Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

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G.O., &c., Nos. 336, 337, 3rd June 1907.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction reviewing the report on the working of the — for the year 1906.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Reformatory School Chingleput

Recording (with remarks) the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction reviewing the the report on the working of the — for the year 1906.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. T. T. Logan, B.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 1st May 1907.
No.—Cur. 3204.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings, Dis. No. 2623, dated 30th April 1907, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for the year 1906.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, D. Dis. No. 2623, *dated* 30*th April* 1907.

Read—the following papers :—

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. J. C. Marsden, I.M.S., Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—the 25th March 1907.
No.—C. 63-G1.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Reformatory School for the calendar year 1906.

2. (1) *Visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.*—His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley visited the school on the 3rd November 1906, when he inspected it throughout and recorded the following remarks :—

I have been all over the Reformatory buildings, have seen the boys on parade and at their work. Some structural alterations and improvements are desirable. The boys turned out well in parade. They moved smartly and well. They appear to be well-fed, clean and healthy. The outturn of work, especially when the age and size of the "artisans" is considered is remarkably good. I am very much pleased at what I have seen and I consider that the administration of this institution reflects great credit on Col. Marsden and his staff.

His Excellency also kindly planted a tree on this occasion.

(2) The following official visitors also visited the school during the year :—

Name of visitor.	Date.
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras ..	8th February.
Director of Public Instruction	31st March.
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons	26th July.
Acting Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.	5th September.

3. *Superintendence.*—

Captain C. G. Webster, I.M.S., from 1st January to 15th May.
Mr. J. W. Coombes, from 16th to 25th May.
Lt.-Col. J C. Marsden, I.M.S., from 26th May to 31st December.

4. *The teaching staff.*—There have been changes in the posts of the gymnastic instructor and the drill instructor. The late gymnastic instructor resigned and he was succeeded by K. Seshadri Aiyangar on 1st October 1906. For the latter post, the services of pensioned jamadar M. Parasurama Naickar, late of the 28 Native Infantry, were secured on the 24th September 1906, his predecessor having retired with a gratuity.

With the sanction of Government, P. K. Nataraja Mudaliyar was entertained, on the recommendation of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, to fill the new post of mason instructor for six months from 6th December 1906.

5. *Strength.*—The maximum strength rose from 185 pupils to 191 (which includes the two pupils placed out on license), the average having risen from 178 to 189. For want of accommodation, the maximum strength cannot be further increased until the alterations and improvements to the buildings, long under consideration, have been completed. The admissions during the year were 43 as against 57 of the previous year excluding pupil No. 603, who was sent to the Lunatic Asylum on the 14th February 1905, and was re-admitted on the 24th March 1906. Thirty-seven pupils were discharged and one died of heart-disease. Of the 37 who were discharged, 34 had completed their periods of detention and three were discharged under the orders of Government, two on account of their being found over-age and the third with a view to his appointment as bugler in the Salt and Abkári Department.

6. *Admissions during the year.*—For want of accommodation, the admissions were restricted to 43 (exclusive of the boy re-admitted from the Lunatic Asylum) against 57 of the previous year. Fourteen districts were represented and Madras headed the list with 11 pupils, while the Northern districts contributed 12 and the Southern, 19. One boy, a native of Bijapur in the Bombay Presidency, was convicted by the Sessions Judge of South Canara and sent to this school. Of the 43 admissions, 20 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 1 was a Native Christian, 5 were Mussalmans, 10 Panchamas, and 7 came from the criminal classes, admissions for whom show no sign of any decrease. Nor is their admission objectionable, provided a Magistrate can dispose of them on discharge in such a way as to protect them from the influence of criminal associates, *without the consent of the boys' relatives.* The rules of the school do not, however, provide for this course at present. The proportion of admissions of Panchamas is on the increase, and that of Mussalmans, on the decrease. Twenty-eight of the pupils admitted during the year were convicted of the offence of theft against property, 8 of house-breaking and theft, 1 of criminal breach of trust, 2 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1 of cheating, 1 of counterfeiting coins and 2 of robbery with hurt. Eighteen juveniles were sent in after their first conviction, and 25 were habitual offenders. Two of the pupils had been deserted by their parents, 2 were orphans, 14 had lost one parent, and 25 had both parents living. These figures prove that parental neglect and bad example both affect juvenile crime.

7. *Ages of pupils.*—Out of the existing pupils, 1 is 8 years old, 7 are 9 and 7 are 10 years of age The remaining 176 are above 10 years of age. Sixty-seven per cent. of the pupils will receive a course of training for 5 years and more.

8. *Territorial distribution of pupils.*—The number of pupils from Madras still continued to increase and the committals rose from 33 in 1904 and 44 in 1905 to 48 in the year under reference. As in 1905, the district of Gódávari stood second on the list, with 17 pupils, and North Arcot, third, with 15. Chingleput contributed 10, Coimbatore 9, Trichinopoly 8, Kistna, Madura and the Nilgiris 7 each. The numbers from each of the remaining 14 districts were less than 4 per cent. of the school population.

9. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—Out of 191 pupils on the strength, 136 had committed theft, 35 had been guilty of house-breaking and theft, 7 had been convicted for counterfeiting coins, 2 for murder, 3 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 3 for voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, 3 for robbery, 1 for cheating and 1 for criminal breach of trust.

10. *Accommodation and equipment.*—It is a matter for great regret that no less than 14 applications for admission were refused during the year for want of accommodation, caused by the delay in carrying out the alterations, suggested in previous reports, to the "big barracks" and "Hospital block" and which form part of the general scheme sanctioned by Government years ago. Now that Government have passed final orders on the recommendations of the special committee appointed for the purpose (*vide* G.O., No. 82, Educational, dated 18th February 1907), the above alterations should be treated as an urgent matter and should be completed at an early date; for, not only has the maximum strength of the school to be reduced; but even the boys that are eventually admitted have to spend several months in jail, until

accommodation becomes available here. Since last year, no action has been taken with regard to the location of the sub-jail in another place. As previously stated, it is a menace to the health of the school, it interferes with effective control over the entrance gate, as the police escort and prisoners are constantly passing in and out, it helps in the introduction of contraband articles such as tobacco, it causes much nuisance from nocturnal noises, etc., finally, it helps to defeat the very object for which the reformatory school exists, as being an island of criminal territory in the midst of the school area, it helps to keep alive the criminal associations from which the boys should be entirely removed.

11. *Library and museum.*—Forty books were added to the library during the year and the total number of periodicals and books amounts to 425. The number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the pupils and masters were 693 and 581, respectively. No additions can be made at present to the museum for want of accommodation.

12. *Sanitation and health.*—The general health of the boys has been excellent. On the 18th July, there were 4 sudden cases of cholera. All precautionary measures were at once adopted and providentially no further cases occurred. The patients themselves recovered under treatment. The actual source of infection could not be traced, but as the disease was epidemic in the town, it is probable that flies carried the infection. Platforms were subsequently erected to keep the boys' eating-vessels off the ground. Other sanitary improvements were the completion of the new drains, repairs to a drinking water well, the abandonment of the old cess-pits and the careful trenching of night-soil in shallow trenches outside the reformatory. More sanitary improvements will be effected when the orders of Government on the recommendations of the special committee have been carried out. The other diseases, causing admissions were mild cases of malarial fever (106), injuries (30), respiratory diseases (15), diarrhœa and dysentery (11) and all other causes (29), making in all 195 admissions, as against 170, the previous year. The daily average sick was 4·10, against 4·09 of the previous year, the slight increase in the average daily sick being mainly due to the 4 cholera cases under treatment for 24 days. There was only one death, viz., that of pupil No. 663 on the 22nd March from heart-disease.

