

REPORT

OF THE

CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

FOR

1907.

MADRAS.

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1908.

Not for sale.

CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 1st May 1908.

No.—Cur. 3148.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings Dis. No. 3328, dated 1st May 1908, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for the year 1907.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Dis. No. 3328, dated 1st May 1908.

Read the following letter from Lieut.-Col. J. C. MARSDEN, I.M.S., Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 19th March 1908, C. No. 52-Genl. :—

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Reformatory school for the calendar year 1907.

2. *Superintendence*.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Marsden, I.M.S., from 1st January to 24th October.

Mr. J. W. Coombes, from 25th October to 31st December, during the Superintendent's absence on privilege leave.

3. *The teaching staff*.—Mr. J. C. Cumine, late Band Sergeant of His Excellency the Governor's Band, was appointed Band Instructor on the 9th September, in place of Mr. S. Taylor who resigned, to take up a better paid appointment. Sergeant R. Inch, late 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, succeeded G. H. Preston (resigned) as European Sergeant, on the 5th August. G. Vaithi Aiyar was appointed on the 1st November, to act as fifth master, sub. *pro tem.*, vice P. Krishnamachari transferred to the Villupuram Training school.

4. *Strength*.—The average strength of the school rose from 189 to 191, the maximum being 192, which includes the three pupils placed out on license. The admissions during the year were 47, while the removals totalled 46. Of these, 28 were discharged in the ordinary course, 1 escaped from the school, 2 died and 11 pupils, natives of the Bombay Presidency, were, under the orders of the Government of India, transferred to the Reformatory school at Yeraoda, Bombay; 2 pupils, who were found to be over 18 years of age, were discharged by order of Government, one was specially discharged for enlistment as a bugler in the Salt and Abkari Department and another for enlistment in the Band of the 88th Carnatic Infantry.

As previously reported, the strength cannot be further increased, till the Department of Public Works have completed certain structural improvements and alterations, now in progress.

5. *Admissions during the year*.—Sixteen districts contributed pupils against 14 in 1906, Madras, as usual, heading the list with 11, the same number as the previous year, while 9 pupils came from the northern districts and 27 from the southern; 5 northern districts and the 2 western not being represented at all. Amongst the admissions, 5 boys were natives of the Bombay Presidency, (who have since been transferred), and 1, a native of Travancore. Of the 47 admissions, 21 were non-Brahman cast-Hindus, 3 Native Christians, 7 Mussulmans, 11 Panchamas and 5 of the criminal classes. The offences of the newly-admitted pupils committed are classified thus :—Theft, 21; theft in a building, 6; house-breaking and theft, 10;



counterfeiting coins, 5; mischief by poisoning cattle, 1; sheep stealing, 1; dacoity, 1; kidnapping, 1; and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1. The number of serious offences for which Magistrates have convicted boys is slightly on the increase. Eighteen juveniles, (11 of whom committed serious offences) were first offenders, and 29, habitual, of whom, 17 were sent after a second conviction, 11 after a third and 1 after a fourth. Parental neglect accounts for most of the juvenile crime, for 32 pupils had both parents living, 4 had the father living, 10 the mother, and 1 had been deserted.

6. *Ages of pupils.*—Of the existing pupils, 9 are 9 years old, 21 are between 10 and 11 years, 99 between 12 and 13 years, 53 are 14 and 10 are 15 years of age. Sixty-seven per cent. of the pupils will receive a course of training for 5 years and more.

7. *Distribution of pupils.*—The Native Christian pupils had increased from 7 to 8, the criminal classes from 27 to 32 and the Panchamas from 24 to 29. The Muhammadans remained stationary at 17 and the caste Hindus numbered 106. The number of pupils from Madras City still continued to increase and the committals rose from 48 to 54. In time, therefore, the school will be filled with Madras boys, if the present rate of increase continues. As in the two previous years, the district of Gódvári stood second on the list, with 13 pupils, North Arcot and Coimbatore third, with 12 pupils each, Chingleput contributed 11. Madurai, Trichinopoly 8, South Arcot, Kistna and Salem 7 each. The numbers from each of the remaining thirteen districts were less than 4 per cent. of the school population, the total of all amounting to 51.

8. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The majority of offences continued to be offences against property, the percentage being 93, of which 73 per cent. were cases of simple theft. Among the serious crimes committed, there were 2 cases of murder, 3 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1 of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, 1 of dacoity, 1 of kidnapping and 1 of poisoning cattle.

9. *Accommodation and equipment.*—Although Government passed final orders on the recommendations of the special committee appointed to consider the question of accommodation in February 1907, beyond the conversion of the "hospital block" into a dormitory, which practically does not increase the accommodation, nothing has been yet completed in this direction and the alterations to the "big barrack," only recently begun, still remain to be finished. As a result, twenty applications for admission were refused during the year. But this figure does not represent the exact number of juveniles who are eligible for the school, for Magistrates who are aware of the restricted accommodation here are compelled to send a number of boys to jail on short sentences.

The building known as the "Rajmahal," situated within the boundary walls of the school, is still being used as a sub-jail. The location of the sub-jail in another place is an urgent matter for the reasons set forth in my last and previous reports, viz., menace to the health of the school, interference with effective control over the entrance gate, facility for the introduction of contraband articles, causing nuisances from nocturnal noises, etc., interference with discipline, and specially helping to defeat the very object for which the Reformatory school exists, by keeping alive criminal associations, from which the boys should be entirely removed. Government have already passed orders regarding the early construction of a new sub-jail—*viz.* G.Os., No. 421, Educational, dated 15th June 1906, and No. 336, Educational, dated 3rd June 1907. It is not understood, therefore, why the Department of Public Works have not yet carried out this work.

The necessity for an isolation ward and for quarters for the Hospital Assistant made itself felt during the course of the year, when there was an outbreak of cholera.

10. *Library and museum.*—Fifty-five books were added to the library during the year and the total number of books now amounts to 480, consisting of books on technical subjects, reading books, histories and periodicals in English, Tamil and Telugu. The boys and masters continued to make good use of the library. The number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the pupils and masters were 101 and 584, respectively. A new teakwood case made in the school workshop

and stocked with stuffed birds, wood blocks, etchings and drawings was added to the museum; but little can be done in this direction at present for want of accommodation.

11. *Sanitation and health.*—The health generally of the boys has been very satisfactory. A weekly inspection is held of the whole school and the condition of each boy as regards health and cleanliness is noted. Boys who have lost weight or who are weakly in other respects are placed on a separate "convalescent gang" for special observation and treatment. The boys' heads have received special attention and the substitution of close hair-clipping for shaving has produced good results. There was a sudden outbreak of cholera on the 30th August, which lasted till the 2nd September. Eleven boys were attacked, of whom only one died. The infection was probably brought from a village a mile away, where some of the cooks resided. Also, the large irrigation tank, which is the regular bathing place for the school, may have become contaminated. Every possible precaution was taken, both as to food, water, etc., and no means were omitted to stamp out the infection. By the Divine blessing, the means adopted, both preventive and therapeutic, were efficacious, the attacks being limited to four days and the mortality being only one, out of eleven attacked. There was one other death, from valvular disease of the heart. This makes only the eighth death since the school was founded twenty years ago. The total admissions into the hospital were 194 against 19 the previous year. The chief causes of admission were malarial fever, 36; bowel complaints, 50; injuries, 21; ulcers, 11; and all other causes, 76. The average daily sick was 5.08 against 4.10 the previous year, the increase being due to the eleven cholera cases having been kept under treatment for a good number of days.

Rat destruction.—One hundred and twenty-nine rats were destroyed against 60 in 1906 (six months of the year). The total number destroyed since I introduced the practice in January 1906, up to the present, is 229.

The Inspector-General of Prisons visited the school on the 1st March 1907 and after discussing certain points relating to structural alterations necessary, his remarks concluded thus—

Population to-day 191, and there is room for no more, which is a pity. Demands for admission are more than can be met. *Health of the institution is excellent* and the boys are all being carefully trained and seem happy and contented. The place is excellently managed and it is very unfortunate that the room for extension is so limited.

12. *Vaccination and weight.*—The usual precautions to protect pupils against small-pox were taken and every pupil was vaccinated, on admission, if he required it. There was not a single case of small-pox amongst the boys. The average numbers who gained weight, who lost weight and who remained stationary were 66.4, 9.4 and 22.5 per cent., respectively, against 77.2, 3.7 and 17.4 per cent. of the previous year. The reason for less satisfactory weighments may be attributed to the outbreak of cholera necessitating a change in the diet of the whole school from ragi to rice. This was only temporary and matters have since righted themselves in this respect.

