

Educational (189) Department.
1900

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. ~~226-227~~
232-233

DATED 31-5-00
6-6-00

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Reformatory School, Chingleput

Recording, with remarks, the report
on the working of the _____ during 1899

125/5

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
71c	625	1607					

Government {1900} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1900.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., &c., Nos. 232, 233, 6th June 1900.

JUNE.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, the report on the working of the — during 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 1st May 1900, No. 4380.

I have the honour to submit a copy of my Proceedings, No. 4270, dated 30th April 1900, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1899.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th April 1900, No. 4270.

Read the following letter from Captain G. G. GIFFARD, I.M.S., Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 574, dated 2nd April 1900:—

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Reformatory School during the year 1899.

2. *Superintendence.*—There were several unavoidable changes in the office of the Superintendent during the year. Mr. W. Thomas, M.B., B.C., continued in charge until 19th April 1899, on which date he made over charge to Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent. Mr. Lewis remained in charge until 17th May, when he was relieved by Mr. C. S. Langley, L.R.C.P.; and I took charge of the school on the 20th November 1899.

3. *The Teaching Staff.*—The numerical strength of the teaching staff remained the same as in the previous year. The only important change was that the services of V. Masilamani Asari, the acting drawing master, were dispensed with, as he failed to give satisfaction, and A. Ekambara Nayakar, a drawing master trained in the School of Arts, was appointed in his place. S. G. Vedamanikkam, the acting second master, was sent to the Teachers' College at Saidapet to qualify for a trained teacher's certificate. It is gratifying to note that the scheme for strengthening the teaching staff has at last assumed some definite shape, and that Government has, in its Order No. 605, dated 12th September 1899, accepted the proposals made by this office to strengthen and improve the staff of teachers and instructors. The monitors and assistant monitors continued to render material help in the various departments. The following statement gives the required particulars as regards the teaching staff:—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
1	Mr. M. D. Jacobs ..	Headmaster ..	Trained Upper Secondary Grade and Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test, Branches II and III.	RS. 40	Draws also a personal allowance of Rs. 10.
2	S. G. Vedamanikkam ..	Second master, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Matriculate ..	25	Under training; M. S. Sundaram Aiyar acting on Rs. 25.
3	A. Subrahmanya Aiyar ..	Third master ..	Trained Primary Grade ..	15	
4	K. Devarajulu Nayudu ..	Fourth master ..	Do. ..	10	
5	A. Ekambara Nayakar ..	Drawing master, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Group Certificate, Intermediate Design, and Teachers' Certificate.	15	
6	N. Appavu Mudali ..	Provisional Gymnastic Instructor.	Primary Examination and Certificate in Gymnastics.	10½	
7	C. Manikka Nayakar ..	Peon and School Assistant.	Trained Primary Grade ..	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.	10	
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.	20½	
14	N. Krishnaappa Nayakan ..	Gardener Instructor ..	Trained in the Agricultural Gardens, Madras.	10	
15	Sayad Akbar ..	Drill Instructor ..	Pensioned Havildar ..	10	

4. *The Watching Staff.*—No addition was made during the year to this staff which consists of one head peon and eight peons. This number is undoubtedly too small; and the men are so constantly on duty that it is difficult to exact a high standard of work from them. Night duty comes round at least one night in three, and generally oftener, with the result that the whole school is left at night in charge of two sleeping individuals who have been on duty the whole of the previous day (11 hours), and who will be on duty nearly the whole of the following day (10 hours). The absence of interest in their work, and the general slackness that ensues from duty under such a system, continued without break from month to month, is only too apparent. I have no hesitation in saying that, after careful enquiry, I consider the watching staff too small, and that at least four more peons should be added to the number now entertained.

5. *Strength.*—The school completed an existence of twelve years and two-and-a-half months on the 31st December last. During this period 468 pupils were admitted. 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 1899.
468	12	15	2	3	4	284	320	148

Of the two additional pupils shown in column 3, one, No. 402, was discharged under the orders of Government, as he developed symptoms of leprosy, and the other, No. 432, was released by an order from the High Court, his conviction having been set aside on appeal. The two boys who escaped during the year, Nos. 340 and 353, were such bad characters that though they had each been about three years in the school, they showed no signs of improvement. Neither the homes nor parents of these boys were known; they had been beggars and outcasts all their lives and were very undesirable persons to keep in this school; and although the school thus fails to reform these two boys, the Deputy Superintendent is of opinion that the chance of reforming such boys is small, whilst their presence in the school is a constant source of trouble.

to the masters and a continual bad example to the other comparatively well behaved boys. The year closed with 148 pupils against 146 in the previous year. The average strength again fell from 149 to 145. This was due to the admissions for nine months in the year falling below the monthly average. Judging from the unusually large admissions in November and December, and the numerous applications since received for accommodation, there is every reason to believe that the strength of the school will continue high during the current year. No pupils, however, were refused admission during the year owing to want of accommodation.

6. *Admissions during the year.*—The subjoined statement gives the necessary 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.	Number of parents living or whether deserted.
428	14	Coimbatore	Mussalman	House-breaking and theft	Habitual	Mother living.
429	14	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
430	12	Nellore	Telaga	Theft	First conviction.	Both living.
431	14	North Arcot	Vaniya	Do.	Habitual	Deserted.
432	13	Tinnevely	Marava	House-breaking and theft	First conviction.	Both living.
433	11	Kistna	Madiga	Theft	Do.	Mother living.
434	12	Do.	Telaga	Do.	Do.	Father living.
435	14	Tinnevely	Panchama	House-breaking and theft	Habitual	Both living.
436	14	Madras	Vellala	Theft	Do.	Mother living.
437	13	Madura	Mussalman	Do.	Do.	Do.
438	13	Do.	Vellala	House-breaking and theft	Do.	Both living.
439	13	North Arcot	Dhobi	Murder	First conviction.	Do.
440	13	South Arcot	Vellala	House-breaking and theft	Do.	Do.
441	12	Kistna	Baliya	Counterfeiting coin	Do.	Father living.
442	12	Trichinopoly	Vellala	Theft	Habitual	Both living.
443	14	Salem	Devangam	House-breaking and theft	Do.	Do.
444	13	Tinnevely	Vellala	Theft	Do.	Deserted.
445	11	Kurnool	Telaga	Do.	First conviction.	Both living.
446	10	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
447	12	South Arcot	Vellala	House-breaking and theft	Habitual	Mother living.
448	14	Malabar	Nayar	Do.	Do.	Both living.
449	12	North Arcot	Odda	Theft	First conviction.	Do.
450	14	Madura	Korava	Do.	Habitual	Do.
451	13	Godavari	Sistikarnam	Do.	Do.	Mother living.
452	14	Madura	Servaikaran	Do.	Do.	Both living.
453	13	Trichinopoly	Kammala	Do.	Do.	Do.
454	11	North Arcot	Mussalman	Theft in building	Do.	Do.
455	12	Chingleput	Vellala	Theft	Do.	Do.
456	15	Madura	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
457	12	South Arcot	Native Christian	Do.	First conviction.	Do.
458	15	North Arcot	Mussalman	House-breaking and theft	Habitual	Do.
459	15	Madras	Kavarai	Do.	Do.	Father living.
460	13	North Arcot	Do.	Do.	First conviction.	Do.
461	12	Cuddapah	Muttiriyar	Theft	Habitual	Mother living.
462	13	Malabar	Mappilla	House-breaking and theft	Do.	Do.
463	13	Kistna	Reddi	Do.	Do.	Both living.
464	14	Nilgiris	Panchama	House-trespass and theft	First conviction.	Deserted.
465	14	Do.	Native Christian	Do.	Do.	Do.
466	13	Do.	Panchama	Do.	Do.	Do.
467	8	Trichinopoly	Mussalman	Theft	Do.	Do.
468	13	Bellary	Do.	Do.	Habitual	Both living.

The number admitted during the year, 41, as against 35 in the previous year, is the highest on record. The opinion recorded in the last report that Magistrates are beginning to take sufficient advantage of this school when dealing with juvenile offenders who need reformatory training, receives further confirmation in the above fact. The number of boys admitted from Madras declined again, and only two were admitted against seven in the previous year. The continuous decline thus indicated in juvenile crime in the city is a fact worthy of note. The districts unrepresented in the above statement are Tanjore, Vizagapatam, South Canara, Ganjam and Anantapur. The omission of Tanjore from the list is also a noteworthy fact. The Native Christian community re-appears in the list and is represented by two pupils. The number of Muhammadans admitted rose from 2 to 8. Of the 41 pupils admitted, 16 were on first conviction, and the remainder were habitual offenders. I have, as directed, opened an additional column in the above statement to show whether the pupils at the time of admission had one or both parents living, or whether they had been deserted. There is no doubt, judging from the nature of the offences, that all the pupils admitted belong to the poorer classes. The boy with "jack sheppard-like"

head, to whom reference was made in the last report, and who had been convicted of murder, continued to behave well.