The Surgeon-General inspected the school on the 8th February and again on the 5th September 1906, and the following extracts are taken from his remarks :—

(1) The general aspect of both buildings and grounds was quite satisfactory at my visit this morning and I was glad to see the neat and clean appearance generally of the Reformatory. . . . . The health statistics of the past year are favourable and the boys on the whole look healthy, clean and well nourished.

(2) I visited the Reformatory this morning in company with Colonel Marsden and was extremely pleased with everything I saw. There were 190 boys all of whom looked in the best of health. There were 5 patients in hospital, all for trivial complaints. Colonel Marsden is anxious to abolish the present latrines and replace them by others on more modern sanitary principles. I quite concur with him in this and hope that in the near future this recommendation will be given effect to. The average daily sick is 4 per cent. which is most satisfactory and I congratulate Colonel Marsden and his staff on the excellent work that is being done.

The Acting Inspector-General of Prisons at his visit on the 26th July 1906 stated :—

The general appearance of the boys is very satisfactory and I notice many improvements to the buildings and grounds since I was last here. The latrines are not all that can be desired, as drains and cisterns in connection with such places must be insanitary . . . . A sub-jail is certainly out of place in its present position. I understand the matter is now under correspondence. . . . . The administration of the school in all its branches reflects credit on the officers in charge.

With reference to the last remarks, the existing latrines will be replaced by new ones built on sanitary principles as soon as the Government Order quoted in paragraph 10 has been carried out.

13. *Vaccination and weighment.*—All pupils who needed vaccination on admission were immediately vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox in Chingleput in March, a vaccination parade was held and several of the boys and menial servants were re-vaccinated. There was not a single case of small-pox in the school itself.

The pupils were weighed once a month and the average number who lost weight during the year was only 7. The average number of pupils who gained weight was 146, and the average number who remained stationary was 33. The usual quarterly statements were submitted to the Director of Public Instruction. Boys who have lost weight or who have appeared out of condition at the weekly inspection have been placed on a "convalescent gang" and have been specially treated with good results.

14. *Conduct and discipline.*—The general conduct was good and the majority of offences related to ordinary boyish misdemeanours. There was one case of grave misdemeanour where a boy tried to upset the discipline of the school by refusing food at the meal hour. This was quickly suppressed. One new boy ran away and was brought back to school. Fifteen boys (against 17 of the previous year) were guilty of stealing. Tobacco offences have been more numerous, the cases detected having risen from 29 to 56. The proximity of the sub-jail is a source of continued annoyance in this respect. The total number of punishments increased slightly, from 103 to 117, whilst the number of cases of birching rose from 18 to 26. The number of boys not punished at all was 128, the same as the previous year, and the number of boys punished only once was 39, against 35.

15. *Monitors and assistant monitors.*—Frequent musters of monitors are held and their duties and responsibilities are explained to them. Their conduct was satisfactory on the whole, but six were degraded against three in 1905 and 14 in 1904, whilst three were suspended for short periods. These boys take part in the drill, as section commanders, and are in charge of the lower classes during general education hours under the supervision of the headmaster.

16. *The Fine fund.*—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3–10–11. The fines realized during the year amounted to Rs. 10–6–6, against Rs. 6–12–8 of the previous year. The Technical examination fee of one pupil was refunded out of this fund and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 13–1–5.

17. *Moral training.*—Great importance is attached to moral training. Arrangements were made for the Muhammadan boys to say their daily evening prayers and the Hindu boys are taught to pray in their respective dormitories before going to bed. School opens with a short moral lesson by the headmaster every day, and the Deputy Superintendent gives a moral lesson to the whole school on Sundays. The Superintendent gives an occasional address. The separation of juniors from seniors during play hours was accomplished during the past year. The European Sergeant has imparted a manly influence during the games.

18. *The mark-system.*—The mark-system carrying money rewards continued to work well. The average earnings of the pupils per week, the total earnings for the year, and the average annual earning per pupil were Rs. 14–8–3, Rs. 740–7–8 and Rs. 3–14–8, respectively, against Rs. 14–10–2, Rs. 731–15–3 and Rs. 4–1–9 of the previous year. The slight decrease in the earnings of the pupils per week is due to stricter checking. The amount deposited in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils was Rs. 811–15–5 against Rs. 827–12–3, the previous year.

19. *General education.*—The Inspector of Schools, III Circle, visited the school on the 22nd August 1906 and he remarked on the insufficiency of the present school room accommodation. This matter has been taken up by the Special Committee referred to above in paragraph 10. Also, on the urgent necessity for an additional teacher. He was pleased with the work and conduct of the classes and he suggested certain improvements in the teaching of Colloquial English and systematic nature study. He was specially pleased with the improvements in drill, gymnastics and drawing. By the above it will be seen that the work of the general education classes reflects credit on the headmaster, the second master and all the staff.

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency division examined the classes, on the 10th November 1906. The results of his inspection are as follows :—

Standards I and II were good in all subjects. Standard III did excellently in all subjects. The teaching of Geography in this class is on correct lines. The results in standard IV were good in all subjects, except arithmetic. In the special class, the boys are taught to read and to write English and in this connection he stated :—

No attempt is made to give the boys a colloquial knowledge of the language . . . . . (This matter has since received attention). Singing is very successfully taught by the second master . . . . . Handwriting throughout the school is excellent.

He also referred to the question of additional accommodation and the necessity for more systematic teaching of the infant class and of nature study.

20. *Physical training and recreation.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools remarked "Drill, excellent. The boys performed the exercises in physical drill with much spirit and energy. What pleased me most was the masterful manner in which squad commanders (the senior boys) handed their companies. In this connection, I may mention that I watched the boys at football and was struck with the hearty manner with which they played the game. They evidently take a keen interest in their games." The football challenge silver cup subscribed for by the citizens of Chingleput and thrown open to the High schools was won by the Reformatory school team. This as well as other successes in drill, gymnastics and football is due to the efforts of the European Sergeant, G. H. Preston. The Coombes' football challenge shield competed for by the various trades was won by the tailoring class. The Deputy Superintendent occasionally gave magic lantern and gramaphone entertainments to amuse the boys. The pupils acted in a dramatic performance during the Christmas holidays when sports also were held, the prizes being kindly met by the members of the Visiting Committee. A nigger minstrel entertainment was given by some friends for the benefit of the boys. An athletic fund was started during the year and it is pleasing to note that the old boys contributed Rs. 2–10–6 towards it.

21. *Industrial training.*—(*a*) Drawing received a good deal of attention. The boys copy examples from pure Indian ornament and make rough sketches from nature. The designs for the address and song of welcome presented to His Excellency the Governor were the work of the boys.

(*b*) The band has made some progress, and as an incentive to work, the Instructor, Mr. Taylor, who takes a special interest in his work offered a silver badge for proficiency. The after-career of the band boys has not been very encouraging. That of the buglers is much better, and frequent applications are made for their services.

(*c*) In the absence of proper land for agricultural purposes, a start was made in methods of cultivation by means of "object lesson" plots, and the following crops were grown in these plots:—

Sugarcane, ragi, gingelly, cumbu, cholam, sun-hemp, ground-nut, turmeric and ginger.

(*d*) In the Weaving Department, a box-loom was introduced for the weaving of checks. At the Conjeeveram Agricultural Exhibition in June 1906, two bronze medals were awarded to this school—one for the weaving of *daris* and the other for silk-handkerchiefs.

(*e*) *Carpentry.*—As usual this department was fully occupied with outside orders as well as with school furniture and it did very well. At the Fine Arts Exhibition of 1906, this school was "commended" for a carved rosewood writing-table.