13. *Conduct and discipline.*—The conduct of the boys, as a whole, was satisfactory. Three new boys ran away from the school and one of these has not yet been recaptured. There were twenty offences against school discipline, 46 tobacco offences, against 51 of the previous year and 15 of pilfering. The total number of punishments decreased from 117 of the previous year to 93, as also the number of cases of birching from 26 to 20. The number of boys not punished at all rose from 128 to 149 and the number punished only once was 21 against 39.

14. *Monitors and assistant monitors.*—Gradually, a better class of monitors is being recruited and there was a slight improvement in their conduct. Seven were degraded against nine of the previous year, three being for short periods. Public opinion in the school is created by these boys and they help in the drill, as company commanders, and in general education work, as pupil teachers.

15. *Fine fund.*—The fines realised during the year amounted to Rs. 10-2-9 against Rs. 10-6-6 of the previous year, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 23-4-2. It is proposed to refund, for the last time, the Technical examination fees paid by the pupils out of their own savings, as Government have, in their order No. 640, Educational, dated 26th September 1907, exempted the pupils of this institution from the payment of those fees.

16. *Moral training.*—Moral training is found to be the most important aid in the work of the reformation and care is exercised to infuse a moral ideal into the school and the means adopted are briefly these:—School opens with moral instruction and the Deputy Superintendent gives a moral lesson every Sunday, bearing on every day work and illustrated, when necessary, by a moral story. The lesson is questioned upon the following day by the headmaster. The more intelligent among the boys take notes of all moral lessons.

Foot-ball and other games impart a manly influence and the creation of good public opinion among the boys is aimed at. In their work, a sense of their abilities is aroused and how those abilities may be used in making an honest living is demonstrated. A sense of loyalty to the British Raj is maintained with the aid of the union Jack, which is hoisted on the anniversary days of the Royal family and on other high days. M.R.Ry. Nilakanta Sastri, the Assistant Engineer, M.R.Ry. Krishna Rao, the District Munsif and Syed Ahmad Kabir Sahib, the Sarishtadar of the District Court, addressed the boys on their religious duties. The Superintendent gives an occasional address and uses special means to exercise cleanliness in person and dress. Steps are continued to effect the separation of juniors from seniors.

17. *The mark system.*—The mark system, carrying money rewards, half of which may be spent on the purchase of unforbidden articles, continued to work well and helped to reduce the minor offences. The average earnings of the pupils per week, the total earnings for the year and the average annual earnings per pupil were Rs. 14-12-7, Rs. 739-6-6 and Rs. 3-13-11, respectively, against Rs. 14-8-3, Rs. 740-7-8 and Rs. 3-14-8 of the previous year. There is hardly any variation to be noted. The amount deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils rose from Rs. 811-15-5 to Rs. 826-2-8.

18. *General education.*—The Inspector of Schools, III Circle, visited the school on 14th August 1907. He remarked: "I was able to see that steady progress is being maintained. The general impression was, as in former years, very favourable. Suggestions made last year have, as a rule, been attended to and in the teaching of Geography, there seems to have been distinct improvement. The introduction of clay modelling during the past year is noted with approval. In the teaching of colloquial English, there is still room for much improvement." After enlarging on these points, he concluded by saying—

"The staff remains as at last inspection and my recommendations on the point remain unchanged."

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, examined the classes on the 19th November. The results in all the subjects were good, except in the matter of object-lesson teaching and arithmetic. (I would here remark that the new scheme of studies lately sanctioned by Government allows of great elasticity and a list of object-lessons to be given has been drawn up to meet the special requirements of the pupils.)

With regard to drill, he stated that the physical exercises were performed with spirit and regularity, and that the battalion drill was well worth seeing. He specially noted the good work done by the second master in teaching Geography and singing.

The school gained a certificate of merit for good handwriting at the recent Educational Exhibition held at Madras.