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

				Number of pupils.					Number of pupils.
Age not exceeding 8 years				2	Period of detention for not less than				
Do.	do.	9	do.	4	3 years				7
Do.	do.	10	do.	12	Do.	do.	4	do.	28
Do.	do.	11	do.	14	Do.	do.	5	do.	58
Do.	do.	12	do.	38	Do.	do.	6	do.	27
Do.	do.	13	do.	43	Do.	do.	7	do.	28
Do.	do.	14	do.	28					
Do.	do.	15	do.	7	Total				148
Total				148					

The above figures confirm the inference drawn by the Director of Public Instruction in 1898 that a criminal tendency in youth shows itself at an earlier stage in this country than in Great Britain. It will be observed that 76 per cent. of the pupils are 13 years of age and under. These ages indicate that the majority of the pupils are taken in hand sufficiently early with a view to their moral training and to their acquiring some education of practical utility and sufficient skill in some trade or other to enable them to earn an honest living after discharge. I feel constrained to refer once more to the tendency on the part of some Magistrates to over-estimate the ages of boys, when they are sent here. The result is that their periods of detention in this school are shortened, and they are discharged when they are still young and in some cases very young, while on the other hand they would have been very much better for a few years' further detention and training in this school. Out of the 37 boys discharged during the year (*vide* paragraph 27 *infra*), 11 were obviously younger than their ages as fixed by the Magistrates, and consequently small in size. It is difficult for such boys to obtain employment after discharge; and the worst thing that can happen to a boy is to be discharged and find no employment, as a relapse to crime may be almost necessary to keep him from starvation.

8. *Nationality of pupils classified by districts.*—The following table exhibits the distribution of the pupils for the past two years according to districts and the five great classes of the native population:—

Number.	District.	Native Christians.		Muham- madans.		Brah- mans.		Non-Brahman caste Hindus.			Pancha- mas.		Total.	
								Criminal classes.	Others.					
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.				1898.	1899.		
1	Madras	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	24	20	10	9	42	33
2	Coimbatore	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	9	..	1	12	12
3	North Arcot	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	7	12
4	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	1	1	11	11
5	Madura	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	5	7	1	8	11
6	Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	8	5	..	12	8
7	Malabar	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	7	7
8	South Arcot	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	5	..	..	6	7
9	Kistna	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	4	7
10	Tanjore	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	6	6
11	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	6
12	Vizagapatam	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	4	4
13	Bellary	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	4
14	Salem	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	8	3
15	Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	3	3
16	Nilgiris	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
17	South Canara	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2
18	Nellore	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
19	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
20	Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
21	Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
22	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
23	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total		2	4	21	21	3	1	10	9	95	95	15	18	148

The City of Madras, as in the previous years, is responsible for the largest number of the juvenile offenders in the school, although the percentage of such pupils on the total strength declined from 28 to 22. This decline has continued steadily during the past four years. Amongst the mofussil districts, Coimbatore continues to head the list. The Telugu and Canarese districts continued poorly represented; and Anantapur, curiously enough, has not yet contributed a single pupil to the school. Caste pupils continued to preponderate as in the previous years.

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	43
Robbery	3
Theft and escape from lawful custody	1
Criminal misappropriation of property	2
Counterfeiting coins	1
Mischief by killing cattle	2
Mischief by fire	1
Breach of trust	2
Perjury	1
Forgery and cheating	1
Concerned in an outbreak (Mappilla)	1
Attempt at murder	1
Murder	2
Total	148

It is evident that the great majority of the offences were against property, and that the offenders were victims to poverty, bad association and other circumstances which compelled them to steal. The appearance of an additional case of murder in the list is to be regretted. The juvenile concerned, No. 439, a boy 13 years of age on admission, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of North Arcot to be hanged for the murder of a girl about five years old after stripping her of her jewels. The High Court on appeal commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life, and ordered that in lieu of transportation, he be detained in the Reformatory School for five years. The boy, who has been about eleven months in school, is doing well.

10. *Accommodation and equipment.*—When I came to Chingleput I found that three new buildings were being erected, and that several others had been planned, but the sites for these had not yet been found. The three buildings in course of construction were the kitchen, the blacksmith shop, and the school-room. The largest and most important building for which a site is required is the new dormitory. I regret to report that I considered the three buildings in course of construction quite unsuited to the purposes for which they had been planned, and I also found that it was not possible to find further sites for building within the part of the old fort now belonging to the school without inconveniently, and, from a sanitary point of view, dangerously crowding the school space with buildings. The kitchen had been planned according to a standard plan which I had found in the Waltair Asylum to be unworkable and unsuited to an institution numbering less than 500 inmates. I have devised a more suitable arrangement for the fire-places which are being constructed by the Public Works Department. The blacksmith shop being a low shed with a corrugated iron roof, some 10 feet from the ground, would have been unusable in the hot weather. The school room, which is supposed to hold the whole school, would, if completed in its present design, hold less than half. I have therefore stopped all work and addressed Government through the Director asking that the whole fort be given up to the school. If this is not done I fear that any future expansion of the school will be impossible, and it will be extremely difficult to find space for even the present proposed buildings in the part of the fort now occupied by the school. The general equipment of the school is fairly satisfactory. Hammocks for the boys to sleep in have been tried and found satisfactory except that they are of too cheap a pattern and are constantly breaking down. Cotton rope hammocks would be much better.

11. *Library.*—An addition of 69 books was made to the library during the year. The total number of books now amounts to 233 including reading books, histories, and bound volumes of periodicals in English, Tamil and Telugu. A library catalogue and register of books are maintained, and they are in charge of the Headmaster. 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 1899	552
Number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the masters	
in 1899	457

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

Admissions into hospital.			Nature of disease.	Number of cases treated.		
1897.	1898.	1899.		1897.	1898.	1899.
133	153	140	{ Febricula	57	68	44
			{ Influenza	..	..	..
			{ Chicken-pox	..	..	1
			{ Dysentery	2	3	1
			{ Diarrhoea	9	2	8
			{ Eczema	2	..	..
			{ Wounds	5	8	10
			{ Sprain	1	..	3
			{ Boils	1	3	3
			{ Ulcer	..	2	1
			{ Ab-cess	4	4	2
			{ Other diseases	52	63	67
Total ..			133	153	140	

The health of the school has been good. There was no death during the year. There is nothing remarkable about the figures, the diseases being mostly trivial cases of disorders such as are to be expected in a school.

13. *Vaccination and weightment.*—Pupils who needed vaccination on admission were immediately vaccinated. Re-vaccination was also periodically performed to ensure the boys a thorough protection against small-pox. Every pupil on admission is weighed and measured by the Deputy Superintendent, and his weight and height are recorded, and thereafter his weight is taken regularly every month and recorded. The quarterly abstract weightment statement continued to be submitted to you regularly. The following figures for three years are compiled from those statements:—

	1897	1898	1899
(a) Average number of pupils who lost weight as compared with their weight on admission	6	2	2
(b) Loss per head in pounds by the above pupils	4	2	2.7
(c) Gain per head in pounds calculated on the total number of pupils dieted in the year	12	12.8	12.9

The slight increase in the loss per head was due to pupil No. 338, who suffered for several months from general debility; and as the complaint became chronic he was discharged under the orders of Government. Mr. E. Thurston, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, made a special visit to the school and examined by anthropometric methods the physical condition of all the boys over 12 years of age. The results of this examination will be published by that officer in the Madras Museum Bulletin series. He agrees with the Superintendent that a large number of the boys appear to be younger than their ages as fixed by the committing Magistrates. The physique of the school as a whole is good, and the boys are all well nourished, but they seem to be shorter than might be expected as a result of several years of good feeding. I myself consider this due to the fact that many are stunted and emaciated on admission.

14. *Conduct and discipline.*—In the following statement the nature of offences committed and the punishments awarded, together with the number of pupils concerned under each head are given side by side :—

Offences.

Year.	Fighting and offences against school discipline.	Found in possession of forbidden articles, such as snuff, tobacco, &c.	Mis-chief.	Offences relating to work.	Fibbing and using abusive language.	Stealing	Escaping from school.	Out-rageous conduct.	Total.
1898 ..	112	17	27	11	11	20	1	..	199
1899 ..	78	28	31	13	27	21	2	..	200

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.	Fire and loss of marks.	Caning on the hand.	Degradation from monitorship.	Total.
1898 ..	13	20	24	5	9	35	84	9	199
1899 ..	11	23	..	3	25	35	84	19	200

