in the event of any emergency, such as a fire or a boy being taken ill at night in his cubicle.

16. *Moral training.*—The moral training, which is the most important function of this institution, is on lines planned out by Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, to whom the credit of its conception and success is mainly due. The course adopted is peculiar to this institution, and no other Reformatory school in India or Burma follows a similar course or anything approaching it. It provides for various influences which are brought to bear on the pupils for their moral recovery and social rehabilitation; the agencies or means employed are the following:—

(a) *Sunday school.*—Through this means the pupils receive a course of lessons, the object of which is to teach the great moral truths of religion and morality common to all mankind. For each lesson, a moral principle or subject is selected on which a lecture is delivered. During the course of the lecture the pupils are frequently questioned to ascertain whether they understand it or not, or whether they are attentive. Singing of Tamil lyrics and of moral songs composed specially for the pupils to relieve the monotony, and the narration of a moral tale to lend additional interest to the lessons also form a part of the Sunday school scheme.

(b) *Day school.*—During the day school, advantage is taken of the moral lessons found in the reading books; such lessons receive a special treatment in being well explained and questioned on and impressed on the pupils.

(c) *The play-ground.*—The pupils are supervised in that most important portion of their time which is spent on the play-ground, where in the society of companions of equal age and similar pursuits the character and disposition of boys are developed, and the best opportunities for moral training are afforded. The work of supervision is divided between the Deputy Superintendent, masters and instructors. It is on the play-ground where, all restraint being removed, the natural dispositions of the boys show themselves. Here, their ill-will, anger, quarrelsomeness and other evil habits they are prone to have full play, and are therefore watched with a scrutinizing eye, every opportunity being availed of to enforce the practice of the lessons taught them.

(d) *Deputy Superintendent's personal influence.*—The perfect understanding and relationship that exist between Mr. Lewis and his pupils form an important factor in the scheme of moral training. He is *in loco parentis* to the unfortunates who are "far from their homes and aliens from their own friends and relations." The pupils generally address him as "தகப்பனா" (Father); and he is always accessible to them. Being able to understand all the vernaculars spoken by the boys, every boy is able to represent his wishes or wants directly to him and receive a hearing. Under him the timid and bashful are cheered on by words of encouragement, the self-willed and forward receive timely check, the wicked meet with condign punishment, while the good are adequately rewarded.

(e) *Other means.*—Amongst these, are the habits of obedience, industry, order and cleanliness the pupils are trained to; a judicious system of rewards and punishments, and the separation, as far as present arrangements allow, of the boys under 13 from those older as suggested by you. In the dormitories and during recreation hours and Sunday walks, the junior boys are separated from the senior ones so as to prevent the contagion that would insensibly or otherwise contaminate the younger boys when associated with older ones.

17. *The mark system.*—This system continued to work well, marks being awarded for conduct, general education and industrial work. The effect of the new system of valuing the marks, as compared with the old one, will be reported on in the next report, as the new system was in force only during the last quarter of the year. The average earning of the pupils per week was Rs. 9-3-10 against Rs. 9-4-10 in 1897 and Rs. 7-15-1 in 1896. The slight decrease in earnings was due to diminished orders from our customers in consequence of the distress which prevailed in the previous year. For this reason also, the total earnings of the pupils fell from Rs. 446-15-11 to Rs. 434-6-10. The decrease was slight. The deposit in the savings bank to the credit of the pupils, however, rose to Rs. 582-9-9 from Rs. 574-6-9 in 1897.

18. *Education.*—The following statement shows that the course of education imparted in this school, covers a much wider ground than that taken up by any other Reformatory school in India or Burma. This is in addition to the *moral education* described in a preceding paragraph, the object aimed at being to the boys a fairly good elementary education, sufficient knowledge of a trade and a good physique to enable them to become useful members of society and to earn a fairly comfortable livelihood, and be thus preserved from temptations to relapse into crime.

General education.		Technical education.	Physical education.
Compulsory subjects.	Reading	Carpentry and sawing	Gymnastics.
	Writing	Blacksmith's work	Physical drill with and without songs.
	Arithmetic	"Kalloying"	Extension motion.
Optional subjects.	English	Weaving	Compensation drill.
	Geography	Tape-making	Exercise with stilts, races, &c.
	Drawing	Tailoring	Sunday walks.
	Singing	Gardening	Bar-bell exercises with songs.
			Tennis and other games.

The general education course embraces the compulsory portions of the curricula prescribed for standards infant to the fourth, the optional subjects taught being

English, geography and drawing. It has been arranged that in future the pupils will bring up drawing and industries as optional subjects for the Primary Examination, geography being a third optional subject. Owing to an inadequate teaching staff, it has been necessary to suspend the teaching of history for the present. The vernaculars taught were Tamil and Telugu. There was a special class as in the previous years consisting of pupils who had passed the Primary Examination and were receiving a course of instruction in drawing preparatory for the Government technical examinations in free-hand outline, model and geometrical drawing. Only three hours during the day are devoted to general education. The optional subjects are chiefly taught during the voluntary night school which is held from 7-30 to 9 p.m. The admission to this class is restricted to about 30 pupils per night, as there is no accommodation for more. Ninety-two pupils out of the 146 studied English as an optional subject against 85 in the previous year. As some of the pupils, when discharged, are likely to be employed as peons, attenders, etc., some knowledge of English will be useful to them in their after-life. The strength of the general education classes, compared for two years, was as follows :—

							1897.	1898.
Special class	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	18
Fourth standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	19
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	39
First do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	22
Infant do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	38
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	146

Six of the fourth standard pupils, who had appeared for the Primary Examination of 1898 were discharged from the school in November and December last; hence the reduced strength of the class.

19. *Inspection.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, examined the classes in literary subjects, gymnastics, drill and singing on the 23rd March 1898. The results of his examination, which you were pleased to describe as fairly satisfactory, are embodied in his report which is attached (Appendix I). The headmaster's attention has been drawn to the Assistant Inspector's remarks in the last paragraph of his report.

