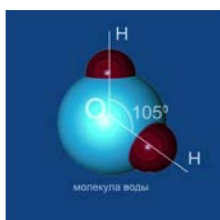


MYSTERIES OF WATER AND LIFE

Water is the driving force of all nature.
Leonardo da Vinci

Water is one of the most unique and mysterious substances on Earth. Its nature is still beyond the reach of contemporary science. At first glance, water is simple, and in fact it was long considered to be a pure element. It was not until the XVIII century that scientists proved that water is not a simple element but a compound of hydrogen and oxygen. Following that discovery, hydrogen was given its name (*hydro genes* translates from Greek as “water-creating”).



Further research showed that a seemingly plain formula H_2O describes a substance of unique structure and properties. The secrets of water have defied scientists for more than two centuries. Even today scholars are aware that water's properties are elusive and abnormal, they are not bound by the laws of physics which govern all other things in the Universe. Here are just a few of the properties of this life-giving substance:

- Water's thermal capacity is 3,100 times greater than that of air and 4 times greater than that of rock. Water regulates heat exchange in the human body and allows people to stay comfortable and save energy. With its extraordinary ability to store heat, water helps the human body, which is two-thirds water, to maintain its normal temperature in scorching heat and biting frost.
- Water is hard to freeze, and ice is slow to melt. Thanks to this, the Earth's climate is stable and mild, and man can live and prosper in a friendly environment.
- The freezing of water is accompanied by an abrupt decrease in density by more than 8 per cent, while most other substances get denser when they crystallize. For this reason ice occupies more space than liquid water and does not sink. This change in density is unique to water and is crucial for all life on Earth. Ice that forms on the surface of bodies of water serves as a floating blanket which saves rivers and lakes from freezing completely and underwater life from dying. If ice were heavier than water, it would sink to the bottom, and all living creatures in rivers, lakes, seas, and oceans would freeze and die. The whole Earth would eventually turn into a frozen wasteland.



Earth's water resources:

Seas and oceans	1.4 bn km ³
Glaciers	30m km ³
Rivers and lakes	2m km ³
Atmosphere	14,000 km ³
Living organisms	65%

Water's unique properties and its role in the survival of all life on Earth have been a constant challenge to scientists. The study of water has revealed new facts about the world around us. These new ideas help us to better understand the properties of water and the peculiarities of its interaction with other substances.

REPORT

OF THE

CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1908.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1909.

Not for sale.

CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

READ—the following paper :—

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

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 1st May 1909.

No.—Cur. 3078.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings Dis. No. 2613, dated 28th April 1909, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for the year 1908.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Dis. No. 2613, dated 28th April 1909.

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. J. C. MARSDEN, I.M.S., Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 25th March 1909.

No.—C. 63-Genl.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Reformatory school for the calendar year 1908.

2. *Superintendence.*—I remained in charge of the school throughout the year.

3. *The teaching staff (changes)*—European Warder E. Heard of the Penitentiary was appointed European Sergeant on 15th August *vice* Sergeant R. Inch, resigned. R. Perumal Reddi was appointed Drawing master on 27th August *vice* C. R. Gopala-swami Raja, deceased.

4. *Strength.*—The average strength rose from 191 to 197, which includes the seven pupils placed out on license for short periods. The admissions during the year, including two pupils transferred from the Yeravda Reformatory, Bombay, were 52, against 47 the previous year, whilst the removals totalled 36. Of these, 32 were discharged in the ordinary course, 2 released on appeal, 1 who was physically unfit, was discharged under the orders of Government and one was convicted and sent to jail while under license.

The present strength is 208.

5. *Admissions during the year.*—All the districts of the Presidency, excepting Ganjam, Bellary, Malabar and the Nilgiris contributed pupils. Madras as usual headed the list, with 10, whilst the Telugu districts contributed 19 pupils, the Tamil, 22 and South Canara 1. Of the 52 admissions, 2 were Brahmans, 18 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 2 Native Christians, 9 Mussalmans, 6 Panchamas and no less than 15 belonged to the criminal classes, against 5 admitted the previous year. The offences of the newly admitted pupils are classified thus: "Theft", 21; "theft in a building", 11; "house-breaking and theft", 14; "cheating", 2; "dacoity", 2; "robbery", 1; and "murder", 1. 27 juveniles (of whom 10 committed serious offences) were first offenders, and 25, habituals. Of the latter, 18 were sent after one previous conviction and 7, after two previous convictions. Parental neglect accounts for most of the juvenile crime, for 35 pupils had both parents living, 6 had the father living, and 9, the mother, only 2 being orphans. Interviews with parents were freely granted to the boys in the presence of an official as usual.