So long as a much frequented public thoroughfare passes through the middle of the school premises, it will be difficult to keep out such forbidden articles as snuff, tobacco, &c. The increased number of offences under this head was therefore mainly due to the above cause. It will also be noted that degradation from monitorship on the one hand and an increase of the offence "using abusive language" on the other point very strongly to the fact that offences have materially increased among the older boys. The increase should also be noted in the punishments of "penal diet" and of "caning, penal diet and fine", and this was chiefly due to the abolition in the new rules of the punishment of birching. In this connection I beg to invite your special attention to the remarks made in paragraph 14 of the last report on the necessity and importance of restoring the punishment of caning on the buttocks. I am strongly of opinion that if this form of punishment had been resorted to in a few cases, where they were specially needed, the number of punishments by penal diet, caning, &c., would have been much less, for it is an admitted fact that the certainty of a severe form of punishment tends to do away with the necessity for any punishment. The Deputy Superintendent, whose knowledge of the working of the school is complete and extends from its foundation up to the present time, has noticed that, now that some of the old boys know that they cannot be flogged, cases of insubordination and impertinence are more common than formerly. Moreover, caning on the hand is practically a farce as a punishment to a set of horny-handed young scamps who spend half the day in gardening, carpentry and the blacksmith's shop. There exists now no punishment to deter them from committing those serious offences for which birching was resorted to in previous years. There were four escapes in the year, of whom two were recaptured and punished. If a boy is determined to escape—it takes some months before a new boy gives up the notion of escaping and becomes reconciled with the school—he finds no difficulty in doing so, and takes his chance either of making good his escape or of being recaptured and getting off with a light punishment. I have no doubt that the punishment of birching deterred many a boy from escaping when the old rules were in force. There is nothing on record to show why the punishment of birching was discontinued; and I hope you will see your way to advise Government to reintroduce it. The power to inflict it may be left in the hands of the Superintendent alone, and care taken that the punishment be only used in exceptional cases. The number of boys not punished at all stood thus during the

past three years—66 in 1897, 75 in 1898 and 67 in 1899. Forty-eight pupils were punished only once. Thus 115 pupils out of an average strength of 145, or 79 per cent. were well-behaved. The fines realized during the year (excluding those for wasting or damaging materials which were credited to the department concerned) amounted to Rs. 23-12-5 against Rs. 12-6-8 in 1898. The fine fund accounts stood thus :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount at the close of 1898	73	7	0			
Realized during 1899	23	12	5			
Deduct—						
Fees refunded to pupils who passed the Primary and Government Technical Examinations				21	0	0
Balance at the close of 1899	76	3	5			

The number of pupils who benefited from the fine fund by having their examination fees refunded to them was 25. Applications have been received from some past pupils for tools and other help to enable them to carry on their trade or occupation. These applications are under consideration.

15. *Monitors and Assistant Monitors.*—The number of monitors continued to be five as in the previous years. The assistant monitors were 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 to which he is assigned, combined with good behaviour, is an assistant monitor's qualification. The duties and responsibilities of the monitors and assistant monitors are detailed in paragraph 15 of the last report.

16. *Moral training.*—As moral training is the most important function of this institution, the lines on which it is carried were described at length in the last report. The only point omitted is the appeal to the religious feelings or principles of the pupils. As no reformation can be sound unless based on religious principles, due care is taken to respect the religious observances of the pupils; for example, the thread-wearing castes are permitted to perform the *upakarmam* ceremony every year; all Hindu boys celebrate the Ayudha Puja (Tool feast) during the Dasara holidays; Protestant and Catholic pupils are allowed to attend their respective churches on Sundays and other important holidays for Divine Service; and similarly, Muhammadan pupils are allowed to attend their mosque on Fridays; and such of them as choose to do so, are allowed to fast during the Ramzan, and to go to their mosque for prayers between 6 and 7 P.M. each day they fast.

17. *The mark system.*—The new system of awarding marks has been attended with good results. While the *minus* mark for a "bad" entry has had the general effect of making boys careful to avoid such entries, the result has been, as a matter of consequence, increased earnings on the part of the boys. The privilege assigned to assistant monitors, under the new system, of earning 50 per cent. more than the ordinary number of marks, has also contributed towards the increased earnings referred to. The combined average earning of the pupils per week rose from Rs. 9-3-10 to Rs. 9-12-6, and the total earning for the year from Rs. 434-6-10 to Rs. 479-8-2. Although these increased earnings are the highest on record, they are far from being excessive, if the annual average earning is taken into consideration which amounts only to Rs. 3-4-10 per pupil. The amount in the savings bank to the credit of the pupils rose from Rs. 5 2-9-9 to Rs. 638-7-0. A running account is maintained for each pupil showing from time to time the amount earned by him, the amount spent on sweetmeats, &c., the amount banked and the balance to his credit. Every boy knows the balance to his credit; and a statement showing these amounts is posted once a quarter outside the office for the information of all boys.

18. *Education.*—The following statement shows the course of education pursued by the pupils in addition to the *moral education* described in paragraph 16 *supra* :—

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	Aluminium work	Company drill.
	Geography	Weaving	Exercise in gardening.
	Drawing	Tape-making	Sunday walks.
	Singing	Tailoring	Bar-bell exercises with songs.
			Tennis and other games.

The general education course embraces the compulsory subjects of the curricula prescribed for standards "infant to the fourth", the optional subjects taught being English, geography and drawing. For the first time 15 pupils of this school took up industries as optional subjects for the Primary Examination. The results of the industrial examination have not yet been published, but I have reasons to believe that thirteen of the pupils passed. There was a special class, as in the previous years, consisting of pupils who had passed the Primary Examination and receiving a course of instruction in freehand outline, model and geometrical drawing. Pupils of this class are prepared for the Government Technical Examinations in 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. Ninety-five pupils out of 148 studied English as an optional subject against 92 in the previous year. Although these 95 boys have studied English, the fact remains that not more than six have any knowledge whatever of conversational English. (I pointed out this to the Director of Public Instruction at his last inspection.) I think there can be little doubt that in Southern India a knowledge of colloquial English is one of the most valuable means of securing employment; and I am of opinion that colloquial English should be taught as a compulsory subject, and that the reading and writing of English and English grammar should remain untaught until the boys have proved by examination that they possess a fair knowledge of colloquial English. Under the present system (Madras Educational Rules, 1896) conversational English is entirely ignored, and I venture to bring this subject especially to your attention. To be told by the Headmaster that 95 boys have learnt English for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years, and then at the weekly parade to find that six boys only are able to understand and answer a simple question such as would be understood by an ordinary Madras house servant, seems to me to point to something entirely wrong in the system pursued. I have therefore already instructed the Headmaster to give the special class boys, who have already passed the Primary Examination, an hour a day of conversational English lesson. The strength of the general education classes, compared for two years, was as follows :—

	1898.	1899.
Special class	18	14
Fourth standard	10	15
Third do.	19	18
Second do.	39	23
First do.	22	25
Infant do.	38	53
Total	146	148

19. *Inspection.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, inspected the school on the 22nd February 1899. The results of his inspection, which I consider satisfactory, are embodied in his report which is attached (Appendix I).

20. *Primary Examination.*—Sixteen pupils appeared for the Primary Examination, and all passed except one. Two passed in the first class. These are satisfactory results. The following table compares the results of the examination for the past two years :—

Number presented.		Passed for certificates.				Total passed.		Failed.	
		First class.		Second class.					
1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
16	16	..	2	16	13	16	15	..	1

The total number of pupils who have secured Primary Examination certificates and have thus qualified themselves for inferior appointments in the public service increased to 107 at the close of the year. It may be noted here that Government, in its order No. 620, dated 15th September 1899, has been pleased to exempt the pupils of this school, who appear for the Primary Examination, from the payment of the fees prescribed for admission to that examination.

21. *Technical education.*—Compared with the figures for the previous years, the industrial and special classes, as exhibited in the subjoined table, show considerable improvement. It will be observed that 70 pupils out of 148 were taught drawing with a view to help the technical instruction imparted in this school :—

Classes.	Number on roll.	Inter-mediate Technical examination.	Elementary Technical Examination.	Standard.			
				D.	C.	B.	A.
Carpentry (cabinet-making)	25	2	3	4	3	6	7
Blacksmith's work	23	..	1	5	4	4	9
Tinning (kalloying)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aluminium work	5	..	..	..	7	2	14
Weaving	30	1	3	3	3	4	6
Tape-making	16	..	..	3	6	10	18
Tailoring	40	..	3	3	..	..	..
Drawing	70	1	13	..	..	..	..
Gardening	30	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The Drawing classes stood thus :—

Standard II	23
Do. III	18
Do. IV	15
Total	56

Aluminium work with a class of five pupils was started during the year. It was not possible to enlarge the class, or to make much progress in the work, owing to want of accommodation. This industry is at present treated as subsidiary to blacksmith's work; but I hope in due course, when the new blacksmith's shed is constructed, to place it on the basis of a main industry. Carpentry includes wood-turning and sawing as subsidiary industries. Under textile fabrics peon's belts, towelling, chintz, checks and cotton tweeds continued to command a large and wide sale as evidenced by the figures given in appendix II. You have already noticed the success of the weaving industry both educationally and commercially. As a further proof of the success of the industry educationally, I may mention the fact that Tolasi Nayudu, former pupil of this school, was during the year appointed the weaver instructor of the American Mission Industrial school at Arni. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur, who visited the school on two successive mornings and closely watched the weaver classes at work, has made some interesting remarks on that industry. His remarks are given in appendix V. There was some further improvement in silk weaving during the year, but any further expansion in other directions will not be possible until a suitable weaving shed is constructed. Although the total value of the textile fabrics turned out during the year fell from Rs. 1,078-14-5 to Rs. 985-0-7, the sale-proceeds paid into the treasury rose from Rs. 1,078-7-9 to Rs. 1,142-10-2 which shows that there is a settled and growing demand for the articles woven in this school. The fall in the outturn of work was mainly due to the heavy rains in October which prevented weaving work for several days, as the weaving classes, as you are aware, are held in an open verandah. Owing to want of accommodation it was not possible to make any arrangement for the introduction of printing during the year.

