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[Despatch Abstract.]

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording with remarks the report on the working of the ——— during 1900. Copy to the Govt of India.

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Government {1901} of Madras.

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ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 295, 296, 31st May 1901.

MAY.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, the report on the working of the — during 1900. Copy to the Government of India.

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, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 1st May 1901, No. 3758.

I have the honour to submit a copy of my Proceedings, Dis. No. 2714, dated 26th April 1901, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1900.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Dis. No. 2714, dated 20th April 1901.

Read the following letter from J. P. LEWIS, Esq., Acting Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 31st March 1901, No. 524.

I have the honour to report on the progress and condition of the Reformatory School during the calendar year 1900.

2. *Superintendence.*—There were, as in the previous years, several changes in the office of the Superintendent. Captain G. G. Giffard, I.M.S., the permanent Superintendent, who assumed charge of the school on the 20th November 1899, held the appointment for a little over four months. Having been transferred to Madras, he made over charge of the school to me on the 2nd April 1900. Captain T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., relieved me on the 6th April, and acted as Superintendent until 19th July when he was transferred to military duty; and I was once more placed in charge of the school in addition to my appointment as Deputy Superintendent. On the 2nd August Mr. W. H. Murray, M B., C.M., relieved me, and remained in charge until the close of the year. Changes in the office of the Superintendent have been frequent in the history of this school, but the reason why such changes have not proved detrimental to the efficiency of the school is explained in the following remarks as recorded by Captain T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., when he made over charge of the school to me :—

"I can fully endorse all that my predecessors have said regarding Mr. Lewis' work. The fact that there have been so many changes of Superintendents during the last two years together with the fact that the school has gone on just the same without a hitch shows his capability as a manager. No one visits the reformatory without remarking on the happy and generally well-fed look of the boys from the latest joined upward; and this, in my opinion, is due solely to the Deputy Superintendent's energy and care. Besides which, he thoroughly understands every detail of the administration of the place. It would be very difficult to replace him."

3. *The Teaching staff.*—Under G.O., No. 1440, Financial, dated 19th December 1900, several important changes have been sanctioned with a view to strengthen the teaching staff and to improve the status of some of the masters and instructors. The salary of the headmaster has been raised, and the appointment of an additional master and a Hindustani teacher has been sanctioned. Early arrangements will be made to fill these appointments. The salaries of the four principal instructors have also been raised and placed in a progressive scale. Increased salaries for the carpenter instructor and tailor instructor have been provided with a view to secure the services of men competent to meet the requirements of the classes in their present developed state, and to introduce further improvements in them. The present carpenter instructor on Rs. 18 per month is inefficient; his skill in carpentry is not superior to that of an ordinary bazaar workman. The salaries of the assistant instructors have also been placed in a progressive scale. An assistant for the blacksmith instructor has been provided with a view to develop the aluminium industry. The monitors and assistant

monitors continued to render material help in all departments of the school. The following statement gives full particulars of the teaching staff including the various changes sanctioned during the year :—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Sanctioned scale of salary.	Present salary.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
1	Mr. M. D. Jacobs ..	Headmaster	Trained Upper Secondary Grade and Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test, Branches II and III.	60	60	From 1st April 1900.
2	S. G. Vedamanikkam ..	Second master, sub. *pro tem.*	Trained Upper Secondary Grade.	25	25	
3	A. Subramanya Aiyar.	Third master	Trained Primary Grade.	15–1–20	15	Do.
4	(Vacant)	Fourth master	....	10–1–15	..	
5	K. Devarajulu Nayudu.	Fifth master	Trained Primary Grade.	7½–1–10	10	
6	(Vacant)	Hindustani master ..	....	10–1–15	..	
7	A. Ekambara Nayakar.	Drawingmaster, sub. *pro tem.*	Group Certificate, Intermediate Design and Teachers' Certificate.	15	15	
8	T. N. Venkataramaiyar.	Gymnastic Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Primary Examination and Certificate in Gymnastics.	10-1-15	10	
9	Sayad Akbar	Drill Instructor	Pensioned Havildar ..	10	10	
10	Ezra Asha	Weaver Instructor ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving.	35-1-40	35	Do.
11	C. Kandaswami Nayudu	Assistant Weaver Instructor.	Do. ..	10-1-15	10	Do.
12	V. Kandaswami Asari	Carpenter Instructor ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making.	35-1-40	18	
13	A. Ponnuswami Asari.	Assistant Carpenter Instructor.	Do. ..	15-1-20	15	Do.
14	Koshi Velayudha Asari.	Blacksmith Instructor ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in Blacksmith's work.	25-1-30	25	Do.
15	(Vacant)	Assistant Blacksmith Instructor (for aluminium work).	....	10-1-15	..	
16	T. Muhammad Husain.	Tailor Instructor ..	Elementary Technical Examination in Tailoring.	35-1-40	20½	
17	N. Krishnappa Nayakan.	Gardener Instructor ..	Trained in the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Madras.	15	10	

4. *The Watching staff.*—This staff consisting of one head peon and eight peons continued to be inadequate. The pressing necessity for some additional peons was fully explained in the last report. It is therefore gratifying to note that sanction was accorded in G.O., No. 485, dated 2nd October 1900, to provide in the budget estimate for two additional peons on Rs. 8 each.

5. *Strength.*—On the 31st December last, the school completed an existence of 13 years and 2½ months. During this period 507 pupils were admitted, and they are accounted for thus :—

Admissions.	Transferred to jails.	Released by order of Government.	Sent back to Magistrate for retrial.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged on expiry of term.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1900.
507	12	16	2	3	2	313	348	159

The one additional pupil shown in column 3 is No. 458 who was discharged under the orders of Government as he suffered from frequent attacks of epilepsy. The number of pupils that escaped has been reduced from 4 to 2, as the two boys, Nos. 340 and 353, who escaped in the previous year, were brought on the strength again. Number 353 was recaptured at Srírangam by an ex-pupil (who is a private in the 4th M. I. at Trichinopoly) and brought back to school; and No. 340 came back like a penitent "prodigal son" and surrendered himself to the Deputy Superintendent. The year closed with 159 pupils, the highest number on record, against 148 at the close of the previous year. The average strength rose from 145 to 153 as I had anticipated. Increased misery and starvation due to the scarcity that has been

prevailing for some time past should be held accountable for the increase in the juvenile criminality noted during the past two years; and as a matter for regret no less than 18 youthful offenders were refused admission during the year owing to want of accommodation. First time in the history of this school such a large number has been refused admission; and the result is that these 18 boys in place of being educated and trained in this school to become useful members of society have been kept in jails to herd with ruffians hardened in crimes, and to become in mind and character worse than they were when they went in.

6. *Admissions during the year.*—The following statement gives all required particulars of 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.
	YRS.					
469	12	Chingleput ..	Edaya	Theft	Habitual ..	Both living.
470	14	Tanjore ..	Padayachi ..	House-breaking and theft ..	Do. ..	Do.
471	13	Madras	Native Christian.	Theft in building	First conviction.	Do.
472	10	Do.	Panchama ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
473	11	Do. ..	Mussalman ..	Theft	Habitual ..	Do.
474	12	North Arcot ..	Kavarai	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
475	12	Madras	Vellala	Theft in building	Do. ..	Do.
476	14	Do.	Kavarai	Theft	Do. ..	Mother living.
477	12	Gódávari	Telaga	House-breaking and theft ..	Do. ..	Both living.
478	12	Trichinopoly ..	Korava	Theft	First conviction.	Father living.
479	13	Gódávari ..	Palli	Theft in building	Habitual ..	Deserted.
480	14	Do.	Kapula	Do. ..	Do. ..	Both living.
481	13	Tanjore	Balija	House-breaking and theft ..	Do. ..	Deserted.
482	11	Madras	Vanniya	Do. ..	First conviction.	Both living.
483	10	Do.	Vellala	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
484	15	Tinnevelly	Do.	Do. ..	Habitual ..	Do.
485	13	Madura	Oddan	Theft	First conviction.	Mother living.
486	14	Madras	Vellala	Theft in building	Habitual ..	Both living.
487	11	Madura	Oddan	Theft	First conviction.	Mother living.
488	11	South Canara ..	Konkani ..	Theft in building	Habitual	Both living.
489	11	Nilgiris	Badagara ..	Theft	Do. ..	Deserted.
490	14	North Arcot ..	Gollavadu ..	Do.	First conviction.	Both living.
491	12	Chingleput ..	Muttiriyan ..	House-breaking and theft ..	Habitual ..	Father living.
492	13	Do.	Panchama ..	Theft	Do.	Do.
493	11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Both living.
494	14	Tinnevelly ..	Marava	Dacoity	First conviction.	Mother living.
495	12-9-0	Kistna	Yenadi ..	Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.	Do.	Both living.
496	13	Chingleput ..	Kavarai	Theft	Habitual ..	Do.
497	15	Coimbatore ..	Vellala	Murder	First conviction.	Do.
498	13	North Arcot ..	Vaniya	House-breaking and theft ..	Habitual ..	Do.
499	12	Kistna	Nagara	Theft	Do. ..	Do.
500	13	Chingleput ..	Panchama ..	House-breaking and theft ..	First conviction.	Do
501	12-6-0	Nilgiris ..	Native Christian.	Theft	Habitual ..	Do.
502	12	Tanjore	Vellala	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
503	11	Nellore	Panchama ..	Do.	First conviction.	Father living.
504	12	Kurnool	Telaga	Do.	Habitual ..	Both living.
505	13	Nellore	Mussalman ..	Do.	Do. ..	Father living.
506	12	North Arcot ..	Agambadiyan ..	Theft in building	First conviction.	Both living.
507	13	Coimbatore ..	Edaya	Theft	Habitual ..	Do.

The number admitted was 39 as against 41 in the previous year, but the admissions would probably have been 57 if sleeping accommodation were available. Only 14 districts are represented in the above list. Tanjore contributed one pupil and Madras eight. There is, however, a large number of juvenile convicts in the Penitentiary detained there owing to want of accommodation in this school. As regards the caste of the pupils, it is noteworthy that the number of Muhammadans admitted fell from eight to two. It is satisfactory to note that only five pupils of the criminal classes were admitted. There is little hope of reforming such boys. While they are generally very well behaved and industrious in school, they easily succumb after discharge to the influence of their wicked relatives and associates. Even boys who have been given good start in life in the way of employment have been known to throw up their employments and follow their criminal parents or relatives, and leave no trace behind as to their whereabouts. Such boys, in my opinion, should be sentenced to imprisonment in jails, and not to detention in a reformatory.

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

	Number of pupils.
Age not exceeding 8 years	2
Do. do. 9 do.	4
Do. do. 10 do.	11
Do. do. 11 do.	18
Do. do. 12 do.	43
Do. do. 13 do.	49
Do. do. 14 do.	26
Do. do. 15 do.	6
Total ...	159

	Number of pupils.
Period of detention for not less than 3 years	6
Do. do. 4 do.	26
Do. do. 5 do.	70
Do. do. 6 do.	28
Do. do. 7 do.	29
Total	159

It is satisfactory to note that the majority of the pupils are taken in hand sufficiently young to be given an educational and industrial training which will enable them to earn an honest living after discharge; but at the same time I feel constrained to refer again to the continued tendency on the part of some Magistrates to overestimate the ages of boys when they are sent here, and the result is that in the case of such boys the detention in this school is not sufficiently long to effect a real reformation in their character, and to give them the training that will be of real service to them, so as not to throw them on their own resources before they are able to provide for themselves. Government was pleased when recording the report for the previous year (Order No. 232, Educational, dated 6th June 1900) to call the attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and of District Magistrates to my remarks on the subject. I would suggest that the attention of all Magistrates of the first class be once more called to my remarks as they have all power to order the detention of youthful offenders in this school. When boys are young and small in growth when discharged—seven boys out of the thirty discharged during the year were so characterised—it is difficult for them to obtain employment; and want of employment in their case means starvation, and as a consequence relapse into crime as it happens sometimes.

8. *Nationality of pupils classified by districts.*—The figures for the past two years under this head stand thus:—

Number.	District.	Native Christians.		Muhammadans.		Brahmans.		Non-Brahman caste Hindus. Criminal classes.		Non-Brahman caste Hindus. Others.		Panchamas.		Total.	
		1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
1	Madras	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	20	21	9	8	33	33
2	North Arcot	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	10	14	..	..	12	15
3	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	10	1	3	11	15
4	Madura	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	7	9	..	..	11	11
5	Coimbatore	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	9	6	1	1	12	9
6	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	1	1	8	9
7	Kistna	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	1	7	9
8	South Arcot	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	..	..	7	7
9	Tanjore	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	5	..	..	6	6
10	Trichinopoly	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	..	6	6
11	Gódávari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	1	3	6
12	Malabar	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	7	5
13	Nilgiris	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	5
14	Nellore	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	4
15	Vizagapatam	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	3
16	Bellary	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	3
17	Salem	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3
18	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	3
19	South Canara	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2
20	Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
21	Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
22	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
23	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Total ..	4	6	21	17	1	1	9	11	95	104	18	20	148	159

Madras continued to contribute the largest number of pupils, but the percentage on the total strength declined from 22 to 21. This decline has continued steadily for the past five years, and is due in a great measure to the spread of education in the city and to the philanthropic efforts of missionary and other agencies to take charge of the waifs and strays and to look after them. Amongst the mofussil districts, North Arcot and Chingleput take the lead. That such a small district like Chingleput should contribute, comparatively speaking, such a large number as fifteen may be due to the presence of the school in the district and to the obvious advantages it offers to the homeless, the destitute and the neglected. It is to be regretted that such boys have to pass through a criminal court before they can enter a reformatory. There is apparently no remedy for this evil, the only remedy is the establishment of industrial schools like those in Great Britain to receive, house, and educate the beggar, the wanderer and the destitute before they enter on a criminal career. The Telugu and Canarese districts continue to be poorly represented, but owing to the want of accommodation for the admission of more pupils, it would be useless to invite the attention of the Magistrates of those districts to that fact. Anantapur has rendered itself conspicuous by its continued absence from the list. It has not yet contributed a single pupil to the school, and yet there is no reason to believe that the poor classes of boys in that district are superior in character to the boys elsewhere. The six Native Christians are all Roman Catholics. Their presence in the school may partly be accounted for by the fact that they knew very little of their religion when they were admitted—they could not recite any prayer, nor knew a word of their catechism. The Muhammadans show a further decline in number. The caste pupils continued to preponderate as in the previous years, and to them specially this institution, in my opinion, is a boon and a blessing.

9. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The following statement gives the crimes committed by the boys prior to their admission into this school :—

Crime.	Number of pupils.
Theft	88
House-breaking and theft	54
Robbery	2
Dacoity	1
Criminal misappropriation of property	2
Counterfeiting coins	1
Mischief by killing cattle	2
Mischief by fire	1
Breach of trust	1
Forgery and cheating	1
Concerned in an outbreak (Mappilla)	1
Attempt at murder	3
Murder	1
Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery	1
Total ...	159

The majority of the offences were against property. It is evident that misery and starvation have had a great deal to do in compelling the boys to resort to theft and robbery. The training given in this school, which will enable them to earn an honest living after discharge, is the best remedy generally against relapse into thieving habits except in the case of mentally depraved boys of whom like the proverbial "black sheep" in every flock, there may be a few every year. Even in the case of these boys, if it is possible on discharge to remove them altogether from the influence of their evil-disposed relatives and associates, they will assuredly come to some good as the result of the training received in this institution. The number of boys convicted of murder has unfortunately increased by one. This boy, No. 497, aged 15 years, was sent to this school by Mr. F. H. Hamnett, Acting Sessions Judge of Coimbatore. He and his father were found guilty of causing death by strangulation, the deceased being his sister, an idiot girl of about 13. The Judge had no doubt that the boy committed the crime at the instigation of his father and possibly under compulsion. He was sentenced to transportation for life; but under section 8 of

the Reformatory Schools Act he was sent to this school to be detained here till the age of 18 instead of undergoing his sentence. This boy and the three others who were convicted of murder and attempt at murder are all behaving well, and justify the action taken in sending them to this school.

10. *Accommodation and equipment.*—Government having declined to entertain the scheme for taking over the whole of the Chingleput fort for the purposes of this school, we are now in the matter of additional accommodation almost in the same plight as we were at the beginning of 1899. The kitchen, blacksmith's shop and the school-room, all partly constructed, remain unfinished. The accommodation therefore continues to be unsuitable and utterly inadequate; and one cannot close one's eyes to the fact that the inadequate and defective workshops and school-room cannot but impede further progress of the school in all its branches. As Government has now in G.O., No. 510, dated 17th October 1900, directed that work should proceed on the sanctioned estimates, I sincerely trust that the necessary provision has been made in the budget estimate for 1901–1902, and that the work of construction will be resumed at an early date. As pointed out by Government, a good deal of room could be economised by providing for the addition of upper stories to some of the proposed buildings; the school-room, for example, could be so constructed as to provide for all needful accommodation in that direction. The general equipment of the school is also defective. It was not easy to procure the "cotton rope hammocks" recommended by Dr. Giffard, nor are they, to my knowledge, made anywhere in this country. If procurable, they would certainly be much more expensive than the provision for bedding would admit of. I have, however, succeeded with the help of the Basel Mission Industrial Branch at Calicut in planning and making strong coir hammocks which are necessarily cheaper and stronger than cotton hammocks. Seventy-five such hammocks were procured during the year which, with the old hammocks, now provide almost every boy with a sleeping arrangement free from the bug nuisance.

11. *Library.*—Only four books were added to the library during the year. Care will be taken to make a larger addition in the current year. The number of books now amounts to 237 including reading-books, histories and periodicals in English, Tamil and Telugu. A library catalogue and a library book are maintained by the Headmaster. The following statement shows to what extent the library has been used :—

Number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the boys in 1900	756
Number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the masters.	584

The Tamil tri-weekly edition of the *Swadesamitran* sanctioned in G.O., No. 483, Educational, dated 3rd September 1900, has created an appreciable desire for reading amongst the boys. A reading-room set apart for that purpose is a desideratum. I hope to be able to take some steps during the current year to form a small museum of drawings, models and other objects, but the difficulty is the want of a suitable place to locate the museum.

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

Admissions into hospital.			Nature of disease.	Number of cases treated.		
1898.	1899.	1900.		1898.	1899.	1900.
153	140	181	Febricula	68	44	45
			Influenza	..	..	9
			Chicken-pox	..	1	3
			Dysentery	3	1	1
			Diarrhœa	2	8	2
			Eczema	..	..	..
			Wounds	8	10	9
			Sprain	..	3	3
			Boils	3	3	2
			Ulcer	2	1	6
			Abscess	4	2	1
			Other diseases	63	67	100
			Total ..	153	140	181

The pupils continued to enjoy good health. There was no death during the year. The increased admissions into hospital were chiefly due to trivial cases of disorders such as are to be expected in a school. There were several cases of cholera in the town during the year, but care was taken to keep the disease out of the school. The absence of eczema from the above list, is a further evidence of the care bestowed on the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The physical development of the pupils continued to receive the same attention as in the previous years.

13. *Vaccination and weighment.*—Pupils who needed vaccination on admission were immediately vaccinated. Periodical revaccination was also resorted to to ensure the boys a thorough protection against small-pox. There was not a single case of small-pox in the school although the disease prevailed to some extent in the town. Every pupil was weighed on admission by the Deputy Superintendent and his weight and height recorded, and thereafter regularly every month. The quarterly abstract weighment statement continued to be submitted to you regularly. The following figures for three years are compiled from those statements :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
(*a*) Average number of pupils who lost weight as compared with their weight on admission	2	2	2
(*b*) Loss per head in pounds by the above pupils ...	2	2·7	1·5
(*c*) Gain per head in pounds calculated on the total number of pupils dieted in the year	12·8	12·9	13·8

The decrease under loss per head and the increase under gain per head are further proofs of the care taken for the physical development of the pupils. Mr. E. Thurston, Superintendent, Government Museum, was good enough to show me a printed copy of the results of his anthropometric measurements of the physical condition of the boys in this school, but I have not yet received a copy of the bulletin containing these measurements. If such measurements continue to be taken periodically and recorded, they will furnish data to show what physical development native boys are capable of under simple fare and regular exercise besides furnishing matter for other useful inferences.