20. *Primary Examination.*—Although the Primary Examination was held in November last, the results have not yet been published, but as the headmaster was a member of the Examination Board, he took notes of the results of this school. Of the 16 pupils sent up, all passed, but only in the second class. It is to be regretted that this school has not for some years past secured any first class pass. It is not impossible, in my opinion, to secure this desirable result, if the headmaster will only exert himself in the direction towards which some special attention, apparently, is needed. The following table compares the results of the examination for the past two years :—

Number presented.		Passed for certificates.				Passed compulsory subjects and in one optional subject only.		Total passed.		Failed.	
		First class.		Second class.							
1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
24	16	..	..	16	16	7	..	23	16	1	..

The total number of pupils who have secured Primary Examination certificates up to the close of the year increased to 92.

21. *Technical education.*—The industrial and special classes continued to do well as evidenced by the subjoined statement. It will be observed that special attention is

paid to drawing with a view to give a scientific basis to the technical instruction imparted in this school :—

Classes.	Passed Elementary Technical Examination.	Passed Standard D and Studying for E. T. examination.	Standards.				Total.
			D.	C.	B.	A.	
Carpentry (cabinet-making)	3	..	6	6	4	11	30
Blacksmith's work	1	3	..	2	6	12	24
Tinning (kalloying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Weaving	4	1	4	8	5	4	26
Tape-making	..	1	3	2	3	4	13
Tailoring	1	..	4	6	10	14	35
Drawing	6	12	10	19	39	..	86
Gardening	..	..	..	..	..	..	31

The industries taught consisted of five main industries and three subsidiary ones. Carpentry at present is confined to cabinet-making, and has attached to it wood-turning and sawing as subsidiary industries. Tinning or "kalloying" is allied with blacksmith's work. The technical instruction imparted, may not, in all cases, turn out practical carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, &c., but it will undoubtedly give the pupils the "hand and eye" training which will qualify them to learn quickly and with little waste of materials the routine of any handicraft they may take to, or to perform skilfully any work they may be called upon to do after they leave the school. One great drawback against the former pupils pursuing the trades taught in this school, is the difficulty for those not belonging to the artisan castes to secure a foot-hold in such occupations. Caste prejudices constitute the chief difficulty, but such prejudices are gradually wearing away. The textile fabrics turned out by the weaving department, to which Mr. Lewis devotes special attention, continued to be as popular as in the previous years. The statement required by you showing the nature and quantity of each class of textile fabric manufactured and sold during the year and the offices and stations to which such articles were supplied is given as Appendix II. Some people are under the impression that the textile fabrics of this school are priced unreasonably high. On this point, I cannot do better than quote the remarks recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Dewan Bahadur, who visited and inspected the school on the 31st January 1899. He states, "there is an impression in Madras that the cost of the cloths made here is rather high, but I find from personal examination that the quality is good and the price not at all exorbitant." Owing to want of room and suitable accommodation, an inconvenience I have already alluded to in paragraph 10 *supra*, it was not possible to increase the production of textile fabrics both in variety and quantity. The total value of textile fabrics turned out during the year amounted to Rs. 1,078-14-5, while the sale-proceeds paid into the treasury under this head increased to Rs. 1,078-7-9 against Rs. 870-5-4 in the previous year. It is evident that there is a settled and growing demand for the textile fabrics woven in this school, and that weaving has proved a decided success both educationally and commercially (*vide* Appendices II and IV). Now that the "Moat House" has been purchased, it may be possible to provide accommodation for the introduction of printing as an additional industry as soon as the plague scare ceases and the new quarantine ward is built. The introduction of printing in this school will not only result in a large saving to Government, but will also prove beneficial to a large number of pupils by providing them with the means of securing a ready employment. All pupils are, as a rule, put to gardening on admission, and on passing the first standard in general education or earlier, if thought desirable, they are allowed to choose a trade and are drafted to it. Transfer from gardening to a trade is held as a reward for diligence in school. The pupils in the garden class draw all the water required for irrigating the gardens, and this exercise serves to develop their physique. The pupils in the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening for about four hours per week.

22. *Industrial examinations.*—It is to be regretted that Mr. Chatterton of the College of Civil Engineering was not able, owing to want of time, to conduct the

annual examinations in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making. The usual report on these industries is therefore omitted. The tailoring class was examined on the 21st October 1898 by Mr. E. D. Smith of the Esplanade Row, Madras; and you were pleased to describe his report as, on the whole, satisfactory, while Mr. Smith himself described the results as, on the whole, very satisfactory (*vide* Appendix III). As regards Mr. Smith's suggestion for the efficient working of the tailoring class, to which my attention is invited, it has been already pointed out in this office letter, dated 7th May 1898, No. 852, recorded in your Proceedings, No. 6258, dated 2nd June 1898, that it is impracticable at present to carry out that suggestion.

23. *Government technical examinations.*—The following statement gives the results of the Elementary Technical Examination for the past two years:—

Subject.	1897.		1898.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making	1	1	3	3
Blacksmith's work	3	3	4	..
Cotton-weaving	2	1	6	..
Tailoring	1	1	1	1
Freehand outline drawing	6	6	7	3
Geometrical drawing	3	3	5	3
Total ..	16	15	26	16

There was a slight improvement in the total number of pupils passed, but in blacksmith's work not a single candidate passed. Notwithstanding the severity of the examination, the results might have been better. If the examination is to continue on the lines adopted last year, the necessity of appointing a better qualified and better paid blacksmith instructor will have to be considered.

24. *Accounts of the industrial section.*—It is again gratifying to note that every department of the industrial section yielded a profit; and taking all the departments together there was a net profit of Rs. 1,476-15-2 against Rs. 1,207-3-5 (Appendix IV). That this result should have been achieved in a year of scarcity when the middle and poorer classes were compelled to confine their expenditure to actual necessities, proves the fact that the articles turned out by this school supply a real want, and are appreciated for their good quality. The outturn of work in the Carpentry department was worse than that of the previous year, and this, I urge, is a further reason for the appointment, as recommended in the last report, of a carpenter instructor more energetic and better qualified than the present man. The Blacksmith's department was busy throughout the year in turning out field and garden implements and iron utensils used in native households. There is a steady demand among the poorer classes for these articles. Arrangements have not yet been made to introduce the manufacture of aluminium goods. The delay is due to the postponement of the industrial examination by Mr. Chatterton. After this examination, the blacksmith instructor will be sent to the School of Arts for a short time to undergo a course of training in aluminium work. The demand for an iron sheet gong, designed by Mr. Lewis as a cheap and durable substitute for the more expensive and brittle metal bell, continued throughout the year. The cultivation of the Mediterranean carrot was discontinued owing to the want of seed. The lands known as "hay fields" were brought under cultivation to a small extent; the ground is hard and root-bound, and needs a good deal of digging and ploughing before cultivation to any large extent can be undertaken.