All pupils are, as a rule, put to gardening on admission, and on passing the first standard, or earlier, if thought desirable, they are allowed to choose a trade. The pupils in the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening for about four hours per week. All industrial classes of the school are hampered for want of room, and expansion is impossible. Should Government, however, decide to give up the whole fort to the school, ample room will be at once found for all the classes.

22. *Industrial examinations.*—Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Professor of Engineering, examined the classes in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making on the 5th May 1899. The following remarks from Mr. Chatterton's report are interesting, and his suggestions deserve favourable consideration :—

"The Reformatory is excellently managed and has made great progress during the last eight years. The new buildings when complete will provide better accommodation, and as they will cost a large amount of money, it would be advisable to provide them with a good supply of tools and plant, so that full use may be made of them. A metal work class is shortly to be started and two good instructors should be provided. Their pay ought to be Rs. 25 a month each. The class at first will not prove very remunerative, as it would be undesirable that the instructors should be employed in turning out work for sale, but in time the boys will be able to do a large amount of work, and the receipts should then fully meet the expenses. Great credit is due to Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, for the zeal and intelligence he has exhibited in developing this institution."

Your Proceedings, No. 39, dated 8th January 1900, reviewing Mr. Chatterton's inspection report are appended (appendix III). As regards the tailoring class, it was examined by Mr. E. D. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Smith & Co., Tailors, Madras. His report, together with your remarks thereon, is also appended (appendix IV).

23 *Government Technical Examinations.*—The results achieved by this school at the above examinations, as compared for the past two years, are given in the sub-joined table :—

Subject.	1898.		1899.		Remarks.
	Number went up.	Number passed.	Number went up.	Number passed.	
Cabinet-making	3	3	5	4	3 in the first class
Blacksmith's work	4	..	1	..	
Cotton-weaving	6	6	6	5	4 do. 2 intermediate grade. 1 in the first class.
Tailoring	1	1	2	2	
Freehand outline drawing	7	3	7	3	2 in the first class. One passed the intermediate examination.
Geometrical drawing	5	3	2	2	
Total ..	26	16	23	16	

Although the total number of pupils passed in the two years is the same, the percentage of passes on the numbers sent up was greater last year. It is a matter for regret that not a single candidate passed in blacksmith's work during the two years. I am inclined to attribute this to the severity of the examination in blacksmith's work which seems to me, a non-expert, to be on a very different and higher standard to that in carpentry.

24. *Accounts of the industrial section.*—It is again gratifying to note that every department of the industrial section yielded a profit during the year (appendix VI), and taking all the departments together there was a net profit of Rs. 1,201-6-10 against Rs. 1,476-15-2 in the previous year. The decrease in the profit was due to the heavy rains in October which hindered work for several days in all the departments. The outturn of work in the carpentry department might have been better if there had been a more energetic and a better qualified man than the present carpenter instructor. The blacksmith's department continued to be busy throughout the year in turning out cheap and useful iron utensils used in native households. There is a steady demand among the poorer classes for these articles; and even the wealthier classes of natives have begun to appreciate them. The blacksmith instructor underwent a course of training in aluminium work at the School of Arts. The lands known as "Hay Fields" have been found fit for plantain cultivation, and a plantain tope has accordingly been formed.

25. *Physical education.*—The nature of the physical education imparted, is detailed in the scheme 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 motions, and company drill, bar-bell exercises with songs, and the "jumping exercise" are all adapted for setting up the boys. For purposes of drill, the school is divided into squads, each squad being drilled separately; and on Sundays the whole school is drilled at the same time for one hour. The songs sung as an accompaniment for drill and exercises are all specially composed for the pupils, each one pointing a moral.

26. *Annual sports and distribution of prizes.*—The annual sports were held on the 20th and 21st April; both the High schools in the town were invited to compete at the sports. The superior training and physique of the Reformatory pupils enabled them to pull off, as usual, the lion's share of the prizes. Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., the Sub-Collector, presided on the occasion, distributed the prizes, and delivered an interesting address.

27. *Discharged pupils.*—The subjoined table exhibits the necessary particulars as regards pupils discharged during the year, and as required by Government, the employment of the boys while in school, is also given :—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Caste.	Age on admission.	Period in school.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
1	195	Baliya ..	8	7	Kistna ..	Tailor ..	Tailor.
2	301	Mussalman ..	14	4	Madras ..	Tailor ..	Pointsman, Madras Electric Tramway.
3	304	Marava ..	14	4	Tinnevely ..	Weaver ..	Sepoy, 14th Madras Infantry.
4	305	Brahman ..	14	4	South Arcot ..	Do. ..	Unemployed.
5	236	Vellala ..	12	6	Madras ..	Do. ..	Book-binder.
6	307	Kammala ..	14	4	Salem ..	Blacksmith ..	Blacksmith.
7	308	Andi ..	14	4	Coimbatore ..	Do. ..	Whereabouts not known.
8	345	Vellala ..	15	3	Do. ..	Weaver ..	Sepoy, 4th Pioneers.
9	300	Edaya ..	13-9-7	4-2-24	Trichinopoly ..	Blacksmith ..	Blacksmith.
10	432	Marava ..	13	0-3-0	Tinnevely ..	Nil ..	(Discharged under H. C. order.)
11	310	Panchama ..	14	4	Madras ..	Carpenter ..	Employed in a Mill.
12	312	Devangala ..	14	4	Gódvári ..	Weaver ..	Peon.
13	240	Mussalman ..	12	6	Madras ..	Carpenter ..	Carpenter.
14	343	Kammala ..	14-6-0	3-6-0	Tinnevely ..	Blacksmith ..	Blacksmith.
15	274	Palli ..	13	5	Madras ..	Do. ..	Whereabouts not known.
16	281	Brahman ..	13	5	Salem ..	Tailor ..	Student.
17	314	Panchama ..	14	4	Madras ..	Do. ..	Maty.
18	350	Mappilla ..	15	3	South Canara ..	Tailor ..	Tailor.
19	352	Vellala ..	15	3	Chingleput ..	Weaver ..	Cultivation.
20	280	Palla ..	13	5	Coimbatore ..	Carpenter ..	Labourer.
21	338	Marava ..	13	3-6-0	Tinnevely ..	Do. ..	Teacher.
22	354	Tiyar ..	15	3	Malabar ..	Tailor ..	Cultivation.
23	320	Palli ..	14	4	Madras ..	Blacksmith ..	Unemployed.
24	285	Mussalman ..	13	5	Salem ..	Do. ..	Blacksmith.
25	286	Kavarai ..	13	5	Madras ..	Carpenter ..	(No report.)
26	324	Vanniya ..	14	4	Do. ..	Tailor ..	Unemployed.
27	357	Chaliya ..	15	3	Tinnevely ..	Weaver ..	Weaver.
28	302	Mappilla ..	13	3	Malabar ..	Tailor ..	Unemployed.
29	3-6	Edaya ..	14-3-6	4-6-0	Tinnevely ..	Weaver ..	Milkseller.
30	328	Palli ..	14	3-8-25	Madras ..	Tailor ..	(No report.)
31	291	Kavarai ..	13	4	Salem ..	Weaver ..	Weaver.
32	364	Mussalman ..	15	5	Do. ..	Blacksmith ..	Servant.
33	402	Berichetti ..	14	3	North Arcot ..	Nil ..	(Discharged under Government Order.)
34	295	Palli ..	10-6-0	1 6 0	Salem ..	Carpenter ..	Carpenter.
35	225	Vallava ..	9	5	South Arcot ..	Weaver ..	(No report.)
36	333	Naikan ..	14	7	Trichinopoly ..	Tailor ..	Do.
37	335	Vellala ..	14	4	Tinnevely ..	Weaver ..	Do.

The two boys discharged under High Court and Government Orders remained only a few months in school. They cannot be considered trained pupils of this school. No efforts are spared by this office to obtain employment for pupils on their discharge. The Government of India fully realize the importance of finding employment for boys on leaving school, and have ruled that more systematic attention should be paid to this important subject, and that every reasonable effort should be made to help boys to an honest livelihood when they leave school. The officers who can render substantial and effectual help in the above direction are the magistrates before whom

the pupils are sent for discharge. There are magistrates, notably the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras, who take a keen interest in the welfare of discharged pupils and find employment for them, but the efforts, as remarked by the Government of India, need to be more systematic. Excluding the two pupils discharged under special orders, there were 35 pupils to be accounted for. Out of this number 69 per cent. obtained employment against 77 in 1898 and 65 in 1897. These percentages necessarily fluctuate in proportion to the help the pupils receive in obtaining employment, while, on the other hand, it must be admitted that there are considerable difficulties in the way of a Reformatory pupil obtaining employment. The chief difficulties found by boys who seek to follow the trades they have been taught in the school are that trade castes are loath to admit outsiders to their trade, that the boys start life with little or no capital and few, if any, friends, and the stain on their character that remains from the fact that they have been in a criminal reformatory school. It is therefore particularly to be desired that magistrates should help to find employment for well-behaved former pupils. Two boys were enlisted in the Madras Army. It is to be regretted that when boys are discharged they do not generally possess the required height and chest measurement for enlistment, as 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.*—The number of pupils to be accounted for (as regards their conduct and mode of occupation) since the opening of the school is 284 according to the statement appended to paragraph 5 *supra*. The following statement gives the required particulars for the past two years as gleaned from the reports of magistrates and others :—