14. *Conduct and discipline.*—The following statement gives the offences committed and the punishments inflicted during the past two years. The number of punishments indicates the number of pupils concerned :—

Offences.

Year.	Fighting and offences against school discipline.	Found in possession of forbidden articles, such as snuff, tobacco, &c.	Mischief.	Offences relating to work.	Fibbing and using abusive language.	Stealing.	Escaping from school.	Grave misdemeanor.	Total.
1899 ..	78	28	31	13	27	21	2	..	200
1900 ..	83	42	28	7	14	23	3	2	202

Punishments.

Year.	Caning, gunny clothing, solitary confinement, penal diet and fine.	Caning, penal diet and fine.	Caning on the buttocks.	Penal diet and fine.	Penal diet.	Fine and loss of marks.	Caning on the hand.	Degradation from monitorship.	Total.
1899 ..	11	23	..	3	25	35	84	19	200
1900 ..	15	9	5	2	49	20	93	9	202

The much frequented public thoroughfare which passes through the middle of the school premises is responsible for the large number of offences in connection with forbidden articles, such as snuff and tobacco. Until the thoroughfare referred to is diverted, and the school enclosed in a ring fence as provided in the scheme for improvements, it will be difficult to check the above class of offences. Although such offences are only venial in nature, they go to swell the number. The total number of offences, however, was about the same as in 1899, but the large decrease under the combined punishment of "caning, penal diet and fine" and of "degradation from monitorship" goes to show that the conduct of the older boys has improved considerably. The punishment of birching reintroduced under G.O., No. 413, Educational, dated 31st August 1900, has had the desired effect. This form of punishment was given effect to in October 1900. Since then and in the following months the monthly average number of punishments dropped to 9 from 17 in the previous nine months, and no boy attempted to escape, whereas the three cases of escape recorded took place prior to October before the introduction of birching. All the three boys that escaped were recaptured and brought back to school. A further testimony to the improvement in the conduct of the boys is the fact that the number of boys not punished at all during the year was so many as 89 against 66 in 1897, 75 in 1898, and 67 in 1899. Thirty-one pupils were punished only once. Thus 120 pupils out of an average strength of 153, or 78 per cent. were well behaved. It is therefore clear that barring the case of grave misdemeanor disposed of in G.O., No. 495, Educational, dated 8th October 1900, there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys viewed as a whole. The fines realised during the year (excluding those for wasting or damaging materials or for tearing clothes which were credited to the departments concerned) amounted to Rs. 17–3–2 against Rs. 23–12–5 in 1899. The fine fund accounts stood thus—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at the close of 1899	76	3	5			
Fines realised in 1900	17	3	2			
				93	6	7
Deduct—						
Fees refunded to 16 pupils who passed the Government Technical Examinations	25	0	0			
Cost of tools and appliances given to two ex-pupils	14	14	0			
				39	14	0
Balance at the close of ...				53	8	7

One application for tools from an ex-pupil trained in blacksmith's work is under consideration.

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

16. *Moral training.*—Moral training is considered to be the most important function of this school. It is on lines planned and worked out by myself. As remarked by you, in no class of institutions does moral training need greater or closer attention than in Reformatory schools. I am not aware of the course of moral training adopted in other Reformatory schools in India or Burma, but as it is an important subject, I shall in this report give *in extenso* the course adopted in this institution. It provides for various influences which are brought to bear on the pupils for their moral reformation and social rehabilitation ; the agencies or means employed are the following :—

(*a*) *Sunday school.*—Through this means the pupils receive a course of lessons, the object of which is to teach the great moral truths of religion and morality common to all mankind. For each lesson, a moral principle or subject is selected on

which a lecture is delivered. During the course of the lecture the pupils are frequently questioned to ascertain whether they understand it or not, or whether they are attentive. Singing of Tamil lyrics and of moral songs composed specially for the pupils to relieve the monotony, and the narration of a moral tale or two to lend additional interest to the lessons also form a part of the Sunday school scheme. A manual containing lecture especially suited to Reformatory pupils is necessary; and I intend preparing one.

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

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

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

(*e*) *Appeal to religious principles.*—As no reformation can be sound unless based on the religious feelings or principles of the pupils, due care is taken to respect their religious observances; for example, the thread-wearing castes are permitted to perform the *Upakarmam* ceremony every year. As all Hindu boys learn some trade or other, they are allowed to celebrate the *Ayudhapuja* (tool feast) during the Dasara holidays. Christian boys are allowed to attend church on Sundays and other important holidays; and similarly Muhammadans are allowed to attend their mosque on Fridays; and such of them as are fit to do are allowed to fast during the Ramzan and to go to mosque for prayers on certain days of the fast. Arrangements have been made for the Catholic boys to learn their prayers and catechism.

(*f*) *Faults which the boys should be weaned from.*—Native boys of the lower classes generally lie without temptation and pilfer whenever they find an opportunity to do so, and do not feel disgraced when detected. Such faults are nipped in the bud, for, if they are overlooked or leniently dealt with, they will necessarily lead to serious offences. Immediate punishment overtakes the offender, and he is made to feel the disgrace of it. Truth-telling is always commended and encouraged. The use of obscene words or language, another prevailing fault in native boys, is also summarily checked.

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

17. *The mark system.*—This system continued to work well, marks being awarded for conduct, general education, and industrial work. The following are the results of the mark system compared for the past two years:—

	1899. Rs.	A.	P.	1900. Rs.	A.	P.
Average earnings of the pupils per week ...	9	12	6	9	15	1
Total earnings for the year	479	8	3	497	3	6
Average annual earning per pupil	3	4	10	3	4	0
Amount to the credit of the pupils in the Savings Bank at the close of the year ...	638	7	0	686	14	5

The general results are satisfactory. The average annual earning has fallen slightly owing to the increased average strength. A running account is maintained for each pupil showing from time to time the amount earned by him, the amount spent on sweetmeat, etc., the amount banked, and balance to his credit. A statement showing the balance is posted once a quarter outside the office for the information of the boys.

18. *Education.*—The following statement shows that the course of education imparted in this school covers a wide ground. This is in addition to the *moral education* described in a preceding paragraph, the object aimed at being a fairly good elementary education, sufficient knowledge of a trade and a good physique to enable the boys to become useful members of society and to earn a fairly comfortable livelihood, and be thus preserved from temptations to relapse into crime:—

General education.		Technical education.	Physical education.
Compulsory subjects.	Reading.	Carpentry and sawing.	Gymnastics.
	Writing.	Blacksmith's work.	Physical drill with and without songs.
	Arithmetic.	Tinning.	Extension motion.
Optional subjects.	English.	Aluminium work.	Company drill.
	Geography.	Weaving.	Exercise with stilts.
	Hygiene.	Tape-making.	Sunday walks.
	Drawing.	Tailoring.	Tennis and other games.
	Singing.	Gardening.	

The general educational course embraces the compulsory portions of the curricula prescribed for standards, infant to the fourth, the optional subjects taught being English, geography, hygiene and drawing. The pupils take up drawing and industries as optional subjects for the Primary Examination, geography or hygiene being a third optional subject. The vernaculars taught were Tamil and Telugu. There was a special class, as in the previous years, consisting of pupils who had passed the Primary Examination and were receiving a course of instruction in drawing preparatory for the Government Technical Examinations in free-hand outline, model and geometrical drawing. Only three hours during the day are devoted to general education. The optional subjects are chiefly taught during the voluntary night school which is held from 7-30 to 9 P.M. The admission to this class is restricted to about 30 pupils per night, as there is no accommodation for more. Seventy-five pupils out of the 159 studied English as an optional subject against 92 in the previous year. English is now taught colloquially, the object being to make the boys speak English in short select sentences in the shape of questions and answers. As some of the pupils, when discharged, are likely to be employed as peons, attenders, etc., some knowledge of English in the manner described above will be useful to them in their after-life. The strength of the general education classes, compared for two years, was as follows:—

	1899.	1900.
Special class	14	12
Fourth standard	15	11
Third do.	18	26
Second do.	23	26
First do.	25	33
Infant do.	53	51
Total ...	148	159

19. *Inspection.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, examined the classes in literary subjects, gymnastics, drill and singing on the 3rd December 1900. His report which you were pleased to describe as satisfactory is attached as Appendix I.

20. *Primary Examination.*—Eleven pupils appeared for the Primary Examination and all passed with one in the first class. This is satisfactory. 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.					
1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
16	11	2	1	13	10	15	11	1	..

The total number of pupils who have secured Primary examination certificates from this school and have thus qualified themselves for inferior appointments in the public service increased to 118.

21. *Technical education.*—The subjoined statement shows the strength of the various industrial and drawing classes as they stood at the close of the year. Seventy-five pupils out of 159 were taught drawing to make it the basis of the technical instruction imparted in this school :—

Classes.	Number on roll.	Intermediate Technical Examination class	Elementary Technical Examination class.	Standards.			
				D.	C.	B.	A.
Carpentry (Cabinet-making)	38	2	2	1	3	10	20
Blacksmith's work	33	..	3	3	4	4	19
Tinning (kalloying)	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aluminium work	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Weaving	24	..	3	3	3	6	9
Tape-making	12	..	..	2	3	3	4
Tailoring	45	..	2	4	2	10	27
Drawing	75	2	10	*	*	*	*

* The Drawing classes stood thus —

Standard II	.. ..	26
Do. III	.. ..	26
Do. IV	.. ..	11
Total	..	63

It was not possible to increase the strength of the aluminium class during the year simply owing to want of accommodation. No special instructor has been appointed as yet, but the work was conducted by the blacksmith instructor under my supervision. The total value of stock including manufactured ware and materials at the close of the year was Rs. 717–13–0, and the cost was Rs. 607–9–7 (*vide* Appendix V). The industry is capable of further development. It is at present treated as subsidiary to blacksmith's work, but when an instructor is appointed and a separate room is assigned for it, I hope to place it on the basis of a main industry. Carpentry includes wood-turning and sawing as subsidiary industries. Textile fabrics continued to command a large and wide sale (*vide* Appendix II). As suggested by Government the fact that tape, peons' belts and cummerbands are manufactured in this school should be brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Stationery, I beg to report that it has not been considered worth while to supply that officer with narrow tape. In the matter of broad tape, as arrangements had been made with the Palamcottah District Jail for the supply of the article during the year, I was asked to renew the offer for this year which I have done. Belts and cummerbands used by the stationery department are made of serge, but those woven in this school are of cotton and silk. It is under contemplation to weave serge belts and cummerbands also. An important point in connection with the weaving department is Mr. Chatterton's scheme to turn out native cloths, such as *veshtis*, *angavastrams*, *poduvays*, silk cloths, etc., in bulk and to sell them to retail dealers in the country with the object of improving the native art of handloom weaving. In this connection I have tried experiments to improve the native handloom by transferring to it the operation of the automatic shuttle from

the European handloom with the view of making the weaver and the loom produce cloth more expeditiously than they now do, so as to help them to hold their ground against the competition of machine-made goods. With an extensive consuming market at hand and with the improvement contemplated, the native weaver should, in my opinion, be able to earn decent wages to enable him to live comfortably and to tide over a famine when it occurs. I have submitted my proposals in detail to Mr. Chatterton and await his instructions. All pupils are, as a rule, put to gardening work on admission, and on passing the first standard or earlier in the case of older boys, they are allowed to choose a trade. All pupils in the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening for about four hours per week. The industrial classes continue to be hampered for want of room, and expansion is impossible.

22. *Industrial Examinations.*—Mr. Alfred Chatterton examined the classes in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making on the 18th May 1900. The following remarks from Mr. Chatterton's report are interesting :—

"The school continues to maintain a very high level of efficiency. During the year metal-work has been introduced, and this, I think, will prove of great benefit to the boys as in the first place there is a distinct demand in native regiments for men with some skill in this trade, and secondly boys when they leave the school can, if they wish it, be given employment in the Aluminium department of the School of Arts where they will have a fair chance of beginning life under favourable conditions.

"The erection of the new buildings has been stopped and I agree with the remarks of Captain Giffard, I M.S., in his annual report. The blacksmith's shop with a galvanized iron roof at least 3 feet too low would have been an uncomfortable shed to work in especially as no provision has been made to carry off the smoke from the furnaces. The new school room is a rectangle with sides in the ratio of 6 to 1, and the width is only about 15 feet. To have widened it 10 feet would have added little to the cost, whilst it would have increased the area of floor space by 66 per cent.

"The only tendency which it seems necessary to guard against in this Reformatory is that of making it not merely a model reformatory but a model school. From a careful inspection of the reports of boys who have been discharged it would seem to be fulfilling its object in an admirable manner. The percentage of boys who follow the trade taught them in the school is not large, but it could probably be greatly increased if there were workshops to which they could be sent on being released."

Although the percentage of boys (18 per cent.) who follow the trade taught them in the school is small, it compares, I think, favourably with the percentage secured by other Reformatory Schools in India. That the percentage is small is mainly due to the difficulty experienced by those not belonging to the artisan castes to secure a foot hold in industrial occupation, and this difficulty in the case of Reformatory boys is aggravated by want of means and influence and in many cases by opposition on the part of parents and relatives. Even the Reformatory schools in England experience this difficulty. I think it is necessary in this connection to mention that the technical instruction imparted in this school may not in all cases turn out practical carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, etc, but it undoubtedly gives the pupils the "hand and eye" training which enables them to learn quickly and successfully and with little waste of materials the routine of any handicraft which they may be called upon to do after they leave school. Your Proceedings, No. 653, dated 7th June 1900, reviewing Mr. Chatterton's report are appended (Appendix III). Mr. E. D. Smith of Madras examined the Tailoring class. His report which you have been pleased to describe as satisfactory is also appended (Appendix IV).

23. *The Band class.*—Owing to want of funds, sanction was not accorded for the formation of the band class during the year. It is, however, gratifying to note that provision has been made in the budget for 1901–1902 for an instructor and the necessary instruments and articles of furniture for forming the class. The Salt Department is prepared to employ about sixty boys trained as buglers, and the bands of the Madras Regiments require lads trained as bandsmen. It is therefore clear that the Band class will enable a large number of boys to find employment on discharge. It will extend the usefulness of the institution and benefit the public service by supplying a real want. The band class will also be a source of income to the school. Apart from the substantial advantages which will result from it, it should be noted that a school band has a moral value of its own.

24. *Government Technical Examinations.*—The following statement gives the results of the Technical examinations as achieved by this school for the past two years:—

Subject.	1899.		1900.		Remarks.
	Number went up.	Number passed.	Number went up.	Number passed.	
Cabinet-making	5	4	3	*	* These results have not been published.
Blacksmith's work	1	..	3	3	3 in the first class
Cotton-weaving	6	5	4	4	3 do.
Tailoring	2	2	3	3	1 do.
Freehand outline drawing	7	3	6	3	
Geometrical drawing	2	2	4	*	
Design	..	..	1	*	
Total	23	16	24		

As the results in cabinet-making, geometrical drawing and design have not yet been published, a comparison of the two years' work cannot be instituted, but the only general remark to be made is that the work of the school as tested by the public examinations continued to be satisfactory.

25. *Accounts of the industrial section.*—It is gratifying to note that for the past four years every department of the industrial section yielded a profit, and that last year (Appendix V) taking all the departments together there was a net profit of Rupees 1,066-1-2. Considering the adverse circumstances of the year and the difficulties under which the industrial work is carried on in this school, the profit arrived at is satisfactory and proves that the work turned out by this school has a commercial value. The profit in the carpentry department is the smallest. The outturn of that department might have been better if, as remarked last year, there had been a more energetic and a better qualified man than the present carpenter instructor. The blacksmith's department was, as usual, busy throughout the year in turning out field and garden implements and iron utensils used in native households. There is a steady demand for such articles chiefly amongst the poorer classes. I have already referred to the progress made in aluminium work in paragraph 21 of this report, and to the want of a special instructor for that department.

26. *Physical education.*—The means adopted to develop the physique of the boys are detailed in the statement attached to paragraph 18 *supra*. Exercises in gymnastics and drill in which all the pupils participate were continued as usual, every pupil receiving instruction twice a week for half an hour each time. The whole school turns out for an hour's drill on Sundays and holidays. The physical training drill, military drill and the jumping exercise are all adapted for setting up the boys. During recreation hours the pupils resort to games; and a few select boys play tennis. Arrangements have been made for the introduction of foot-ball which you have been good enough to sanction. A piece of land has been selected and prepared for the game, but the Revenue authorities have not yet cut down a tree which they have agreed to remove, as it is an obstruction to the game.

27. *Sports and Distribution of Prizes.*—The annual sports were held on the 4th and 5th May; both the High schools in the town were invited to compete at the sports. Competition from outsiders was very weak—not one of them was able to carry away a prize. In the tug-of-war the Reformatory boys were pitted against a team of young men from the town, who were decidedly bigger made and looked stronger than our boys and yet the latter evinced their superior training and physique by pulling their opponents over twice with little or no effort. Mr. A. David Pillai, the District Munsif, presided, and Mrs. G. G. Giffard, who kindly came down from Madras for the purpose, gave away the prizes. The pupils of this school do not get much in the way of treat or entertainment but during the year under report we were rather fortunate; Mr. R. V. Srinivasiar, Acting Collector of Chingleput, and Mr. C. H. Travers, Superintendent of Police, were generous enough to give the boys a treat in the shape of mutton curry and rice on two days; and through the munificent liberality of Dr. W. H. Murray, late Acting Superintendent, who placed at my disposal

Rs. 120 as a Christmas gift to be spent for the benefit of the boys, I had a day's sports for them during the Christmas week, and also gave them rice meals and sweetmeat for two days. I also purchased out of the money a magic lantern with 15 slides and a cinematograph which also could be used as a magic lantern. These instruments will be a source of entertainment and instruction for the pupils.

28. *Discharged pupils.*—The following statement gives the required particulars as regards pupils discharged during the year:—

Serial number	Admission number.	Caste.	Age on admission.	Period in school.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
			Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.			
1	269	Korava	12 0 0	6 0 0	Madura	Weaver	Taluk peon.
2	348	Vellala	13 0 0	3 10 0	Madras	Tailor	Sepoy, 2nd Madras Infantry.
3	334	Mussalman	12 0 0	4 3 0	Bellary	Do.	Cultivation.
4	342	Panchama	14 0 0	4 0 0	Chingleput	Gardening	Servant.
5	359	Tiyan	14 6 0	3 6 0	Malabar	Tailor	Masalji.
6	306	Patnulkaran	13 0 0	5 0 0	Madura	Weaver	Student.
7	271	Palli	12 0 0	6 0 0	Madras	Carpenter	Unemployed.
8	346	Agambadiyan	14 0 0	4 0 0	Do.	Tailor	Do.
9	347	Mussalman	14 0 0	4 0 0	Do.	Do.	Whereabouts not known.
10	239	Vaduga	10 0 0	7 0 0	Tanjore	*Tailor*	*Tailor.*
11	311	Mussalman	13 0 0	5 0 0	Madras	*Do.*	*Do.*
12	241	Devangula	10 0 0	7 0 0	Coimbatore	Weaver	Normal student.
13	242	Padayachi	10 0 0	7 0 0	Do.	Blacksmith's work	Gymnastic student.
14	313	Vaduga	13 0 0	5 0 0	Do.	Tailor	Unemployed.
15	349	Padayachi	14 0 0	4 0 0	Tanjore	Weaver	(No report.)
16	379	Mappilla	15 0 0	3 0 0	South Canara	Do.	In jail.
17	458	Mussalman	15 0 0	0 7 0	North Arcot	*Nil*	(Discharged under Government Order.)
18	317	Saliyan	13 0 0	5 0 0	Vizagapatam	Weaver	Bricklayer.
19	322	Edaya	13 1 3	4 10 28	Chingleput	Carpenter	Normal student.
20	319	Panchama	13 0 0	5 0 0	Madras	Blacksmith's work	Lascar.
21	355	Mussalman	14 0 0	4 0 0	Do.	Tailor	Trader.
22	318	Vellala	12 0 0	5 1 0	Coimbatore	Carpenter	Student.
23	287	Chakkili	12 0 0	6 0 0	Do.	Do.	Schoolmaster.
24	250	Nayar	11 0 0	7 0 0	Malabar	Weaver	Peon.
25	289	Janapan	12 0 0	6 0 0	Madras	Tailor	(No report.)
26	251	Vellala	11 0 0	7 0 0	Trichinopoly	Weaver	Unemployed.
27	371	Reddi	14 0 0	3 8 0	Tinnevelly	Tailor	Cultivation.
28	292	Dasiri	11 0 0	6 0 0	Madura	*Carpenter*	*Carpenter.*
29	365	Mussalman	14 0 0	4 0 0	Tanjore	Blacksmith's work	Cultivation.
30	330	Panchama	13 0 0	5 0 0	Madras	Weaver	Unemployed.