6. *Ages of pupils.*—Of the existing 208 pupils, 17 are below 10 years of age and 191 above 10 years. The former will be here for 7 years, whilst of the latter 116 have been sent for 5 years' detention and upwards, 64 for 4 years and 11 for 3 years.



7. *Distribution of pupils.*—The number of Madras City pupils on the rolls is 54, or 26 per cent.; North Arcot (Tirutani being a great thieving centre) stands next with 16; Coimbatore contributed 13 pupils; Godavari, Chingleput and Madura, 11 each; Salem, 9; Guntur, Tinnevely and South Arcot, 8 each; Nellore and the Nilgiris, 6 each; Vizagapatam, Kistna and Trichinopoly, 7 each, the remaining 26 (including one pupil, each, from Travancore, Bangalore and Coorg), come from eight other districts, in most of which, the population is less than the mean for the Presidency. The criminal classes had increased from 32 to 40, the Muhammadans from 17 to 21, the Panchamas from 29 to 32, the caste Hindus from 104 to 106, whilst the Brahmans remained stationary at 2 and the Native Christians decreased from 8 to 7.

8. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The number of juveniles who were convicted of petty theft was 147 or 71 per cent. Among the more serious offences (which numbered 61 or 29 per cent.), 43 were convicted of house-breaking and theft, 2 of murder, 3 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1 of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, 3 of robbery, 3 of dacoity, 1 of kidnapping, 3 of cheating, 1 of criminal breach of trust and 1 of poisoning cattle.

9. *Accommodation and equipment.*—Part of the alterations to the "big barrack" having been carried out, the accommodation increased and only one application for admission was refused, but the improved cubicle block, which provides for 23 well-ventilated iron cubicles, is unfinished. When all structural improvements now in progress are completed, the maximum strength of the school will be fixed at 250.

The "Ther Mahal" is still used as a sub-jail, as the new sub-jail being built outside the precincts of the school has not yet been finished. The inconveniences complained of in paragraph 9 of last year's report have therefore continued. Government has directed that when the "Ther Mahal" is handed over to the school, it shall not be demolished, but that it shall be preserved as a building of archaeological interest.

Two new latrines of a good sanitary design were constructed and they are a great improvement. The Hospital Assistant's quarters, extensions to the kitchen and several other improvements are in progress.

10. *Library and museum.*—Some books on methods of teaching and on drawing were added during the year, and the total number of books in the library is now 507; the printing at the Government Press of a catalogue of the library books was sanctioned. Good use was made of the library both by masters and pupils. The number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the pupils and masters were 685 and 576, respectively.

The museum is still in its infancy. When the new school-room is built it will be extended and better arranged.

11. *Sanitation and health.*—The general health of the boys has been satisfactory, except for an outbreak of mumps. This took place in April and lasted till the middle of June. This, and the necessary precautions against the introduction of cholera, at a time when it was epidemic in the town and when six members of the staff were given enforced casual leave, interfered, to some extent, with the work of the school. I am glad to report that there were no deaths during the year. The total admissions into the hospital rose from 194 to 215, and the average daily sick was 8.36 against 5.08 the previous year. This was principally due to cases of mumps being many days on the sick list and to an increased number of cases of wounds and ulcers, which also required to be kept long in hospital. The causes of admission into hospital were malarial fever 58, mumps 54, injuries 26, bowel-complaints 18, skin diseases 16, and all other causes 43. Although the admission increased, the death-rate was nil, which is very satisfactory. All cases of sickness are admitted at once and kept under treatment till completely cured, whilst lost weight or weakly boys are kept on a separate "convalescent gang" for special observation and treatment.

Rat destruction is carried out systematically and 157 rats were destroyed against 129 the previous year. The total number destroyed since I introduced the practice in 1906 is 346.

The Inspector-General of Prisons—visited the school on the 20th November 1908, and his remarks were "Am very pleased with all I have seen. I am sorry

that time does not admit of my making detailed remarks". He was accompanied by Captain Cameron, I.M.S., Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, who remarked that he was very much interested in all he saw.