25. *Physical education.*—The various means adopted to develop the physique of the boys are detailed in the statement attached to paragraph 18 *supra*. Systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill, in which all the pupils participate, continued to be given, every pupil receiving instruction twice a week for half an hour each time. The physical training drill with and without songs, military drill including extension motion and company drill, bar-bell exercises with songs, and the "jumping exercise"

introduced for the first time during the year, are all adopted for setting up the boys. For purposes of drill, the school is divided into squads, each squad being drilled separately; and on Sundays all squads are drilled at the same time for one hour. The songs sung in accompaniment for drill and exercises, are all original ones composed specially for the pupils, each one pointing a moral. Exercises on stilts, gardening and sports are resorted to by the pupils in the way of recreation.

26. *Annual sports and distribution of prizes.*—The annual sports were held on the 1st April 1898, the principal schools in the town being invited to compete at the sports. Most of the prizes were as usual carried off by the Reformatory pupils. The prizes were distributed on the following day. Mr. J. Hewetson, I.C.S., the District Judge, presided on the occasion and delivered an interesting address to the pupils.

27. *Discharged pupils.*—The required particulars as to pupils discharged during the year are given in the following table:—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Caste.	Age on admission.	Period in school.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
1	290	Mappilla ..	13	3-3-0	Malabar ..	Tailor ..	Sepoy.
2	265	Palli ..	14	4	Madras ..	Carpenter ..	Whereabouts not known.
3	266	Korava ..	14	4	Madura ..	Weaver ..	Do.
4	267	Nagara ..	14	4	Vizagapatam ..	Carpenter ..	Jatka driver.
5	230	Kavarai ..	13	5	Madras ..	Tailor ..	Tailor.
6	231	Do. ..	13	5	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
7	382	Shavan ..	13	0-6-0	Tinnevely ..	Gardening ..	(Discharged under Government Order.)
8	233	Panchama ..	13	5	Madras ..	Weaver ..	Weaver.
9	272	Mangala ..	14	4	Vizagapatam ..	Carpenter ..	Barber.
10	175	Chakkili ..	10	7	Madras ..	Weaver ..	Sanitary maistri.
11	309	Agambadiya ..	15	3	Do. ..	Blacksmith ..	Blacksmith.
12	378	Vellala ..	14	0-11-0	Salem ..	(In hospital) ..	(Discharged under Government Order.)
13	275	Mussalman ..	14	4	Madras ..	Blacksmith ..	Petty bazaar.
14	369	Lala ..	13	1-4-0	Do. ..	(In hospital) ..	(Discharged under Government Order.)
15	276	Kavarai ..	14	4	Do. ..	Blacksmith ..	(No report.)
16	204	Toraiyan ..	11	6	Coimbatore ..	Carpenter ..	Accountant.
17	205	Mussalman ..	12	6	Cuddapah ..	Tailor ..	Taluk Peon.
18	206	Vanniya ..	12	6	North Arcot ..	Carpenter ..	Sepoy.
19	279	Marava ..	14	4	Tinnevely ..	Blacksmith ..	Labourer.
20	385	Barber ..	15	0-5-0	Coimbatore ..	Gardening ..	(Transferred for re-trial.)
21	245	Vellala ..	13	5	Tinnevely ..	Do. ..	Student.
22	282	Kammala ..	14	4	Madras ..	Blacksmith ..	Blacksmith.
23	247	Vellala ..	13	5	Tanjore ..	Do. ..	(No report.)
24	323	Padayachi ..	15	3	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sawyer.
25	248	Vellala ..	13	5	Madras ..	Do. ..	Blacksmith.
26	288	Do. ..	14	4	South Arcot ..	Tailor ..	Labourer.
27	254	Do. ..	10	5	Madras ..	Weaver ..	Whereabouts not known.
28	257	Mussalman ..	10	5	Do. ..	Blacksmith ..	Sepoy.
29	258	Do. ..	12	5	Nilgiris ..	Tailor ..	Tailor.
30	329	Dandasi ..	15	3	Ganjām ..	Carpenter ..	(No report.)
31	294	Vaduga ..	14	4	Salem ..	Weaver ..	Weaver.
32	219	Korava ..	12	6	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	(No report.)
33	259	Kavarai ..	13	5	Madras ..	Blacksmith ..	Blacksmith.
34	220	Brahman ..	12	6	Kistna ..	Tailor ..	Unemployed.
35	206	Mussalman ..	14	4	Vizagapatam ..	Do. ..	Tailor.
36	298	Oddan ..	14	4	Madura ..	Blacksmith ..	Servant.
37	281	Dasiri ..	11	5	South Arcot ..	Do. ..	Do.
38	284	Kavarai ..	12	5	Do. ..	Tailor ..	Labourer.
39	298	Do. ..	12	6	Madras ..	Blacksmith ..	Do.
40	229	Vellala ..	12	6	Do. ..	Tailor ..	Do.

The three boys discharged under Government orders and the one transferred for re-trial, who was not sent back to this school, made only a short stay here. Of these numbers 378 and 369 were all the while in hospital owing to chronic illness.