The boy who was discharged under Government Order remained only a few months in this school. He cannot be considered a trained pupil of this school. As a rule no efforts are spared by this office to obtain employment for pupils on discharge. Some action was taken during the year to secure the co-operation of large employers of labour such as the South Indian Railway Company, Superintendents of Mining Companies in Kolar, and the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, to find employment for discharged pupils. I have also submitted to you a list of pupils who have passed the Primary examination and are qualified for various inferior appointments in the public service such as peons, attenders, vernacular clerks, maistries, process-servers, gymnastic-instructors, etc. The Government of India fully realize the importance of finding employment for boys on leaving the 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 discharged boys to an honest livelihood. A systematic mode of finding employment for discharged pupils would be, if the head of every large office would resolve to employ at least one of them in some capacity or other. The officers who can render substantial help in this way are the district and divisional magistrates before whom pupils are sent for discharge. In this connection it is my pleasing duty to record the great interest taken by some magistrates to find employment for ex-pupils, for without their sympathy and help in the ultimate disposal of a boy, the final step in successful reformatory work will be wanting. The school is specially indebted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, J. Meredith, Esq., for the interest and trouble he takes to find employment for pupils sent to him for discharge. Amongst others I have to single out the name of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Thomas, M.D., I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary officer, Madura, who is ever

ready to find employment for an ex-pupil or to help him to find one. Dr. Thomas is the only past Superintendent of this school who has continued to take a deep interest in the welfare of its past pupils. Excluding the boy discharged under Government Order, 29 pupils discharged during the year have to be accounted for. Twenty-one out of this number or 72 per cent. obtained some employment or other against 69 per cent. in the previous year. It is too soon to expect a large number of these boys to follow the trade taught in this school, as they have to be helped to find such employment, and they have to wait for opportunities or vacancies. There are also numerous difficulties which a Reformatory boy has to contend with before he could follow the trade he has learnt. Only one lad was enlisted in a Madras Regiment during the year. Boys when admitted are so poor and stunted in growth that they do not generally come up to the required height and chest measurement for enlistment when they are fit for discharge.

29. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—According to the statement attached to paragraph 5 of this report, 313 pupils discharged since the opening of the school have to be accounted for as regards their mode of occupation and conduct. The pupils reported to have died after discharge were six in 1899 and nine in 1900, and they were all well-conducted boys who followed some occupation or other. Deducting these figures the numbers to be accounted for are 278 in 1899 and 304 in 1900. 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 cultivation or agriculture.	Pursuing other occupations.	Unemployed or with friends.	Total.
	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.				
1899	13	17	15	11	18	120	18	212
1900	12	16	17	11	23	135	15	229

Year.	Others.						Grand total.
	Not reported on by Magistrates.	Emigrated.	Could not be traced.	Conduct not satisfactory.	In jails.	Total.	
1899	5	5	27	23	6	66	278
1900	4	6	31	31	3	75	304

The above figures account for all the boys discharged during 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 VI. The number of pupils favourably reported on rose from 212 to 229, and the percentage of good reports was 75 as in the previous year. In calculating the percentage of good reports the pupils not reported on, emigrated and could not be traced during the year have been excluded. It may be safely inferred that a good proportion of these boys also are doing well. Amongst the 31 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. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Revd. Dr. T. J. Scott, Principal, Theological College, Bareilly, makes the statement that at the Massachusett's Reformatory it is thought creditable if one-fourth of the boys are eventually diverted from a criminal life. The percentage of the pupils who followed the trade learnt in the school was eighteen against nineteen in 1899 and eighteen in 1898. I have already explained the difficulties that the Reformatory pupils have to contend with in pursuing the trades learnt in the school. 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, twelve are schoolmasters and gymnastic instructors, ten are peons and twenty are soldiers in the Madras Army. One boy, No. 245, held an acting appointment of a Village Munsif in the Tinnevelly district for six months.

30. *Apprenticeship.*—As remarked by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 32, dated 2nd September 1899, very little use has been made of the power to apprentice boys under section 18 of the Reformatory Schools Act. Although it has been suggested that a system of apprenticing should be largely introduced, the peculiar conditions of the country do not, in my opinion, necessitate any great demand for apprentices. In a country where labour is cheap and easily procurable, the necessity for apprentices cannot exist largely. I have, however, made every possible effort to license boys under the Act. I have sent out four boys in all under licenses, but only one of them, No. 277, has benefited by the system. He is now an apprentice to Messrs. E. D. Smith & Co., Tailors, Madras. He is giving every satisfaction and will eventually settle himself down as an employé in that firm. Two other boys licensed to that firm were sent back to the school after the expiry of the first period of license, because the firm could not arrange to exercise an effective supervision over the boys during non-working hours. Another boy, No. 303, who was licensed to the Zemindarni of the Kolanka and Veeravaram Estates at Pittapuram, to be employed as a tailor, was sent back after three months, as he was unwilling to remain there, and preferred to come back to school, although the Zemindarni reported that he worked very diligently and satisfactorily as a tailor, and that she was very much pleased with his work and wanted to retain him for good. Employers of labour obtain the services of free boys who receive wages less than what it would cost to spend on boys licensed from the Reformatory School. The only way to encourage the system of licensing with a view to apprenticeship would be somewhat on the lines indicated in the following arrangement adopted by a Missionary Institution. The head of a firm of tailors reports that he has with him "some boys from a Missionary Institution who are being trained to the tailoring profession, and whose board, lodging, etc., are arranged for by the Mission concerned."

31. *Enlistments in the Madras Army.*—I was able to enlist only one lad in the Madras Army during the year. Another left the army, and of him the Commandant of the 2nd Madras Infantry wrote to say that he was discharged with a "very good character after four years' service." He now practices blacksmith's work. Interesting reports continue to be received about our soldier pupils. The above officer writing about another boy states that "Private (recruit) Komaraswami has behaved himself in an exemplary manner since enlistment in the 2nd Regiment, Madras Infantry, in March 1900." There are six lads in the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners who are all doing well. Three of them have earned clasps and medals for services on the frontier. Three lads are now serving in the 4th Brigade, China Expeditionary Force. The following is the substance of a letter which I received from them to show the kind of moral training they received in this school :—

"They state that they belong to the China Field Force, and that Government had for 5 to 6 years educated them, trained them in industries, fed and clothed them and gave them good advice, and made them men. They hope to fight bravely in this war and bring credit to the Reformatory School even at the risk of their lives. When they remember the benefit Government has conferred on them, they feel strong in their spirit to fight for Government. They hope at any cost to vanquish the enemies of Empress Victoria and then to return to India."

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

	1899.			1900.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	9,258	10	6	10,403	11	1
Rations	4,300	11	7	5,453	7	4
Hospital charges	176	3	11	237	4	7
Clothing	460	1	1	557	0	9
Bedding	125	12	0	72	9	0
Travelling allowance	391	3	9	188	4	6
Allowances to discharged pupils	109	4	6	91	0	3
Purchase of materials	1,566	11	4	2,737	11	10
Library, prizes, class books and mark money	598	2	5	588	13	6
Petty works of construction	...			119	0	0
Furniture, apparatus, etc.	170	2	0	877	6	0
Rents, rates and taxes	153	0	0	...		
Stipends to pupil teachers	36	0	0	40	0	0
Remuneration to examiners	...			32	0	0
Contingencies	630	0	4	857	1	4
Total ...	17,975	15	5	22,255	6	2
Deduct receipts (sale-proceeds) ...	2,491	1	7	2,856	0	9
Net expenditure ...	15,484	13	10	19,399	5	5

As Messrs. W. Thomas and C. S. Langley, who acted as Superintendents in 1899, were not allowed by Government to draw any allowance in that year, the expenditure under establishment in that year was unusually small, and compared with it, the expenditure in 1900 shows a considerable increase because it includes also the Superintendent's allowance. I was promoted from the eighth to the seventh class in the Provincial Educational Service and drew arrears of increment in consequence. The increase under rations was due to two causes; the average number of pupils dieted during the year rose to 153 from 145 in the previous year, while ragi and other articles of diet were sold at scarcity rates during the best portion of the year. The increase under purchase of materials was due to the introduction of aluminium work in the school and to the purchase of 10 tons of teak squares direct from Rangoon. Purchasing teakwood at Rangoon and importing it is in the long run much cheaper than purchasing the wood in the Madras market. The increase under furniture and apparatus was due to the purchase of workshop apparatus and furniture which were urgently needed. The annual cost of dieting a pupil and the cost per mensem rose from Rs. 29-10-6 and Rs. 2-7-6 to Rs. 35-10-3 and Rs. 2-15-6, respectively, but these costs are less than those in 1898. Notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the year the receipts of the school rose from Rs. 2,491-1-7 to Rs. 2,856-0-9, the highest amount on record.

33. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—The school was inspected by you on the 22nd March 1900.

34. *Visiting Committee.*—I am glad to be able to record that the visiting committee held twelve successful meetings including a special meeting during the year against two in the previous one. Only one meeting failed for want of a quorum. The following are details of work transacted by the committee compared for the past two years :—

	1899	1900.
(*a*) Number of reports on discharged pupils read and recorded	34	226
(*b*) Number of times the punishment book was examined ...	2	11
(*c*) Number of times the committee went round to hear complaints, etc.	2	10
(*d*) Special cases brought to the notice of the Inspector-General	1	8

In no previous year the committee had taken so much interest in its work as it did in the past year. Extracts from the remarks of official visitors are given in Appendix VII.

35. *State Prisoner.*—The Mappilla State prisoner Mattummal Moidin continued to behave well. During the year he was promoted to a monitorship, a position conferred only on a well-behaved and intelligent boy. He passed the Primary examination in Tamil and the Government Elementary Technical examination in Tailoring. Mr. F. Fawcett, Superintendent of Railway Police, has always taken a deep interest in the lad; and he has arranged with Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. W. Burton, Commandant, 25th Regiment, Madras Infantry, for his enlistment in that regiment when he attains the required height and chest measurements. I am now putting the lad through a course of blacksmith's work as Colonel Burton is prepared to appoint him, on enlistment, as the regimental armourer on Rs. 30 per mensem.

36. *Deputy Superintendent.*—As regards the Deputy Superintendent, I need only refer you to the remarks of Captain T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., embodied in paragraph 2 of this report.

37. 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, 28th December 1900, No. 374-Gl.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput, which I inspected on the 3rd instant.

Accommodation and Sanitation.—There has been no improvement in accommodation. The building referred to in the last report as being in course of construction has not yet been completed, the work being apparently slow in progress. I doubt whether the two halls of the new building proposed to be used as class rooms can conveniently accommodate all the pupils.

Furniture, Apparatus and Appliance.—The existing supply is, as stated in the last report, insufficient. The submission of an indent for the required additional supply is, I understand, put off pending the removal of the classes to the new building. The library, which is well used both by pupils and teachers, received during the year an addition of twenty volumes. There is also a provision of about Rs. 40 for more books to be purchased.

Staff.—There has been no change except in the case of the gymnastic instructor Appavu Mudaliyar who has left in search of more lucrative appointment elsewhere. A Hindustani teacher and a fifth assistant have been sanctioned by Government and the appointments are expected to come to force as soon as orders are received on the proposition statement submitted on their behalf.

Attendance.—On the day of inspection there were 156 pupils on the rolls and all of them, except four who were ill, were present. Sixteen of the pupils were under six months, and twelve pupils who had passed the stage of primary education formed a special class.

Instruction.—The pupils of the fourth standard had recently appeared for the Primary examination and they had all passed, one of them in the first class. These pupils brought up as optional subjects, Hygiene, Geography, Drawing and one of the industries taught in the school. All the other classes were examined as usual and the results are embodied in the accompanying statement. I noted with pleasure that Arithmetic and Handwriting were good in all the classes. The pupils of the special class were taught Drawing and English. In Drawing the pupils were prepared for the Government Technical examinations of the Elementary grade in Freehand and Geometrical Drawing. At the last Government Technical examinations, the results of which have not yet been published, ten* of the pupils appeared for examination in Elementary Freehand and Geometrical Drawing and Elementary Design. The instruction in English consisted of the oral teaching of 200 selected sentences and the results of my examination in the subjects were good. The examination of the pupils in Drill and Gymnastics showed that proper attention had been paid to physical education. In singing, the boys acquitted themselves very fairly, instruction having been given by one of the assistants.

* Six Freehand. Three Geometrical. | One Elementary Design.

Discipline and Moral Training.—Satisfactory.

No. 25-Ch.

Submitted to the Director of Public Instruction.

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

18*th January* 1901.

Dis. No. 1196.

Communicated to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.

The report is satisfactory.

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

25*th February* 1901.

I

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	12	12	Drawing ..	Preparing for the Government examination, Elementary, Freehand and Geometrical Design.	Drawing master ..	Good; neatly kept.
			English ..	200 selected sentences, colloquial English.	Headmaster	Good.
Fourth standard.	11 Telugu	11 3	Compulsory subjects.	As per Code ..	Second master Tamil, portion.	Eleven appeared for the Primary Examination and all passed, one in the 1st and the rest in the 2nd class. They brought up Geography and Drawing as optional subjects and one of the industries taught in the school.
					Third master, Telugu ..	
			Geography ..	Do. ..	Second master, Tamil ..	
			Drawing ..	Standard D ..	Drawing master ..	
			Drawing ..	Taught up to standard C.	Do. ..	Good.
			Vernacular reading.	As per Code ..	Fourth master	Do.
			Writing and spelling.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Very good.
Third standard..	25 Telugu	25 5	Arithmetic ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Good.
			Sanitary Primer.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Fair.
			English ..	Colloquial, 50 selected sentences.	Second master	Do.
Second standard.	26 Telugu	25 4	Reading vernacular.	As per Code ..	Peon assistant, Telugu third master.	Do.
			Writing ..	Do. ..	Do.	Very good.
			Spelling ..	....	....	Poor.
			Arithmetic ..	As per Code ..	Peon assistant	Good.
			Drawing ..	Standard B ..	Drawing master ..	Fair.
			English ..	Letters and words of one syllable.	Third master	Do.
First standard ..	33 Telugu	31 15	Reading vernacular.	As per Code ..	Gymnastic instructor and third master, Telugu portion.	Do.
			Writing ..	Do. ..	Do.	Good.
			Spelling ..	....	....	Fair.
			Arithmetic ..	As per Code ..	Gymnastic instructor and third master, Telugu portion.	Good.
			Reading ..	Do. ..	Pupil-teacher	Fair.
			Writing and Spelling.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Good.
			Arithmetic ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Very good.
Total ..	156	152				
	Sick boys, 4.					

Note.—Of these, 16 boys are under six months.

II.

Statement showing the quantity of each class of textile fabrics manufactured and sold during 1900, 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, ½ " to 3 " .. Yds.	869	809	Reformatory school, Chingleput, and Chingleput.
2	Peons' belts .. .. .. No.	40	31	School of Arts, Madras; Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjám and Vizagapatam Division; Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Central Circle; Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Markapur, Palghat, Ongole and Guntur ranges; Headmasters, Muhammadan Salary Result School, Mylapore, and Government Training School, Madura; Superintendents of Hill Schools, Russelkonda and Indukurpet; President, District Board, Chingleput; and Chairman, Saidapet Union, Chingleput and Nandyal Municipalities.
3	Kummerbund (cotton) .. ,,	10	11	Chingleput, Trivellore and Tanjore.
4	Do. (silk) .. ,,	41	16	Chingleput, Madras, Conjeeveram, Tirukalikunram, Sivaganga, Bombay and Salem.
5	Cotton rugs .. .. .. ,,	12	16	Chingleput, Trivellore, Sivaganga, Nallathur, Saidapet, Madras, Bangalore and St. Thomas' Mount.
6	Mati towels .. .. .. ,,	68	72	Chingleput, St. Thomas' Mount and Kotagiri.
7	Dosuti cloth .. .. .. Yds.	312	274	Reformatory school, Chingleput, Chingleput and Potteri.
8	Table napkins of sizes .. No.	..	96	Chingleput, Madras, Conjeeveram, Bangalore, Calcutta and Tanjore.
9	Face towels .. .. .. ,,	105	112	Chingleput, Nallathur, Conjeeveram, Ponneri, Salem, Madras, Trichinopoly, Trivellore, Mylapore and Bangaloie.
10	Bath towels .. .. .. ,,	286	232	Chingleput, Madras, Tanjore, Mymyo (Upper Burma), Pondicherry, Trichinopoly, Trivellore, Secunderabad, Conjeeveram, Bombay, Negapatam, Saidapet, Utukadu, Madurantakam, Bangalore, Madavaram, Wallajabad, Shiyali, Sadras and Cheyur.
11	Turkish towels .. .. ,,	37	18	Chingleput, Madras, Trivellore, Sivaganga, Conjeeveram and Saidapet.
12	Country towels .. .. ,,	38	25	Chingleput.
13	Country cloths (veshtis) .. ,,	6	6	Chingleput and Madavaram.
14	Silk handkerchiefs .. .. ,,	18	9	Chingleput, Madurantakam and Conjeeveram.
15	Davani .. .. .. ,,	..	6	Chingleput, Conjeeveram and Madras.
16	Native woman's cloth .. ,,	5	2	Chingleput and Madavaram.
17	Shot silk, tassa and white silk cloths. Yds.	45	11	Chingleput.
18	Chintz at 3 to 5 annas .. ,,	282	348	Chingleput, Madras, Cuddalore, Madura, Bangalore, Madavaram and Potteri.
19	Checks and cotton tweeds (6 to 11 annas per yard). ,,	466	618	Chingleput, Guduvancheri, Madras, Bombay, Mymyo (Upper Burma), Conjeeveram, Saidapet, Trivellore, Sivaganga, Madurantakam, Shiyali and Tirukalikunram.

III.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st February 1901, No. 653. Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Read Inspection report of A. Chatterton, Esq., Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, No. 154-W., dated 7th June 1900.

Staff.—Government has been addressed for sanction to give effect to the revised scale of salaries provided in the budget. As soon as orders are received, it may be possible to secure the services of more competent instructors. The appointment of a metal work instructor should lie over till more experience is gained of the working of this class.

2. *Accommodation.*—The school is in urgent need of sufficient accommodation, and the matter is being considered separately.

3. *Apparatus and Appliances.*—A sum of Rs. 391-12-0 has been sanctioned for the purchase of tools, and it is hoped that steps are being taken to supply the necessary articles.

4. *Strength and attendance.*—There were 152 pupils in all learning the several industries—37 in each of the carpentry and tailoring classes, 30 in each of the weaving and blacksmiths' classes and 18 learning gardening. Eleven of the pupils in the weaving department were learning tape-making and five of those in the blacksmiths' department aluminium work. Non-Brahman caste Hindus, as usual, preponderated, constituting more than two-thirds of the total strength.

5. *Examinations.*—The results of the Government Technical examinations held during 1899 have already been reviewed. The school did well at Mr. Chatterton's inspection. His remarks in regard to cabinet-making, blacksmiths' work and drawing will, it is hoped, receive careful attention.