12. *Vaccination and weight.*—Vaccination, and when necessary, re-vaccination, have been regularly carried out and the pupils have been weighed and their weights recorded monthly. The average numbers who gained weight, who lost weight and who remained stationary were 71.3, 11.9 and 14.9 per cent., respectively, against 66.4, 9.4 and 22.5 per cent. the previous year. The increase in the percentage of pupils who lost weight is due to the fact that 25 per cent. of the pupils suffered from mumps during the second quarter of the year and this was only temporary. The average gain per pupil per year is about 6 lb. Height and other measurements were taken and recorded at the close of the year.

13. *Conduct and discipline.*—The conduct of the boys continued to be satisfactory, on the whole, and the percentage of offences to the average strength per annum very slightly decreased from 48.7 to 48.2. Three new boys escaped, but were all recaptured. There were 24 offences against school discipline, 11 of mischief, 35 tobacco offences (against 46 the previous year), 18 of pilfering, 2 were guilty of using abusive language and 2 ate datura seeds. One hundred and fifty-seven or 80 per cent. of the boys were not punished at all, against 149 or 67 per cent. the previous year, and the number punished only once was 28 against 21.

14. *Monitors and assistant monitors.*—The monitors and assistant monitors continued to render good service as section commanders in drill and as assistants and pupil teachers in the industrial and general education departments of the school. For incapacity to act up to their responsibility, 4 monitors were degraded and 3 suspended for short periods, against the same number in the previous year.

15. *Fine fund.*—No fines were realised during the year, as those imposed on the boys were for damaging materials, or for wilfully tearing cloths, and were credited to the departments concerned. Fees to the value of Rs. 19-8-0 were refunded to 21 pupils, who had passed the Government Technical Examinations. This is the last occasion for such a refund, as Government have exempted the pupils of this institution from the payment of fees (*vide* G.O., No. 640, Educational, dated 26th September 1907). The fine fund closed with a balance of Rs. 3-12-2.

16. *Moral training.*—School opens with moral instruction and every Sunday a special moral lesson is given to the whole school, which is enlivened by the singing of Tamil lyrics and of clean, high-toned songs. In addition, definite religious instruction is given, according to the creed of the boy. Instruction in manual trades, mental and physical development, the discipline of the gymnasium and of battalion drill are all applied to raise the moral tone of the school. Foot-ball is still found to be a game which imparts a manly influence and which lessens, to some extent, the strain of criminality in the blood. On special occasions, such as the King's birthday and "Empire day", a sense of loyalty was aroused by special fetes and demonstrations. The Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent lost no opportunity of encouraging this most important duty, which is well maintained in the school. Cleanliness, order, method and system are constantly enjoined. Steps are continued to effect the separation of seniors and juniors.

17. *The mark system.*—This system, which enables a boy to earn ready-money, which he can spend on sweets, etc., continued to be effective in keeping down minor offences. The average earnings of the pupils per week increased from Rs. 14-12-7 to Rs. 15-4-9. The total earnings for the year and the average annual earning per pupil were Rs. 780-5-5 and Rs. 3-15-4, respectively, against Rs. 739-6-6 and Rs. 3-13-11, the increased work-money earned by the pupils and an extra week in calculation accounting for the differences in these figures. The amount to the credit of the pupils in the Post Office Savings Bank at the close of the year rose to rupees 995-13-11, against Rs. 826-2-8 the previous year.

18. *General education.*—The Acting Inspector of Schools, 3rd Circle, paid a visit on the 9th September.

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency division, examined the classes on the 17th November. He remarked that the results were satisfactory. In the IV standard, out of 20 pupils presented 19 obtained school-leaving certificates, 5 were marked good and 14 fair. The writing, drawing and scale-drawing were good. There

was considerable improvement in the teaching of arithmetic. The writing was good in all classes. The drill and gymnastics were, as usual, good. He recommended that a syllabus should be carefully drawn up for the various courses prescribed in the new scheme of studies and that books on the method of teaching the various subjects should be added to the library.

19. *Physical training and recreation.*—Systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill, in which all the pupils take part, continued to be given. The whole school is divided into six sections each section having drill twice a week and gymnastics once a week. On Wednesdays and Sundays, the whole school turns out for physical drill and battalion drill.