(*f*) Mason's work was started as an additional industry on the 6th December 1906. The boys have readily taken to it.

(*g*) *Blacksmith's and metal work.*—These classes also turned out much good work and articles were readily sold.

(*h*) The tailoring class was chiefly occupied in making up suits for the boys themselves. The work is very elementary.

22. *Examination of the Industrial Departments.*—Mr. A. Chatterton, Inspector of Technical Schools, stated generally as the result of his examination on the 12th December 1906—

"I am very well satisfied with the condition of the industrial classes" also,
"The outturn of work shows a very satisfactory increase," and
"The cost of the industrial institution is very moderate."

As regards the various branches of industry, he thought the carpentry and weaving, "good," and the blacksmith's and metal-work, "fair", whilst the tailoring class did not show such satisfactory results. He was pleased with the cleanliness and neatness of the workshops, but considered that the metal-work and blacksmith's classes suffered from "inferior instructors and inefficient equipment".

It may be stated, with reference to the last remark, that the work turned out was very good of its kind and elaborate machinery is neither used nor required in this institution. The results of the Government Technical examinations as mentioned later in paragraph (23) speak for themselves. The blacksmith and metal-work instructors both passed the Technical Teachers' Certificate test, intermediate grade, in the first class during the year under review.

Mons. E. Stradiot examined the band and bugle classes on the 28th December 1906. In the course of his report he stated that the buglers of the first class sounded their calls (whichever he named) well. In the second class, the boys were able to play short easy calls already, but were still kept for the most part at tongueing exercises. In this connection, Mons. Stradiot states that it is a pity that the Salt, Jail and Police Departments still adhere to the old Army Code of Calls, as it necessitates teaching the boys both from the old as well as the new code.

The band boys were divided into five classes. The first class played before him from memory some major and minor scales and read at sight fairly. In the second class, the boys knew only their major scales. The sight reading of the first two was fair, the third was mediocre. In the third class, the boys only played their major scales from memory, but were not yet found by him up to sight reading. The fourth and fifth classes were very elementary and only just learning to sound their instruments. The music copying was found fair on the whole and the use of engraved slates was suggested. In the collective playing of the band, they went through some exercises written in harmony by Mr. Taylor. It is, however hardly to be expected to look for very good results in this department as the band class is constantly being depleted as boys leave the school. He suggested the purchase of two new instruments, which have since been indented for.

Mr. E. D. Smith examined the tailoring classes on the 26th December 1906. He reports: "I found the older boys fairly advanced, viz., in placing parts of garments together correctly with good neat stitching and clean finish. I would advise a more strict supervision of the younger boys. Naturally they must be taught the rudiments of making the different kinds of stitches and to know when and where they are to be used." He classified the boys agreeably to the various standards and 10 passed out of 22. Most of the 12 failures were amongst the junior boys. He was pleased with their behaviour and eagerness to learn. He also has several ex-pupils in his employ and he is pleased with them.

23. *Government Technical Examinations.*—For the various examinations including cabinet-making, blacksmith's and metal work, cotton-weaving, tailoring, freehand outline and geometrical drawing and design, 33 pupils sent up their names against 30 the previous year. Excluding one boy who absented himself for the examination, there was only one failure. The percentage of passes was 93 against 86 the previous year. One pupil appeared for the elementary grade in design and one for the intermediate grade in geometrical drawing and both passed.

24. *Accounts of the Industrial section.*—The whole of the six industries worked at a profit during the year, and the net profit amounted to Rs. 1,551–6–5, although the tools and plants were depreciated to the extent of Rs. 1,231. The amount drawn from the treasury for materials was Rs. 4,071–1–1 against Rs. 3,590–9–10 the previous year, and the amount paid into the treasury was Rs. 5,096–1–5, which more than covered the cost of materials and exceeded the sale-proceeds of the previous year by Rs. 1,220–6–1.

25. *Prize distribution.*—The annual sports and distribution of prizes were held on the 5th and 6th July, Mr. E. W. Middlemast, M.A., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, presiding. In the course of an interesting speach, he said: "The report and what I have seen of you myself shows me that a great many of you are making good use of your time." . . . "I have seen myself what experts you are at drill and gymnastics." . . . "In the Reformatory and Industrial schools in Great Britain, great prominence is given to games and free and applied gymnastics. It is gratifying to notice that the Chingleput Reformatory school is not behind the times in this respect. The exhibition of physical exercises which formed the first part of this evening's programme was one of which any school might be proud. We have heard this evening from Mr. Coombes what enthusiasm the boys show in the

football tournament among the various trades and the local football challenge cup. In connection with the question of making the school a recruiting ground for regimental bands, I cannot say what steps, if any, will be taken in this direction, but I may notice what the English schools are doing. They furnished 1,900 recruits for the army in the three years previous to 1903, of whom 700 joined the bands." The annual silver medal, kindly given by M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, a Member of the Committee of Visitors, for the best-behaved boy, was awarded on the votes of the boys themselves.

26. *Discharged pupils.*—Thirty-seven boys were discharged during the year (the figure for the previous year). Twenty-seven or 73 per cent. of the pupils obtained employment, 1 was unemployed, 3 pupils, all of the criminal classes could not be traced and 6 were not reported on. Not a single boy was reconvicted. Forty per cent. of the pupils (the same percentage as the previous year) followed the trade taught them in the school. The percentage would have been higher but, for the fact, that out of 10 tailor boys discharged, only one followed his trade. They cannot, however, be considered failures for they were industrious enough to be taken on in other trades. Some of the discharged pupils have done excellently, *e.g.*, pupil No. 528, Govindarajulu Nayudu, who also won the largest number of prizes both for lesson and sports as well as the good conduct medal, was appointed a weaving maistry on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem in a private institution in Madras.

27. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—Of the 97 who left school during the three years previous to 1906, one died. Fifty-nine or 60 per cent. against 64 of the previous year were well reported on. The whereabouts of 18 cannot be traced and half the number of these boys belonged to the criminal classes. Five were badly reported on and 14, or 14 per cent. were reconvicted. Eight of those reconvicted had been sent here for a less period than five years, three were never given the chance of a fair start in life, one was an incorrigible boy who had received no less than 27 punishments in the school, one was sent to jail for theft while licensed to a private firm and should never have been readmitted into the school, one belonged to the criminal class, and one boy who had been sent here for four years was discharged after a period of only one year and nine months in the school on the recommendation of the visiting Committee, who based his age on a maintenance order. No record is kept of a boy after he has been once reconvicted, and although he is recorded as a failure, he may possibly right himself and settle down to an honest livelihood. The statistics for three years, as required by the Government of India, are as follow:—

Form No. I.

	1906.
Number of schools	1
Pupils.	
Number at the beginning of the year	165
Do. admitted during the year	(*a*) 44
Do. discharged during the year	(*b*) 37
Do. died during the year	1
Do. escaped during the year	*Nil.*
Do. at end of year	191
Education on admission.	
Able to read	17
Illiterate	174
Religion.	
Hindus	189
Muhammadans	2
Others	*Nil.*
Instruction.	
Number taught agriculture	*Nil.*
Do. other trades	191
Net expenditure	Rs. 26,783

Note.—(*a*) Includes one pupil who was re-admitted from the Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
(*b*) Includes three pupils referred to in paragraph 5.

Form No. II.

After-conduct of boys discharged during 1903, 1904 *and* 1905.