6. *Finance.*—Including the book-value of vegetables utilized for school purposes, the receipts during 1899 aggregated Rs. 2,457, which formed about 64 per cent. of the charges amounting to Rs. 3,819. It is noteworthy that both the receipts and charges were almost the same as in the previous year. It should be explained why no allowance was made in table (5) for depreciation of carpentry tools and weaving plant. Mr. Chatterton is of opinion that the annual deduction on this account should be 20 per cent. The Superintendent is requested to report on this point.

7. *General.*—The provision made in the current year's budget for the formation of a Band class has been repeated in the budget for the coming year. The Director hopes that, if sanctioned, this class will prove a useful adjunct to the school and be a means of training boys for employment as musicians in native regiments. Mr. Lewis is requested to report the details of the system which he has introduced for the teaching of handwriting and which Mr. Chatterton recommends for adoption in other schools. The school continued to be maintained in an efficient state and its administration reflects much credit on the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

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

To the Superintendent.
,, the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.
,, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, with spare copies for Sub-Assistants.
,, A. Chatterton, Esq.
Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons, } for information.
,, Collector of Chingleput, }

IV.

Read the following letter from E. D. SMITH, Esq., Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st December 1900 :—

I beg to submit the following report in connection with the examination, in tailoring, of pupils of the Reformatory school at Chingleput which I conducted at that institution on the 19th ultimo.

Of 26 pupils to be examined, one (C. Sitaramadu, No. 303) happened to be ill, so, I suggested that Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, should, after his recovery, set and superintend a test piece of work which I allotted to him. This work has been sent to me completed and, after inspection of same, I am able to class Sitaramadu as having passed with merit in standard D.

I enclose herewith a tabular statement of the results of my examination which shows that the training and supervision of the pupils has been most satisfactory, yet, I think, that further improvement may be effected by causing the proposal I put forward before, and which I now reiterate to be adopted,—and that is, the appointment of an Assistant Instructor in tailoring. The class is too large to be effectively trained and supervised by a single individual and, if it be not possible to afford him help in the manner I propose, then, I would suggest that one of his most advanced pupils be told off to assist him as a monitor.

In regard to caste pupils who are sent to me as apprentices from the Reformatory, I would say a word as to the difficulties that lie in the way of maintaining effective supervision over them. The prejudices they hold in the matter of food, &c., render it compulsory that they should be boarded and lodged with people of their own caste. The best is done for them while they are at work on my premises as to training and discipline, but, what evil companionships they contract, and what demoralizing influences they are subject to at home, it is difficult to discover, and harder still to cope with and, the result is that pupils of this sort are invariably indifferent and careless and rarely shape well. On this account I have had to cause two caste apprentices to be remanded to the Reformatory.

I am now in negotiation for admission into my business as apprentice, of another lad from the Reformatory. He, although a *caste* boy, is not particular on that score and professes his willingness to stay with me at my own house, and partake of such food as I may cause him to be provided with. So, by having him under my own eye, I am very hopeful that he will turn out all that can be desired of him.

I have now with me three ex-pupils of the Reformatory, whose regular attendance at work, obedience, interest exhibited in their work, and general conduct is very encouraging, and I yet hope to see them holding respectable and lucrative positions in their profession.

I would here again respectfully submit that in taking on pupils from the Reformatory as apprentices to my business, I in no way reap any pecuniary benefit; on the other hand, I am much out of pocket in doing so. True, I have the labour of their hands, but I have several *free*

boys who receive wages considerably less in amount than what I have to expend on the Reformatory lads for their food alone. Were the latter retained at the Reformatory, it is evident that the State would be at the expense of their up-keep, and I therefore trust that the Government will be pleased to *recoup* me in some way. In this connection I may mention that I have now with me some boys from a Missionary institution who are being trained to the tailoring profession, and whose board, lodging, &c., are arranged for by the mission concerned.

Enclosure.

Results of examination in tailoring, of pupils at the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on the 19th November 1900.

Serial number.	General number.	Name of pupil.	Standard passed in tailoring.	Standard examination in tailoring.	Passed ordinary, with merit, or Failed.	Period under instruction.		Caste.	Age.	
						YRS.	M.		YRS.	M.
1	231	M. Jaganadham	C.	D.	With merit ..	4	..	Vellala ..	16	9
2	366	Mathumal Moideen ..	C.	D.	Do. ..	4	..	Mappilla ..	15	10
3	303	C. Sitaramudu	C.	D.	Do. ..	4	..	Telugu ..	17	7
4	332	M. Kannun	C.	D.	Do. ..	4	..	Vellala ..	14	9
1	337	Abdul Aziz	B.	C.	Do. ..	4	..	Mussalman ..	16	9
2	389	V. Muhi-ud-deen	B.	C.	Ordinary ..	2	10	Mappilla ..	16	..
1	356	N. Nukahn	A.	B.	Failed ..	1	8	Baji ..	15	1
2	361	Kullan	A.	B.	With merit ..	3	..	Vaduga ..	17	..
3	372	Murugan	A.	B.	Ordinary ..	2	..	Alagiri ..	13	9
4	384	S Rungun	A.	B.	With merit ..	2	..	Kavarai ..	16	2
5	398	Huvaiya	A.	B.	Ordinary ..	2	..	Bunt ..	13	10
6	404	V. Kannan	A.	B.	With merit ..	1	8	Dhoby ..	15	7
7	406	S. Ponnan	A.	B.	Do. ..	1	8	Vanniya ..	13	6
8	411	Akula Subbadu	A.	B.	Do. ..	1	8	Teluga ..	14	4
9	417	B. Potti	A.	B.	Ordinary ..	1	8	Madiga ..	15	3
10	429	Madar Saib	A.	B.	Do. ..	1	8	Mussulman ..	16	..
1	399	A. Somayya	..	A.	With merit ..	2	..	Komati ..	14	10
2	413	Ibrahim Khan	..	A.	Ordinary ..	1	8	Mussulman ..	14	4
3	423	Kuppusami	..	A.	With merit ..	1	..	Agambadiyan.	14	..
4	424	Madaswami	..	A.	Do. ..	..	4	Vellala ..	14	..
5	425	Chellan	..	A.	Do. ..	1	..	Kavarai ..	13	..
6	437	Muhammed Ibrahim ..	..	A.	Ordinary ..	..	8	Mussulman ..	14	6
7	438	Mundarum	..	A.	Do. ..	..	10	Vellala ..	14	..
8	454	Isak	..	A.	Do. ..	..	8	Mussulman ..	13	..
9	467	Sabji	..	A.	With merit ..	..	11	Do. ..	12	..
10	475	Manikam	..	A.	Ordinary ..	..	11	Vellala ..	12	..

Abstract.

Standard in which examined.	Passed with merit.	Passed ordinary.	Failed.	Total.
A	5	5	..	10
B	5	4	1	10
C	1	1	..	2
D	4	..	..	4
Total ..	15	10	1	26

Ref. on C. No. 15835 of 1900.

Communicated to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, with the remark that the report is satisfactory.

2. The Superintendent is requested to be good enough to submit his remarks on the request made in the last paragraph of Mr. Smith's letter.

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

26th February 1901.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.

V.

Accounts of the Industrial section showing whether each trade was carried on at a profit or not in 1900.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials and unfinished articles on 31st December 1899.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1899.	Outstandings on 31st December 1899.	Cash on hand on 31st December 1900.	Materials purchased in 1900.	Spent out of contingent fund in 1900.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1900.	Depreciation of tools at 20 per cent. of the cost.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Carpentry	1,427 5 10	57 1 0	221 0 6	0 4 0	1,323 6 6	(a) 66 11 6	83 0 0	(b) 113 0 0	3,291 13 4	(a) Including Rs. 28-9-6, 'cooly carpenter's wages paid during the year. (b) The depreciation of tools has been raised from 10 to 20 per cent. as suggested by Mr. Chatterton. This necessarily reduces the profit in each trade.
Blacksmith's work	497 4 4	61 11 0	100 12 0	1 0 0	314 6 0	16 0 0	59 13 0	29 4 6	1,080 2 10	
Aluminium work	162 7 5	..	..	1 14 0	417 5 8	6 5 0	13 6 0	6 3 6	607 9 7	
Weaving and tape-making	349 2 7	680 2 7	220 5 8	5 15 3	576 6 0	14 2 6	65 7 0	82 10 0	1,994 3 7	
Tailoring	42 7 1	0 11 0	23 11 6	1 12 0	106 3 8	2 0 3	80 13 0	3 0 8	260 11 2	
Gardening	28 0 0	..	1 6 0	6 10 4	..	15 4 6	..	12 6 0	63 10 10	
Total ..	2,506 11 3	799 9 7	567 3 8	17 7 7	2,737 11 10	120 7 9	302 7 0	246 8 8	7,298 3 4	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1900.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1900.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1900.	Outstandings on 31st December 1900.	Work turned out for the school in 1900.	Sale-proceeds paid into the treasury in 1900.	Amount written off in 1900.	Discount allowed to purchasers in 1900.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Carpentry	1,500 10 9	345 0 0	62 9 6	169 3 8	120 3 0	1,025 11 2	117 3 0	..	3,340 9 1	(a) Excluding Rs. 2-2-0 under Miscellaneous receipts. (b) If Rs. 26-11-4 (Miscellaneous receipts) are added, it will raise the total amount to Rs. 2,856-0-9 as paid into the treasury.
Blacksmith's work	370 7 3	69 9 0	92 7 6	63 13 0	122 15 0	430 0 11	..	..	1,149 4 8	
Aluminium work	279 13 6	85 0 0	173 14 0	53 15 6	6 4 0	124 14 0	..	..	717 13 0	
Weaving and tape-making	287 0 9	144 5 0	812 9 6	173 13 2	15 6 8	892 3 8	28 12 8	4 11 3	2,358 14 8	
Tailoring	58 12 1	24 2 0	0 11 0	20 11 0	302 7 4	95 8 11	..	..	502 4 4	
Gardening	2 0 0	30 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	260 14 9	..	..	295 6 9	
Total ..	2,498 12 4	698 0 0	1,142 3 6	(a) 484 0 4	561 4 0	(b) 2,829 5 5	145 15 8	4 11 3	8,364 4 6	

(Signed) J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Chingleput,
31st March 1901.

VI.

Statistics called for by the Government of India.

Form No. I.

Particulars.	1900.
Number of schools	1
Do. admitted in the year	39
Do. discharged in the year	30
Do. remaining at end of year	159 (*a*)
Religion.	
Hindus	136
Muhammadans	17
Others	6
Education on admission.	
Able to read	2
Illiterate	37
Number taught Agriculture (*b*)	...
Do. do. other industries	30
Net expenditure—(Rx.)	1,939

(*a*) Including two pupils who escaped during 1899, but who were brought again on the strength of the school during the year (*vide* paragraph 5 of the report).

(*b*) 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 1897, 1898 and 1899.

	Number.
Total number discharged in the three years	103
Number of boys discharged who were taught Agriculture	...
Do. occupied in Agriculture after discharge	3
Do. who were taught other trades and handicrafts	97 (*a*)
Do. occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them	21
Do. do. in industries not taught at school	36
Unemployed or with friends	6
Re-convicted	1
Of bad character	12
Not known or not reported on	16
Died after discharge	2

(*a*) Excluding six discharged under the orders of Government—four in 1898 and two in 1899. These boys cannot be considered to have been taught any trade.

VII.

Extracts from the Reformatory School Visitors' book.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'HARA, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, writes: "Visited the Reformatory School. Inspected the premises including out-houses, kitchen, workshops, wards, cubicles, etc. The boys were engaged in their school classes and appeared to be well-behaved and attentive to their studies. Their general health was excellent. Every facility appears to be provided for the learning of caste handicrafts by the boys and there is evidence that much interest is taken in their individual improvement" * * * (28th June 1900.)

2. T. H. S. Biddulph, Esq., Accountant-General, Madras, writes: "The Rev. W. Scott and myself visited the school and were much interested in all we saw. The arrangement which transforms what has hitherto been called a reformatory as part of the *jail* system into a part of the Department of Public Instruction seems an excellent one. The school is well worth a visit by any one interested in education and reflects great credit on the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. J. P. Lewis." (3rd September 1900.)

3. R. V. Srinivasiar, Esq., Acting Collector of Chingleput, writes: "Inspected the Reformatory this evening. I was shewn over the place by the Deputy Superintendent Mr Lewis, who takes great interest in the institution and feels justifiably proud of what he has been able to accomplish in the interests thereof. The drill was fairly well-done and the rations were satisfactory." (27th September 1900.)

4. A. C. Dutt, Esq., I.C.S., Sub-Collector of Chingleput, writes:—"Saw the boys at drill and play. They are very well behaved and contented. Aluminium work has been lately introduced; and the articles manufactured appear to be excellent." (31st December 1900).

Proceedings, Dis. No. 2714, dated 26th April 1901.

Teaching Staff and General Establishment.—There were again several changes in the office of the Superintendent, but the Deputy Superintendent remained in undisturbed charge of his post. With a view to strengthen the teaching staff, Government sanctioned during the year the employment of an additional master for the general education classes, a Hindustani teacher and an assistant to the blacksmith instructor, but the posts had not been filled up at the close of the year. A higher scale of pay for certain masters and instructors has also been sanctioned in order to improve the status of some of the teachers including the headmaster and to render it possible to secure the services of competent men for the Industrial department. The present watching staff, consisting of nine peons, has been found to be insufficient, but it will be made more nearly equal to the requirements of the school on the employment of two additional peons as represented in this office letter to Government, Ref. on Cur. No. 2636, dated 3rd April 1901. There were five monitors and nine assistant monitors as in 1899, and they continued to be useful assistants in the different departments of the school.

2. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The accommodation continued to be unsuitable and defective in several respects, but extensive alterations and improvements to the present premises have been sanctioned and a provision of Rs. 30,000 for the purpose has been made in the Public Works Department budget for the current official year. In this office letter Ref. on Cur. No. 129-1, dated 19th March 1901, Government has been addressed regarding the expediency of substituting dormitories for cubicles—a change strongly recommended by the Surgeon-General.

3. *Library and Museum.*—The library, to which only four books were added during the year, appears to have been well used by the staff as well as by the pupils. The Director trusts that a beginning will soon be made in the formation of a museum as suggested in the last review.

4. *Health and physical education.*—The number of admissions into hospital rose during the year, chiefly on account of trivial cases of illness, but the general health of the pupils continued to be good. There were no deaths, and only two pupils lost weight after admission. Physical education continued to receive due attention, and arrangements had been made to introduce foot-ball.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—The year opened with 148 pupils; 39 were admitted, 30 discharged, and two, who had escaped in the previous year, were recaptured, so that there were 159 pupils at its close—the highest number on record—and the average attendance rose in consequence from 145 to 153. It is also reported that for want of accommodation admission had to be refused during the year to as many as eighteen boys. The pupils admitted during the year belonged to fourteen districts including Madras, which contributed eight boys against two in 1899, while only five of the boys admitted belonged to the criminal classes. There was a further increase in the number of Native Christian and Panchama pupils. Of the total number of pupils at the close of the year the largest number (33) belonged to the Presidency town, North Arcot and Chingleput coming next with 15 pupils each. There were but few boys from the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts, but in view of the want of accommodation at present it would, as observed by the Acting Superintendent, be useless to ask the Magistrates of those districts to make more use of the Reformatory. The offences committed by the pupils admitted during the year were mostly those against property; 14 pupils out of 39 were admitted on first conviction, and 12 had

either been deserted by their parents, or had only one parent living. Of the total number, viz., 159, 51 or nearly a third, were in the infant standard and only 11, against 15 in 1899, had reached the fourth standard.

6. *Moral training and discipline.*—The system of moral training followed in the school is described in paragraph 16 of the report. There was again an increase in the number of offences in connection with forbidden articles, due chiefly to the existence of a public thoroughfare passing through the middle of the school premises, the diversion of which however, has been provided for in the scheme for improvements to the accommodation. The revival of the punishment of birching has had the anticipated effect of improving the conduct of the older boys. The fines realized during the year amounted to Rs. 17-3-2, which was about Rs. 7 less than in 1899 and the number of pupils who benefited from the fine fund by having their examination fees refunded to them also decreased from 25 to 16.

7. *Mark and work money.*—This system continued to work well. The average earning per week and the amount in the Savings Bank were greater than in 1899.

8. *Examinations*—(i) *General Education classes.*—At the Assistant Inspector's visit these classes acquitted themselves fairly well. The results of the primary examination were very satisfactory, all the 11 pupils who were presented having passed for certificates, with one in the first class.

(ii) *Technical Education classes.*—Pupils were sent up for the Government Technical examinations in seven as against six subjects in the previous year, and the results obtained were excellent, all the examinees having passed, except in freehand and geometrical drawing, for which six and four pupils, respectively, appeared, and three passed in each—

Subject.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making	3	3
Blacksmiths' work	3	3
Cotton-weaving	4	4
Tailoring	3	3
Freehand Outline Drawing	6	3
Geometrical Drawing	4	3
Design	1	1

Mr. E. D. Smith examined the school in tailoring and Mr. A. Chatterton in the other industrial subjects, and they were both favourably impressed with the work of the pupils. Provision has been made in the current year's budget for the institution of a band class, and it will be formed on receipt of the sanction of Government which has been applied for. As in 1899 every department of the industrial section was worked at a profit, but the total amount of profit again declined from Rs. 1,204 to Rs. 1,066.

9. *History and employment of discharged pupils.*—Excluding one pupil discharged under the orders of Government, 29 pupils were discharged during the year in the ordinary course. Of these, one entered the army, three were following the trades learnt in the school, 11 were engaged in other trades, five were students in training and other schools, one was in jail, and five were unemployed, while no report had been received of the remaining three pupils. Twenty of the discharged pupils thus obtained employment of some kind. Altogether 313 pupils have been discharged since the establishment of the school, of whom nine died after discharge. Of the remaining 304 pupils, favourable reports were received of 229 or 75 per cent., as in the previous year. Copies of the list of ex-pupils qualified for employment in the public service as peons, attenders, &c., referred to in paragraph 28 of the report, have been forwarded to heads of departments and certain other officers.

10. *Finance.*—In consequence chiefly of increased expenditure on establishment, rations, purchase of materials and furniture and apparatus the total net expenditure rose from Rs. 15,485 to Rs. 19,399 or by Rs. 3,914. Certain articles of diet could be bought only at scarcity rates during the greater portion of the year, which, together with the increase in the average number of pupils from 145 to 153, accounts for the increase under rations and in the annual cost of dieting each pupil, which rose from Rs. 29-10-6 to Rs. 35-10-3. The receipts of the school advanced from Rs. 2,491 to Rs. 2,856—the highest amount on record.

11. *Committee of Visitors.*—It is satisfactory to note that the committee held twelve meetings during the year against two in 1899 and evinced great interest in the working of the institution.

12. *Conclusion.*—The account given in paragraph 35 of the report of the Mappilla State prisoner is satisfactory. The continued efficient condition of the school is very creditable to 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.
" the Superintendent, School of Arts.

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

Order—No. 295, Educational, dated 31st May 1901.

Recorded.

2. The school continued to be efficiently managed.

3. Orders have been passed on the subject of the concluding portion of paragraph 2 of the Director's review.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Endorsement—No. 296, Educational, dated 31st May 1901.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

REPORT

OF THE

CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL,

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1900.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1901.

Not for sale.

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PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1901.

CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 1st May 1901, No. 3758.

I have the honour to submit a copy of my Proceedings, Dis. No. 2714, dated 26th April 1901, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1900.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Dis. No. 2714, dated 20th April 1901.

Read the following letter from J. P. LEWIS, Esq., Acting Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 31st March 1901, No. 524.

I have the honour to report on the progress and condition of the Reformatory School during the calendar year 1900.