Year.				Well-conducted pupils with their occupation.							
				Pursuing the trades learnt in the school.				Occupied in cultiva- tion or agri- culture.	Pursuing other occupations.	Unemployed or with friends.	Total.
				Carpentry.	Black- smith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.				
1898	..	..	..	11	15	13	8	17	112	13	189
1899	..	..	..	13	17	15	11	18	120	18	212

Year.				Others.							Grand total.
				Not reported on by Magis- trates.	Emigrated.	Cannot be traced.	Died after discharge.	Conduct not satis- factory.	In jails.	Total.	
1898	..	..	..	4	6	21	5	19	5	60	249
1899	..	..	..	5	5	27	6	23	6	72	284

It has been the practice in this school to show the occupations of boys after discharge for the whole period of the school's existence, but the statistics for three years as required by the Government of India and given in the forms laid down in their letter, dated Simla, 14th October 1899, No. 455, communicated in G.O., No. 715, Educational, dated 25th October 1899, are shown in appendix VII. The number of pupils favourably reported on rose from 189 to 212, and the percentage of good reports was 75 which is 1 per cent. short of the percentage of 1898. In calculating the percentage of good reports, the pupils not reported on, emigrated, died, and those who could not be traced during the year have been excluded. It may be safely inferred that the same proportion of these boys also, who are alive but untraced, are doing well. Amongst the 27 boys who could not be traced a large number belong to the Dasiri, Korava, Villi and Enadi castes. These are wandering gangs who do not settle down in any particular place. Such pupils after discharge are soon lost sight of. Reformatory training seems to be useless in their case. Their wandering habits and the influence of their people do not enable them to settle in a place and follow the trades learnt in this school, notwithstanding the efforts made by this school to start them in life with some kind of work. In due course the effect of the Reformatory training is completely neutralized. It is therefore a

question whether such pupils are fit subjects for admission into a Reformatory school. The percentage of good reports recorded above is higher than 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 if the figures are taken for any three consecutive years. The percentage of the pupils who followed the trade learnt in this school rose to 19 as against 18 in the previous year. As regards the remainder of the well-behaved ex-pupils, the training given in this school has helped them to follow other respectable professions, for example, 11 are schoolmasters, five are gymnastic instructors, one of whom is also a drawing master, 20 are soldiers in the Madras Army, and some are gumastas, peons and maistries.

29. *Enlistments in the Madras Army.*—Following the practice adopted in English reformatories, this school has enlisted in the Army 20 pupils up to the close of the year, and has thus increased its sphere of usefulness. No other reformatory school in India has yet done this. Encouraging and interesting reports continue to be received about our soldier pupils. The following reports are interesting :—

The Officer Commanding 24th Madras Infantry writes from Secunderabad under date 25th March 1899 :—

"In reply to your letter No. 331, dated 21st February 1899, I have the honour to inform you that Private No. 1791, Ponnuswami, bears a very good character in the regiment. He has never been punished since his enlistment in 1896, and shows promise of turning out well. At present he is on recruiting service in Chingleput district."

The Officer Commanding 28th Madras Infantry writes from Madras under date 26th June 1899 :—

"(a) Private Sibakdulla is doing well as assistant instructor of gymnastics and gets an allowance of Re. 1 per mensem for the same. He does private tailoring outside in his leisure hours.

"(b) Recruit Gulam Dastagir is still at recruits drill and therefore has no leisure to practise his trade."

The Officer Commanding 14th Madras Infantry writes from St. Thomas' Mount under date 17th July 1899 :—

"I have the honour to inform you that recruit Ramaswami Tevan has not yet passed the recruits course, but as far as I have been able to judge up to the present, he promises well, and his character has been very good."

The L. W. Commandant, 9th Madras Infantry, writes from Bellary under date 28th November 1899 :—

"The conduct of the two Privates (Manjappa Naickan and Vedanandam) has been good during the eight months they have been with the Regiment."

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

	1898.			1899.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	10,211	4	0	9,258	10	6
Rations	5,604	6	0	4,300	11	7
Hospital charges	303	4	5	176	3	11
Clothing	385	14	0	460	1	1
Bedding	126	14	0	125	12	0
Travelling allowance of establishment	386	10	0	391	3	9
Allowances to pupils	109	9	9	109	4	6
Raw materials	1,458	6	5	1,566	11	4
Library, prizes, class books and mark money	517	13	10	598	2	5
Petty works of construction	163	0	0	.....		
Furniture, apparatus, etc.	200	0	0	170	2	0
Remuneration to examiners	83	12	0	.....		
Rents, rates and taxes	86	10	0	153	0	0
Stipends to pupil teachers .. .. .	.....			36	0	0
Contingencies	855	5	7	630	0	4
Total	20,492	14	0	17,975	15	5
Deduct receipts (sale-proceeds)	2,483	8	8	2,491	1	7
Net expenditure	18,009	5	4	15,484	13	10

It will be observed that the expenditure under rations fell from Rs. 5,604-6-0 to Rs. 4,300-11-7. This was partly due to the average number of pupils dieted during the year having fallen from 149 to 145, and partly to the fact of large supplies of ragi having been purchased and stored in April and July when the prices fell. There was decreased expenditure under six other heads also. The increased expenditure under taxes was due to excessive taxation imposed by the Chingleput municipality on the Reformatory buildings. The Executive Engineer, who considers the tax excessive, is taking steps to reduce it. Care was taken during the year to keep down expenditure under contingencies. The annual cost of dieting per pupil and the cost per mensem fell from Rs. 37-9-9 and Rs. 3-2-1 to Rs. 29-10-6 and Rs. 2-7-6, respectively.

31. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart visited and inspected the school on the 15th March 1899.

32. *Visiting Committee.*—The committee held only two meetings during the year. Eleven meetings failed for want of a quorum. The following are the details of work transacted by the committee at its meetings compared for the past two years:—

	1898.	1899.
(a) Number of reports on discharged pupils read and recorded	150	34
(b) Number of times the punishment book was examined ...	9	2
(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	2
(d) Special cases brought to the notice of the Inspector-General	12	1

Extracts from the remarks of official visitors are given in Appendix V.

33. *State Prisoner.*—The Mappila State Prisoner, Mattummal Moidin, continued to behave well. He was during the year promoted to the grade of Assistant Monitor for the Tailor class. He is studying in the Primary Examination class.

34. *Deputy Superintendent.*—Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, who has controlled the internal management of the school since its foundation, and who knows every boy personally, has continued to do his work with the greatest zeal and ability. He understands every detail of the school-management, and is an enthusiast in the cause of reformation of the boys and an expert in their technical instruction.

35. Service books have been written up to date.

APPENDICES.

I

Read the following letter from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, to the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, dated Madras, 15th March 1899, No. 381-C.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput, inspected by me on the 22nd ultimo.

Accommodation and sanitation.—Just as last year, accommodation is unsatisfactory, pending the construction of the new building which is expected to be finished before next inspection.

Furniture, apparatus and appliances.—Furniture and apparatus are not sufficient. There has been an addition of 30 books to the library, all of a miscellaneous nature. Some more reference books may be added. A catalogue of books is maintained.

Staff.—There are at present only four teachers on the regular staff to teach eleven classes including the special class. The Tamil and Telugu sections are taken separately from standards Infant to IV. Of the total number of students, one-sixth are Muhammadans. If a Muhammadan teacher, who knows Tamil also is employed, he can not only teach as one of the other masters, but also Hindustani to the Muhammadan boys, many of whom are very desirous of learning their mother tongue. One more teacher is urgently needed, particularly as the assistance of the compounder will not, in future, be available, as no one is to be appointed in the place of the present incumbent who has resigned.

Attendance.—The number on rolls is the same as on last inspection, but the number present was less by six. These six were prevented from attending the examination owing to sickness. Nineteen pupils were under four months in the reformatory against 14 at the previous inspection. Six of the students had passed the primary stage of instruction. They were taught in the special class, Drawing, English and Tamil Transcription.

Instruction.—The different classes were examined, as if for improvement, and the results of the two higher classes were very good. A statement showing the results of the examination of the various classes in the different subjects is enclosed. Sixteen boys went up for the last Primary Examination, and all of them were successful and qualified themselves for complete certificates. Seven students were sent up for the Elementary Technical examination in Freehand Drawing, the results being yet unpublished. And six more have appeared for the examination in Geometrical Drawing, the result of which is also not known; but, it is hoped, a fair percentage will be successful in both these examinations.

Discipline and moral training.—This is satisfactory, and I am glad to find that the pupils are taken very good care of and there is every hope of their turning out law-abiding when they return to their homes.

No. 191-Ch.

Submitted to the Director of Public Instruction.

(Signed) E. MARSDEN,
Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.

18th March 1899.

No. 880.

Communicated to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.

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

1st February 1900.

II.