		Number.
(1)	Total number discharged in the three years	97
(2)	Number discharged who were taught agriculture	*Nil.*
(3)	Do. in entry (2) occupied in agriculture	*Nil.*
(4)	Do. who were taught other trades and handicrafts	97
(5)	Do. in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them	21
(6)	Do. occupied in industries not taught them in school. Agriculture	6
	Do. Other industries	32
(7)	Unemployed or with friends	*Nil.*
(8)	Reconvicted	14
(9)	Of bad character	5
(10)	Died	1
(11)	Not known or not reported on	18

28. *The licensing system.*—Two pupils were licensed out to Messrs. Smith & Son, Tailors, Madras. Mr. E. D. Smith, the Proprietor, reports that they are improving daily in their work, and their behaviour is all that could be desired. Attentive, anxious to learn, most cleanly in their habits and person, they have good opportunities of becoming first-class workmen.

29. *Enlistments in the Madras Army and in the Police, Jail and Salt Departments.*—These amounted to 10, as follows:—Two boys were enlisted in the 64th Pioneers, and one in the 80th Carnatic Infantry, one boy was enlisted as a constable and two as buglers in the Police Department. Two boys were enlisted as buglers in the Salt and two in the Jail Department.

30. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 31,879–6–1 against Rs. 28,673–7–2, the previous year. Deducting receipts (sale-proceeds) which amounted to Rs. 5,096–1–5 (against Rs. 3,881–7–1, the previous year), the net expenditure for the year was Rs. 26,783–4–8 against Rs. 24,792–0–1, showing an increase of Rs. 1,991–4–7. The increased expenditure was mainly under "rations," "hospital charges," "raw materials" and "furniture and apparatus." The expenditure under rations increased owing to the high price of food-stuffs, and that under hospital charges mainly to the outbreak of cholera referred to above. The increased charges under "raw material" and "furniture" was due to the increased strength of the school. The average annual cost of dieting each pupil rose to Rupees 40–1–1 from Rs. 34–14–1 of the previous year.

31. *Inspection of school by the Inspector-General.*—The school was inspected by the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, F.R.S., on the 31st March. The Hon'ble Mr. T. T. Logan also visited the school on the 15th and 16th November as President of the Committee assembled to consider the question of providing additional accommodation, etc., under G.O., No. 614, Educational, dated 19th September 1906.

32. *Committee of visitors.*—Nine monthly meetings and one special meeting were held during the year, against twelve, the previous year; and four casual visits were paid. Three meetings failed for want of a quorum. M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu whose term expired on 8th September 1906, was reappointed. Dr. G. W. Hardie, United Free Church Mission, Conjeeveram, resigned his seat from inability to attend the meetings and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Rev. A. Jaeger, Lutheran Mission. The Rev. J. H. Maclean, United Free Church Mission, resigned his seat as he has left the station and the Rev. A. Andrew, United Free Church Mission, has been nominated to the vacancy. The last-named gentleman who has recently returned from furlough to Europe has formerly acted in a similar capacity and has rendered valuable assistance to the school.

33. *Service books.*—These have been written up to date.

34. *Deputy Superintendent and staff.*—Mr. J. W. Coombes has continued in office throughout the year and has, as hitherto, rendered valuable service which I am glad to acknowledge. He has been well reported on by all my predecessors and I endorse their opinion. Returning as Superintendent, after an absence of one year and eight months, I at once noticed considerable improvement in every direction and further improvements have been made during the year under review. With two or three exceptions, the rest of the tutorial and industrial staff have worked well, and I would

specially mention the Headmaster, the European Sergeant, the Weaver Instructor and the head peon. As regards the office, M. S. Sundaram Aiyar, the Acting Head Clerk, has worked excellently.

Letter—from Lt.-Col. J. C. Marsden, I.M.S., Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—the 15th April 1907.
No.—R.C. 98/Gl. of 1906.

With reference to your Official Memorandum No. 2639 of 1907, dated 12th April 1907, I have the honour to state that the masonry class was started on the 6th December 1906 and the following course of instruction was drawn up for the guidance of the mason instructor in consultation with the Superintending Engineer, V circle :—

(i) *Construction of walls of various thicknesses dry*—
(*a*) English Bond.
(*b*) Flemish Bond.
(Any boy must be able to build up any wall.)

(ii) *Construction of brick in mud*—
(Mud to be used carefully, as though it were mortar.)

(iii) *Mixing mortar*—
Construction of brick in mortar. (The correct thickness of mortar should be used without a wasteful and harmful use in excessive propostion to the number of bricks).

(iv) *Digging foundations and laying concrete.*

(v) *Building stones in mortar*—
(*a*) Coursed.
(*b*) Uncoursed.
(The boys to do everything with their own hands.)

2. The recruitment of the class was confined to new admissions and seven of these elected to join the class. Three of the old boys also were allowed to change their industry and enter the class, as they are "Oddas" by caste and are likely to follow the trade when they leave the school. The mason class will grow larger, as time goes on. A list is appended giving particulars of the pupils at present in the class :—

General number of pupil.	Caste.	Remarks.
552	Odda.	.....
671	Dasari.	.....
687	Odda.	.....
739	Kavarai	Previous to admission, he was a cooly bricklayer.
737	Bogamnallu	Two of his uncles are bricklayers.
734	Vellala	An uncle of his is a mason.
731	Odda.	.....
727	Vellala	His father is a cooly mason.
725	Telega	His father is an earthwork cooly and so was the boy previous to admission.
726	Palli.	.....

3. *Progress made by the pupils.*—They know the construction of walls of the following thicknesses, with bricks laid dry, and they are able to sketch these on paper :—

(*a*) *English Bond*—

1 Brick, first course and second course 1½ ,, ,, 2 ,, ,, 2½ ,, ,,	One wall and the junction of two walls.

(*b*) *Flemish Bond*—
1 brick, first course and second course—one wall and the junction of two walls.

Doors and windows, open, in English Bond.

4. I may add that the pupils take a great interest in their work and are likely to do well and to follow the trade in after-life. The progress they have made already is satisfactory, especially considering the very short time they have been under instruction.

Proceedings, D. Dis. No. 2623 of 1907.

The institution continued to be efficiently administered during the year. The teaching of a new industry was introduced by the opening of a masonry class which seems to promise well. The question of improved accommodation is receiving attention. The Acting Director is glad to note the warm interest evinced by the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent, and staff in the welfare and progress of the pupils.

T. T. Logan,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput,
with 20 spare copies.
,, Principals of Colleges.
,, Inspectors of Schools including the Inspector of Technical Schools and the Inspector of European and Training Schools.
,, Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
,, Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
,, Superintendent, School of Arts.

Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons.
,, ,, of Police.
,, Members of the Visiting Committee.
,, District Magistrates.
,, Chief Presidency Magistrate.
,, District and Sessions Judges.
,, Government with C.L.
,, Director-General of Statistics.

Order—No. 336, Educational, dated 3rd June 1907.

Recorded.

2. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 22 of the report, the question of the use of the old Army Code of Calls in the Salt, Jail and Police Departments will be considered in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

3. Orders will issue in the Public Works Department regarding the early completion of the sub-jail and the alterations to the "big barracks" and the "hospital block" referred to in paragraph 10 of the report.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Endorsement—No. 337, Educational, dated 3rd June 1907.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., NOS. 336, 337, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 3RD JUNE 1907.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st May 1907, No. 3204.

A draft is placed below for approval; if approved, it may be sent to the Judicial, Revenue and Public Works Departments for acceptance.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—10-5-07.

C. A. SOUTER—10-5-07.

To the Judicial
,, Revenue
,, Public Works } *Department.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The draft may be accepted. There seems nothing for special comment.

C. A. SOUTER—11-5-07.

H. BRADLEY—13-5-07.

To the Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Revenue may accept.

D. T. CHADWICK—14-5-07.

Accepted.