2. *Superintendence.*—There were, as in the previous years, several changes in the office of the Superintendent. Captain G. G. Giffard, I.M.S., the permanent Superintendent, who assumed charge of the school on the 20th November 1899, held the appointment for a little over four months. Having been transferred to Madras, he made over charge of the school to me on the 2nd April 1900. Captain T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., relieved me on the 6th April, and acted as Superintendent until 19th July when he was transferred to military duty ; and I was once more placed in charge of the school in addition to my appointment as Deputy Superintendent. On the 2nd August Mr. W. H. Murray, M B., C.M., relieved me, and remained in charge until the close of the year. Changes in the office of the Superintendent have been frequent in the history of this school, but the reason why such changes have not proved detrimental to the efficiency of the school is explained in the following remarks as recorded by Captain T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., when he made over charge of the school to me :—

"I can fully endorse all that my predecessors have said regarding Mr. Lewis' work. The fact that there have been so many changes of Superintendents during the last two years together with the fact that the school has gone on just the same without a hitch shows his capability as a manager. No one visits the reformatory without remarking on the happy and generally well-fed look of the boys from the latest joined upward ; and this, in my opinion, is due solely to the Deputy Superintendent's energy and care. Besides which, he thoroughly understands every detail of the administration of the place. It would be very difficult to replace him."

3. *The Teaching staff.*—Under G.O., No. 1440, Financial, dated 19th December 1900, several important changes have been sanctioned with a view to strengthen the teaching staff and to improve the status of some of the masters and instructors. The salary of the headmaster has been raised, and the appointment of an additional master and a Hindustani teacher has been sanctioned. Early arrangements will be made to fill these appointments. The salaries of the four principal instructors have also been raised and placed in a progressive scale. Increased salaries for the carpenter instructor and tailor instructor have been provided with a view to secure the services of men competent to meet the requirements of the classes in their present developed state, and to introduce further improvements in them. The present carpenter instructor on Rs. 18 per month is inefficient ; his skill in carpentry is not superior to that of an ordinary bazaar workman. The salaries of the assistant instructors have also been

placed in a progressive scale. An assistant for the blacksmith instructor has been provided with a view to develop the aluminium industry. The monitors and assistant monitors continued to render material help in all departments of the school. The following statement gives full particulars of the teaching staff including the various changes sanctioned during the year :—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Sanctioned scale of salary.	Present salary.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
1	Mr. M. D. Jacobs ..	Headmaster	Trained Upper Secondary Grade and Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test, Branches II and III.	60	6C	From 1st April 1900.
2	S. G. Vedamanikkam..	Second master, sub. *pro tem.*	Trained Upper Secondary Grade.	25	25	
3	A. Subramanya Aiyar.	Third master	Trained Primary Grade.	15-1-20	15	Do.
4	(Vacant)	Fourth master	....	10-1-15	..	
5	K. Devarajulu Nayudu.	Fifth master	Trained Primary Grade.	7½-½-10	10	
6	(Vacant)	Hindustani master ..	....	10-1-15	..	
7	A. Ekambara Nayakar.	Drawingmaster, sub. *pro tem.*	Group Certificate, Intermediate Design and Teachers' Certificate.	15	15	
8	T. N. Venkataramaiyar.	Gymnastic Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Primary Examination and Certificate in Gymnastics.	10-1-15	10	
9	Sayad Akbar	Drill Instructor	Pensioned Havildar ..	10	10	
10	Ezra Asha	Weaver Instructor ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving.	35-1-40	35	Do.
11	C. Kandaswami Nayudu	Assistant Weaver Instructor.	Do. ..	10-1-15	10	Do.
12	V. Kandaswami Asari	Carpenter Instructor ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making.	35-1-40	18	
13	A. Ponnuswami Asari.	Assistant Carpenter Instructor.	Do. ..	15-1-20	15	Do.
14	Koshi Velayudha Asari	Blacksmith Instructor ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in Blacksmith's work.	25-1-30	25	Do.
15	(Vacant)	Assistant Blacksmith Instructor (for aluminium work).	....	10-1-15	..	
16	T. Muhammad Husain.	Tailor Instructor ..	Elementary Technical Examination in Tailoring.	35-1-40	20½	
17	N. Krishnappa Nayakan.	Gardener Instructor ..	Trained in the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Madras.	15	10	

4. *The Watching staff.*—This staff consisting of one head peon and eight peons continued to be inadequate. The pressing necessity for some additional peons was fully explained in the last report. It is therefore gratifying to note that sanction was accorded in G.O., No. 485, dated 2nd October 1900, to provide in the budget estimate for two additional peons on Rs. 8 each.

5. *Strength.*—On the 31st December last, the school completed an existence of 13 years and 2½ months. During this period 507 pupils were admitted, and they are accounted for thus :—

Admissions.	Transferred to jails.	Released by order of Government.	Sent back to Magistrate for retrial.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged on expiry of term.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1900.
507	12	16	2	3	2	313	348	159

The one additional pupil shown in column 3 is No. 458 who was discharged under the orders of Government as he suffered from frequent attacks of epilepsy. The number of pupils that escaped has been reduced from 4 to 2, as the two boys, Nos. 340 and 353, who escaped in the previous year, were brought on the strength again. Number 353 was recaptured at Srírangam by an ex-pupil (who is a private in the 4th M. I. at Trichinopoly) and brought back to school; and No. 340 came back like a penitent "prodigal son" and surrendered himself to the Deputy Superintendent. The year closed with 159 pupils, the highest number on record, against 148 at the

close of the previous year. The average strength rose from 145 to 153 as I had anticipated. Increased misery and starvation due to the scarcity that has been prevailing for some time past should be held accountable for the increase in the juvenile criminality noted during the past two years; and as a matter for regret no less than 18 youthful offenders were refused admission during the year owing to want of accommodation. First time in the history of this school such a large number has been refused admission; and the result is that these 18 boys in place of being educated and trained in this school to become useful members of society have been kept in jails to herd with ruffians hardened in crimes, and to become in mind and character worse than they were when they went in.

6. *Admissions during the year.*—The following statement gives all required particulars of 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.
	Yrs.					
469	12	Chingleput ..	Edaya	Theft	Habitual ..	Both living.
470	14	Tanjore ..	Padayachi ..	House-breaking and theft ..	Do. ..	Do.
471	13	Madras	Native Christian.	Theft in building	First conviction.	Do.
472	10	Do.	Panchama ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
473	11	Do. ..	Mussalman ..	Theft	Habitual ..	Do.
474	12	North Arcot ..	Kavarai	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
475	12	Madras	Vellala	Theft in building	Do. ..	Do.
476	14	Do.	Kavarai	Theft	Do. ..	Mother living.
477	12	Gódávari	Telaga	House-breaking and theft ..	Do. ..	Both living
478	12	Trichinopoly ..	Korava	Theft	First conviction.	Father living.
479	13	Gódávari ..	Palli	Theft in building	Habitual ..	Deserted.
480	14	Do.	Kapula	Do. ..	Do. ..	Both living.
481	13	Tanjore	Balija	House-breaking and theft ..	Do. ..	Deserted.
482	11	Madras	Vanniya	Do. ..	First conviction.	Both living.
483	10	Do.	Vellala	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
484	15	Tinnevelly	Do.	Do. ..	Habitual ..	Do.
485	13	Madura	Oddan	Theft	First conviction.	Mother living.
486	14	Madras	Vellala	Theft in building	Habitual ..	Both living.
487	11	Madura	Oddan	Theft	First conviction.	Mother living.
488	11	South Canara ..	Konkani ..	Theft in building	Habitual ..	Both living.
489	11	Nilgiris	Badagara ..	Theft	Do. ..	Deserted.
490	14	North Arcot ..	Gollavadu ..	Do.	First conviction.	Both living.
491	12	Chingleput ..	Muttiriyan ..	House-breaking and theft ..	Habitual ..	Father living.
492	13	Do.	Panchama ..	Theft	Do. ..	Do.
493	11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Both living.
494	14	Tinnevelly ..	Marava	Dacoity	First conviction.	Mother living.
495	12-9-0	Kistna	Yenadi	Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.	Do.	Both living.
496	13	Chingleput ..	Kavarai	Theft	Habitual	Do.
497	15	Coimbatore ..	Vellala	Murder	First conviction.	Do.
498	13	North Arcot ..	Vaniya	House-breaking and theft ..	Habitual ..	Do.
499	12	Kistna	Nagara	Theft	Do. ..	Do.
500	13	Chingleput ..	Panchama ..	House-breaking and theft ..	First conviction.	Do.
501	12-6-0	Nilgiris	Native Christian.	Theft	Habitual ..	Do.
502	12	Tanjore	Vellala	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
503	11	Nellore	Panchama ..	Do.	First conviction.	Father living.
504	12	Kurnool	Telaga	Do.	Habitual ..	Both living.
505	13	Nellore	Mussalman ..	Do.	Do. ..	Father living.
506	12	North Arcot ..	Agambadiyan ..	Theft in building	First conviction.	Both living.
507	13	Coimbatore ..	Edaya	Theft	Habitual ..	Do.

The number admitted was 39 as against 41 in the previous year, but the admissions would probably have been 57 if sleeping accommodation were available. Only 14 districts are represented in the above list. Tanjore contributed one pupil and Madras eight. There is, however, a large number of juvenile convicts in the Penitentiary detained there owing to want of accommodation in this school. As regards the caste of the pupils, it is noteworthy that the number of Muhammadans admitted fell from eight to two. It is satisfactory to note that only five pupils of the criminal classes were admitted. There is little hope of reforming such boys. While they are generally very well behaved and industrious in school, they easily succumb after discharge to the influence of their wicked relatives and associates. Even boys who have been given good start in life in the way of employment have been known to throw up their employments and follow their criminal parents or relatives, and leave no trace behind as to their whereabouts. Such boys, in my opinion, shoul be sentenced to imprisonment in jails, and not to detention in a reformatory.

7. *Ages of pupils and periods of detention.*—The subjoined statement 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 3 years	6
Do. do. 9 do.	4	Do. do. 4 do.	26
Do. do. 10 do.	11	Do. do. 5 do.	70
Do. do. 11 do.	18	Do. do. 6 do.	28
Do. do. 12 do.	43	Do. do. 7 do.	29
Do. do. 13 do.	49		
Do. do. 14 do.	26	Total	159
Do. do. 15 do.	6		
Total ...	159		

It is satisfactory to note that the majority of the pupils are taken in hand sufficiently young to be given an educational and industrial training which will enable them to earn an honest living after discharge; but at the same time I feel constrained to refer again to the continued tendency on the part of some Magistrates to overestimate the ages of boys when they are sent here, and the result is that in the case of such boys the detention in this school is not sufficiently long to effect a real reformation in their character, and to give them the training that will be of real service to them, so as not to throw them on their own resources before they are able to provide for themselves. Government was pleased when recording the report for the previous year (Order No. 232, Educational, dated 6th June 1900) to call the attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and of District Magistrates to my remarks on the subject. I would suggest that the attention of all Magistrates of the first class be once more called to my remarks as they have all power to order the detention of youthful offenders in this school. When boys are young and small in growth when discharged—seven boys out of the thirty discharged during the year were so characterised— it is difficult for them to obtain employment; and want of employment in their case means starvation, and as a consequence relapse into crime as it happens sometimes.

8. *Nationality of pupils classified by districts.*—The figures for the past two years under this head stand thus:—

Number.	District.	Native Christians.		Muhammadans.		Brahmans.		Non-Brahman caste Hindus.				Panchamas.		Total.	
								Criminal classes.		Others.					
		1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
1	Madras	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	20	21	9	8	33	33
2	North Arcot	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	10	14	..	..	12	15
3	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	10	1	3	11	15
4	Madura	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	7	9	..	..	11	11
5	Coimbatore	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	9	6	1	1	12	9
6	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	1	1	8	9
7	Kistna	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	1	7	9
8	South Arcot	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	..	..	7	7
9	Tanjore	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	5	..	..	6	6
10	Trichinopoly	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	..	6	6
11	Gódávari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	1	3	6
12	Malabar	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	7	5
13	Nilgiris	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	5
14	Nellore	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	4
15	Vizagapatam	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	3
16	Bellary	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	3
17	Salem	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3
18	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	3
19	South Canara	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2
20	Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
21	Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
22	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
23	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Total ..	4	6	21	17	1	1	9	11	95	104	18	20	148	159

Madras continued to contribute the largest number of pupils, but the percentage on the total strength declined from 22 to 21. This decline has continued steadily for the past five years, and is due in a great measure to the spread of education in the city and to the philanthropic efforts of missionary and other agencies to take charge of the waifs and strays and to look after them. Amongst the mofussil districts, North Arcot and Chingleput take the lead. That such a small district like Chingleput should contribute, comparatively speaking, such a large number as fifteen may be due to the presence of the school in the district and to the obvious advantages it offers to the homeless, the destitute and the neglected. It is to be regretted that such boys have to pass through a criminal court before they can enter a reformatory. There is apparently no remedy for this evil, the only remedy is the establishment of industrial schools like those in Great Britain to receive, house, and educate the beggar, the wanderer and the destitute before they enter on a criminal career. The Telugu and Canarese districts continue to be poorly represented, but owing to the want of accommodation for the admission of more pupils, it would be useless to invite the attention of the Magistrates of those districts to that fact. Anantapur has rendered itself conspicuous by its continued absence from the list. It has not yet contributed a single pupil to the school, and yet there is no reason to believe that the poor classes of boys in that district are superior in character to the boys elsewhere. The six Native Christians are all Roman Catholics. Their presence in the school may partly be accounted for by the fact that they knew very little of their religion when they were admitted—they could not recite any prayer, nor knew a word of their catechism. The Muhammadans show a further decline in number. The caste pupils continued to preponderate as in the previous years, and to them specially this institution, in my opinion, is a boon and a blessing.

9. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The following statement gives the crimes committed by the boys prior to their admission into this school:—

Crime.	Number of pupils.
Theft	88
House-breaking and theft	54
Robbery	2
Dacoity	1
Criminal misappropriation of property	2
Counterfeiting coins	1
Mischief by killing cattle	2
Mischief by fire	1
Breach of trust	1
Forgery and cheating	1
Concerned in an outbreak (Mappilla)	1
Attempt at murder	1
Murder	3
Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery	1
Total ...	159

The majority of the offences were against property. It is evident that misery and starvation have had a great deal to do in compelling the boys to resort to theft and robbery. The training given in this school, which will enable them to earn an honest living after discharge, is the best remedy generally against relapse into thieving habits except in the case of mentally depraved boys of whom like the proverbial "black sheep" in every flock, there may be a few every year. Even in the case of these boys, if it is possible on discharge to remove them altogether from the influence of their evil-disposed relatives and associates, they will assuredly come to some good as the result of the training received in this institution. The number of boys convicted of murder has unfortunately increased by one. This boy, No. 497, aged 15 years, was sent to this school by Mr. F. H. Hamnett, Acting Sessions Judge of Coimbatore. He and his father were found guilty of causing death by strangulation, the deceased being his sister, an idiot girl of about 13. The Judge had no doubt that the boy committed the crime at the instigation of his father and possibly under compulsion. He was sentenced to transportation for life; but under section 8 of

the Reformatory Schools Act he was sent to this school to be detained here till the age of 18 instead of undergoing his sentence. This boy and the three others who were convicted of murder and attempt at murder are all behaving well, and justify the action taken in sending them to this school.

10. *Accommodation and equipment.*—Government having declined to entertain the scheme for taking over the whole of the Chingleput fort for the purposes of this school, we are now in the matter of additional accommodation almost in the same plight as we were at the beginning of 1899. The kitchen, blacksmith's shop and the school-room, all partly constructed, remain unfinished. The accommodation therefore continues to be unsuitable and utterly inadequate; and one cannot close one's eyes to the fact that the inadequate and defective workshops and school-room cannot but impede further progress of the school in all its branches. As Government has now in G.O., No. 510, dated 17th October 1900, directed that work should proceed on the sanctioned estimates, I sincerely trust that the necessary provision has been made in the budget estimate for 1901–1902, and that the work of construction will be resumed at an early date. As pointed out by Government, a good deal of room could be economised by providing for the addition of upper stories to some of the proposed buildings; the school-room, for example, could be so constructed as to provide for all needful accommodation in that direction. The general equipment of the school is also defective. It was not easy to procure the "cotton rope hammocks" recommended by Dr. Giffard, nor are they, to my knowledge, made anywhere in this country. If procurable, they would certainly be much more expensive than the provision for bedding would admit of. I have, however, succeeded with the help of the Basel Mission Industrial Branch at Calicut in planning and making strong coir hammocks which are necessarily cheaper and stronger than cotton hammocks. Seventy-five such hammocks were procured during the year which, with the old hammocks, now provide almost every boy with a sleeping arrangement free from the bug nuisance.

11. *Library.*—Only four books were added to the library during the year. Care will be taken to make a larger addition in the current year. The number of books now amounts to 237 including reading-books, histories and periodicals in English, Tamil and Telugu. A library catalogue and a library book are maintained by the Headmaster. The following statement shows to what extent the library has been used:—

Number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the boys in 1900	756
Number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the masters.	584

The Tamil tri-weekly edition of the *Swadesamitran* sanctioned in G.O., No. 483, Educational, dated 3rd September 1900, has created an appreciable desire for reading amongst the boys. A reading-room set apart for that purpose is a desideratum. I hope to be able to take some steps during the current year to form a small museum of drawings, models and other objects, but the difficulty is the want of a suitable place to locate the museum.

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

Admissions into hospital.			Nature of disease.	Number of cases treated.		
1898.	1899.	1900.		1898.	1899.	1900.
153	140	181	Febricula	68	44	45
			Influenza	..	..	9
			Chicken-pox	..	1	3
			Dysentery	3	1	1
			Diarrhœa	2	8	2
			Eczema	..	..	..
			Wounds	8	10	9
			Sprain	..	3	3
			Boils	3	3	2
			Ulcer	2	1	6
			Abscess	4	2	1
			Other diseases	63	67	100
			Total ..	153	140	181

The pupils continued to enjoy good health. There was no death during the year. The increased admissions into hospital were chiefly due to trivial cases of disorders such as are to be expected in a school. There were several cases of cholera in the town during the year, but care was taken to keep the disease out of the school. The absence of eczema from the above list, is a further evidence of the care bestowed on the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The physical development of the pupils continued to receive the same attention as in the previous years.

13. *Vaccination and weighment.*—Pupils who needed vaccination on admission were immediately vaccinated. Periodical revaccination was also resorted to to ensure the boys a thorough protection against small-pox. There was not a single case of small-pox in the school although the disease prevailed to some extent in the town. Every pupil was weighed on admission by the Deputy Superintendent and his weight and height recorded, and thereafter regularly every month. The quarterly abstract weighment statement continued to be submitted to you regularly. The following figures for three years are compiled from those statements:—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
(*a*) Average number of pupils who lost weight as compared with their weight on admission	2	2	2
(*b*) Loss per head in pounds by the above pupils ...	2	2·7	1·5
(*c*) Gain per head in pounds calculated on the total number of pupils dieted in the year	12·8	12·9	13·8

The decrease under loss per head and the increase under gain per head are further proofs of the care taken for the physical development of the pupils. Mr. E. Thurston, Superintendent, Government Museum, was good enough to show me a printed copy of the results of his anthropometric measurements of the physical condition of the boys in this school, but I have not yet received a copy of the bulletin containing these measurements. If such measurements continue to be taken periodically and recorded, they will furnish data to show what physical development native boys are capable of under simple fare and regular exercise besides furnishing matter for other useful inferences.

14. *Conduct and discipline.*—The following statement gives the offences committed and the punishments inflicted during the past two years. The number of punishments indicates the number of pupils concerned:—

Offences.

Year.	Fighting and offences against school discipline.	Found in possession of forbidden articles, such as snuff, tobacco, &c.	Mischief.	Offences relating to work.	Fibbing and using abusive language.	Stealing.	Escaping from school.	Grave misdemeanor.	Total.
1899 ..	78	28	31	13	27	21	2	..	200
1900 ..	83	42	28	7	14	23	3	2	202

Punishments.