19. *Physical training and recreation.*—During the course of the year, the boys were properly sized for the purposes of drill and gymnastics, each boy getting three days' drill and two days' gymnastics. On Sundays and Wednesdays, the whole school drills. The importance of drill cannot be exaggerated and Jamadar Parasurama Naick was able to maintain their proficiency in this respect. The foot-ball challenge silver cup subscribed for by the citizens of Chingleput and thrown open to the High Schools and this institution was won by the Reformatory School, again. In this connection, I would quote the remarks of Mr. Brackenbury, Head Assistant Collector: "I took the opportunity of seeing a football match between the Reformatory school and the Mission school. Great keenness was displayed and it

is very gratifying to notice that a true sporting spirit has been infused into the boys' play. Their combination and lack of selfishness in the game enabled them to more than hold their own against an older and heavier team."

The Coombes' football challenge shield, which goes towards creating a healthy rivalry between the different trades, was won by the Blacksmith class. Gramophone and magic lantern entertainments were given occasionally by the Deputy Superintendent, to amuse the boys. There was a march past and sports were held on the boy's birthday, a special diet being given to the boys. Empire day was observed in the same manner. Sports were also held during the Christmas holidays, the prizes being kindly given by members of the Visiting Committee, and the boys were taken once for a picnic to the Attur Experimental farm, where an object lesson was given them, Mr. Sampson, the Deputy Director of Agriculture being present on that occasion. The holidays terminated with a dramatic performance, staged by the pupils. The Athletic fund, to which old boys contributed, amounted to Rs. 3-14-3.

20. *Industrial training.*—The prescribed courses of instruction for industrial schools, as laid down in the Madras Educational rules, were followed in imparting instruction in Drawing, Cabinet making, Blacksmith's work, Metal-work, Weaving and Tailoring.

(a) *Drawing* received careful attention and was taught, with a few exceptions, to all the boys.

(b) *The Carpenter's shop* turned out good work and gained a bronze medal at the Fine Arts exhibition of 1907.

(c) *In the Blacksmith's shop*, two forges were erected on the English system, to enable the Madras boys who obtain employment in the Railway workshop, to get used to that system. Two new furnaces have been sanctioned and will be shortly constructed. A bench drilling machine and a set of stocks and dies were procured from England for this class. The manufacture of plantain-fibre machines is still carried on and 21 machines were sold during the year, orders being received from different parts of India. The total number sold up to date is 50.

In the Metal-work department, the outturn was good and excellent sets of cooking-utensils were supplied to order.

(d) *In the Weaving department*, a combined take-up and letting-off motion was introduced for one of the looms. The dobby loom was put to manufacture native cloths with narrow-figured borders. The dars sent to the Fine Arts exhibition of 1907 were "highly commended."

(e) *The Tailoring class*, as usual, did elementary work and was chiefly occupied in the making up and repairing of the boys' clothing.

(f) *The Mason's class* is popular and the Sub-Divisional officer, Public Works department, has been asked to inspect the class once a month.

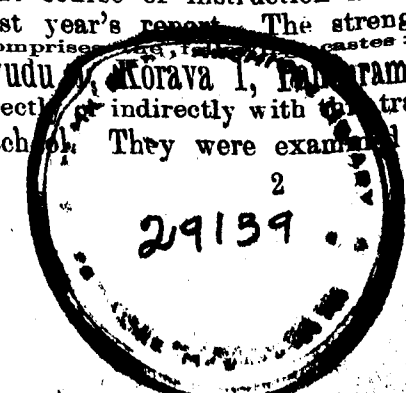
(g) All the pupils are put to *gardening* on admission and the pupils of the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening in the way of recreation and exercise, the stationary and sedentary trades, such as the Band and Tailoring, being given extra gardening work.

Instruction in methods of cultivation, by means of object lesson plots, has been continued and extended, as far as possible, in the very limited ground available.

21. *Examination of Industrial departments.*—Mr. R. Riley, of the Buckingham mill, examined the *weaving class* on the 13th December 1907. Of the 24 examined for the various standards, 19 passed. Certain defects were pointed out by him in the material used and in the manufactured cloth and these will be rectified as far as practicable, on the lines suggested by him.