A. G. CARDEW—18-5-07.

To the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Accepted in Public Works Department.

R. PARSONS.

A. G. ROMILLY—20-5-07.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

For approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—21-5-07.

G. S. F[ORBES]—22-5-07.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—23-5-07.

[G.O., Nos. 336, 337, Educational, dated 3rd June 1907.]

[E.]
1,900—2-9-06.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT FILE.

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[P. T. O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to reference department.
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82.	18-2-07	SC		
614	19-9-06	SC		
421/22	15-6-06	SC		
322/23	16-5-05	SC		
27	19-1-05	SC		
~~150~~	~~16-2-03~~	~~SC~~		
188	2-4-07	O		

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.
Rev	150	16-2-03	SC.	

Stock Form No. 135.
4,000—27-4-06.

Ed No. 1037

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL 3-MAY 1907 SECRETARIAT.

Received 190 , *Registered* 3/5 1907.

Subject.

Submitting for the information of Government a copy of Proceedings Dis No. 2623/07, dated 30th April 1907 reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput for the year 1906.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

C u r No. 3204 ~~1~~ 07

Station M a d r a s , *Dated the* 1st. M a y 190 7.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. T. T. L o g a n, B.A.,

(Designation) Ag: Director of Public Instruction,

M a d r a s.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings Dis No. 2623/07, dated 30th April 1907 reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for the year 1906.

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

For Director of Public Instruction.

M.S.S.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

D. Dis. No. 2623, 30th April 1907.

Despatched	1907.	**Enclosures**
Received		**Spare copies**

Subject :

Reformatory School, Chingleput.—Recording the report on the working of the — for the year 1906.

D. Dis. No. 2623.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 30th April 1907.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Read the following letter from Lt.-Col. J. C. MARSDEN, I.M.S., Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 25th March 1907, C. No. 63/Gl. :—

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Reformatory School for the calendar year 1906.

2. (1) *Visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.*—His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley visited the school on the 3rd November 1906, when he inspected it throughout and recorded the following remarks :—

I have been all over the Reformatory buildings, have seen the boys on parade and at their work. Some structural alterations and improvements are desirable. The boys turned out well in parade. They moved smartly and well. They appear to be well-fed, clean and healthy. The outturn of work, especially when the age and size of the "artisans" is considered is remarkably good. I am very much pleased at what I have seen and I consider that the administration of this institution reflects great credit on Col. Marsden and his staff.

His Excellency also kindly planted a tree on this occasion.

(2) The following official visitors also visited the school during the year :—

Name of visitor.	Date.
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras ...	8th February.
Director of Public Instruction	31st March.
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons	26th July.
Acting Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.	5th September.

3. *Superintendence.*—

Captain C. G. Webster, I.M.S., from 1st January to 15th May.

Mr. J. W. Coombes, from 16th to 25th May.

Lt.-Col. J. C. Marsden, I.M.S., from 26th May to 31st December.

4. *The teaching staff.*—There have been changes in the posts of the gymnastic instructor and the drill instructor. The late gymnastic instructor resigned and he was succeeded by K. Seshadri Aiyangar on 1st October 1906. For the latter post, the services of pensioned jamadar M. Parasurama Naickar, late of the 28 Native Infantry, were secured on the 24th September 1906, his predecessor having retired with a gratuity.

With the sanction of Government, P. K. Nataraja Mudaliyar was entertained, on the recommendation of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, to fill the new post of mason instructor for six months from 6th December 1906.

5. *Strength.*—The maximum strength rose from 185 pupils to 191 (which includes the two pupils placed out on license), the average having risen from 178 to 189. For want of accommodation, the maximum strength cannot be further increased until the alterations and improvements to the buildings, long under consideration, have been completed. The admissions during the year were 43 as against 57 of the previous year excluding pupil No. 603, who was sent to the Lunatic Asylum on the 14th February 1905, and was readmitted on the 24th March 1906. Thirty-seven pupils were discharged and one died of heart disease. Of the 37 who were discharged, 34 had completed their periods of detention and three were discharged under the orders of Government, two on account of their being found overage and the third with a view to his appointment as bugler in the Salt and Abkári Department.

6. *Admissions during the year.*—For want of accommodation, the admissions were restricted to 43 (exclusive of the boy readmitted from the Lunatic Asylum) against 57 of the previous year. Fourteen districts were represented and Madras headed the list with 11 pupils, while the Northern districts contributed 12 and the Southern, 19. One boy, a native of Bijapur in the Bombay Presidency, was convicted by the Sessions Judge of South Canara and sent to this school. Of the 43 admissions, 20 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 1 was a Native Christian, 5 were Mussalmans, 10 Panchamas, and 7 came from the criminal classes, admissions for whom show no sign of any decrease. Nor is their admission objectionable, provided a Magistrate can dispose of them on discharge in such a way as to protect them from the influence of criminal associates, *without the consent of the boys' relatives.* The rules of the school do not, however, provide for this course at present. The proportion of admissions of Panchamas is on the increase, and that of Mussalmans, on the decrease. Twenty-eight of the pupils admitted during the year were convicted of the offence of theft against property, 8 of house-breaking and theft, 1 of criminal breach of trust, 2 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1 of cheating, 1 of counterfeiting coins and 2 of robbery with hurt. Eighteen juveniles were sent in after their first conviction, and 25 were habitual offenders. Two of the pupils had been deserted by their parents, 2 were orphans, 14 had lost one parent, and 25 had both parents living. These figures prove that parental neglect and bad example both affect juvenile crime.

7. *Ages of pupils.*—Out of the existing pupils, 1 is 8 years old, 7 are 9 and 7 are 10 years of age. The remaining 176 are above 10 years of age. Sixty-seven per cent. of the pupils will receive a course of training for 5 years and more.

8. *Territorial distribution of pupils.*—The number of pupils from Madras still continued to increase and the committals rose from 33 in 1904 and 44 in 1905 to 48 in the year under reference. As in 1905, the district of Gódávari stood second on the list, with 17 pupils, and North Arcot, third, with 15. Chingleput contributed 10, Coimbatore 9, Trichinopoly 8, Kistna, Madura and the Nilgiris 7 each. The numbers from each of the remaining 14 districts were less than 4 per cent. of the school population.

9. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—Out of 191 pupils on the strength, 136 had committed theft, 35 had been guilty of house-breaking and theft, 7 had been convicted for counterfeiting coins, 2 for murder, 3 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 3 for voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, 3 for robbery, 1 for cheating and 1 for criminal breach of trust.

10. *Accommodation and equipment.*—It is a matter for great regret that no less than 14 applications for admission were refused during the year for want of accommodation, caused by the delay in carrying out the alterations, suggested in previous reports, to the "big barracks" and "Hospital block" and which form part of the general scheme sanctioned by Government years ago. Now that Government have passed final orders on the recommendations of the special committee appointed for the purpose (*vide* G.O., No. 82, Educational, dated 18th February 1907), the above alterations should be treated as an urgent matter and should be completed at an early date; for, not only has the maximum strength of the school to be reduced; but even the boys that are eventually admitted have to spend several months in jail, until accommodation becomes available here. Since last year, no action has been taken with regard to the location of the sub-jail in another place. As previously stated, it is a menace to the health of the school, it interferes with effective control over the entrance gate, as the police escort and prisoners are constantly passing in and out, it helps in the introduction of contraband articles such as tobacco, it causes much nuisance from nocturnal noises, etc., finally, it helps to defeat the very object for which the reformatory school exists, as being an island of criminal territory in the midst of the school area, it helps to keep alive the criminal associations from which the boys should be entirely removed.