STATEMENT showing the results of examination of the general educational classes of the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Class.	Number on rolls.	Number present.	Subject.	Portion taught.	Responsible teacher.	Remarks.
Special	25	24	Drawing ..	Preparing for the Government Training examination.	Drawing master ..	Good.
			English ..	Garthwaite's Second Reader and Grammatical Primer.	Headmaster	Do.
			Tamil and English Transcription. Compulsory subjects.	....	....	Do.
Fourth standard ..	25	24	Geography ..	Do.	Telugu portion, Fourth master.	Do.
			Drawing ..	Standard D ..	Tamil, Second master ..	Do.
			English ..	Third Standard Reader lesson (1-6).	Drawing master ..	Do.
			English ..	Third Standard Reader lesson (1-6).	Headmaster	Do.
Third standard ..	24	24	Drawing ..	Taught up to standard C.	Third master	Fair.
			Reading ..	First 8 lessons ..	Fourth master, Telugu ..	Do.
			Writing ..	....	....	Good.
			Arithmetic ..	Up to multiplication.	Fourth master, Telugu ..	Very fair.
Second standard ..	26	25	Geography ..	First few pages ..	....	Do.
			English ..	First 6 lessons ..	Second master	Done very little.
			Reading ..	Lessons 1-10 ..	Compounder, school assistant.	Very fair.
			Writing ..	....	Do.	Good.
First standard ..	25	24	Arithmetic ..	Addition and subtraction.	Do.	Very fair.
			Drawing ..	Standard B ..	Drawing master	Fair.
			English ..	Letters and words of one syllable.	Headmaster	Do.
			Reading ..	Lessons 1-15 ..	Pupil-teacher or monitor and gymnastic instructor.	Pretty fair.
Infant standard ..	27	25	Writing ..	....	....	Do.
			Arithmetic ..	Addition .. ..	....	Fair.
			Reading ..	Letters and words of one syllable.	} Peon assistant ..	Pretty Fair.
			Writing ..	1 to 30		
Of these, 19 pupils are under four months	..	..	Arithmetic ..	1 to 30 .. ..	....	Do.
						
Total ..	152	146				
Sick 6.						

III.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 8th January 1900, No. 39.

Read the following Inspection report of A. Chatterton, Esq., Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, dated 12th May 1899.

* * * * *

Staff.—Provision has been made, with the approval of Government, for the necessary additions to the staff and increases to the salaries of some of the instructors. When the scale of establishment has been revised, the Director hopes to be able to secure the services of more capable instructors.

2. *Accommodation.*—The want of sufficient accommodation is being supplied.

3. *Apparatus, &c.*—An indent should be submitted for such tools and plant as the school is in need of.

4. *Library.*—Mr. Chatterton's remarks regarding the desirability of providing for a circulating technical library for special schools are noted for future consideration.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—From the figures in the margin which give the strength of each department of the school, it is observed

Department.	Number on the rolls at the inspection.
Carpentry department	38
Blacksmith's	28
Weaving	30
Tape-making	7
Tailoring	43
Gardening	16

that the pupils were fairly distributed over the several industries. The total strength of each department as given in table (e) of the report does not agree with the corresponding figures as obtained from table (d) except in the case of the tailoring and gardening departments. Moreover, the former table does not take note of the tape-making class. These discrepancies, as well as the wide disparity between the entries in columns 3 and 4 on the

one hand and those in column 6 of table (d) on the other, require to be explained. All the classes of the community except Europeans were represented, non-Brahman caste Hindus preponderating. Almost all the pupils have been returned as poor.

6. *Examinations.*—The results of the Government Technical Examinations held during 1898 need no further comment than that made in paragraph 8 of Proceedings, No. 4752, dated 25th April 1899, reviewing the annual report of the school for 1898. Mr. Chatterton was favourably impressed on the whole with the results at the inspection. It is hoped that the defects pointed out by him as regards the neatness and finish of the articles manufactured in the carpentry and blacksmith's departments will receive the careful attention of the Superintendent and his Deputy. A stall will be opened in the School of Arts, Madras, in March next for the sale of articles executed in the reformatory and other industrial schools.

7. *Finance.*—The charges of the industrial department during 1898 amounted to Rs. 3,816, of which the receipts, including the book value of the garden produce utilized for the school, met nearly 65 per cent. This is satisfactory.

8. *General.*—It is under contemplation to attach a band class to the school next year. The efficient condition of the school is creditable to the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

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

II—STATEMENT showing the quantity of each class of textile fabrics manufactured and sold during 1899, and the districts, offices and stations to which such articles were sold.

Number.	Nature of textile fabrics.	Quantity made.	Quantity sold.	Offices and stations to which sold.
1	Tapes of sorts, $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3 " .. Yds.	1,728	816	Reformatory school, Chingleput; Chingleput, Saidapet, Vepery and Madras.
2	Peons' belts No.	32	31	Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle; Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern and Western Circles; Principals, Law College, Madras, and Brennen College, Tellicherry; Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Presidency and West Coast Divisions; Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Hospet, Cuddapah and Saidapet ranges; Headmasters, Government Girls' Schools, Guttinadevi and Nilapalli, Government Vernacular Lower Secondary School, Gatala, and Municipal Lower Secondary School, Tellicherry; Manager, Mission Industrial School, Arni; and Senior Superintendent of Hill Schools Gôdâvari.
3	Kummerbund (cotton)	8	27	Chingleput, Conjeeveram and Madurantakam, Madras, Ootacamund, Saidapet, and Perambur.
4	Do. (silk)	23	28	Chingleput, Mymyo (Upper Burma) Kurnool, Ceylon, Vizagapatam, Madras, Calicut, Tiruvannamalai, Conjeeveram, Vellore, Devanakonda, Nellathur, Chepauk and Arni.
5	Cotton rugs	11	11	Chingleput, Saidapet, Madras and Conjeeveram.
6	Mati towels	36	24	Chingleput.
7	Douti cloth Yds.	476	597	Reformatory school, Chingleput; Chingleput, Perambur, Nelvay and Potteri.
8	Table napkins of sizes .. No.	62	104	Chingleput, Madavaram, Conjeeveram, Madras, Madurantakam, Madura, Saidapet, Perambur and Sivaganga.
9	Face towels	49	144	Chingleput, Cuddalore, Conjeeveram, Madras, St. Thomas Mount, Negapatam, Vizagapatam, Saidapet, Kumbakonam, Aiyampet, Madurantakam and Nellathur.

II—Statement showing the quantity of each class of textile fabrics manufactured and sold during 1899, and the districts, offices and stations to which such articles were sold—*cont.*

Number.	Nature of textile fabrics.	Quantity made.	Quantity sold.	Offices and stations to which sold.
10	Bath towels No.	193	248	Chingleput, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kodaikanal, Madavaram, Saidapet, Madras, Cuddalore, Kurnool, Conjeeveram, Madurantakam, Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Kumbakonam, Nellore, Goa, Chepauk and Nelvoy.
11	Turkish towels "	45	26	Chingleput, Tellicherry, Saidapet, Goa, Conjeeveram and Chepauk.
12	Country towels "	..	2	Conjeeveram.
13	Silk handkerchiefs "	16	2	Chingleput and Sriperumbudur.
14	Davani "	8	4	Chingleput.
15	Shot silk Yds.	2	21	Do.
16	Chintz at 3 to 5 annas "	411	419	Chingleput, Madras, Saidapet, Conjeeveram, Madurantakam, Ootacamund and Chepauk.
17	Checks and cotton tweeds, (6 to 11 annas per yard) "	713	881	Chingleput, Saidapet, Secunderabad, Madavaram, Madras, Gopichettipalayam, Conjeeveram, Tenneri, Madurantakam, Mymyo (Upper Burma), Guduvancheri, Bellary, Tiruvannamalai, Kumbakonam Goa and Chepauk.

IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, No. 773, dated 31st January 1900.

Read the following letter from E. D. SMITH, Esq., Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th December 1899 :—

I have the honour to report on the Examination in Tailoring of the pupils of the Reformatory School at Chingleput which I conducted at that institution on the 13th December 1899. I have much pleasure in stating that the results, *this* year, are still more encouraging than they were last year, as may be seen from the following tabular statement which shows that out of 29 boys examined, 13 passed with merit, 13 as ordinary and only 3 failed in the standards in which they were tested.

Standard in which examined.	Total number examined.	Passed with merit.	Passed as ordinary.	Number failed.
Standard A	16	8	5	3
Do. B	5	2	3	..
Do. C	6	3	3	..
Do. D	2	..	2	..

2. I am glad to state that the lads are taking great pains to become masters of the profession they are being trained to, and I hope that every one of them will succeed in this; for, then they need never be in want of a means of livelihood.

3. All the boys were exceedingly clean, tidy, well-behaved, attentive and, what is grand, obedient, and reflect great credit on the training they receive.

4. I note that two lads who had passed the D standard in Tailoring went up for the late Government Elementary Technical Examination, and I have hoped of their success, seeing that they have done well enough with the short training they have had.

5. I have now with me three discharged pupils and two apprentices—Varadan is still of this number and, as I said in my last report, has a bright future before him—Manikkam, another ex-pupil, has been with me for the past seven months, and is a hard-working youth—Abdulla, the remaining ex-pupil has only recently come to me, and I hope he will remain, as he bids fair to do well—I had another ex-pupil, Mahomed, with me for a short time, but as he was most anxious to enter the service of Government, I gave him a letter to Mr. Travers, District Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, and he will, I understand, be engaged from the 1st proximo.