No efforts are spared to obtain employment for pupils immediately on their discharge. Although such efforts are in their nature generally precarious, the result up to date has been more encouraging than otherwise. Excluding the four pupils discharged during the year under Government orders, there were 36 pupils to be accounted for. Out of this number, 77 per cent. obtained employment against 65 in the previous year. No other Reformatory school in India can shew such a high proportion of pupils employed on discharge. In this connection it is my pleasing

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duty to record the great interest taken by the various Magistrates to find some employment or other for pupils sent to them for discharge, for without their sympathy and substantial help the final step in successful reformatory treatment would be wanting. The school is specially indebted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. O. R. Jones, and to his acting successor, Mr. W. E. Clarke, for the great interest and trouble they take in finding employment for pupils sent to them for discharge. Ten out of the 36 pupils discharged during the year took to the trades taught in the school. The reason why a larger number was not able to do so, is explained in paragraph 21 of this report. Three boys were enlisted in the Madras Army; and the army is decidedly the best field of occupation for a Reformatory pupil, if he cannot follow the trade taught in the school.

28. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—According to the statement attached to paragraph 5 of this report, 249 pupils discharged since the opening of the school, have to be accounted for as regards their mode of occupation and conduction. The following statement gives the required particulars for the past two years as gleaned from the reports of magistrates and other reliable officers:—

Year.				Well-conducted pupils with their occupation.							
				Pursuing the trades learnt in the school.				Cultivation or agri-culture.	Pursuing occupations helped by the discipline and training received in this school.	Pursuing other occupations.	Total.
				Carpentry.	Black-smith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.				
1897	..	..	..	11	8	11	7	15	55	57	164
1898	..	..	..	11	15	13	8	17	66	59	189

Year.				Others.							Grand total.
				Not reported on by Magistrates.	Emigrated.	Cannot be traced.	Died after discharge.	Conduct not satisfactory.	In jails.	Total.	
1897	..	..	..	3	7	16	5	12	6	49	213
1898	..	..	..	4	6	21	5	19	5	60	249

It has been pointed out by the Secretary of State for India that in the reports of Reformatory Schools, the tables showing the occupations of boys after discharge are confined to those discharged during the year under report, but in this school, I beg to represent with due deference, it has been the practice all along to make the table in question cover the whole period of the school's existence. The number of pupils favourably reported on for the year was 189 as against 164 in the previous year, and the percentage of good reports was 76 which corresponded with the percentage of 1896, but fell 1 per cent. short of the percentage of 1897. In calculating the percentage of good reports, the pupils not reported on, emigrated, and those who cannot be traced during the year, have been excluded. It may be safely inferred that a good proportion of these boys also are doing well. The above percentage compares favourably with that of any other Reformatory School in India, and does not, I think, fall short of the average percentage of good reports in English Reformatories taken for any three consecutive years. The proportion of good reports recorded above bears ample testimony to the good work done by this humane institution. Pupils educated and trained in it are found in various respectable professions: 10 are schoolmasters; five are gymnastic instructors, one of whom is also a drawing master; 17 are soldiers in the Madras Army; three are sanitary maistries; and among other professions which the training given in this school has helped former pupils to follow, there are gumastas, peons, a vaccinator and a compositor. The pupils who followed the trade learnt in this school are excluded from the above enumeration. This percentage is 18 as against 17 in the previous year.

29. *Enlistments in the Madras Army.*—This is the only Reformatory School in India which has followed the practice of English Reformatories and enlisted pupils in the Army. Former pupils are to be found in no less than ten Madras Regiments. The number of pupils enlisted has risen to seventeen. Satisfactory reports continue to be received about them. The following reports are interesting:—

Commandant, 28th M. I., writes from Madras under date 1st June 1898:—

"Private Sibakdulla has not yet passed out of the recruit's course, and until he is properly passed into the ranks there will be no opportunity of recognizing his qualifications as a gymnastic instructor. He has, however, been inspected by the Adjutant in a little horizontal and parallel bar work, and appeared to be very good in these performances. His character as a recruit is excellent; if this continue so, he will probably be sent to Secundrabad next year to undergo a six months' course of gymnastics."

The Officer Commanding, No. 4 Coy., "Q.O." S. and M., writes from Malakand under date 7th June 1898:—

"No. 2323, ward orderly Zeinulabdin attached to the company under my command has served with the company through the Terah Expedition. I am on the whole satisfied with the manner in which he has performed his duties."

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Grant, R.E., Commandant, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, writes from Bangalore under date 14th June 1898:—

"No. 2072 Kuppaswami, another of your boys, continues to do well. He is a Lance-Naick, and is serving at head-quarters at present, on return from service with the Malakand and Baner Field Forces. I shall be very glad to take any number of recruits of the same stamp."

The above officer writes again under date 9th July 1898:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Subbadu, Regimental No. 2399, who enlisted in this corps on 16th October 1896, has not yet passed out of the recruit company. His conduct has been very good. He is learning smith's work."

30. *Finance.*—The following table gives the details of expenditure and receipts for the past two years:—

	1897.			1898.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	9,049	2	8	10,211	4	0
Rations	4,971	14	5	5,604	6	0
Hospital charges	140	6	2	303	4	5
Clothing	440	13	4	385	14	0
Bedding	118	3	0	126	14	0
Travelling allowance of establishment	148	0	0	386	10	0
Allowances to pupils	96	14	6	109	9	9
Raw materials	1,558	1	9	1,458	6	5
Library, prizes, class-books and mark money.	543	6	4	517	13	10
Petty works of construction	...	...	...	163	0	0
Furniture, apparatus, etc.	...	...	...	200	0	0
Remuneration to examiners	...	...	...	83	12	0
Rents, rates and taxes	20	12	0	86	10	0
Contingencies	1,052	0	8	855	5	7
Total	18,139	10	10	20,492	14	0
Deduct Receipts (Sale-proceeds)	2,271	13	3	2,483	8	8
Net expenditure	15,867	13	7	18,009	5	4

The increased expenditure under establishment was mainly due to the increased salary drawn by Mr. Lewis on his promotion from the ninth to the eighth class in the Provincial Educational Service, and to the arrears of increment drawn by him. Under rations, the increase was due to the scarcity rates which prevailed during the best portion of the year. The average number of pupils dieted during the year was 149 against 153 in the previous year, but owing to the increased expenditure under establishment, rations, and other heads, the annual cost of dieting a pupil, and the cost per mensem rose from Rs. 32-7-11 and Rs. 2-11-4 to Rs. 37-9-9 and Rs. 3-2-1, respectively.

31. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—The Hon'ble Mr. D. Duncan, M.A., BSC., L.L.D., visited and inspected the school on the 27th January 1898.

32. *Visiting Committee.*—The Committee held nine meetings as in the previous year. Five meetings failed for want of a quorum. Mr. H. H. O'Farrell, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, attended the largest number of meetings amongst the members. The following are the details of work transacted by the Committee at its meetings for the past two years :—

	1897.	1898.
(a) Number of reports on discharged pupils read and recorded.	90	150
(b) Number of times the punishment book was examined ...	9	9
(c) Number of times went round the school to hear complaints and to see that the requirements of section 6 of the Act have been complied with.	9	9
(d) Special cases brought to the notice of the Inspector-General.	5	12

On the whole the Committee did more work during the year than in the previous one. Extracts from the remarks of visitors are attached (Appendix V).

33. *State Prisoners.*—The Mappilla State prisoner Kattuvala Kundil Ahmed having continued to behave well, was enlisted in the IVth Pioneers at Trichinopoly, under the orders of Government. The other Mappilla State prisoner Mattummal Moidin is also a well-behaved youth who gives no trouble whatever.

34. *Deputy Superintendent.*—As the reports on other Reformatory Schools allude to the work of the Deputy Superintendent, I cannot in fairness to Mr. Lewis omit to say a word about his good work in this school. Major J. C. Marsden, I.M.S., who was in charge of the school during the best portion of the year has recorded his entire satisfaction with the manner Mr. Lewis discharged his duties, and also noted his excellent work in this institution. During the short time I have been in charge of this school I can also bear the same testimony. During the year there were four changes among Superintendents. Although ordinarily such frequent changes could not be conducive to good and efficient administration, yet it was due to the zeal and intelligence of Mr. Lewis that the work of the school did not suffer.

35. An inventory of valuable stock continued to be maintained, and the service-books have been written up to date.

APPENDICES.

I.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, No. 7073, dated 30th June 1898.

Read the following letter from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, to the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, No. 567-C., dated Madras, 14th April 1898 :—

I have the honour to submit my report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput, inspected and examined by me on the 23rd ultimo.

2. *Accommodation and sanction.*—Pending the completion of the new buildings, the accommodation continues to be unsuited.

3. *Furniture, apparatus and appliances.*—The same remark applies to the supply of furniture. Some addition has been made to the library since last inspection.

4. *Staff.*—The regular staff of four teachers is fairly efficient. The gymnastic instructor, the compounder, the peon and a senior pupil who are also put to teach, do their work well enough under the headmaster's guidance.

5. *Attendance.*—There were 152 pupils on the rolls who were all present at the inspection. Fourteen of them were under four months in the Reformatory and 108 more were arranged in the primary standards for instruction. Thirty pupils that had passed the primary stage were receiving higher instruction in drawing.

Instructions.—As approved by the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, No. 6885-G., dated 23rd June 1897, the different classes were examined as if for improvement. The results were good on the whole, and a copy of my remarks on the instruction given in the several classes is enclosed. There was a perceptible improvement in the Telugu teaching reported as defective at last inspection, and in other respects what few defects had been noticed were rectified. Twenty-four boys had been presented for the Primary Examination, of whom 23 were passed, 16 being eligible for certificates. For the Elementary Test in Drawing, nine boys were sent up, all of whom were passed.

Discipline and moral training.—Instances of copying other boys' answers were noticed; but if these are not uncommon in other schools, better behaviour could not be expected of these boys. In other respects their discipline in class left nothing to be desired.

STATEMENT showing the remarks on the instruction given in the several classes of the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Class.	Number on rolls.	Number present.	Subject.	Remarks.
Third standard	16	16	Reading	Very fair.
			Writing	Very good.
			Arithmetic	Fair.
			Drawing	Good.
			English	Fair.
			Geography	Good.
			Reading	Fair; subject-matter rather poor.
Second standard	33	33	Writing	Very fair.
			Arithmetic	Do.
			Reading	Very good.
			Writing	Fair.
			Arithmetic	Good.
			Reading	Do.
			Writing	Fair.
			Arithmetic	Do.
Infant standard	26	26	Reading	Do.
			Writing	Fair.
			Arithmetic	Do.
Do. under four months	14	14		
Special class	30	30	Drawing	Very good.

No. 312-Ch.

Submitted to the Director of Public Instruction.

MADRAS,
23rd April 1898.(Signed) T. T. LOGAN,
Inspector of Schools,
Ag. in the Central Circle.

PROCEEDINGS, No. 7073 of 1898.

Recorded.

2. The results of examinations were fairly satisfactory.
3. The Superintendent's attention is invited to the Assistant Inspector's remarks in the last paragraph of his report.

(A true Extract.)

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

II.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of each class of textile fabric manufactured and sold during 1898, and the districts, offices and stations to which such articles were sold.