11. *Library and museum.*—Forty books were added to the library during the year and the total number of periodicals and books amounts to 425. The number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the pupils and masters were 693 and 581, respectively. No additions can be made at present to the museum for want of accommodation.

12. *Sanitation and health.*—The general health of the boys has been excellent. On the 18th July, there were 4 sudden cases of cholera. All precautionary measures were at once adopted and providentially no further cases occurred. The patients themselves recovered under treatment. The actual source of infection could not be traced, but as the disease was epidemic in the town, it is probable that flies carried the infection. Platforms were subsequently erected to keep the boys' eating vessels off the ground. Other sanitary improvements were the completion of the new drains, repairs to a drinking water well, the abandonment of the old cess-pits and the careful trenching of night-soil in shallow trenches outside the reformatory. More sanitary improvements will be effected when the orders of Government on the recommendations of the special committee have been carried out. The other diseases, causing admissions were mild cases of malarial fever (106), injuries (30), respiratory diseases (15), diarrhœa and dysentery (11) and all other causes (29), making in all 195 admissions, as against 170, the previous year. The daily average sick was 4·10, against 4·09 of the previous year, the slight increase in the average daily sick being mainly due to the 4 cholera cases under treatment for 24 days. There was only one death, viz., that of pupil No. 663 on the 22nd March from heart disease.

The Surgeon-General inspected the school on the 8th February and again on the 5th September 1906, and the following extracts are taken from his remarks :—

(1) The general aspect of both buildings and grounds was quite satisfactory at my visit this morning and I was glad to see the neat and clean appearance generally of the Reformatory. . . . . The health statistics of the past year are favourable and the boys on the whole look healthy, clean and well nourished.

(2) I visited the Reformatory this morning in company with Colonel Marsden and was extremely pleased with everything I saw. There were 190 boys all of whom looked in the best of health. There were 5 patients in hospital, all for trivial complaints. Colonel Marsden is anxious to abolish the present latrines and replace them by others on more modern sanitary principles. I quite concur with him in this and hope that in the near future this recommendation will be given effect to. The average daily sick is 4 per cent. which is most satisfactory and I congratulate Colonel Marsden and his staff on the excellent work that is being done.

The Acting Inspector-General of Prisons at his visit on the 26th July 1906 stated :—

The general appearance of the boys is very satisfactory and I notice many improvements to the buildings and grounds since I was last here. The latrines are not all that can be desired, as drains and cisterns in connection with such places must be insanitary. . . . . A sub-jail is certainly out of place in its present position. I understand the matter is now under correspondence. . . . . The administration of the school in all its branches reflects credit on the officers in charge.

With reference to the last remarks, the existing latrines will be replaced by new ones built on sanitary principles as soon as the Government Order quoted in paragraph 10 has been carried out.

13. *Vaccination and weighment.*—All pupils who needed vaccination on admission were immediately vaccinated or revaccinated. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox in Chingleput in March, a vaccination parade was held and several of the boys and menial servants were revaccinated. There was not a single case of small-pox in the school itself.

The pupils were weighed once a month and the average number who lost weight during the year was only 7. The average number of pupils who gained weight was 146, and the average number who remained stationary was 33. The usual quarterly statements were submitted to the Director of Public Instruction. Boys who have lost weight or who have appeared out of condition at the weekly inspection have been placed on a "convalescent gang" and have been specially treated with good results.

14. *Conduct and discipline.*—The general conduct was good and the majority of offences related to ordinary boyish misdemeanours. There was one case of grave misdemeanour where a boy tried to upset the discipline of the school by refusing food at the meal hour. This was quickly suppressed. One new boy ran away and was brought back to school. Fifteen boys (against 17 of the previous year) were guilty of stealing. Tobacco offences have been more numerous, the cases detected having risen from 29 to 56. The proximity of the sub-jail is a source of continued

annoyance in this respect. The total number of punishments increased slightly, from 103 to 117, whilst the number of cases of birching rose from 18 to 26. The number of boys not punished at all was 128, the same as the previous year, and the number of boys punished only once was 39, against 35.

15. *Monitors and assistant monitors.*—Frequent musters of monitors are held and their duties and responsibilities are explained to them. Their conduct was satisfactory on the whole, but six were degraded against three in 1905 and 14 in 1904, whilst three were suspended for short periods. These boys take part in the drill, as section commanders, and are in charge of the lower classes during general education hours under the supervision of the headmaster.

16. *The Fine fund.*—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3–10–11. The fines realized during the year amounted to Rs. 10–6–6, against Rs. 6–12–8 of the previous year. The Technical examination fee of one pupil was refunded out of this fund and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 13–1–5.

17. *Moral training.*—Great importance is attached to moral training. Arrangements were made for the Muhammadan boys to say their daily evening prayers and the Hindu boys are taught to pray in their respective dormitories before going to bed. School opens with a short moral lesson by the headmaster every day, and the Deputy Superintendent gives a moral lesson to the whole school on Sundays. The Superintendent gives an occasional address. The separation of juniors from seniors during play hours was accomplished during the past year. The European Sergeant has imparted a manly influence during the games.

18. *The mark-system.*—The mark-system carrying money rewards continued to work well. The average earnings of the pupils per week, the total earnings for the year, and the average annual earning per pupil were Rs. 14–8–3, Rs. 740–7–8 and Rs. 3–14–8, respectively, against Rs. 14–10–2, Rs. 731–15–3 and Rs. 4–1–9 of the previous year. The slight decrease in the earnings of the pupils per week is due to stricter checking. The amount deposited in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils was Rs. 811–15–5 against Rs. 827–12–3, the previous year.

19. *General education.*—The Inspector of Schools, III Circle, visited the school on the 22nd August 1906 and he remarked on the insufficiency of the present school room accommodation. This matter has been taken up by the Special Committee referred to above in paragraph 10. Also, on the urgent necessity for an additional teacher. He was pleased with the work and conduct of the classes and he suggested certain improvements in the teaching of Colloquial English and systematic nature study. He was specially pleased with the improvements in drill, gymnastics and drawing. By the above it will be seen that the work of the general education classes reflects credit on the headmaster, the second master and all the staff

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency division examined the classes, on the 10th November 1906. The results of his inspection are as follows :—

Standards I and II were good in all subjects. Standard III did excellently in all subjects. The teaching of Geography in this class is on correct lines. The results in standard IV were good in all subjects, except arithmetic. In the special class, the boys are taught to read and to write English and in this connection he stated :—

No attempt is made to give the boys a colloquial knowledge of the language . . . . (This matter has since received attention). Singing is very successfully taught by the second master . . . . . Handwriting throughout the school is excellent.

He also referred to the question of additional accommodation and the necessity for more systematic teaching of the infant class and of nature study.

20. *Physical training and recreation.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools remarked "Drill, excellent. The boys performed the exercises in physical drill with much spirit and energy. What pleased me most was the masterful manner in which squad commanders (the senior boys) handed their companies. In this connection, I may mention that I watched the boys at football and was struck with the hearty manner with which they played the game. They evidently take a keen interest in their games." The football challenge silver cup subscribed for by the citizens of Chingleput and thrown open to the High schools was won by the Reformatory school team.

This as well as other successes in drill, gymnastics and football is due to the efforts of the European Sergeant, G. H. Preston. The Coombes' football challenge shield competed for by the various trades was won by the tailoring class. The Deputy Superintendent occasionally gave magic lantern and gramaphone entertainments to amuse the boys. The pupils acted in a dramatic performance during the Christmas holiday, when sports also were held, the prizes being kindly met by the members of the Visiting Committee. A nigger minstrel entertainment was given by some friends for the benefit of the boys. An athletic fund was started during the year and it is pleasing to note that the old boys contributed Rs. 2–10–6 towards it.