The pupils of the *Mason class* follow the same course of instruction as was specified in the letter on the subject appended to last year's report. The strength of the class has been raised from 10 to 14 and comprises the following trades:—Odda 3, Vallala 3, Marava 2, Nayakan 2, Nayudu 1, Korava 1, Ramam 1, Bogamvalli 1. Most of the boys are connected directly or indirectly with the trade and are likely to follow it when they leave school. They were examined by

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M.R.Ry. A. Nilakanta Sastriyar, B.A., B.C.E., Assistant Engineer of the Public Works department. His general remarks were that the boys should be trained for another year and that they should be taught elementary arithmetic and be trained in marking out a straight line, a right angle, etc. He has promised to inspect this class at work once a month. It may be noted that most of the boys in this class were new arrivals and only studying in the Infant standard.

Mr. J. Webster, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, examined the *Carpentry, Blacksmith and Metal-work departments*. In his report, he stated "The students were set certain work to do and this was done very well, all that were examined seemed to take a great amount of interest in their work". He condemned the existing blacksmith's shop on account of certain structural defects. He drew special attention to the want of light and ventilation.

Mr. E. D. Smith of Messrs. Smith & Son, Tailors, Mount Road, Madras, examined the *Tailoring class*. He reports "I found many of the boys bright, intelligent and most eager for instructive knowledge; many had their work finished in a more neat, useful, practical and business-like manner than formerly. This, I attribute to a better and more skilful teaching, combined with strictly competent supervision." Of the 17 pupils examined, 10 passed and 7 of them with merit.

Mons. E. Stradiot, who examined the *Band and Bugle classes*, remarked that in the senior bugle class, all the boys sounded their calls correctly. In the second and third classes the results were fair. The fourth class consisted merely of beginners.

He considered the results satisfactory on the whole, but pointed out the necessity for more attention to the exact values of notes and to the introduction of certain improvements.

As regards the band class, he considered the senior boys played scales from memory fairly well and that the music copying was good. He said "as regards the collective playing of the band, little could be expected, because the older and more experienced boys are always leaving the school". He advised the purchase of some new instruments and simple band music and suggested methods for repairing instruments, when necessary. He gave credit to the present Band Instructor, Mr. J. C. Cumine, late of His Excellency the Governor's Band, for his good work during the short time he has held the post. (In this connection, I may state that the Head Assistant Magistrate remarked on the 16th October "The boys show an intelligent interest in the tunes, which they seem to enjoy. Great credit is due to the Band master in this respect").

22. *Government Technical examinations*.—The results were as follows:—

(a) Three appeared for the Intermediate and four for the Elementary grade in *Cabinet making* and all passed.

(b) In *Blacksmith's work*, one appeared for the Intermediate grade and three for the Elementary and all passed, with three in the first class.

(c) Two appeared for the Elementary grade in *Metal work* and both passed, with one in the first class.

(d) In *Cotton weaving*, three appeared for the Intermediate grade and five for the Elementary and seven passed, with two in the first class.

(e) Two appeared for the Elementary grade in *Tailoring* and both passed in the first class.

(f) In *Freehand drawing* four appeared and three passed and in *Geometrical Drawing*, three appeared and two passed.

The total number of pupils who were successful in the various examinations was 27, out of 30 sent up, or 90 per cent. The percentage of passes in 1906, was 98 and in 1905, 86.

23. *Accounts of the Industrial section*.—The whole of the industries carried on during the year worked at a profit and the net profit was Rs. 1,951-4-0, against Rs. 1,551-6-5 of the previous year. The amount paid into the treasury was

Rs. 5,208-10-10, which sum covered the cost of materials by Rs. 1,092-15-4 and exceeded the sale-proceeds of the previous year by Rs. 400. That this school is able to effect almost all its sales among private individuals and not in supplying Government departments, speaks well for the quality of the work turned out.

24. *Prize distribution*.—The nineteenth annual sports and distribution of prizes were held on the 26th and 27th April, Mr. Arthur Mayhew, acting Deputy Director of Public Instruction, being in the chair. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the Surgeon-General had testified to the healthy appearance of the boys and the experts had reported favourably on the various Industrial Departments. The school also paid attention to games and physical exercises. In drill, he considered this school as a model for all schools and the best drill-master he had come across during his inspection work was an old reformatory pupil. Tested by the conduct of past pupils, the work of the Chingleput Reformatory was most creditable, but the need for giving employment to the boys was a matter in which Government could do so little and private enterprise, so much. The work of the school was chronicled in the Visitors' book and a more favourable record it was difficult to find — it was a much-inspected and yet a much-praised institution.