The "Coombes' foot-ball challenge shield" opened to the various trades was won for the first time by the Band class. The competition this year was on the "Lancashire league system," the shield going to the team which won the greatest number of games. Concerts, theatrical performances, gramophone vernacular recitals and magic-lantern exhibitions were given periodically. On Empire Day, the special parade consisted of a royal salute, a *feu de joie* and a march past. Religious services were held for all classes and the pupils wearing miniature Union Jacks marched through the town. During the course of the day, a patriotic lecture was given to the boys, which was followed by a concert of patriotic songs. A musical association was started in February; the staff and their families and the band boys attend practice once a week. The King's Birthday was observed this year on the 9th November with all due honours. A carefully drawn-up programme was arranged for the Christmas holidays, to keep the boys usefully employed and the prizes for the sports were kindly given by the members of the Visiting Committee.

20. *Industrial training.*—As heretofore, instruction was imparted in drawing carpentry, blacksmith's and aluminium work, weaving, tailoring, masonry, band and gardening.

(a) *Drawing* is taught throughout the school and receives special attention.

(b) *Tailoring.*—In the tailor's shop, the work consisted chiefly in the making up and repairing of the pupils' clothing.

(c) *Carpentry.*—The carpenter's shop turned out good work and gained a bronze medal for furniture at the Fine Arts Exhibition of 1905.

(d) *Gardening.*—The kitchen garden provides training in elementary methods of cultivation for about 40 boys. Each trade also cultivates a special flower garden made for one.

(e) *Band.*—The band and bugle classes continued to make progress and their knowledge was tested, with satisfactory results. I cannot speak too highly of the band instructor's work in this connection. The band is now one of the main attractions of the school, four boys enlisted in various bands and frequent applications are being made for the services of pupils on discharge.

(f) *Blacksmith's and metalwork.*—In these shops, useful articles were made which found a ready sale. New forges were put up and other improvements were introduced. But the existing workshop is still very unsuitable and a new workshop is required.

(g) *Weaving.*—The weaver's shop is well equipped and the course of instruction given is thorough, the instructor being one of our best men. The "doris" box-loom slay and a swivel arrangement for weaving weft figures were indented for during the year.

(h) *Masonry.*—The mason's class still continued to be popular, but the work is elementary. It is proposed to put the best boys on practical building work connected with the Reformatory. The present Sub-Divisional officer has very kindly inspected this class from time to time and has given useful advice.

21. *Examination of industrial departments.*—The weaving department was examined by Mr. R. Riley of the Carnatic Mill Company on the 3rd December. His general report states that there was a decided improvement in the working of the various standards. Out of 22 boys examined, only 2 failed. Certain suggestions were made by him, which will be followed.

The *carpentry, blacksmith and metal-work departments* were examined by Mr. Hadaway, Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras. He reports that he found the classes very well-conducted and that the students took a keen interest in their work and showed considerable efficiency. He suggested that the blacksmith's shop should have a new roof and that the students of the metal work class should work not only in aluminium, but also in copper and brass. The pupils' work impressed him as being of a higher standard than that of any other school-work he had yet seen. He thought that the strict discipline maintained might partly account for this, but his own impression was that it was because of the actual keenness of the boys themselves for their work.

The *masonry classes* were examined by Mr. H. W. Milner, Temporary Engineer and Sub-divisional officer, Public Works Department. Sixteen boys received instruction and were divided into four classes. All the pupils, excepting 3 of the infant standard, obtained more than 50 per cent. of the marks. Regarding the arithmetical and geometrical qualifications of the boys, he thought that they had a good deal of ground to cover. No boy had reached division in simple arithmetic and no boy had any conception of an area or a cubic quantity. Questions involving simple money transactions were answered well, generally. Regarding the work executed by the two higher classes, he noted the following general points:—(a) No boy could test the accuracy of the corner in his work, except by using the wooden square; (b) all boys grouted their work; (c) all adopted the bad habit of mixing the mortar on the top of the finished work; (d) all marked out their work from the outer edge, but used centre lines for the second and following courses; (e) all left their tools clean on completion of task; (f) all cleaned up the site after building operations were over. Regarding the infant standard, he remarked that they did not understand simple bonding in English bond, with wooden bricks.