21. *Industrial training.*—(*a*) Drawing received a good deal of attention. The boys copy examples from pure Indian ornament and make rough sketches from nature. The designs for the address and song of welcome presented to His Excellency the Governor were the work of the boys.

(*b*) The band has made some progress, and as an incentive to work, the Instructor, Mr. Taylor, who takes a special interest in his work offered a silver badge for proficiency. The after-career of the band boys has not been very encouraging. That of the buglers is much better, and frequent applications are made for their services.

(*c*) In the absence of proper land for agricultural purposes, a start was made in methods of cultivation by means of "object lesson" plots, and the following crops were grown in these plots:—

Sugarcane, ragi, gingelly, cumbu, cholam, sunnhemp, ground-nut, turmeric and ginger.

(*d*) In the Weaving Department, a box-loom was introduced for the weaving of checks. At the Conjeeveram Agricultural Exhibition in June 1906, two bronze medals were awarded to this school—one for the weaving of *daris* and the other for silk-handkerchieves.

(*e*) *Carpentry.*—As usual this department was fully occupied with outside orders as well as with school furniture and it did very well. At the Fine Arts Exhibition of 1906, this school was "commended" for a carved rosewood writing-table.

(*f*) Mason's work was started as an additional industry on the 6th December 1906. The boys have readily taken to it.

(*g*) *Blacksmith's and metal work.*—These classes also turned out much good work and articles were readily sold.

(*h*) The tailoring class was chiefly occupied in making up suits for the boys themselves. The work is very elementary.

22. *Examination of the Industrial Departments.*—Mr. A. Chatterton, Inspector of Technical Schools, stated generally as the result of his examination on the 12th December 1906—

"I am very well satisfied with the condition of the industrial classes" also,

"The outturn of work shows a very satisfactory increase," and

"The cost of the industrial institution is very moderate."

As regards the various branches of industry, he thought the carpentry and weaving, "good," and the blacksmith's and metal-work, "fair", whilst the tailoring class did not show such satisfactory results. He was pleased with the cleanliness and neatness of the workshops, but considered that the metal-work and blacksmith's classes suffered from "inferior instructors and inefficient equipment".

It may be stated, with reference to the last remark, that the work turned out was very good of its kind and elaborate machinery is neither used nor required in this institution. The results of the Government Technical examinations as mentioned later in paragraph (23) speak for themselves. The blacksmith and metal-work instructors both passed the Technical Teachers' Certificate test, intermediate grade, in the first class during the year under review.

Mons. E. Stradiot examined the band and bugle classes on the 28th December 1906. In the course of his report he stated that the buglers of the first class sounded their calls (whichever he named) well. In the second class, the boys were able to play short easy calls already, but were still kept for the most part at tongueing exercises. In this connection, Mons. Stradiot states that it is a pity that the Salt, Jail and Police Departments still adhere to the old Army Code of Calls, as it necessitates teaching the boys both from the old as well as the new code.

The band boys were divided into five classes. The first class played before him from memory some major and minor scales and read at sight fairly. In the second class, the boys knew only their major scales. The sight reading of the first two was fair, the third was mediocre. In the third class, the boys only played their major scales from memory, but were not yet found by him up to sight reading. The fourth and fifth classes were very elementary and only just learning to sound their instruments. The music copying was found fair on the whole and the use of engraved slates was suggested. In the collective playing of the band, they went through some exercises written in harmony by Mr. Taylor. It is, however, hardly to be expected to look for very good results in this department as the band class is constantly being depleted as boys leave the school. He suggested the purchase of two new instruments, which have since been indented for.

Mr. E. D. Smith examined the tailoring classes on the 26th December 1906. He reports: "I found the older boys fairly advanced, viz., in placing parts of garments together correctly with good neat stitching and clean finish. I would advise a more strict supervision of the younger boys. Naturally they must be taught the rudiments of making the different kinds of stitches and to know when and where they are to be used." He classified the boys agreeably to the various standards and 10 passed out of 22. Most of the 12 failures were amongst the junior boys. He was pleased with their behaviour and eagerness to learn. He also has several ex-pupils in his employ and he is pleased with them.

23. *Government Technical Examinations.*—For the various examinations including cabinet-making, blacksmith's and metal work, cotton-weaving, tailoring, freehand outline and geometrical drawing and design, 33 pupils sent up their names against 30 the previous year. Excluding one boy who absented himself for the examination, there was only one failure. The percentage of passes was 93 against 86 the previous year. One pupil appeared for the elementary grade in design and one for the intermediate grade in geometrical drawing and both passed.

24. *Accounts of the Industrial section.*—The whole of the six industries worked at a profit during the year, and the net profit amounted to Rs. 1,551–6–5, although the tools and plants were depreciated to the extent of Rs. 1,231. The amount drawn from the treasury for materials was Rs. 4,071–1–1 against Rs. 3,590–9–10 the previous year, and the amount paid into the treasury was Rs. 5,096–1–5, which more than covered the cost of materials and exceeded the sale-proceeds of the previous year by Rs. 1,220–6–1.

25. *Prize distribution.*—The annual sports and distribution of prizes were held on the 5th and 6th July, Mr. E. W. Middlemast, M.A., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, presiding. In the course of an interesting speach, he said: "The report and what I have seen of you myself shows me that a great many of you are making good use of your time." . . . "I have seen myself what experts you are at drill and gymnastics." . . . "In the Reformatory and Industrial schools in Great Britain, great prominence is given to games and free and applied gymnastics. It is gratifying to notice that the Chingleput Reformatory school is not behind the times in this respect. The exhibition of physical exercises which formed the first part of this evening's programme was one of which any school might be proud. We have heard this evening from Mr. Coombes what enthusiasm the boys show in the football tournament among the various trades and the local football challenge cup. In connection with the question of making the school a recruiting ground for regimental bands, I cannot say what steps, if any, will be taken in this direction, but I may notice what the English schools are doing. They furnished 1,900 recruits for the army in the three years previous to 1903, of whom 700 joined the bands." The

annual silver medal, kindly given by M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, a Member of the Committee of Visitors, for the best-behaved boy, was awarded on the votes of the boys themselves.

26. *Discharged pupils.*—Thirty-seven boys were discharged during the year (the figure for the previous year). Twenty-seven or 73 per cent. of the pupils obtained employment, 1 was unemployed, 3 pupils, all of the criminal classes could not be traced and 6 were not reported on. Not a single boy was reconvicted. Forty per cent. of the pupils (the same percentage as the previous year) followed the trade taught them in the school. The percentage would have been higher but, for the fact, that out of 10 tailor boys discharged, only one followed his trade. They cannot, however, be considered failures for they were industrious enough to be taken on in other trades. Some of the discharged pupils have done excellently, *e.g.*, pupil No. 528, Govindarajulu Nayudu, who also won the largest number of prizes both for lesson and sports as well as the good conduct medal, was appointed a weaving maistry on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem in a private institution in Madras.

27. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—Of the 97 who left school during the three years previous to 1906, one died. Fifty-nine or 60 per cent. against 64 of the previous year were well reported on. The whereabouts of 18 cannot be traced and half the number of these boys belonged to the criminal classes. Five were badly reported on and 14, or 14 per cent. were reconvicted. Eight of those reconvicted had been sent here for a less period than five years, three were never given the chance of a fair start in life, one was an incorrigible boy who had received no less than 27 punishments in the school, one was sent to jail for theft while licensed to a private firm and should never have been readmitted into the school, one belonged to the criminal class, and one boy who had been sent here for four years was discharged after a period of only one year and nine months in the school on the recommendation of the visiting Committee, who based his age on a maintenance order. No record is kept of a boy after he has been once reconvicted, and although he is recorded as a failure, he may possibly right himself and settle down to an honest livelihood. The statistics for three years, as required by the Government of India, are as follow :—

FORM No. I.