6. With regard to the apprentices with me, I would add that I have made every possible arrangement for their care, comfort and welfare. I have not placed them in a common lodging house, but with respectable family people who are as careful of the lads' comfort and as much interested in their well-doing as the lads themselves are grateful for what is being done for them. This is not only what I note from my own personal observation, but the boys themselves frequently express to me their deep sense of thankfulness and declare that they will remain with me for ever. In the case of these two apprentices, I would submit that, being

somewhat advanced in their knowledge of tailoring, I have my expenses *recouped* in a measure by the work they turn out, but, in the event of raw hands of the lowest standard being sent to me, I would, even after setting a proper value on their work, be considerably out of pocket for their board and lodging in a satisfactory manner. I have now with me several little fellows (free boys I mean) who voluntarily come and work all day at my place not for wages, but just to learn their trade. I have not the slightest objection to receive as many apprentices of the inexperienced class as may be sent to me, but, under the circumstances set forth above, I would suggest that in the matter of expenses for their board, lodging, clothing, pocket-money, &c., the Government meet me in some way. I would add that apprentices are more grateful and less independent than lads whose time of detention has expired and take greater interest in becoming efficient in their profession.

No. 773.

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

- (1) The report is encouraging.
- (2) The Superintendent is requested to report with reference to the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of Mr. Smith's letter.

(A true Extract.)

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

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.

V.

EXTRACTS from the Reformatory School Visitors' book.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, Dewan Bahadur, Inspector-General of Registration, writes: "Visited the Reformatory very early in the morning and found all the boys up and preparing for the roll-call even at that early hour. I was particularly struck with the excellent order and discipline that prevailed, and the way in which the boys settled themselves to their respective occupations. There is an air of cheerfulness about the institution which reflects great credit on the management. The weaving industry forms an important feature. But this and every other branch of work in this useful institution suffers from want of funds. The handlooms in use are a great improvement on the indigenous looms." (31st January 1899).

2. H. H. O. Farrell, Esq., I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, writes: "Visited Reformatory for meeting. Not held for want of quorum. Went round the premises. All in good order." (9th January 1899).

3. S. Gopala Chari, Esq., Acting District and Sessions Judge, writes: * * * "I took this occasion to visit the various workshops, and have the pleasure to note that everything is going on very satisfactorily. Boys toil on without a sense of compulsion and even of control. The articles turned out are excellent, and native gentry ought to patronise the institution more liberally. I request the Deputy Superintendent to show me next time the papers regarding the Mappilla boy. I must acknowledge the courtesy and attention shown by the Deputy Superintendent to whom the institution owes so much." (11th May 1899).

4. Lieut.-Colonel W. O'Hara, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, writes. "Visited the Reformatory School this afternoon. Inspected the cells and premises generally and examined the weaving. The boys were seen at drill which they performed smartly and very efficiently: they all appeared to be in good health and were decidedly bright and cheerful. Visited the school garden which is fairly extensive and is in a flourishing condition—the yield of vegetables more than supplies for the requirements of the school. Inspected the kitchen, and saw the cooked food. The ragi puddings were of fair weight and were well-cooked." (24th May 1899).

5. D. W. G. Cowie, Esq., I.C.S., Acting District Magistrate of Chingleput, writes: "Visited the school and saw the boys at work, physical drill, gymnastic exercises, &c. Have never seen a more healthy, happy looking lot of boys. Everything seemed to be in excellent order. With regard to the physical and other drill it is a pity the school has not a small band of its own, and now that it is becoming quite usual for the boys to enlist in the native army it might be worth while to form a "music" class and train musicians for the bands of the Madras Infantry regiments. The want of a play ground is much felt. There is plenty of ground to be had not very far from the school on the Walajahbad road if the difficulty with regard to guards, &c., could be got over. Attempts at escape are few and far between." (25th July 1899).

6. A. C. Dutt, Esq., I.C.S., Sub-Collector of Chingleput, writes: "The boys look very cheerful and well cared for." (12th October 1899).

VI.

ACCOUNTS of the Industrial section showing whether each trade was carried on at a profit or not in 1899.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials and unfinished articles on 31st December 1898.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1898.	Outstandings on 31st December 1898.	Cash on hand on 31st December 1898.	Materials purchased in 1899.	Spent out of contingent fund in 1899.	Value of boys' labor employed in 1899.	Depreciation of tools at 10 per cent. of the cost.	Total.	Remarks.
Carpentry ..	Rs. A. P. 1,319 6 8	Rs. A. P. 36 0 6	Rs. A. P. 64 14 8	Rs. A. P. 1 3 6	Rs. A. P. 609 9 5	Rs. A. P. 10 1 2	Rs. A. P. 37 0 0	Rs. A. P. 24 9 0	Rs. A. P. 2,101 9 5	
Blacksmith's work ..	389 0 1	75 10 9	57 0 6	1 3 6	454 1 1	8 2 2	35 11 0	52 1 0	1,072 14 1	
Aluminium work ..	..	..	..	..	154 14 0	..	..	..	154 14 0	
Weaving and tape-making ..	484 9 4	868 15 5	215 7 5	7 9 6	317 10 2	10 9 6	83 6 0	15 13 0	2,004 0 4	
Tailoring ..	71 8 9	0 11 0	19 5 9	0 3 0	30 8 8	11 2 0	50 14 0	9 2 4	193 7 6	
Gardening ..	11 0 0	..	0 8 0	1 1 0	..	9 12 6	..	19 10 0	41 15 6	
Total ..	2,275 8 10	981 5 8	357 4 4	10 1 0	1,566 11 4	49 11 4	206 15 0	121 3 4	5,568 12 10	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1899.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1899.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1899.	Outstandings on 31st December 1899.	Work turned out for the school in 1899.	Sale-proceeds paid into the treasury in 1899.	Amount written off in 1899.	Discount allowed to purchasers in 1899.	Total.	Remarks.
Carpentry ..	Rs. A. P. 1,297 5 10	Rs. A. P. 130 0 0	Rs. A. P. 57 1 0	Rs. A. P. 221 0 6	Rs. A. P. 78 6 0	Rs. A. P. 497 14 7	..	..	Rs. A. P. 2,281 11 11	(a) Excluding Rs. 2-12-6 under Miscellaneous receipts.
Blacksmith's work ..	422 11 4	74 9 0	61 11 0	100 12 0	84 9 6	468 11 0	..	..	1,212 15 10	(b) If Rs. 38-12-1 (Miscellaneous receipts in the year) are added, it will raise the total amount to Rs. 2,491-1-7 as paid into the treasury.
Aluminium work ..	160 7 5	86 12 0	..	220 5 8	6 12 6	1,142 10 2	8 11 8	8 3 0	162 7 5	
Weaving and tape-making ..	262 6 7	14 12 0	680 2 7	23 11 6	255 11 0	109 9 7	..	..	2,416 0 2	
Tailoring ..	27 11 1	25 0 0	..	1 6 0	..	238 8 2	..	..	432 2 2	
Gardening ..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267 14 2	
Total ..	2,173 10 3	333 1 0	799 9 7	(a) 567 3 8	425 7 0	(b) 2,457 5 6	8 11 8	8 3 0	6,773 3 8	

CHINGLEPUT,
31st March 1900.

(Signed) G. G. GIFFARD, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

VII.

STATISTICS called for by the Government of India.

Form No. I.

Particulars.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Number of schools ..	1	1	1	1	1
Do. admitted in the year ..	37	33	23	35	41
Do. discharged in the year ..	29	32	25	40	37
Do. remaining at end of year ..	153	154	151	146	148†
<i>Religion.</i>					
Hindus ..	125	122	124	123	123
Muhammadans ..	21	27	25	21	21
Others ..	7	5	2	2	4
<i>Education on admission.</i>					
Able to read ..	5	1	3	5	4
Illiterate ..	32	32	20	30	37
Number taught Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. other industries ..	29	32	26	40	37
Net expenditure—(Rs.) ..	1,423	1,475	1,586	1,800	1,548

NOTE.—Agriculture is not taught systematically in this school owing to the want of a suitable instructor and suitable lands for the purpose. In lieu of Agriculture the boys receive training in garden cultivation.

Form No. II.

After-conduct of boys discharged during 1896, 1897 and 1898.

	Number.
Total number discharged in the three years ..	98
Number of boys discharged who were taught Agriculture ..	..
Do. occupied in Agriculture after discharge ..	1
Do. who were taught other trades and handicrafts ..	94*
Do. occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them ..	21
Do. do. in industries not taught at school ..	39
Unemployed or with friends ..	9
Re-convicted ..	4
Of bad character ..	7
Not known or not reported on ..	10
Died after discharge ..	3

* Excluding two that escaped during 1899.

† Excluding four discharged under the orders of Government in 1898.

NOTE.—(1) Of the four discharged under the orders of Government after a short stay in the school—two owing to chronic illness, one was sent back to the Magistrate for re-trial, and one was made over to his people, as he was not considered a fit subject for reformatory treatment. These four boys cannot be considered to have been taught a trade.

(2) The four pupils shown as re-convicted were pupils who were in jails on the 31st December 1899. Out of the seven who were of bad character, six were also re-convicted during the three years, but not in jail on the above date.