No.	Nature of textile fabrics.	Quantity made.	Quantity sold.	Offices and stations to which sold.
1	Taps of sorts, $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3 " .. Yds.	1,278	1,081	Reformatory school, Chingleput, and Chingleput.
2	Peons' belts, green No.	6	..	..
3	Educational peons' belts	12	22	Reformatory school, Chingleput, Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Tinnevely and Bellary Girls' range, Berhampur, Masulipatam, Chicacole and Cuddalore, Board High school, Tiruvalur, Aroot Mission school, Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, and Technical Institute, Madura, Principal, Kumbakonam College, and Special Assistant Agent, Polavaram, Gódvári District.
4	Kummerbund (cotton)	23	29	Chingleput, Madras, Saidapet, Cuddalore and Jeypore.
5	Do. (silk)	11	11	Chingleput, Madras, Cuddalore, Conjeevaram and Belgaum.
6	Cotton rugs	10	5	Chingleput and Chidambaram.
7	Mati towels	32	38	Chingleput, Madras and Saidapet.
8	Doenti cloth	184	107	Chingleput.
9	Table napkins of sizes No.	121	171	Chingleput, Madras, Cuddalore, Kumbakonam, Chunampet and Peddapuram.
10	Face towels	206	148	Chingleput, Madras, Kodambakam, Washermanpet, Kumbakonam, Cuddalore, Chunampet, Shiyali, Tinnevely, Conjeevaram, Gooty and Potteri.
11	Bath towels	81	121	Chingleput, Cheyur, Bellary, Saidapet, Madras, Ootacamund, Shiyali, Madurantakam, Nallathur, Kurnool, Kathiwakam, Madura, Chunampet, Kumbakonam, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, Tindivanam, Tirukalikundram, Nallathur, Nemmali, and Cuddappah.
12	Turkish towels	..	1	Madras.
13	Country towels	13	8	Chingleput, Madras and Anantapur.
14	Chintz at 3 to 5 annas .. Yds.	416	228	Chingleput, Madras, Tindivanam, Saidapet and Salem.
15	Checks and cotton tweeds, 6 to 11 annas per yard ..	1,240	829	Chingleput, Kurnool, Kathiwakam, Madura, Madurantakam, Arni, Aroot, Chunampet, Madras, Potteri, Washermanpet, Cuddalore, Shiyali, Tinnevely, Conjeevaram, Gooty, Salem and Chidambaram.
16	Davani	3	2	Chingleput.

III.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, No. 3247, dated 17th March 1899.

Read the following letter from E. D. SMITH, Esq., to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 4th November 1898 :—

I have the honour to submit my report on the examination in tailoring of the pupils of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, which I conducted at that institution on the 21st October 1898, and I have much pleasure in stating that the results are, on the whole, very satisfactory as will be seen from the enclosed tabular statement.

Out of the 35 boys examined, 18 passed with merit, 12 as ordinary and five failed in the respective standards in which they were examined, as shown below :—

Standard in which examined.	Total number examined.	Passed with merit.	Passed as ordinary.	Number failed.
Standard D	7	4	3	..
Do. C	7	4	1	2
Do. B	10	4	5	1
Do. A	11	6	3	2

The tailoring class is too large to be efficiently undertaken by a single instructor and if, as I suggested last year, the class were divided into sections, each to be taken up at a different time from the others, there is no doubt that, with a smaller number to be taught at one time, the instructor's work would be facilitated and better results follow upon this simplified plan of instruction. Or, if this be not feasible, the appointment of an assistant to the instructor on a salary of, say, Rs. 15 per month, to help in the instruction of the entire class when taken in hand altogether, would, in a measure, remedy the existing unfavourable conditions.

Of the three lads sent to me for employment, only one,—Vurthen, a Hindu,—now remains with me and is, I am glad to say, getting on very well. He is obedient to those placed over him and diligent, and I have great hope of a bright future for him.

Thamin—the second of the three lads—has taken to his father's occupation of selling baskets, &c., and has done so, he tells me, because he finds it more profitable to him than tailoring.

Musthan—the third lad—is now, I understand, working for a tailor somewhere near his house, as he finds the distance, though to my place of business, too great to be traversed daily.

In conclusion I am very pleased to be able to say, that in my opinion, the pupils of the tailoring class of the Reformatory School at Chingleput have in no way fallen away from the standard of efficiency to which they had attained last year, but on the contrary have considerably improved upon it.

Read also letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, No. 452, dated 13th March 1899.

PROCEEDINGS, No. 3247 of 1898.

Communicated to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, with the following remarks :—

- (1) The report is, on the whole, satisfactory.
- (2) As regards Mr. Smith's suggestion for the efficient working of the tailoring class, the attention of the Superintendent will be invited to paragraph 2 of Proceedings, No. 2797, dated 14th March 1898.
- (3) It is to be regretted that one of the three pupils employed under Messrs. E. D. Smith & Co. has given up the trade which he had learnt in the school. He is, however, reported to be earning an honest livelihood by manual labour.

(A true Extract.)

17th March 1899.

(Signed) G. H. STUART,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

IV.

Accounts of the Industrial section showing whether each trade was carried on at a profit or not in 1898.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials and unfinished articles on 31st December 1897.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1897.	Outstandings on 31st December 1897.	Cash on hand on 31st December 1897.	Materials purchased in 1898.	Spent out of contingent fund in 1898.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1898.	Depreciation of tools at 10 per cent. of the cost.	Total.	Remarks.
Carpentry ..	Rs. A. P. 1,256 5 4	Rs. A. P. 54 9 0	Rs. A. P. 112 4 4	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 336 10 0	Rs. A. P. 4 1 6	Rs. A. P. 15 14 0	Rs. A. P. 27 8 0	Rs. A. P. 1,807 4 2	
Blacksmith's work ..	374 13 7	80 6 3	35 8 3	0 4 0	183 0 2	21 15 2	41 8 0	26 5 8	768 13 1	
Weaving and tape-making ..	249 15 3	651 11 5	449 0 7	25 1 6	732 1 6	6 9 0	29 0 0	14 5 0	2,167 12 8	
Tailoring ..	94 9 3	0 11 0	67 2 3	..	206 10 9	0 8 6	17 9 0	4 7 0	391 9 9	
Gardening ..	16 0 0	..	3 11 9	0 9 0	..	8 4 6	..	6 2 0	34 11 3	
Total ..	1,991 11 5	787 5 8	667 11 2	25 14 6	1,458 6 5	41 6 8	103 15 0	78 11 8	5,155 2 6	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1898.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1898.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1898.	Outstandings on 31st December 1898.	Work turned out for the school in 1898.	Salaproceeds paid into the treasury in 1898.	Amount written off in 1898.	Total.	Remarks.
Carpentry ..	Rs. A. P. 1,213 2 8	Rs. A. P. 106 4 0	Rs. A. P. 36 0 6	Rs. A. P. 64 14 8	Rs. A. P. 170 15 0	Rs. A. P. 441 9 8	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,036 14 6	
Blacksmith's work ..	330 0 1	59 0 0	75 10 9	57 0 6	93 6 6	317 15 7	2 0 3	935 1 8	
Weaving and tape-making ..	424 9 4	60 0 0	848 15 5	215 7 5	13 12 6	1,078 7 9	5 4 5	2,666 8 10	
Tailoring ..	54 10 9	16 14 0	0 11 0	19 5 9	238 10 8	371 7 10	..	701 12 0	
Gardening ..	1 0 0	10 0 0	..	0 8 0	17 9 9	282 10 11	..	291 12 8	
Total ..	2,023 6 10	252 2 0	981 5 8	(a) 357 4 4	534 6 5	(b) 2,472 3 9	11 4 8	6,632 1 8	(a) Excludes 6 annas under Miscellaneous. (b) If Rs. 11-4-11 (Miscellaneous receipts in the year) are added, it will raise the total amount to Rs. 2,483-8-8 as paid into the treasury.