Year.	Caning, gunny clothing, solitary confinement, penal diet and fine.	Caning, penal diet and fine.	Caning on the buttocks.	Penal diet and fine.	Penal diet.	Fine and loss of marks.	Caning on the hand.	Degradation from monitorship.	Total.
1899 ..	11	23	..	3	25	35	84	19	200
1900 ..	15	9	5	2	49	20	93	9	202

The much frequented public thoroughfare which passes through the middle of the school premises is responsible for the large number of offences in connection with forbidden articles, such as snuff and tobacco. Until the thoroughfare referred to is diverted, and the school enclosed in a ring fence as provided in the scheme for improvements, it will be difficult to check the above class of offences. Although such offences are only venial in nature, they go to swell the number. The total number of offences, however, was about the same as in 1899, but the large decrease under the combined punishment of "caning, penal diet and fine" and of "degradation

from monitorship" goes to show that the conduct of the older boys has improved considerably. The punishment of birching reintroduced under G.O., No. 413, Educational, dated 31st August 1900, has had the desired effect. This form of punishment was given effect to in October 1900. Since then and in the following months the monthly average number of punishments dropped to 9 from 17 in the previous nine months, and no boy attempted to escape, whereas the three cases of escape recorded took place prior to October before the introduction of birching. All the three boys that escaped were recaptured and brought back to school. A further testimony to the improvement in the conduct of the boys is the fact that the number of boys not punished at all during the year was so many as 89 against 66 in 1897, 75 in 1898, and 67 in 1899. Thirty-one pupils were punished only once. Thus 120 pupils out of an average strength of 153, or 78 per cent. were well behaved. It is therefore clear that barring the case of grave misdemeanor disposed of in G.O., No. 495, Educational, dated 8th October 1900, there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys viewed as a whole. The fines realised during the year (excluding those for wasting or damaging materials or for tearing clothes which were credited to the departments concerned) amounted to Rs. 17-3-2 against Rs. 23-12-5 in 1899. The fine fund accounts stood thus—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at the close of 1899	76	3	5			
Fines realised in 1900	17	3	2			
				93	6	7
Deduct—						
Fees refunded to 16 pupils who passed the Government Technical Examinations	25	0	0			
Cost of tools and appliances given to two ex-pupils	14	14	0			
				39	14	0
Balance at the close of ...				53	8	7

One application for tools from an ex-pupil trained in blacksmith's work is under consideration.

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

16. *Moral training.*—Moral training is considered to be the most important function of this school. It is on lines planned and worked out by myself. As remarked by you, in no class of institutions does moral training need greater or closer attention than in Reformatory schools. I am not aware of the course of moral training adopted in other Reformatory schools in India or Burma, but as it is an important subject, I shall in this report give *in extenso* the course adopted in this institution. It provides for various influences which are brought to bear on the pupils for their moral reformation and social rehabilitation ; the agencies or means employed are the following :—

(*a*) *Sunday school.*—Through this means the pupils receive a course of lessons, the object of which is to teach the great moral truths of religion and morality common to all mankind. For each lesson, a moral principle or subject is selected on

which a lecture is delivered. During the course of the lecture the pupils are frequently questioned to ascertain whether they understand it or not, or whether they are attentive. Singing of Tamil lyrics and of moral songs composed specially for the pupils to relieve the monotony, and the narration of a moral tale or two to lend additional interest to the lessons also form a part of the Sunday school scheme. A manual containing lecture especially suited to Reformatory pupils is necessary; and I intend preparing one.

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

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

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

(*e*) *Appeal to religious principles.*—As no reformation can be sound unless based on the religious feelings or principles of the pupils, due care is taken to respect their religious observances ; for example, the thread-wearing castes are permitted to perform the *Upakarmam* ceremony every year. As all Hindu boys learn some trade or other, they are allowed to celebrate the *Ayudhapuja* (tool feast) during the Dasara holidays. Christian boys are allowed to attend church on Sundays and other important holidays ; and similarly Muhammadans are allowed to attend their mosque on Fridays ; and such of them as are fit to do are allowed to fast during the Ramzan and to go to mosque for prayers on certain days of the fast. Arrangements have been made for the Catholic boys to learn their prayers and catechism.

(*f*) *Faults which the boys should be weaned from.*—Native boys of the lower classes generally lie without temptation and pilfer whenever they find an opportunity to do so, and do not feel disgraced when detected. Such faults are nipped in the bud, for, if they are overlooked or leniently dealt with, they will necessarily lead to serious offences. Immediate punishment overtakes the offender, and he is made to feel the disgrace of it. Truth-telling is always commended and encouraged. The use of obscene words or language, another prevailing fault in native boys, is also summarily checked.

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

17. *The mark system.*—This system continued to work well, marks being awarded for conduct, general education, and industrial work. The following are the results

of the mark system compared for the past two years :—

	1899. RS.	A.	P.	1900. RS.	A.	P.
Average earnings of the pupils per week ...	9	12	6	9	15	1
Total earnings for the year	479	8	3	497	3	6
Average annual earning per pupil	3	4	10	3	4	0
Amount to the credit of the pupils in the Savings Bank at the close of the year ...	638	7	0	686	14	5

The general results are satisfactory. The average annual earning has fallen slightly owing to the increased average strength. A running account is maintained for each pupil showing from time to time the amount earned by him, the amount spent on sweetmeat, etc., the amount banked, and balance to his credit. A statement showing the balance is posted once a quarter outside the office for the information of the boys.

18. *Education.*—The following statement shows that the course of education imparted in this school covers a wide ground. This is in addition to the *moral education* described in a preceding paragraph, the object aimed at being a fairly good elementary education, sufficient knowledge of a trade and a good physique to enable the boys to become useful members of society and to earn a fairly comfortable livelihood, and be thus preserved from temptations to relapse into crime :—

General education.		Technical education.	Physical education.
Compulsory subjects.	Reading. Writing. Arithmetic.	Carpentry and sawing. Blacksmith's work. Tinning. Aluminium work. Weaving. Tape-making. Tailoring. Gardening.	Gymnastics. Physical drill with and without songs. Extension motion. Company drill. Exercise with stilts. Sunday walks. Tennis and other games.
Optional subjects.	English. Geography. Hygiene. Drawing. Singing.		

The general educational course embraces the compulsory portions of the curricula prescribed for standards, infant to the fourth, the optional subjects taught being English, geography, hygiene and drawing. The pupils take up drawing and industries as optional subjects for the Primary Examination, geography or hygiene being a third optional subject. The vernaculars taught were Tamil and Telugu. There was a special class, as in the previous years, consisting of pupils who had passed the Primary Examination and were receiving a course of instruction in drawing preparatory for the Government Technical Examinations in free-hand outline, model and geometrical drawing. Only three hours during the day are devoted to general education. The optional subjects are chiefly taught during the voluntary night school which is held from 7–30 to 9 P.M. The admission to this class is restricted to about 30 pupils per night, as there is no accommodation for more. Seventy-five pupils out of the 159 studied English as an optional subject against 92 in the previous year. English is now taught colloquially, the object being to make the boys speak English in short select sentences in the shape of questions and answers. As some of the pupils, when discharged, are likely to be employed as peons, attenders, etc., some knowledge of English in the manner described above will be useful to them in their after-life. The strength of the general education classes, compared for two years, was as follows :—

	1899.	1900.
Special class	14	12
Fourth standard	15	11
Third do.	18	26
Second do.	23	26
First do.	25	33
Infant do.	53	51
Total ...	148	159

19. *Inspection.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, examined the classes in literary subjects, gymnastics, drill and singing on the 3rd December 1900. His report which you were pleased to describe as satisfactory is attached as Appendix I.

20. *Primary Examination.*—Eleven pupils appeared for the Primary Examination and all passed with one in the first class. This is satisfactory. 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.					
1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
16	11	2	1	13	10	15	11	1	..

The total number of pupils who have secured Primary examination certificates from this school and have thus qualified themselves for inferior appointments in the public service increased to 118.

21. *Technical education.*—The subjoined statement shows the strength of the various industrial and drawing classes as they stood at the close of the year. Seventy-five pupils out of 159 were taught drawing to make it the basis of the technical instruction imparted in this school :—

Classes.	Number on roll.	Intermediate Technical Examination class.	Elementary Technical Examination class.	Standards. D.	C.	B.	A.
Carpentry (Cabinet-making)	38	2	2	1	3	10	20
Blacksmith's work	33	..	3	3	4	4	19
Tinning (kalloying)	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aluminium work	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Weaving	24	..	3	3	3	6	9
Tape-making	12	..	..	2	3	3	4
Tailoring	45	..	2	4	2	10	27
Drawing	75	2	10	*	*	*	*

* The Drawing classes stood thus —

Standard II	26
Do. III	26
Do. IV	11
Total ..	63

It was not possible to increase the strength of the aluminium class during the year simply owing to want of accommodation. No special instructor has been appointed as yet, but the work was conducted by the blacksmith instructor under my supervision. The total value of stock including manufactured ware and materials at the close of the year was Rs. 717–13–0, and the cost was Rs. 607–9–7 (*vide* Appendix V). The industry is capable of further development. It is at present treated as subsidiary to blacksmith's work, but when an instructor is appointed and a separate room is assigned for it, I hope to place it on the basis of a main industry. Carpentry includes wood-turning and sawing as subsidiary industries. Textile fabrics continued to command a large and wide sale (*vide* Appendix II). As suggested by Government the fact that tape, peons' belts and cummerbands are manufactured in this school should be brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Stationery, I beg to report that it has not been considered worth while to supply that officer with narrow tape. In the matter of broad tape, as arrangements had been made with the Palamcottah District Jail for the supply of the article during the year, I was asked to renew the offer for this year which I have done. Belts and cummerbands used by the stationery department are made of serge, but those woven in this school are of cotton and silk. It is under contemplation to weave serge belts and cummerbands also. An important point in connection with the weaving department is Mr. Chatterton's scheme to turn out native cloths, such as *veshtis*, *angavastrams*, *podavays*, silk cloths, etc., in bulk and to sell them to retail dealers in the country with the object of improving the native art of handloom weaving. In this connection I have tried experiments to improve the native handloom by transferring to it the operation of the automatic shuttle from

the European handloom with the view of making the weaver and the loom produce cloth more expeditiously than they now do, so as to help them to hold their ground against the competition of machine-made goods. With an extensive consuming market at hand and with the improvement contemplated, the native weaver should, in my opinion, be able to earn decent wages to enable him to live comfortably and to tide over a famine when it occurs. I have submitted my proposals in detail to Mr. Chatterton and await his instructions. All pupils are, as a rule, put to gardening work on admission, and on passing the first standard or earlier in the case of older boys, they are allowed to choose a trade. All pupils in the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening for about four hours per week. The industrial classes continue to be hampered for want of room, and expansion is impossible.

22. *Industrial Examinations.*—Mr. Alfred Chatterton examined the classes in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making on the 18th May 1900. The following remarks from Mr. Chatterton's report are interesting :—

"The school continues to maintain a very high level of efficiency. During the year metal-work has been introduced, and this, I think, will prove of great benefit to the boys as in the first place there is a distinct demand in native regiments for men with some skill in this trade, and secondly boys when they leave the school can, if they wish it, be given employment in the Aluminium department of the School of Arts where they will have a fair chance of beginning life under favourable conditions.

"The erection of the new buildings has been stopped and I agree with the remarks of Captain Giffard, I.M.S., in his annual report. The blacksmith's shop with a galvanized iron roof at least 3 feet too low would have been an uncomfortable shed to work in especially as no provision has been made to carry off the smoke from the furnaces. The new school room is a rectangle with sides in the ratio of 6 to 1, and the width is only about 15 feet. To have widened it 10 feet would have added little to the cost, whilst it would have increased the area of floor space by 66 per cent.

"The only tendency which it seems necessary to guard against in this Reformatory is that of making it not merely a model reformatory but a model school. From a careful inspection of the reports of boys who have been discharged it would seem to be fulfilling its object in an admirable manner. The percentage of boys who follow the trade taught them in the school is not large, but it could probably be greatly increased if there were workshops to which they could be sent on being released."

Although the percentage of boys (18 per cent.) who follow the trade taught them in the school is small, it compares, I think, favourably with the percentage secured by other Reformatory Schools in India. That the percentage is small is mainly due to the difficulty experienced by those not belonging to the artisan castes to secure a foot hold in industrial occupation, and this difficulty in the case of Reformatory boys is aggravated by want of means and influence and in many cases by opposition on the part of parents and relatives. Even the Reformatory schools in England experience this difficulty. I think it is necessary in this connection to mention that the technical instruction imparted in this school may not in all cases turn out practical carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, etc, but it undoubtedly gives the pupils the "hand and eye" training which enables them to learn quickly and successfully and with little waste of materials the routine of any handicraft which they may be called upon to do after they leave school. Your Proceedings, No. 653, dated 7th June 1900, reviewing Mr. Chatterton's report are appended (Appendix III). Mr. E. D. Smith of Madras examined the Tailoring class. His report which you have been pleased to describe as satisfactory is also appended (Appendix IV).

23. *The Band class.*—Owing to want of funds, sanction was not accorded for the formation of the band class during the year. It is, however, gratifying to note that provision has been made in the budget for 1901–1902 for an instructor and the necessary instruments and articles of furniture for forming the class. The Salt Department is prepared to employ about sixty boys trained as buglers, and the bands of the Madras Regiments require lads trained as bandsmen. It is therefore clear that the Band class will enable a large number of boys to find employment on discharge. It will extend the usefulness of the institution and benefit the public service by supplying a real want. The band class will also be a source of income to the school. Apart from the substantial advantages which will result from it, it should be noted that a school band has a moral value of its own.

24. *Government Technical Examinations.*—The following statement gives the results of the Technical examinations as achieved by this school for the past two years :—

Subject.	1899.		1900.		Remarks.
	Number went up.	Number passed.	Number went up.	Number passed.	
Cabinet-making	5	4	3	*	* These results have not been published.
Blacksmith's work	1	..	3	3	3 in the first class
Cotton-weaving	6	5	4	4	3 do.
Tailoring	2	2	3	3	1 do.
Freehand outline drawing	7	3	6	3	
Geometrical drawing	2	2	4	*	
Design	..	..	1	*	
Total	23	16	24		

As the results in cabinet-making, geometrical drawing and design have not yet been published, a comparison of the two years' work cannot be instituted, but the only general remark to be made is that the work of the school as tested by the public examinations continued to be satisfactory.

25. *Accounts of the industrial section.*—It is gratifying to note that for the past four years every department of the industrial section yielded a profit, and that last year (Appendix V) taking all the departments together there was a net profit of Rupees 1,066–1–2. Considering the adverse circumstances of the year and the difficulties under which the industrial work is carried on in this school, the profit arrived at is satisfactory and proves that the work turned out by this school has a commercial value. The profit in the carpentry department is the smallest. The outturn of that department might have been better if, as remarked last year, there had been a more energetic and a better qualified man than the present carpenter instructor. The blacksmith's department was, as usual, busy throughout the year in turning out field and garden implements and iron utensils used in native households. There is a steady demand for such articles chiefly amongst the poorer classes. I have already referred to the progress made in aluminium work in paragraph 21 of this report, and to the want of a special instructor for that department.

26. *Physical education.*—The means adopted to develop the physique of the boys are detailed in the statement attached to paragraph 18 *supra*. Exercises in gymnastics and drill in which all the pupils participate were continued as usual, every pupil receiving instruction twice a week for half an hour each time. The whole school turns out for an hour's drill on Sundays and holidays. The physical training drill, military drill and the jumping exercise are all adapted for setting up the boys. During recreation hours the pupils resort to games; and a few select boys play tennis. Arrangements have been made for the introduction of foot-ball which you have been good enough to sanction. A piece of land has been selected and prepared for the game, but the Revenue authorities have not yet cut down a tree which they have agreed to remove, as it is an obstruction to the game.

27. *Sports and Distribution of Prizes.*—The annual sports were held on the 4th and 5th May; both the High schools in the town were invited to compete at the sports. Competition from outsiders was very weak—not one of them was able to carry away a prize. In the tug-of-war the Reformatory boys were pitted against a team of young men from the town, who were decidedly bigger made and looked stronger than our boys and yet the latter evinced their superior training and physique by pulling their opponents over twice with little or no effort. Mr. A. David Pillai, the District Munsif, presided, and Mrs. G. G. Giffard, who kindly came down from Madras for the purpose, gave away the prizes. The pupils of this school do not get much in the way of treat or entertainment but during the year under report we were rather fortunate; Mr. R. V. Srinivasiar, Acting Collector of Chingleput, and Mr. C. H. Travers, Superintendent of Police, were generous enough to give the boys a treat in the shape of mutton curry and rice on two days; and through the munificent liberality of Dr. W. H. Murray, late Acting Superintendent, who placed at my disposal

Rs. 120 as a Christmas gift to be spent for the benefit of the boys, I had a day's sports for them during the Christmas week, and also gave them rice meals and sweetmeat for two days. I also purchased out of the money a magic lantern with 15 slides and a cinematograph which also could be used as a magic lantern. These instruments will be a source of entertainment and instruction for the pupils.

28. *Discharged pupils.*—The following statement gives the required particulars as regards pupils discharged during the year :—

Serial number	Admission number.	Caste.	Age on admission. Y.	M.	D.	Period in school. Y.	M.	D.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
1	269	Korava	12	0	0	6	0	0	Madura	Weaver	Taluk peon.
2	348	Vellala	13	0	0	3	10	0	Madras	Tailor	Sepoy, 2nd Madras Infantry.
3	334	Mussalman ..	12	0	0	4	3	0	Bellary	Do.	Cultivation.
4	342	Panchama	14	0	0	4	0	0	Chingleput ..	Gardening	Servant.
5	359	Tiyan	14	6	0	3	6	0	Malabar ..	Tailor	Masalji.
6	306	Patnulkaran ..	13	0	0	5	0	0	Madura	Weaver	Student.
7	271	Palli	12	0	0	6	0	0	Madras	Carpenter	Unemployed.
8	346	Agambadiyan ..	14	0	0	4	0	0	Do.	Tailor	Do.
9	347	Mussalman ..	14	0	0	4	0	0	Do.	Do.	Whereabouts not known.
10	239	Vaduga	10	0	0	7	0	0	Tanjore	*Tailor*	*Tailor.*
11	311	Mussalman ..	13	0	0	5	0	0	Madras	*Do.*	*Do.*
12	241	Devangula	10	0	0	7	0	0	Coimbatore ..	Weaver	Normal student.
13	242	Padayachi	10	0	0	7	0	0	Do. ..	Blacksmith's work ..	Gymnastic student.
14	313	Vaduga	13	0	0	5	0	0	Do. ..	Tailor	Unemployed.
15	349	Padayachi	14	0	0	4	0	0	Tanjore	Weaver	(No report.)
16	379	Mappilla	15	0	0	3	0	0	South Canara ..	Do.	In jail.
17	458	Mussalman ..	15	0	0	0	7	0	North Arcot ..	*Nil*	(Discharged under Government Order.)
18	317	Saliyan	13	0	0	5	0	0	Vizagapatam ..	Weaver	Bricklayer.
19	322	Edaya	13	1	3	4	10	28	Chingleput ..	Carpenter	Normal student.
20	319	Panchama	13	0	0	5	0	0	Madras	Blacksmith's work ..	Lascar.
21	355	Mussalman ..	14	0	0	4	0	0	Do.	Tailor	Trader.
22	318	Vellala	12	0	0	5	1	0	Coimbatore ..	Carpenter	Student.
23	287	Chakkili	12	0	0	6	0	0	Do. ..	Do.	Schoolmaster.
24	250	Nayar	11	0	0	7	0	0	Malabar	Weaver	Peon.
25	289	Janapan	12	0	0	6	0	0	Madras	Tailor	(No report.)
26	251	Vellala	11	0	0	7	0	0	Trichinopoly ..	Weaver	Unemployed.
27	371	Reddi	14	0	0	3	8	0	Tinnevelly ..	Tailor	Cultivation.
28	292	Dasiri	11	0	0	6	0	0	Madura	*Carpenter*	*Carpenter.*
29	365	Mussalman ..	14	0	0	4	0	0	Tanjore	Blacksmith's work ..	Cultivation.
30	330	Panchama ..	13	0	0	5	0	0	Madras	Weaver	Unemployed.