The *band and bugle classes* were examined by M. E. Stradiot on the 12th December. He remarked that the collective playing of the band at sight was good, that the collective playing of prepared pieces was done better than the previous year, that the boys acquitted themselves very satisfactorily in the theory of music and that the music copying was, on the whole, good. In the bugle classes, with the exception of two boys in standard D, who were not very good in sounding their calls, all the others were either fair or good. The collective sounding of the calls by the three higher standards was very good. He thought that the work done by the pupils of the band and bugle classes for the past year was satisfactory and continued to reflect credit on the exertions of their instructor, Mr. J. C. Cumine.

The *tailoring class* was examined by Mr. E. D. Smith of Messrs. Smith & Son, Tailors, Mount Road, Madras, on 21st December 1908. He reported "I found the boys, as usual, well up in their respective standards." Of the 17 pupils examined, 8 passed.

22. *Government Technical Examinations.*—The results are as follows:—

(a) *In cabinet making*—Two appeared for the Intermediate grade and five for the Elementary and all passed.

(b) *In blacksmith's work*—One appeared for the Intermediate grade and failed and one for the Elementary, who passed.

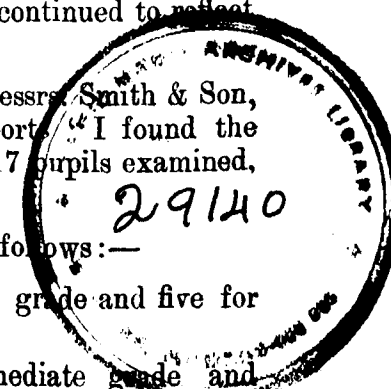
The Blacksmith Instructor is not up to the mark and steps are being taken to secure a better man.

(c) *In metal work*—Two appeared for the Intermediate and one passed and two for the Elementary, who both failed—the pupils misunderstanding the questions. These results were unexpected, as the metal work Instructor, in Mr. Hadaway's opinion, is an "excellent teacher".

(d) *In cotton weaving*—One appeared for the Intermediate and passed in the first class and four for the Elementary and all passed with one in the first class.

(e) *In tailoring*—Three appeared for the Elementary grade and all passed in the first class.

(f) *Drawing and designing.*—In Freehand Outline Drawing, 7 appeared and all passed, with 2 in the first class; in Design, 1 appeared and passed; in Geometrical Drawing, Intermediate grade, 1 appeared and passed, and for the Elementary



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109; 1

grade, 6 appeared and 3 passed. Considering the difficulty of the subject, the results in Geometrical Drawing are very satisfactory. In 1907, 30 pupils were sent up for the various examinations and 27 passed. In the year under reference, 36 pupils appeared and 29 passed.

23. *Accounts of the industrial section.*—Leaving out of account the pay of the staff, the several industries worked at a profit, with the exception of carpentry, which received fewer orders than usual. The Band and Bugle classes and the masonry class, which draw pupils from the other trades, are, of course, unremunerative. The net profit was Rs. 1,213-3-7 against Rs. 1,951-4-0 the previous year. The total sale-proceeds was Rs. 5,010-1-2, which sum covered the cost of materials by Rs. 1,160-8-3 against Rs. 1,092-15-4 the previous year.

24. *Prize distribution.*—The twentieth annual sports and distribution of prizes were held on the 24th and 25th April, Mr. J. H. Stone, Principal, Presidency College, being in the chair. There were several donors of special prizes. The Superintendent gave money prizes for general cleanliness and neatness. Mr. G. Narayanaswami Chetti, an official visitor of the school, and Assistant Surgeon P. Pereira each gave a silver medal for good conduct. Mr. B. Krishna Rao, District Munsif, presented a silver medal for the best boy on the stage and Mr. S. Taylor, late Band Instructor of the school, a silver badge for proficiency in music. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Stone said that it was a source of the greatest satisfaction that the Madras Presidency should possess a Reformatory school, the work of which had, for years, received universal commendation from so many visitors, both official and non-official, whose knowledge and experience entitled them to speak with authority, and that the Director-General of Education should be able to say that it compared favourably with similar institutions he had seen in other parts of India. Statistics showed that a large proportion of boys obtained suitable employment and that an increasing proportion were earning their living by the trades they learnt in the school. He concluded by saying: "We need not rely wholly on statistics; we see that the boys are healthy and well turned out. Their drill is excellent, their demeanour frank, but respectful, and there is every indication that they feel that their life in the school is useful and happy. We have the company, too, of several old scholars, who show by their presence their affection for their old school."