CHINGLEPUT,
19th March 1899.

(Signed) WALWYN THOMAS, M.B., B.C.,
Ag. Superintendent.

V.

EXTRACT from the Reformatory School Visitors' book.

1. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, writes "Visited the school without notice, at about 10 A.M., and found the boys at breakfast. Later, saw some of the classes in school, and examined some of the records."

* * * * *

"The health of the school, as evidenced by the absence of mortality, is good" (15th January 1898).

2. M.R.Ry. P. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., Deputy Collector in charge of the Chingleput Sub-division, writes "Visited the institution and went round the different departments. Everything is satisfactory, and the drawings are particularly good. The officers in charge seem to take good interest in their work" (23rd May 1898).

3. M.R.Ry. A. Ramacha Nedungadi, B.A., B.L., Probationary Deputy Collector in charge of the Chingleput Sub-division, writes "I visited the institution this morning and saw the boys at work. Everything was in satisfactory order" (14th July 1898).

4. H. M. A. Hadi Badsha Sahib of Madras writes "I visited several departments of this institution. Boys are educated satisfactorily" (9th September 1898).

5. Mr. M. Young, I.C.S., Acting Sub-Collector of Chingleput, writes "Visited the institution this morning and found everything in good order. Boys seemed quite contented and well, and most of them were hard at work" (9th September 1898).

6. Mr. E. Marsden, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, writes "I inspected the Reformatory this afternoon. I saw the boys at work at their various industries, and then saw them put through various exercises in drill and gymnastics. These they did very fairly. The drawings were done exceedingly well and do credit to the drawing master. The boys seemed to be well cared for and looked after. The hammocks for sleeping in make an excellent arrangement, and might well be imitated in boarding schools in this country and elsewhere" (18th November 1898).

7. Surgeon-General C. Sibthorpe, I.M.S., writes "Inspected the Reformatory, 148 boys; health good; sanitary condition satisfactory. Drill and gymnastics very good. I would suggest that each boy should have a history sheet adapted from the jail form" (14th December 1898).

Proceedings, No. 4752 of 1899.

Teaching staff and general establishment.—There had been several unavoidable changes in the office of Superintendent during the year, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Nailer, Major J. C. Marsden and Mr. W. Thomas having successively held charge of that office; but the working of the institution was not affected thereby. No changes worthy of note had occurred in the teaching staff. The Superintendent is requested to report what additional establishment he considers absolutely necessary for imparting efficient instruction in the subjects taught in the school.

2. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The need of more extended accommodation has long been felt; this need will, it is hoped, soon be supplied, as the Public Works Department has commenced the construction of the additions and improvements sanctioned by Government in 1896. If the new sub-jail is not to be begun at an early date, the Superintendent should, in communication with the Superintending Engineer, arrange for the selection of a new site for the weaving shed, as the construction of a fresh shed cannot be deferred indefinitely, the situation of the present shed being very inconvenient. The supply of cheap and useful coir hammocks is noted with pleasure. It seems highly desirable, not only for the good health and spirits of the pupils, but also with a view to give some rest to the school building from continuous occupation, that the pupils should be taken for a short period every year, as in some of the reformatories in Great Britain, to the seaside or other healthy locality. The Superintendent is requested to report whether this can be done without the risk of escape of the pupils and what the additional cost would be.

3. *Library and museum.*—An indent should be submitted for suitable additions to the library. It should be annually enlarged, the present number of volumes, viz.,

139 as per annual returns, being quite insufficient. The Acting Director is not sure whether any vernacular magazines, such as the *Viveka Chintamani*, are taken in for the general reading of pupils. He hopes to supply a few books from this office as soon as the catalogue under preparation is completed. A museum containing drawings and models should be gradually formed.

4. *Health and physical condition.*—The acting Director is glad to note that the general health of the pupils continued to be good, though admissions into the hospital rose from 133 to 153, owing chiefly to a larger number of cases of simple fever and petty complaints. There had been no death during the year nor any cases of influenza or of chicken-pox. The efforts of the authorities to protect the pupils against small-pox were rewarded with complete success. There were only two pupils who lost weight after admission, the number in the previous year having been six; while on the whole number of pupils who received extra diet during the year there was an average increase in weight of 12·8 lb. per head as against 12 lb. per head in the previous year.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—An increase over the previous year is noticed in the number of admissions and departures—in the former from 23 to 35 and in the latter from 26 to 40, so that there were 146 pupils on the last day of 1898, or five fewer than on the corresponding day in 1897. It was not found necessary in any case to refuse admission for want of accommodation. Twelve, or 34 per cent. of the number admitted, were on first conviction and 23 were habitual offenders, against four and 19 in the previous year; the increase under the former class is marked. In the Reformatory Schools of Great Britain in 1897 the number admitted on first conviction was 27 per cent. of the whole. Of the admissions, seven, or a fifth of the total, belonged to the city of Madras, two to Hyderabad, and 26 to fourteen districts, while Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris did not send any pupil. The Magistrates of these districts should be informed that admissions are no longer refused for want of accommodation. It is observed that while, of the boys admitted into the Reformatory schools in Great Britain, taking the figures from the latest report, that for 1897, only 50 per cent. were under 14 years and 12 per cent. under 12 years of age, the corresponding figures for the Reformatory school, Chingleput, were 80 and 23; this would imply that a criminal tendency in youth shows itself at an earlier stage of life in India than in Great Britain. With four exceptions all the pupils admitted in 1898 were committed for offences against property, which would signify that they all belonged to the poorer classes. In future reports information should be furnished as to whether the pupils have at the time of admission one or both parents living or whether they have been deserted: for this purpose an additional column might be opened in the statement corresponding to that appended to paragraph 6 of the report. The classification of pupils according to nationality shows that Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus were fewer by four each, while Panchamas had increased by three. Of the pupils, 60 were in the infant and first standards, 58 in the second and third standards, ten in the fourth standard, and 18 in the special class, the corresponding figures for 1897 being 66, 52, 21 and 12.