The boy who was discharged under Government Order remained only a few months in this school. He cannot be considered a trained pupil of this school. As a rule no efforts are spared by this office to obtain employment for pupils on discharge. Some action was taken during the year to secure the co-operation of large employers of labour such as the South Indian Railway Company, Superintendents of Mining Companies in Kolar, and the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, to find employment for discharged pupils. I have also submitted to you a list of pupils who have passed the Primary examination and are qualified for various inferior appointments in the public service such as peons, attenders, vernacular clerks, maistries, process-servers, gymnastic-instructors, etc. The Government of India fully realize the importance of finding employment for boys on leaving the 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 discharged boys to an honest livelihood. A systematic mode of finding employment for discharged pupils would be, if the head of every large office would resolve to employ at least one of them in some capacity or other. The officers who can render substantial help in this way are the district and divisional magistrates before whom pupils are sent for discharge. In this connection it is my pleasing duty to record the great interest taken by some magistrates to find employment for ex-pupils, for without their sympathy and help in the ultimate disposal of a boy, the final step in successful reformatory work will be wanting. The school is specially indebted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, J. Meredith, Esq., for the interest and trouble he takes to find employment for pupils sent to him for discharge. Amongst others I have to single out the name of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Thomas, M.D., I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary officer, Madura, who is ever

ready to find employment for an ex-pupil or to help him to find one. Dr. Thomas is the only past Superintendent of this school who has continued to take a deep interest in the welfare of its past pupils. Excluding the boy discharged under Government Order, 29 pupils discharged during the year have to be accounted for. Twenty-one out of this number or 72 per cent. obtained some employment or other against 69 per cent. in the previous year. It is too soon to expect a large number of these boys to follow the trade taught in this school, as they have to be helped to find such employment, and they have to wait for opportunities or vacancies. There are also numerous difficulties which a Reformatory boy has to contend with before he could follow the trade he has learnt. Only one lad was enlisted in a Madras Regiment during the year. Boys when admitted are so poor and stunted in growth that they do not generally come up to the required height and chest measurement for enlistment when they are fit for discharge.

29. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—According to the statement attached to paragraph 5 of this report, 313 pupils discharged since the opening of the school have to be accounted for as regards their mode of occupation and conduct. The pupils reported to have died after discharge were six in 1899 and nine in 1900, and they were all well-conducted boys who followed some occupation or other. Deducting these figures the numbers to be accounted for are 278 in 1899 and 304 in 1900. 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. Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.	Occupied in cultivation or agriculture.	Pursuing other occupations.	Unemployed or with friends.	Total.
1899	13	17	15	11	18	120	18	212
1900	12	16	17	11	23	135	15	229

Year.	Others. Not reported on by Magistrates.	Emigrated.	Could not be traced.	Conduct not satisfactory.	In jails.	Total.	Grand total.
1899	5	5	27	23	6	66	278
1900	4	6	31	31	3	75	304

The above figures account for all the boys discharged during 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 VI. The number of pupils favourably reported on rose from 212 to 229, and the percentage of good reports was 75 as in the previous year. In calculating the percentage of good reports the pupils not reported on, emigrated and could not be traced during the year have been excluded. It may be safely inferred that a good proportion of these boys also are doing well. Amongst the 31 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. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Revd. Dr. T. J. Scott, Principal, Theological College, Bareilly, makes the statement that at the Massachusett's Reformatory it is thought creditable if one-fourth of the boys are eventually diverted from a criminal life. The percentage of the pupils who followed the trade learnt in the school was eighteen against nineteen in 1899 and eighteen in 1898. I have already explained the difficulties that the Reformatory pupils have to contend with in pursuing the trades learnt in the school. 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, twelve are schoolmasters and gymnastic instructors, ten are peons and twenty are soldiers in the Madras Army. One boy, No. 245, held an acting appointment of a Village Munsif in the Tinnevelly district for six months.

30. *Apprenticeship.*—As remarked by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 32, dated 2nd September 1899, very little use has been made of the power to apprentice boys under section 18 of the Reformatory Schools Act. Although it has been suggested that a system of apprenticing should be largely introduced, the peculiar conditions of the country do not, in my opinion, necessitate any great demand for apprentices. In a country where labour is cheap and easily procurable, the necessity for apprentices cannot exist largely. I have, however, made every possible effort to license boys under the Act. I have sent out four boys in all under licenses, but only one of them, No. 277, has benefited by the system. He is now an apprentice to Messrs. E. D. Smith & Co., Tailors, Madras. He is giving every satisfaction and will eventually settle himself down as an employé in that firm. Two other boys licensed to that firm were sent back to the school after the expiry of the first period of license, because the firm could not arrange to exercise an effective supervision over the boys during non-working hours. Another boy, No. 303, who was licensed to the Zemindarni of the Kolanka and Veeravaram Estates at Pittapuram, to be employed as a tailor, was sent back after three months, as he was unwilling to remain there, and preferred to come back to school, although the Zemindarni reported that he worked very diligently and satisfactorily as a tailor, and that she was very much pleased with his work and wanted to retain him for good. Employers of labour obtain the services of free boys who receive wages less than what it would cost to spend on boys licensed from the Reformatory School. The only way to encourage the system of licensing with a view to apprenticeship would be somewhat on the lines indicated in the following arrangement adopted by a Missionary Institution. The head of a firm of tailors reports that he has with him "some boys from a Missionary Institution who are being trained to the tailoring profession, and whose board, lodging, etc., are arranged for by the Mission concerned."

31. *Enlistments in the Madras Army.*—I was able to enlist only one lad in the Madras Army during the year. Another left the army, and of him the Commandant of the 2nd Madras Infantry wrote to say that he was discharged with a "very good character after four years' service." He now practices blacksmith's work. Interesting reports continue to be received about our soldier pupils. The above officer writing about another boy states that "Private (recruit) Komaraswami has behaved himself in an exemplary manner since enlistment in the 2nd Regiment, Madras Infantry, in March 1900." There are six lads in the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners who are all doing well. Three of them have earned clasps and medals for services on the frontier. Three lads are now serving in the 4th Brigade, China Expeditionary Force. The following is the substance of a letter which I received from them to show the kind of moral training they received in this school:—

"They state that they belong to the China Field Force, and that Government had for 5 to 6 years educated them, trained them in industries, fed and clothed them and gave them good advice, and made them men. They hope to fight bravely in this war and bring credit to the Reformatory School even at the risk of their lives. When they remember the benefit Government has conferred on them, they feel strong in their spirit to fight for Government. They hope at any cost to vanquish the enemies of Empress Victoria and then to return to India."

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

	1899. Rs.	A.	P.	1900. Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	9,258	10	6	10,403	11	1
Rations	4,300	11	7	5,453	7	4
Hospital charges	176	3	11	237	4	7
Clothing	460	1	1	557	0	9
Bedding	125	12	0	72	9	0
Travelling allowance	391	3	9	188	4	6
Allowances to discharged pupils	109	4	6	91	0	3
Purchase of materials	1,566	11	4	2,737	11	10
Library, prizes, class books and mark money	598	2	5	588	13	6
Petty works of construction	...			119	0	0
Furniture, apparatus, etc.	170	2	0	877	6	0
Rents, rates and taxes	153	0	0	...		
Stipends to pupil teachers	36	0	0	40	0	0
Remuneration to examiners	...			32	0	0
Contingencies	630	0	4	857	1	4
Total	17,975	15	5	22,255	6	2
Deduct receipts (sale-proceeds)	2,491	1	7	2,856	0	9
Net expenditure	15,484	13	10	19,399	5	5

As Messrs. W. Thomas and C. S. Langley, who acted as Superintendents in 1899, were not allowed by Government to draw any allowance in that year, the expenditure under establishment in that year was unusually small, and compared with it, the expenditure in 1900 shows a considerable increase because it includes also the Superintendent's allowance. I was promoted from the eighth to the seventh class in the Provincial Educational Service and drew arrears of increment in consequence. The increase under rations was due to two causes; the average number of pupils dieted during the year rose to 153 from 145 in the previous year, while ragi and other articles of diet were sold at scarcity rates during the best portion of the year. The increase under purchase of materials was due to the introduction of aluminium work in the school and to the purchase of 10 tons of teak squares direct from Rangoon. Purchasing teakwood at Rangoon and importing it is in the long run much cheaper than purchasing the wood in the Madras market. The increase under furniture and apparatus was due to the purchase of workshop apparatus and furniture which were urgently needed. The annual cost of dieting a pupil and the cost per mensem rose from Rs. 29-10-6 and Rs. 2-7-6 to Rs. 35-10-3 and Rs. 2-15-6, respectively, but these costs are less than those in 1898. Notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the year the receipts of the school rose from Rs. 2,491-1-7 to Rs. 2,856-0-9, the highest amount on record.

33. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—The school was inspected by you on the 22nd March 1900.

34. *Visiting Committee.*—I am glad to be able to record that the visiting committee held twelve successful meetings including a special meeting during the year against two in the previous one. Only one meeting failed for want of a quorum. The following are details of work transacted by the committee compared for the past two years:—

	1899	1900.
(*a*) Number of reports on discharged pupils read and recorded	34	226
(*b*) Number of times the punishment book was examined	2	11
(*c*) Number of times the committee went round to hear complaints, etc.	2	10
(*d*) Special cases brought to the notice of the Inspector-General	1	8

In no previous year the committee had taken so much interest in its work as it did in the past year. Extracts from the remarks of official visitors are given in Appendix VII.

35. *State Prisoner.*—The Mappilla State prisoner Mattummal Moidin continued to behave well. During the year he was promoted to a monitorship, a position conferred only on a well-behaved and intelligent boy. He passed the Primary examination in Tamil and the Government Elementary Technical examination in Tailoring. Mr. F. Fawcett, Superintendent of Railway Police, has always taken a deep interest in the lad; and he has arranged with Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. W. Burton, Commandant, 25th Regiment, Madras Infantry, for his enlistment in that regiment when he attains the required height and chest measurements. I am now putting the lad through a course of blacksmith's work as Colonel Burton is prepared to appoint him, on enlistment, as the regimental armourer on Rs. 30 per mensem.

36. *Deputy Superintendent.*—As regards the Deputy Superintendent, I need only refer you to the remarks of Captain T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., embodied in paragraph 2 of this report.

37. Service books have been written up to date.

28

APPENDICES.

I

Read the following letter from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, to the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, dated Madras, 28th December 1900, No. 374-Gl.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput, which I inspected on the 3rd instant.

Accommodation and Sanitation.—There has been no improvement in accommodation. The building referred to in the last report as being in course of construction has not yet been completed, the work being apparently slow in progress. I doubt whether the two halls of the new building proposed to be used as class rooms can conveniently accommodate all the pupils.

Furniture, Apparatus and Appliance.—The existing supply is, as stated in the last report, insufficient. The submission of an indent for the required additional supply is, I understand, put off pending the removal of the classes to the new building. The library, which is well used both by pupils and teachers, received during the year an addition of twenty volumes. There is also a provision of about Rs. 40 for more books to be purchased.

Staff.—There has been no change except in the case of the gymnastic instructor Appavu Mudaliyar who has left in search of more lucrative appointment elsewhere. A Hindustani teacher and a fifth assistant have been sanctioned by Government and the appointments are expected to come to force as soon as orders are received on the proposition statement submitted on their behalf.

Attendance.—On the day of inspection there were 156 pupils on the rolls and all of them, except four who were ill, were present. Sixteen of the pupils were under six months, and twelve pupils who had passed the stage of primary education formed a special class.

Instruction.—The pupils of the fourth standard had recently appeared for the Primary examination and they had all passed, one of them in the first class. These pupils brought up as optional subjects, Hygiene, Geography, Drawing and one of the industries taught in the school. All the other classes were examined as usual and the results are embodied in the accompanying statement. I noted with pleasure that Arithmetic and Handwriting were good in all the classes. The pupils of the special class were taught Drawing and English. In Drawing the pupils were prepared for the Government Technical examinations of the Elementary grade in Freehand and Geometrical Drawing. At the last Government Technical examinations, the results of which have not yet been published, ten* of the pupils appeared for examination in Elementary Freehand and Geometrical Drawing and Elementary Design. The instruction in English consisted of the oral teaching of 200 selected sentences and the results of my examination in the subjects were good. The examination of the pupils in Drill and Gymnastics showed that proper attention had been paid to physical education. In singing, the boys acquitted themselves very fairly, instruction having been given by one of the assistants.

* Six Freehand. Three Geometrical. | One Elementary Design.

Discipline and Moral Training.—Satisfactory.

No. 25-Ch.

Submitted to the Director of Public Instruction.

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

18*th January* 1901.

Dis. No. 1196.

Communicated to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.

The report is satisfactory.

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

25*th February* 1901.

I

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	12	12	Drawing ..	Preparing for the Government examination, Elementary, Freehand and Geometrical Design.	Drawing master ..	Good; neatly kept.
			English ..	200 selected sentences, colloquial English.	Headmaster	Good.
Fourth standard.	11 Telugu 3	11 3	Compulsory subjects.	As per Code ..	Second master Tamil, portion. Third master, Telugu ..	Eleven appeared for the Primary Examination and all passed, one in the 1st and the rest in the 2nd class. They brought up Geography and Drawing as optional subjects and one of the industries taught in the school.
			Geography ..	Do. ..	Second master, Tamil ..	
			Drawing ..	Standard D ..	Drawing master ..	
			Drawing ..	Taught up to standard C.	Do. ..	Good.
Third standard..	25 Telugu 5	25 5	Vernacular reading.	As per Code ..	Fourth master	Do.
			Writing and spelling.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Very good.
			Arithmetic ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Good.
			Sanitary Primer.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Fair.
			English ..	Colloquial, 50 selected sentences.	Second master	Do.
Second standard.	26 Telugu	25 4	Reading vernacular.	As per Code ..	Peon assistant, Telugu third master.	Do.
			Writing ..	Do. ..	Do.	Very good.
			Spelling ..	....	....	Poor.
			Arithmetic ..	As per Code ..	Peon assistant	Good.
			Drawing ..	Standard B ..	Drawing master ..	Fair.
			English ..	Letters and words of one syllable.	Third master	Do.
First standard ..	33 Telugu	31 15	Reading vernacular.	As per Code ..	Gymnastic instructor and third master, Telugu portion.	Do.
			Writing ..	Do. ..	Do.	Good.
			Spelling ..	....	....	Fair.
			Arithmetic ..	As per Code ..	Gymnastic instructor and third master, Telugu portion.	Good.
			Reading ..	Do. ..	Pupil-teacher	Fair.
			Writing and Spelling.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Good.
			Arithmetic ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Very good.
Total ..	156	152				
	Sick boys, 4.					

Note.—Of these, 16 boys are under six months.

II.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of each class of textile fabrics manufactured and sold during 1900, 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, ½" to 3" .. Yds.	869	809	Reformatory school, Chingleput, and Chingleput.
2	Peons' belts .. .. .. No.	40	31	School of Arts, Madras; Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjám and Vizagapatam Division; Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Central Circle; Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Markapur, Palghat, Ongole and Guntur ranges; Headmasters, Muhammadan Salary Result School, Mylapore, and Government Training School, Madura; Superintendents of Hill Schools, Russelkonda and Indukurpet; President, District Board, Chingleput; and Chairman, Saidapet Union, Chingleput and Nandyal Municipalities.
3	Kummerbund (cotton) .. ,,	10	11	Chingleput, Trivellore and Tanjore.
4	Do. (silk) .. ,,	41	16	Chingleput, Madras, Conjeeveram, Tirukalikunram, Sivaganga, Bombay and Salem.
5	Cotton rugs .. .. .. ,,	12	16	Chingleput, Trivellore, Sivaganga, Nallathur, Saidapet, Madras, Bangalore and St. Thomas' Mount.
6	Mati towels .. .. .. ,,	68	72	Chingleput, St. Thomas' Mount and Kotagiri.
7	Dosuti cloth .. .. .. Yds.	312	274	Reformatory school, Chingleput, Chingleput and Potteri.
8	Table napkins of sizes .. No.	..	96	Chingleput, Madras, Conjeeveram, Bangalore, Calcutta and Tanjore.
9	Face towels .. .. .. ,,	105	112	Chingleput, Nallathur, Conjeeveram, Ponneri, Salem, Madras, Trichinopoly, Trivellore, Mylapore and Bangalore.
10	Bath towels .. .. .. ,,	286	232	Chingleput, Madras, Tanjore, Mymyo (Upper Burma), Pondicherry, Trichinopoly, Trivellore, Secunderabad, Conjeeveram, Bombay, Negapatam, Saidapet, Utukadu, Madurantakam, Bangalore, Madavaram, Wallajabad, Shiyali, Sadras and Cheyur.
11	Turkish towels .. .. ,,	37	18	Chingleput, Madras, Trivellore, Sivaganga, Conjeeveram and Saidapet.
12	Country towels .. .. ,,	38	25	Chingleput.
13	Country cloths (veshtis) .. ,,	6	6	Chingleput and Madavaram.
14	Silk handkerchiefs .. .. ,,	18	9	Chingleput, Madurantakam and Conjeeveram.
15	Davani .. .. .. ,,	..	6	Chingleput, Conjeeveram and Madras.
16	Native woman's cloth .. ,,	5	2	Chingleput and Madavaram.
17	Shot silk, tassa and white silk cloths. Yds.	45	11	Chingleput.
18	Chintz at 3 to 5 annas .. ,,	282	348	Chingleput, Madras, Cuddalore, Madura, Bangalore, Madavaram and Potteri.
19	Checks and cotton tweeds (6 to 11 annas per yard). ,,	466	618	Chingleput, Guduvancheri, Madras, Bombay, Mymyo (Upper Burma), Conjeeveram, Saidapet, Trivellore, Sivaganga, Madurantakam, Shiyali and Tirukalikunram.

III.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 1st February 1901, No. 653. Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Read Inspection report of A. Chatterton, Esq., Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, No. 154-W., dated 7th June 1900.

Staff.—Government has been addressed for sanction to give effect to the revised scale of salaries provided in the budget. As soon as orders are received, it may be possible to secure the services of more competent instructors. The appointment of a metal work instructor should lie over till more experience is gained of the working of this class.

2. *Accommodation.*—The school is in urgent need of sufficient accommodation, and the matter is being considered separately.

3. *Apparatus and Appliances.*—A sum of Rs. 391–12–0 has been sanctioned for the purchase of tools, and it is hoped that steps are being taken to supply the necessary articles.

4. *Strength and attendance.*—There were 152 pupils in all learning the several industries—37 in each of the carpentry and tailoring classes, 30 in each of the weaving and blacksmiths' classes and 18 learning gardening. Eleven of the pupils in the weaving department were learning tape-making and five of those in the blacksmiths' department aluminium work. Non-Brahman caste Hindus, as usual, preponderated, constituting more than two-thirds of the total strength.

5. *Examinations.*—The results of the Government Technical examinations held during 1899 have already been reviewed. The school did well at Mr. Chatterton's inspection. His remarks in regard to cabinet-making, blacksmiths' work and drawing will, it is hoped, receive careful attention.

6. *Finance.*—Including the book-value of vegetables utilized for school purposes, the receipts during 1899 aggregated Rs. 2,457, which formed about 64 per cent. of the charges amounting to Rs. 3,819. It is noteworthy that both the receipts and charges were almost the same as in the previous year. It should be explained why no allowance was made in table (*b*) for depreciation of carpentry tools and weaving plant. Mr. Chatterton is of opinion that the annual deduction on this account should be 20 per cent. The Superintendent is requested to report on this point.