25. *Discharged pupils.*—Thirty-two pupils were discharged in the ordinary course during the year. Of these, 24 or 75 per cent. of the pupils obtained employment, against 78 per cent. in 1907 and 73 per cent. in 1906, two were unemployed, one emigrated, two were not reported on, and three were reconvicted, of whom one died shortly after.

The number of boys who followed the trade taught them in the school increased from 43 per cent. to 56 per cent. which is the highest on record. This satisfactory increase is very encouraging. Magistrates take an interest in finding employment for ex-pupils, and the results would be even more satisfactory if the lower revenue officials kept more in touch with the boys, thus ensuring settled habits.

26. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—One hundred and six pupils were discharged during the three years previous to 1908. Of these, 29, or about 27 per cent. are following the trade taught them, 6 are engaged in agriculture, 7 are supported by friends and relatives, 23, or about 22 per cent., are following other trades than those taught in the school, 1 enlisted in the army, of 1 no report was received, 2 emigrated, the whereabouts of 19 are not known (of whom 11 belong to the criminal classes), 2 died after discharge and 16, or about 15 per cent. were re-convicted. Of these re-convictions, five boys were in the institution for a less period than five years, of whom one was discharged upon a maintenance order after a detention of only one year and nine months, five belonged to the criminal classes, three were "Madras boys", of whom one was never employed, and three were incorrigible and confirmed habitual offenders. A good proportion of the boys discharged follow respectable professions and some of them distinguished themselves in their trades. The following is an extract of a letter relating to an ex-pupil from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor when he paid a visit to the Industrial school at Nazareth.—"His Excellency's visit to the weaving institute was

a source of great pleasure and interest to him. His Excellency would like to congratulate the head weaving master" (who is an ex-pupil of the Reformatory school) "on the excellent work which he is carrying on and to wish him every success therein."

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

FORM No. I.

Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Pupils.</i>								
Number at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
do. admitted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
do. discharged during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
do. died during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
do. escaped during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
do. transferred during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
do. at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
<i>Education on Admission.</i>								
Able to read	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
<i>Religion.</i>								
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Native Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
<i>Instruction.</i>								
Number taught agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Do. other trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Net expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 27,895	5 11

FORM No. II.

After-conduct of Boys discharged during 1905, 1906 and 1907.

	Number.
(1) Total number discharged in three years	106
(2) Number discharged who were taught agriculture	Nil.
(3) Number in entry (2) occupied in agriculture	Nil.
(4) Number who were taught other trades and handicrafts	106
(5) Number in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them	29
(6) Number occupied in industries	6
not taught them in school.	24
(7) Unemployed or with friends	7
(8) Reconvicted	16
(9) Of bad characters	...
(10) Died	2
(11) Not known or not reported on (including two emigrated)	22

27. *The licensing system.*—Eight boys were under license during the year (six to the Police Department, one to the Salt Department and one to Messrs. Smith & Son, Tailors, Madras). Three were discharged on expiry of detention period (of whom two are following their trade), four were sent back as they were considered too young and one boy was convicted of theft and sent to jail.

28. *Enlistments in the Madras Army, etc.*—Two boys enlisted in the 81st Pioneers and four boys in the various Police Bands. At the sports held in commemoration of "Kemmandine Day" by the 86th C. I., Drummer Porani, an ex-pupil, won the first prize in the "Recruits race."

29. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 32,905-7-1 against Rs. 33,486-11-8 the previous year. Deducting the sale-proceeds, the net expenditure was Rs. 27,895-5-11, or Rs. 382-10-11 less than that of the previous year. The annual cost of dieting each pupil rose from Rs. 38-4-2 to Rs. 41-6-10 owing to a general rise in prices of all articles of food.