Teaching staff and general establishment.—As in the previous year, the office of Superintendent changed hands twice during 1899, Messrs. W. Thomas, C. S. Langley and Captain G. G. Giffard having successively held the office. But the Deputy Superintendent remained in undisturbed charge of his post, and the efficiency of the institution did not therefore suffer. In the teaching staff there was but one change worthy of note, viz., the employment of a new drawing master. A revised scale of establishment, involving an increased monthly cost of Rs. 119, was sanctioned in September, but effect was not given to it before the close of the year. Provision will be made in the next budget for two additional peons with a view to strengthen the watching staff. The monitors and assistant monitors continued to do fair work, but it is noted that there were 19 degradations from monitorship against 9 in 1898.

2. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The Director fully endorses the Superintendent's remarks regarding the additional accommodation needed for the school and has, after personal inspection, come to the conclusion that the whole of the fort ought to be given to it: he has made an application to Government to this effect and its orders are awaited. A few cotton rope hammocks may be made and tried.

3. *Library and museum.*—An addition of 65 volumes was made to the library, which was used fairly well. It is presumed that the Superintendent has taken steps to form a small museum of drawings and models.

4. *Health and physical education.*—The health of the pupils was good, and the number of admissions into hospital fell from 153 to 140. There was no death; and the diseases treated were mostly trivial cases. The number of pupils who lost weight after admission was only two, the same as in 1898, and the increase in the average weight, though slight, is satisfactory, indicating careful nourishment. The Superintendent's remarks on the age and physique of the pupils are noted.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—Against 41 admissions, 37 pupils were discharged and two escaped, which raised the number of pupils on the rolls from 146 to 148. The pupils admitted belonged to 17 districts, including Madras, which, however, contributed only two boys against seven in 1898; five districts, including Tanjore, did not contribute any pupil. Sixteen, or 39 per cent., of the pupils admitted were on first conviction against 12 out of 34 in the previous year. The gradual decrease in the proportion of pupils of the class of habitual offenders is satisfactory. As many as 22 pupils admitted had both parents living and 13 others one parent living at the time of their conviction, and of the six pupils deserted by their parents four were sent on first conviction and two were habitual offenders. Only native Christians and Panchamas contributed a larger number of pupils than in the previous year. The offences for which the pupils were convicted were as usual mostly against property. From the distribution of pupils over the several classes given in paragraph 18 of the report it is noted that the infant, first and fourth standards were stronger, while the other classes more or less suffered in numbers.

6. *Moral training and discipline.*—Continued attention was paid to the moral training of pupils, and their religious feelings were respected. The number of offences committed in the school was about the same as in 1898, though, the Director regrets to note, the number of offences greatly increased among the older boys. This increase is attributed to the abolition of the punishment of birching, and the Superintendent's proposal to revive this punishment will be considered separately. Fines realized a larger amount, and 25 pupils had their examination fees refunded from the fine fund. Applications from former pupils for tools or other help should be promptly disposed of, and granted if their behaviour while at school and since their discharge has been satisfactory.

7. *Mark and work money.*—It is gratifying to note that the new system of awarding marks had the wholesome effect of making the pupils more careful and enabling them to earn a larger amount, the average earning per week having risen from Rs. 9-3-10 to Rs. 9-12-6. The Director agrees with the Superintendent in thinking that the average annual earning per pupil, viz., Rs. 3-4-10, is not excessive.

8. *Examinations.*—(i) *General education classes.*—For the Primary Examination 16 boys were sent up as in 1898, and 15 passed against 16, two against none passing in the first class. At the inspection also the results obtained were satisfactory. This is creditable to the headmaster and the staff.

(ii) *Technical education classes.*—Nine and 14 pupils were sent up for the Government Technical Examinations in Drawing and industries and five and 11, respectively, met with success. The failure of the blacksmith's class during the past two years is to be regretted. Instruction was given in drawing, cabinet-making and weaving up to the intermediate grade, and in blacksmith's work and tailoring up to the elementary grade of the Government Technical Examination scheme, and also in aluminium, tinning, tape-making and gardening. Mr. E. D. Smith examined the school in tailoring and Mr. A. Chatterton in the other industrial subjects, and they were favourably impressed with the results produced at the inspection. Every industry was again worked at a profit, though the total amount of profits fell from Rs. 1,477 to Rs. 1,204.

9. *History and employment of discharged pupils.*—Excluding two pupils sent out under the orders of the High Court and Government, 35 boys were discharged during the year on the completion of the period of their detention; of these, 23, or 66 per cent. found employment against 77 per cent., and 65 per cent. in 1898 and 1897, one Brahman pupil was continuing his studies, four were unemployed, and no report was received of the remaining seven boys; and of the 23 pupils who found employment ten were following the trades learnt in the school. The Superintendent's remarks regarding the difficulty of obtaining employment for the discharged pupils are noted. Of the 284 pupils discharged from the school since its establishment good reports were received of 212 or 75 per cent. of pupils, the percentage being nearly the same as in the previous year and as in Great Britain. The account of the pupils enlisted in the Madras Army is encouraging.

10. *Finance.*—The net cost to Government on the upkeep of the school fell from Rs. 18,009 to Rs. 15,485 or by Rs. 2,514, which was brought about by the reduced expenditure on establishments and rations. The reduction under rations has been explained, but not that under establishment. Mr. Lewis drew in 1898 arrears of pay in consequence of promotion given him with retrospective effect, and this chiefly accounts for the diminished cost of establishment. The annual cost of dieting each pupil fell from Rs. 37-9-9 to Rs. 29-10-6. Taking the average number on the rolls as 145, the cost to Government per pupil was nearly Rs. 107 against Rs. 121 in 1898.

11. *Committee of Visitors.*—It is very disappointing to note that the committee was able to hold only two meetings during the year, as many as eleven meetings having failed for want of a quorum. Several changes have lately been made in its constitution, and their effect will be watched.

12. *General.*—The Superintendent's instructions to the headmaster in regard to instruction in colloquial English are approved. Captain Giffard's favourable mention of Mr. Lewis' work is noted. The efficient state in which the School was administered during the year reflects much credit on the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

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

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School,
Chingleput, with ten spare copies.
" Principals of Colleges.
" Inspectors of Schools.
" Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
" Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
" Superintendent, School of Arts.

Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" " Inspector-General of Police.
" " Members of the Visiting Committee.
" " District Magistrate.
" " Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" " District and Sessions Judges.
" " Government, with covering letter.

ORDER—No. 232, Educational, dated 6th June 1900.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

- (1) The school continued to be efficiently managed.
- (2) The attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and of District Magistrates will be drawn to paragraphs 7, 13 and 27 of the report.

(3) The fact that tape, peons' belts and cummerbunds are manufactured at the school should be brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Stationery.

(4) The communication promised by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 6 of his Proceedings will be awaited.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
„ the Superintendent of Stationery.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ all Sessions Judges.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.)

ENDORSEMENT—No. 233, Educational, dated 6th June 1900.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

1900
Educational (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 569
605-12-9-90



From
The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

Order

No 4380

Dated 18th May 1900.
Received
Registered 3-5-1900
Enclosures one
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting a copy of his
Proceedings No 4270 dated 30th
April 1900, reviewing the report
on the working of the Reformatory
School, Chingleput, during 1899.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
to	715	: 25-10-99	copy
"	686	: 7-10-99	ms
"	664	: 29-9-99	copy
"	620	: 15-9-99	ms
"	605	: 12-9-99	"
"	599	: 8-9-99	"
"	571	: 7-8-99	ms
"	502	: 4-8-99	"

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

to 372 of 99 ms
 " 309-10 of 99 91149
 " 249: 4-5-99
 " 11 of 99 ms
 " 738 of 96 ms
 " 599 of 88 copy

to 11 of 99 ms
 " 249 of 99 copy
 " 372 of 99 ms
 " 502 of 99
 " 571 of 99
 " 599 of 99
 " 605 of 99
 " 686 of 99

[E. & L.]
 1

503-17-11-99.

Ed DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .
 Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .
 Current No. 569 of 1890, dated 1st May , from the D.P.I.
 " 189 " " " " "
 " 189 " " " " "

ORDER. No. 226 d/31.5.00
 P.S. 232 d/6.6.00

Recorded with the

following remarks:—

- (1) The School continued to be ~~very~~ efficiently managed.
- (2) The attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and of the various District Magistrates will be drawn to paras 7, 13 & 27 of the report.
- (3) The fact that tapes, belts and cummerbunds required for office use are manufactured at the School, should be brought to the notice of the Supdt of Stationery

(4) The communication promised by the D.P.I. in para 6 of his Proceedings will be awaited.

MA

17.5.00

A.G.H. 21.5.00

32 S. Copies
 Endl. No. 227 d/31.5.00
 133 d/6.6.00
 Copy to the Govt of I. H. S
 24.11.5.00

102

the D.P.J.

102

Depd

13/6

Depd

13/6

To
The D.P.J.
.. I. G. of Police
.. I. G. of Prisons
.. Surgeon General
.. Chief Presidency Magistrate
.. Commr. of Police
.. Subd. of Stationery
.. Judicial Dept.
.. Public Works Dept.
All Session Judges
.. District Magistrates
The Honble the C.J. (with C.L.)

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Number of copies required. { Order complete. 400
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter. 60

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.