7. *General.*—The provision made in the current year's budget for the formation of a Band class has been repeated in the budget for the coming year. The Director hopes that, if sanctioned, this class will prove a useful adjunct to the school and be a means of training boys for employment as musicians in native regiments. Mr. Lewis is requested to report the details of the system which he has introduced for the teaching of handwriting and which Mr. Chatterton recommends for adoption in other schools. The school continued to be maintained in an efficient state and its administration reflects much credit on the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

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

To the Superintendent.
„ the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.
„ the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division,
with spare copies for Sub-Assistants.
„ A. Chatterton, Esq.
Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons, } for information.
„ Collector of Chingleput, }

IV.

Read the following letter from E. D. SMITH, Esq., Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st December 1900 :—

I beg to submit the following report in connection with the examination, in tailoring, of pupils of the Reformatory school at Chingleput which I conducted at that institution on the 19th ultimo.

Of 26 pupils to be examined, one (C. Sitaramadu, No. 303) happened to be ill, so, I suggested that Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, should, after his recovery, set and superintend a test piece of work which I allotted to him. This work has been sent to me completed and, after inspection of same, I am able to class Sitaramadu as having passed with merit in standard D.

I enclose herewith a tabular statement of the results of my examination which shows that the training and supervision of the pupils has been most satisfactory, yet, I think, that further improvement may be effected by causing the proposal I put forward before, and which I now reiterate to be adopted,—and that is, the appointment of an Assistant Instructor in tailoring. The class is too large to be effectively trained and supervised by a single individual and, if it be not possible to afford him help in the manner I propose, then, I would suggest that one of his most advanced pupils be told off to assist him as a monitor.

In regard to caste pupils who are sent to me as apprentices from the Reformatory, I would say a word as to the difficulties that lie in the way of maintaining effective supervision over them. The prejudices they hold in the matter of food, &c., render it compulsory that they should be boarded and lodged with people of their own caste. The best is done for them while they are at work on my premises as to training and discipline, but, what evil companionships they contract, and what demoralizing influences they are subject to at home, it is difficult to discover, and harder still to cope with and, the result is that pupils of this sort are invariably indifferent and careless and rarely shape well. On this account I have had to cause two caste apprentices to be remanded to the Reformatory.

I am now in negotiation for admission into my business as apprentice, of another lad from the Reformatory. He, although a *caste* boy, is not particular on that score and professes his willingness to stay with me at my own house, and partake of such food as I may cause him to be provided with. So, by having him under my own eye, I am very hopeful that he will turn out all that can be desired of him.

I have now with me three ex-pupils of the Reformatory, whose regular attendance at work, obedience, interest exhibited in their work, and general conduct is very encouraging, and I yet hope to see them holding respectable and lucrative positions in their profession.

I would here again respectfully submit that in taking on pupils from the Reformatory as apprentices to my business, I in no way reap any pecuniary benefit; on the other hand, I am much out of pocket in doing so. True, I have the labour of their hands, but I have several *free*

boys who receive wages considerably less in amount than what I have to expend on the Reformatory lads for their food alone. Were the latter retained at the Reformatory, it is evident that the State would be at the expense of their up-keep, and I therefore trust that the Government will be pleased to *recoup* me in some way. In this connection I may mention that I have now with me some boys from a Missionary institution who are being trained to the tailoring profession, and whose board, lodging, &c., are arranged for by the mission concerned.

ENCLOSURE.

RESULTS of examination in tailoring, of pupils at the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on the 19th November 1900.

Serial number.	General number.	Name of pupil.	Standard passed in tailoring.	Standard examination in tailoring.	Passed ordinary, with merit, or Failed.	Period under instruction.		Caste.	Age.	
						YRS.	M.		YRS.	M.
1	231	M. Jaganadham	C.	D.	With merit	4	..	Vellala ..	16	9
2	366	Mathumal Moideen ..	C.	D.	Do. ..	4	..	Mappilla ..	15	10
3	303	C. Sitaramudu	C.	D.	Do. ..	4	..	Telugu ..	17	7
4	332	M. Kannun	C.	D.	Do. ..	4	..	Vellala ..	14	9
1	337	Abdul Aziz	B.	C.	Do. ..	4	..	Mussalman ..	16	9
2	389	V. Muhi-ud-deen	B.	C.	Ordinary ..	2	10	Mappilla ..	16	..
1	356	N. Nukahn	A.	B.	Failed ..	1	8	Baji ..	15	1
2	361	Kullan	A.	B.	With merit ..	3	..	Vaduga ..	17	..
3	372	Murugan	A.	B.	Ordinary ..	2	..	Alagiri ..	13	9
4	384	S Rungun	A.	B.	With merit ..	2	..	Kavarai ..	16	2
5	398	Huvaiya	A.	B.	Ordinary ..	2	..	Bunt ..	13	10
6	404	V. Kannan	A.	B.	With merit ..	1	8	Dhoby ..	15	7
7	406	S. Ponnan	A.	B.	Do. ..	1	8	Vanniya ..	13	6
8	411	Akula Subbadu	A.	B.	Do. ..	1	8	Teluga ..	14	4
9	417	B. Potti	A.	B.	Ordinary ..	1	8	Madiga ..	15	3
10	429	Madar Saib	A.	B.	Do. ..	1	8	Mussulman ..	16	..
1	399	A. Somayya	..	A.	With merit ..	2	..	Komati ..	14	10
2	413	Ibrahim Khan	..	A.	Ordinary ..	1	8	Mussulman ..	14	4
3	423	Kuppusa i	..	A.	With merit ..	1	..	Agambadiyan.	14	..
4	424	Madaswami	..	A.	Do. ..	..	4	Vellala ..	14	..
5	425	Chellan	..	A.	Do. ..	1	..	Kavarai ..	13	..
6	437	Muhammed Ibrahim ..	..	A.	Ordinary ..	..	8	Mussulman ..	14	6
7	438	Mundarum	..	A.	Do. ..	..	10	Vellala ..	14	..
8	454	Isak	..	A.	Do. ..	..	8	Mussulman ..	13	..
9	467	Sabji	..	A.	With merit ..	..	11	Do. ..	12	..
10	475	Manikam	..	A.	Ordinary ..	..	11	Vellala ..	12	..

ABSTRACT.

Standard in which examined.	Passed with merit.	Passed ordinary.	Failed.	Total.
A	5	5	..	10
B	5	4	1	10
C	1	1	..	2
D	4	..	..	4
Total ..	15	10	1	26

Ref. on C. No. 15835 of 1900.

Communicated to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, with the remark that the report is satisfactory.

2. The Superintendent is requested to be good enough to submit his remarks on the request made in the last paragraph of Mr. Smith's letter.

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

26*th February* 1901.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.

V.

ACCOUNTS of the Industrial section showing whether each trade was carried on at a profit or not in 1900.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials and unfinished articles on 31st December 1899.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1899.	Outstandings on 31st December 1899.	Cash on hand on 31st December 1900.	Materials purchased in 1900.	Spent out of contingent fund in 1900.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1900.	Depreciation of tools at 20 per cent. of the cost.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Carpentry	1,427 5 10	57 1 0	221 0 6	0 4 0	1,323 6 6	(a)66 11 6	83 0 0	(b) 113 0 0	3,291 13 4	(a) Including Rs. 28–9–6, cooly carpenter's wages paid during the year.
Blacksmith's work	497 4 4	61 11 0	100 12 0	1 0 0	314 6 0	16 0 0	59 13 0	29 4 6	1,080 2 10	
Aluminium work	162 7 5	..	..	1 14 0	417 5 8	6 5 0	13 6 0	6 3 6	607 9 7	(b) The depreciation of tools has been raised from 10 to 20 per cent. as suggested by Mr. Chatterton. This necessarily reduces the profit in each trade
Weaving and tape-making	349 2 7	680 2 7	220 5 8	5 15 3	576 6 0	14 2 6	65 7 0	82 10 0	1,994 3 7	
Tailoring	42 7 1	0 11 0	23 11 6	1 12 0	106 3 8	2 0 3	80 13 0	3 0 8	260 11 2	
Gardening	28 0 0	..	1 6 0	6 10 4	..	15 4 6		12 6 0	63 10 10	
Total ..	2,506 11 3	799 9 7	567 3 8	17 7 7	2,737 11 10	120 7 9	302 7 0	246 8 8	7,298 3 4	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1900.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1900.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1900.	Outstandings on 31st December 1900.	Work turned out for the school in 1900.	Sale-proceeds paid into the treasury in 1900.	Amount written off in 1900.	Discount allowed to purchasers in 1900.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Carpentry	1,500 10 9	345 0 0	62 9 6	169 3 8	126 3 0	1,025 11 2	117 3 0	..	3,340 9 1	(a) Excluding Rs. 2–2–0 under Miscellaneous receipts.
Blacksmith's work	370 7 3	69 9 0	92 7 6	63 13 0	122 15 0	430 0 11	..	..	1,149 4 8	(b) If Rs. 26–11–4 (Miscellaneous receipts) are added, it will raise the total amount to Rs. 2,856–0–9 as paid into the treasury.
Aluminium work	279 13 6	85 0 0	173 14 0	53 15 6	0 4 0	124 14 0	..	..	717 13 0	
Weaving and tape-making	287 0 9	144 5 0	812 9 6	173 12 2	15 6 8	892 3 8	28 12 8	4 11 3	2,358 14 8	
Tailoring	68 12 1	24 2 0	0 11 0	20 11 0	302 7 4	95 8 11	..	..	502 4 4	
Gardening	2 0 0	30 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	260 14 9	..	..	295 6 9	
Total ..	2,498 12 4	698 0 0	1,142 3 6	(a) 484 0 4	561 4 0	(b) 2,829 5 5	145 15 8	4 11 3	8,364 4 6	

CHINGLEPUT,
31st March 1901.

(Signed) J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

VI.

STATISTICS called for by the Government of India.

Form No. I.

Particulars.	1900.
Number of schools	1
Do. admitted in the year	39
Do. discharged in the year	30
Do. remaining at end of year	159 (a)
Religion.	
Hindus	136
Muhammadans	17
Others	6
Education on admission.	
Able to read	2
Illiterate	37
Number taught Agriculture (b)	...
Do. do. other industries	30
Net expenditure—(Rx.)	1,939

(a) Including two pupils who escaped during 1899, but who were brought again on the strength of the school during the year (*vide* paragraph 5 of the report).

(b) 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 1897, 1898 and 1899.

	Number.
Total number discharged in the three years	103
Number of boys discharged who were taught Agriculture	...
Do. occupied in Agriculture after discharge	3
Do. who were taught other trades and handicrafts	97 (a)
Do. occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them	21
Do. do. in industries not taught at school	36
Unemployed or with friends	6
Re-convicted	1
Of bad character	12
Not known or not reported on	16
Died after discharge	2

(a) Excluding six discharged under the orders of Government—four in 1898 and two in 1899. These boys cannot be considered to have been taught any trade.

VII.

EXTRACTS from the Reformatory School Visitors' book.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'HARA, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, writes: "Visited the Reformatory School. Inspected the premises including out-houses, kitchen, workshops, wards, cubicles, etc. The boys were engaged in their school classes and appeared to be well-behaved and attentive to their studies. Their general health was excellent. Every facility appears to be provided for the learning of caste handicrafts by the boys and there is evidence that much interest is taken in their individual improvement" * * * (28th June 1900.)

2. T. H. S. Biddulph, Esq., Accountant-General, Madras, writes: "The Rev. W. Scott and myself visited the school and were much interested in all we saw. The arrangement which transforms what has hitherto been called a reformatory as part of the *jail* system into a part of the Department of Public Instruction seems an excellent one. The school is well worth a visit by any one interested in education and reflects great credit on the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. J. P. Lewis." (3rd September 1900.).

3. R. V. Srinivasiar, Esq., Acting Collector of Chingleput, writes: "Inspected the Reformatory this evening. I was shewn over the place by the Deputy Superintendent Mr. Lewis, who takes great interest in the institution and feels justifiably proud of what he has been able to accomplish in the interests thereof. The drill was fairly well-done and the rations were satisfactory." (27th September 1900.)

4. A. C. Dutt, Esq., I.C.S., Sub-Collector of Chingleput, writes:—"Saw the boys at drill and play. They are very well behaved and contented. Aluminium work has been lately introduced; and the articles manufactured appear to be excellent." (31st December 1900).

Proceedings, Dis. No. 2714 of 1901.

Teaching Staff and General Establishment.—There were again several changes in the office of the Superintendent, but the Deputy Superintendent remained in undisturbed charge of his post. With a view to strengthen the teaching staff, Government sanctioned during the year the employment of an additional master for the general education classes, a Hindustani teacher and an assistant to the blacksmith instructor, but the posts had not been filled up at the close of the year. A higher scale of pay for certain masters and instructors has also been sanctioned in order to improve the status of some of the teachers including the headmaster and to render it possible to secure the services of competent men for the Industrial department. The present watching staff, consisting of nine peons, has been found to be insufficient, but it will be made more nearly equal to the requirements of the school on the employment of two additional peons as represented in this office letter to Government, Ref. on Cur. No. 2636, dated 3rd April 1901. There were five monitors and nine assistant monitors as in 1899, and they continued to be useful assistants in the different departments of the school.

2. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The accommodation continued to be unsuitable and defective in several respects, but extensive alterations and improvements to the present premises have been sanctioned and a provision of Rs. 30,000 for the purpose has been made in the Public Works Department budget for the current official year. In this office letter Ref. on Cur. No. 129-1, dated 19th March 1901, Government has been addressed regarding the expediency of substituting dormitories for cubicles—a change strongly recommended by the Surgeon-General.

3. *Library and Museum.*—The library, to which only four books were added during the year, appears to have been well used by the staff as well as by the pupils. The Director trusts that a beginning will soon be made in the formation of a museum as suggested in the last review.

4. *Health and physical education.*—The number of admissions into hospital rose during the year, chiefly on account of trivial cases of illness, but the general health of the pupils continued to be good. There were no deaths, and only two pupils lost weight after admission. Physical education continued to receive due attention, and arrangements had been made to introduce foot-ball.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—The year opened with 148 pupils; 39 were admitted, 30 discharged, and two, who had escaped in the previous year, were recaptured, so that there were 159 pupils at its close—the highest number on record—and the average attendance rose in consequence from 145 to 153. It is also reported that for want of accommodation admission had to be refused during the year to as many as eighteen boys. The pupils admitted during the year belonged to fourteen districts including Madras, which contributed eight boys against two in 1899, while only five of the boys admitted belonged to the criminal classes. There was a further increase in the number of Native Christian and Panchama pupils. Of the total number of pupils at the close of the year the largest number (33) belonged to the Presidency town, North Arcot and Chingleput coming next with 15 pupils each. There were but few boys from the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts, but in view of the want of accommodation at present it would, as observed by the Acting Superintendent, be useless to ask the Magistrates of those districts to make more use of the Reformatory. The offences committed by the pupils admitted during the year were mostly those against property; 14 pupils out of 39 were admitted on first conviction, and 12 had

either been deserted by their parents, or had only one parent living. Of the total number, viz., 159, 51 or nearly a third, were in the infant standard and only 11, against 15 in 1899, had reached the fourth standard.

6. *Moral training and discipline.*—The system of moral training followed in the school is described in paragraph 16 of the report. There was again an increase in the number of offences in connection with forbidden articles, due chiefly to the existence of a public thoroughfare passing through the middle of the school premises, the diversion of which however, has been provided for in the scheme for improvements to the accommodation. The revival of the punishment of birching has had the anticipated effect of improving the conduct of the older boys. The fines realized during the year amounted to Rs. 17-3-2, which was about Rs. 7 less than in 1899 and the number of pupils who benefited from the fine fund by having their examination fees refunded to them also decreased from 25 to 16.

7. *Mark and work money.*—This system continued to work well. The average earning per week and the amount in the Savings Bank were greater than in 1899.

8. *Examinations*—(i) *General Education classes.*—At the Assistant Inspector's visit these classes acquitted themselves fairly well. The results of the primary examination were very satisfactory, all the 11 pupils who were presented having passed for certificates, with one in the first class.

(ii) *Technical Education classes.*—Pupils were sent up for the Government Technical examinations in seven as against six subjects in the previous year, and the results obtained were excellent, all the examinees having passed, except in freehand and geometrical drawing, for which six and four pupils, respectively, appeared, and three passed in each—

Subject.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making	3	3
Blacksmiths' work	3	3
Cotton-weaving	4	4
Tailoring	3	3
Freehand Outline Drawing	6	3
Geometrical Drawing	4	3
Design	1	1

Mr. E. D. Smith examined the school in tailoring and Mr. A. Chatterton in the other industrial subjects, and they were both favourably impressed with the work of the pupils. Provision has been made in the current year's budget for the institution of a band class, and it will be formed on receipt of the sanction of Government which has been applied for. As in 1899 every department of the industrial section was worked at a profit, but the total amount of profit again declined from Rs. 1,204 to Rs. 1,066.

9. *History and employment of discharged pupils.*—Excluding one pupil discharged under the orders of Government, 29 pupils were discharged during the year in the ordinary course. Of these, one entered the army, three were following the trades learnt in the school, 11 were engaged in other trades, five were students in training and other schools, one was in jail, and five were unemployed, while no report had been received of the remaining three pupils. Twenty of the discharged pupils thus obtained employment of some kind. Altogether 313 pupils have been discharged since the establishment of the school, of whom nine died after discharge. Of the remaining 304 pupils, favourable reports were received of 229 or 75 per cent., as in the previous year. Copies of the list of ex-pupils qualified for employment in the public service as peons, attenders, &c., referred to in paragraph 28 of the report, have been forwarded to heads of departments and certain other officers.

10. *Finance.*—In consequence chiefly of increased expenditure on establishment, rations, purchase of materials and furniture and apparatus the total net expenditure rose from Rs. 15,485 to Rs. 19,399 or by Rs. 3,914. Certain articles of diet could be bought only at scarcity rates during the greater portion of the year, which, together with the increase in the average number of pupils from 145 to 153, accounts for the increase under rations and in the annual cost of dieting each pupil, which rose from Rs. 29-10-6 to Rs. 35-10-3. The receipts of the school advanced from Rs. 2,491 to Rs. 2,856—the highest amount on record.

11. *Committee of Visitors.*—It is satisfactory to note that the committee held twelve meetings during the year against two in 1899 and evinced great interest in the working of the institution.

12. *Conclusion.*—The account given in paragraph 35 of the report of the Mappilla State prisoner is satisfactory. The continued efficient condition of the school is very creditable to the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

ORDER—No. 295, Educational, dated 31st May 1901.

Recorded.

2. The school continued to be efficiently managed.

3. Orders have been passed on the subject of the concluding portion of paragraph 2 of the Director's review.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

250 Copies.

2,000—5-11-00.

Educational (190/) Department.

CURRENT No. 625

From

[*Name*] The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A. Bar-at-Law.

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

DESPATCHED
1 MAY 1901

C. *No.* 3758/01

Dated 1st May 190/.

Enclosures

Received 2-5- 190/.

Registered 2-5- 190/.

SUBJECT.

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FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a copy of my Proceedings Dis. No 2714 dated 26th ~~May~~ April 1901, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1900.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G H Stuart

Director of Public Instruction.

[E. / 4]

1,500—8-11-00.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

4

3B

N G.O., No. , dated 190 .

" " " " , " 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 625 , From the D.P.I , No. 3758 , dated 1st May 190 .

" " , " " , " , " 190 .

" " , " " , " , " 190 .

ORDER No. 295 , dated 31. 5. 1901.

P.J.

H.S. & circulation

11450 A 16/5

W.

Recorded.

2. The School continued to be efficiently managed.

3. Orders have been passed on the subject of the concluding portion of paragraph 2 of the Director's review. It is observed that in G.O. No 213 Edl dt 22nd April 1901 the P.W.D has been requested to dispense with cubicles in the dormitories constructed or under construction in connection with the School.

P.J. 12/5/01 B&C 13.5.1

13.5.01

Endorsement. 296 of 31. 5. 01.

Copy to the Govt of India, Home Department.

P.J. 12/5/01 13.5.1

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