30. *Inspection of school.*—The District Magistrate of Chingleput, an official visitor of the school, visited it on the 16th December and recorded the following remarks:—

"I visited the school this morning and was much pleased with all I saw. The boys wear a healthy, contented look, which speaks well for their treatment. They were keener and more alert than the boys in many a Board school that I know. I saw when at home on leave last summer a detachment of the Barnardo school boys and a comparison of the two sets is vastly in favour of this Reformatory school. Both Colonel Marsden and Mr. J. W. Coombes take a great personal interest and pride in this institution and I think the boys could not be in better hands. The tone and the discipline of the school appear to be excellent, and it seems to me very desirable to extend the opportunities and advantages of this system by establishing more schools of the same kind. It is probable that such a school would be very beneficial in Malabar, and Bellary would be a good place for another. The Hammock system for beds looks very nice, but I should hardly think it the best for growing boys. It is a pity that there should be such delay in clearing the sub-jail out of this compound. It is a most undesirable neighbour. The Band is a great credit to the band-master and will, I am sure, prove a good recruiting ground to Police and Army."

31. *Committee of visitors.*—Ten monthly meetings were held during the year and three failed for want of a quorum. M.R.Ry. M. A. Rangachariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., and M.R.Ry. T. R. Kuppuswami Aiyangar Avargal, District Munsif, were appointed members to fill existing vacancies, and M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, who continues to take an interest in the school, was reappointed for a further period of two years.

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

33. *Deputy Superintendent and staff.*—Mr. J. W. Coombes, who continued to hold office as Deputy Superintendent the whole year, found time in his leisure moments to publish a book on "the juvenile criminal in Southern India." It contains information which will be useful to Magistrates and to officers both of the Jail and Police departments. The aim of the book is to show what Government is doing for the juvenile criminal and to furnish information for a continuity of policy to successors in office. Mr. Coombes has, as hitherto, rendered most invaluable service.

The rest of the staff, with two or three exceptions, have worked well on the whole. Those whom I would specially mention for good work are the head and second masters, (M.R.Ry. Jacobs and Vedamanickam), the band instructor (Mr. J. C. Cumine), the weaving instructor (Ezra Asha), the aluminium instructor (P. P. Ramanujam Pillai), the hospital assistant (Yusuff Khan), the head clerk (Sundaram Aiyar), the store-keeper (P. Raghava Chari) and the head peon (Muniswami Nayudu). Also the late drawing master, C. R. Gopalaswami Raja, whose untimely death was a great loss to the school.

34. *Conclusion.*—The future efficiency of the school will be largely increased if the following points are considered:—

(1) The reorganisation of the staff when the maximum strength reaches 250. It will then be practicable to completely separate the junior from the senior division during work and play hours.

(2) Criminal classes should not be sent to the school, unless aided by emigration or compulsory enlistment.

(3) The want of a close and friendly supervision over ex-pupils on the part of the subordinate revenue officials.

Proceedings, Dis. No. 2613 of 1909.

Recorded.

2. The efficiency of the institution continued to be maintained.

3. The entertainment of an assistant gardener referred to in paragraph 20 (d) of the report has since been sanctioned—*vide* G.O., No. 151, Educational, dated 13th March 1909.

4. The suggestions made in the concluding paragraph of the report should form subjects of separate communications.

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.
" Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
" Superintendent, School of Arts.

Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons,
of Police,

" Members of the Visiting Committee,

" District Magistrates,

" Chief Presidency Magistrate,

" District and Sessions Judges,

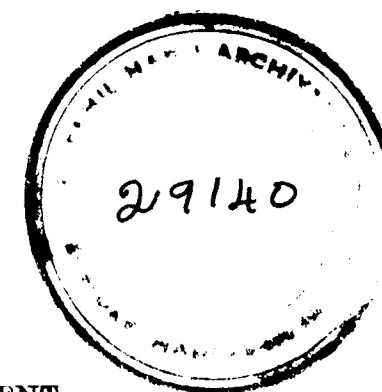
" Director-General of Statistics,

" of Education,

" Secretary, Educational Bureau, Board of
Education, London,

" Government (with C.L.),

} for information



EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Order—No. 390, Educational, dated 2nd July 1909.

Recorded.

2. It is regretted that the new sub-jail and the additions to the big barrack have not yet been completed. It is understood that this is mainly due to labour difficulties and that the latter will be finished by the end of August, while about 20 cells of the sub-jail will also be ready by the same date which will allow of the evacuation of the old sub-jail.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.

" Judicial Department.

" Public Works Department.

Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 391, Educational, dated 2nd July 1909.
Copy to the Government of India (Home Department).

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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REPORT
OF THE
CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR
1908.

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