The Rev. A. Andrew, a member of the Committee of Visitors, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that the Reformatory school was doing remarkable work and a great deal of good to the country and he watched with great interest the progress it had made, — in fact it was now the model institution of its kind in India.

M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Chetty Garu presented in person his annual silver medal given for the best behaved boy.

25. *Discharged pupils*.—Thirty-two pupils were discharged during the year. Of these, 25, or 78 per cent. of the pupils obtained employment, against 73 per cent. of the previous year, which is due to the greater interest the magistrates took to find work for ex-pupils; one was unemployed, one pupil of the criminal class could not be traced and four were not reported on, one boy, who had previously been licensed, was re-convicted after his discharge. This bears out a remark in a previous report that the licensing system is a failure as far as Madras City is concerned. The number of boys who followed the trade taught them in the school increased from 40 to 43 per cent. which must be considered a high percentage, considering the difficulties there are in the way of fighting against caste and trade prejudices. It would be well if the boys could be provided with work as soon as they leave the school and before they get into idle habits.

26. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils*.—One hundred and four boys were discharged during the three years previous to 1907. Of these, 26 or 25 per cent. are following the trade taught them, 6 are engaged in agriculture, 8 are supported by friends and relatives, 28 or 27 per cent. are employed in other trades than those taught them in the school, one boy died, one boy emigrated, the whereabouts of 15 are not known (of whom 11 belong to the criminal classes), 3 are bad characters, and 16 or 15 per cent. were reconvicted. Of these reconvictions, 7 boys were in this institution for a less period than five years, 1 boy, as stated in my previous report, was convicted of theft and sent to jail while under license and should never have been readmitted into the school, 4 boys belonged to the criminal classes, 2 boys were employed as police constables, 2 boys were incorrigible and confirmed habitual offenders.

Since the opening of the school, 584 boys have been discharged, of whom 15 per cent. were reconvicted. A good proportion of the rest are doing well, and amongst those who followed respectable professions, 34 were enlisted in the army, 11 as buglers in various departments and 3 in the police; 7 were employed as gymnastic instructors, 6 as schoolmasters, 2 as aluminium instructors, 6 as weaving maistries and 3 as master-tailors. Ten became process-servers; 7, peons; 2, attenders; 1, a village munsif; 1 was employed as a Railway Sub-Inspector, 1 became a field surveyor, 2 found work as pressmen, 2 as clerks, 1 as a local fund ministry and 1 as a Public Works Department blacksmith. Of the rest, some followed the trades taught them and others pursued occupations to which the training in this school has helped them.

The statistics for three years, as required by the Government of India, are as follow :—

FORM No. I.

Number of schools 1

Pupils.

Number at the beginning of the year	191
Do. admitted during the year	47
Do. discharged during the year	32
Do. died during the year	2
Do. escaped during the year	1
Do. transferred to Yeraoda Reformatory	11
Do. at the end of the year	192

Education on admission.

Able to read	22
Illiterate	170

Religion.

Hindus	138
Muhammadans	17
Others	37

Instruction.

Number taught agriculture	Nil.
Do. other trades	192
Net expenditure	Rs. 28,278

FORM No. II.

After-conduct of boys discharged during 1904, 1905 and 1906.

	Number.
(1) Total number discharged in three years	104
(2) Number discharged who were taught agriculture	Nil.
(3) Do. in entry (2) occupied in agriculture	Nil.
(4) Do. who were taught other trades and handicrafts	104
(5) Do. in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them	26
(6) Do. occupied in industries not taught them in school. } Agriculture	6
Other industries	28
(7) Unemployed or with friends	8
(8) Reconvicted	16
(9) Of bad character	3
(10) Died	1
(11) Not known or not reported on (including 1 emigrated)	16

27. *The licensing system.*—Two boys were licensed out to Messrs. Smith & Son, Tailors, Madras, and one of these was sent back for dishonesty and was punished. Two other boys were licensed as buglers under the Superintendent of Police, Salem, and their conduct is reported to be good.

28. *Enlistments in the Madras Army, etc.*—One boy was enlisted in the Band of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, being specially selected by the Band master and Subadar-Major of the Regiment, Mr. B. David, another boy was enlisted in the Band of the 86th Carnatic Infantry. It was very encouraging to be able to enlist these band boys. Two boys were enlisted as buglers and two as constables in the Police. Of the latter, one has since been enlisted as a private in the 81st Pioneers.

29. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 33,486-11-8, against Rs. 31,879-6-1 in the previous year. Deducting the sale-proceeds, the net expenditure was Rs. 28,278-0-10, or Rs. 1,494-12-2 more than that of the previous

year. The increase in expenditure was mainly under "establishment". There was also an increased expenditure under "hospital charges", due to the outbreak of cholera, and under "travelling allowance" and "allowance to discharged pupils", due to the transfer of eleven pupils to the Reformatory at Yeraoda. The annual cost of dieting a pupil decreased from Rs. 40-1-1 to Rs. 38-4-2.

30. *Inspection of school by the Inspector-General.*—The school was inspected on the 29th November by the Honourable Mr. A. G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., Inspector-General, accompanied by Mr. E. Giles, M.A., C.I.E., the officiating Director-General of Education, who recorded the following remarks: "I was very much pleased with all I saw in the Reformatory school. It compares very favourably with one or two others I have seen in other parts of India." The District Magistrate of Chingleput, an official visitor of the school, paid a visit on the 18th August and stated "I found everything in excellent order. The crying want is that the alterations and extensions recommended by the committee last year and sanctioned by the Government should be carried out at once." Also, "The Reformatory is full (190 boys in to-day) and applications for further admissions have to be refused." "The health of the boys is excellent and all the arrangements reflect great credit on the Superintendent and his staff."

31. *Committee of Visitors.*—Twelve monthly meetings were held during the year and no meeting failed for want of a quorum. Four casual visits were paid. The vacancy created by the death of M.R.Ry. M. Kothandarama Pillai, late Sub-Magistrate, was filled by the appointment of M.R.Ry. D. G. Moses, B.A., L.T., Head Master of the United Free Church Mission High school.

32. The service-books have been posted up to date.

33. *Deputy Superintendent and staff.*—Mr. J. W. Coombes continued in office and has continued to render the same valuable services as formerly. The rest of the staff have worked well, with one or two exceptions. The following should be specially mentioned for their good work:—The head and second masters, the band instructor and the weaving and drill instructors, the head peon and the hospital peon. The head clerk has, as usual, done excellent work in the office and the store-keeper has worked satisfactorily.

34. *Conclusion.*—This school may, I think, take credit to some extent for the successful working of the other reformatories throughout India, judging from the fact that various enquiries are made from time to time by their Superintendents as to the details of work in this school. The satisfactory results of the Delhi Reformatory, a comparatively new institution, can only be attributed to its being closely modelled on the lines of this institution, the working of which was studied in person by Mr. Bell, the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.

Proceedings, Dis. No. 3328 of 1908.

The report indicates the continued efficiency of the institution and affords evidence of the great interest taken in the work by Lieutenant-Colonel Marsden, Mr. Coombes and other members of the staff. The Director notes with satisfaction that more than 78 per cent. of the discharged pupils of the year have obtained employment during the year and that this result is reported to be due to the greater interest taken by the Magistrates in the matter.

2. An important event of the year was the revision of the rules of the school under which greater facilities are afforded to the discharged pupils to enable them to have a fair start in life.

3. The Superintendent's remarks regarding the need for more extended accommodation are noted. Government have approved of the proposal to construct free quarters for the hospital assistant attached to the school.

4. The continuance of the masonry class for another year has also been sanctioned.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, with twenty spare copies.

" Principals of Colleges.
" Inspectors of Schools including the Inspector of European and Training Schools.
" Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
" Inspectresses of Girls' schools.
" Superintendent, School of Arts.

Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons,
" the " of Police,
" Members of the Visiting Committee,
" District Magistrates,
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate,
" District and Sessions Judges,
" the Director-General of Statistics,
" the Director-General of Education,
" the Secretary, Educational Bureau, Board of Education, London,
" the Government (with C.L.).

} for information.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Order—No. 428, Educational, dated 6th June 1908.

Recorded.

2. Orders will issue in the Public Works Department regarding the early completion of the new sub-jail and the alterations to the "big barrack" referred to in paragraph 9 of the report.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Judicial Department.
" Public Works Department, with a copy of the notes.
" Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Endorsement—No. 429, Educational, dated 6th June 1908.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