6. *Moral training and discipline.*—A decrease is noticed in the number of offences and punishments and an increase in the number of pupils not punished at all, which speak well for the general conduct of the pupils and the tone of the institution. Punishment by birching was deliberately omitted in the new rules, and the effects of this omission will be carefully watched. The administration of the severer forms of punishment, as solitary confinement and penal diet, in a larger number of cases will, it is hoped, have the necessary deterrent effect. There was a marked fall in the amount of fine, though a larger number of pupils seem to have been fined. As many as 26 pupils are reported to have been benefited by the fine fund: it should have been explained in more detail how they were benefited. The particular attention paid to moral training in and out of class rooms is noted.

7. *Mark and work money.*—An important change was made in the new rules in regard to the system of awarding marks. While under the old rules two marks were given for every "good," one for every "indifferent" and none for a "bad" entry, two marks are given under the new rules for every "good," none for an "indifferent" and a minus mark for every "bad" entry. The effect of the change should be watched and

noticed in the next report. The weekly average earnings of each pupil fell from Rs. 9-4-10 to Rs. 9-3-10. An increase of Rs. 8-3-0 is, however, noticed in the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils.

8. *Public and standard examinations.*—(i) *General education classes.*—All the sixteen pupils presented for the Primary Examination passed for certificates against 16 out of 24 in 1897: this is very creditable to the headmaster, considering the antecedents of the pupils and the time devoted by them to general education. The results of the Assistant Inspector's annual examination were fairly satisfactory. The practice of copying should be rigorously checked.

(ii) *Technical examination classes.*—For the Elementary Technical examination in drawing and in industries 12 and 14 pupils, respectively, were presented, of whom six and ten were successful. The decrease in the proportion of passed to examined, compared with 1897, and the total failure of the blacksmith's department are to be regretted. Instruction continued to be given in drawing and in five main and three subsidiary industrial subjects. The distribution of pupils receiving instruction in drawing, according to standards B, C and D in the table appended to paragraph 21, is not understood, as no such standards are laid down in the Educational Rules. No examination could be held in the industrial subjects in 1897. In tailoring Mr E. D. Smith conducted the examination in 1897 with satisfactory results. The success of the weaving industry, both educationally and commercially, is very gratifying, and the acting Director trusts that this industry will continue to expand when a suitable shed is provided. Checks and cotton-tweeds manufactured in the school commanded a large and wide sale: this is very encouraging. It is hoped that with the improved accommodation that will shortly be provided room will be available for the introduction of printing. Every industry was worked at a profit, and the total net profit increased from Rs. 1,207 to Rs. 1,477. This is highly creditable to Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent.

9. *History and employment of discharged pupils.*—Three pupils were discharged during the year under the orders of Government, and one pupil was transferred for re-trial. Excluding these, 36 pupils were discharged in 1898, of whom ten took to the trades learnt in the school, three were enlisted in the Madras Army, one continued his studies, one remained unemployed, and fourteen were employed as peons or labourers or on petty works, while no report was received about seven or nearly a fifth of the total number discharged. The Superintendent's explanation for a larger number not following the trades learnt in the school is noted, as also the fairly high percentage (77) of discharged pupils of the year who found employment. Though each pupil is allowed under the rules to choose the trade best suited to his tastes, he should be advised to take into his consideration the trade which he can reasonably expect to follow on leaving the school. From the abstract given in paragraph 28 of the report, the acting Director observes that of the 249 pupils discharged since the opening of the school, good reports have been received about 189, of whom 47 were following the trade learnt in the school, 17 were employed in cultivating and 125 were employed in miscellaneous occupations. Thus, 76 per cent. of the discharged boys were in regular or casual employment, a percentage agreeing exactly with that obtained by the Reformatory Schools in Great Britain in the year 1897; this must be taken as a fair criterion of the success of the institution.

10. *Receipts and charges.*—The receipts and charges of the school both advanced, the former from Rs. 2,272 to Rs. 2,484 and the latter from Rs. 18,140 to Rs. 20,495, Mr. Lewis' promotion from the ninth to the eighth class in the Provincial Educational Service, with retrospective effect from 27th October 1897, and the larger outlay on rations due to a rise in the cost of food-grains chiefly accounting for the increased expenditure and for the rise in the annual cost of dieting each pupil from Rs. 32-7-11 to Rs. 37-9-9. The cost to Government for each pupil during 1898, taking the average number at 149, was Rs. 121, approximately. This is about two-thirds of the amount paid by the Treasury for the Reformatory schools in Great Britain, viz., £13-3-0 per head.

11. *Committee of visitors.*—As in 1897, the committee of visitors held nine meetings. That five meetings failed during the year for want of a quorum, notwithstanding the provision in the new Act and the revised rules that a member failing to attend a meeting or to visit the school during a period of six consecutive months vacates his seat, is matter for regret.

12. *General.*—The acting Director congratulates the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the staff on the efficient administration of the institution during the year.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) G. H. STUART,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

ORDER—No. 309, Educational, dated 2nd June 1899.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(1) With the report called for in paragraph 1 of the Director's Proceedings, the Superintendent should also submit proposals for replacing the present instructors in carpentry, blacksmith's work and tailoring by better qualified men.

(2) The attention of the District Magistrates will be drawn to the remark in paragraph 7 of the report that there is a tendency on the part of Magistrates to over-estimate the ages of boys when they are sent to the Reformatory School.

(3) The administration of the school continued to be efficient.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government