	1906
Number of schools	-
Pupils	
Number at the beginning of the year	185
Do. admitted during the year	(*a*) 44
Do. discharged during the year	(*b*) 37
Do. died during the year	1
Do. escaped during the year	*Nil.*
Do. at end of year	191
Education on admission.	
Able to read	17
Illiterate	174
Religion.	
Hindus	160
Muhammadans	24
Others	7
Instruction.	
Number taught agriculture	*Nil.*
Do. other trades	191
Net expenditure	Rs. 26,783

Note.—(*a*) Includes one pupil who was readmitted from the Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
(*b*) Includes three pupils referred to in paragraph 5.

FORM No. II.

After-conduct of boys discharged during 1903, 1904 *and* 1905.

		Number.
(1)	Total number discharged in the three years	97
(2)	Number discharged who were taught agriculture	*Nil.*
(3)	Do. in entry (2) occupied in agriculture	*Nil.*
(4)	Do. who were taught other trades and handicrafts	97
(5)	Do. in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them	21
(6)	Do. occupied in industries not taught them in school. — Agriculture	6
	Do. — Other industries	32
(7)	Unemployed or with friends	*Nil.*
(8)	Reconvicted	14
(9)	Of bad character	5
(10)	Died	1
(11)	Not known or not reported on	18

28. *The licensing system.*—Two pupils were licensed out to Messrs. Smith & Son, Tailors, Madras. Mr. E. D. Smith, the Proprietor, reports that they are improving daily in their work, and their behaviour is all that could be desired. Attentive, anxious to learn, most cleanly in their habits and person, they have good opportunities of becoming first-class workmen.

29. *Enlistments in the Madras Army and in the Police, Jail and Salt departments.*—These amounted to 10, as follows:—Two boys were enlisted in the 64th Pioneers, and one in the 80th Carnatic Infantry, one boy was enlisted as a constable and two as buglers in the Police Department. Two boys were enlisted as buglers in the Salt and two in the Jail Department.

30. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 31,879–6–1 against Rs. 28,673–7–2, the previous year. Deducting receipts (sale-proceeds) which amounted to Rs. 5,096–1–5 (against Rs. 3,881–7–1, the previous year), the net expenditure for the year was Rs. 26,783–4–8 against Rs. 24,792–0–1, showing an increase of Rs. 1,991–4–7. The increased expenditure was mainly under "rations," "hospital charges," "raw materials" and "furniture and apparatus." The expenditure under rations increased owing to the high price of food-stuffs, and that under hospital charges mainly to the outbreak of cholera referred to above. The increased charges under "raw material" and "furniture" was due to the increased strength of the school. The average annual cost of dieting each pupil rose to Rupees 40–1–1 from Rs. 34–14–1 of the previous year.

31. *Inspection of school by the Inspector-General.*—The school was inspected by the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, F.R.S., on the 31st March. The Hon'ble Mr. T. T. Logan also visited the school on the 15th and 16th November as President of the Committee assembled to consider the question of providing additional accommodation, etc., under G.O., No. 614, Educational, dated 19th September 1906.

32. *Committee of visitors.*—Nine monthly meetings and one special meeting were held during the year, against twelve, the previous year; and four casual visits were paid. Three meetings failed for want of a quorum. M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu whose term expired on 8th September 1906, was reappointed. Dr. G. W. Hardie, United Free Church Mission, Conjeeveram, resigned his seat from inability to attend the meetings and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Rev. A. Jaeger, Lutheran Mission. The Rev. J. H. Maclean, United Free Church Mission, resigned his seat as he has left the station and the Rev. A. Andrew, United Free Church Mission, has been nominated to the vacancy. The last-named gentleman who has recently returned from furlough to Europe has formerly acted in a similar capacity and has rendered valuable assistance to the school.

33. *Service books.*—These have been written up to date.

34. *Deputy Superintendent and staff.*—Mr. J. W. Coombes has continued in office throughout the year and has, as hitherto, rendered valuable service which I am glad to acknowledge. He has been well reported on by all my predecessors and I endorse their opinion. Returning as Superintendent, after an absence of one year and eight months, I at once noticed considerable improvement in every direction and further

improvements have been made during the year under review. With two or three exceptions, the rest of the tutorial and industrial staff have worked well, and I would specially mention the Headmaster, the European Sergeant, the Weaver Instructor and the head peon. As regards the office, M. S. Sundaram Aiyar, the Acting Head Clerk, has worked excellently.

Read the following letter from Lt.-Col. J. C. MARSDEN, I.M.S., Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 15th April 1907, R.C. No. 98/Gl. of 1906 :—

With reference to your Official Memorandum No. 2639 of 1907, dated 12th April 1907, I have the honour to state that the masonry class was started on the 6th December 1906 and the following course of instruction was drawn up for the guidance of the mason instructor in consultation with the Superintending Engineer, V circle :—

(i) *Construction of walls of various thicknesses dry*—

(*a*) English Bond.
(*b*) Flemish Bond.
(Any boy must be able to build up any wall.)

(ii) *Construction of brick in mud*—

(Mud to be used carefully, as though it were mortar.)

(iii) *Mixing mortar*—

Construction of brick in mortar. (The correct thickness of mortar should be used without a wasteful and harmful use in excessive propostion to the number of bricks).

(iv) *Digging foundations and laying concrete.*

(v) *Building stones in mortar*—

(*a*) Coursed.
(*b*) Uncoursed.
(The boys to do everything with their own hands.)

2. The recruitment of the class was confined to new admissions and seven of these elected to join the class. Three of the old boys also were allowed to change their industry and enter the class, as they are "Oddas" by caste and are likely to follow the trade when they leave the school. The mason class will grow larger, as time goes on. A list is appended giving particulars of the pupils at present in the class :—

General number of pupil.	Caste.	Remarks.
552	Odda.	.....
671	Dasari.	.....
687	Odda.	.....
739	Kavarai	Previous to admission, he was a cooly bricklayer.
737	Bogamnallu	Two of his uncles are bricklayers.
734	Vellala	An uncle of his is a mason.
731	Odda.	.....
727	Vellala	His father is a cooly mason.
725	Telega	His father is an earthwork cooly and so was the boy previous to admission.
726	Palli.	.....

3. *Progress made by the pupils.*—They know the construction of walls of the following thicknesses, with bricks laid dry, and they are able to sketch these on paper :—

(*a*) *English Bond*—

1 Brick, first course and second course
1½ ,, ,,
2 ,, ,,
2½ ,, ,,
} One wall and the junction of two walls.

(*b*) *Flemish Bond*—

1 brick, first course and second course—one wall and the junction of two walls.

Doors and windows, open, in English Bond.

4. I may add that the pupils take a great interest in their work and are likely to do well and to follow the trade in after-life. The progress they have made already is satisfactory, especially considering the very short time they have been under instruction.

Proceedings, D. Dis. No. 2623 of 1907.

The institution continued to be efficiently administered during the year. The teaching of a new industry was introduced by the opening of a masonry class which seems to promise well. The question of improved accommodation is receiving attention. The Acting Director is glad to note the warm interest evinced by the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent, and staff in the welfare and progress of the pupils.

(Signed) T. T. LOGAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput,
with 20 spare copies.
,, Principals of Colleges.
,, Inspectors of Schools including the Inspector of Technical Schools and the Inspector of European and Training Schools.
,, Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
,, Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
,, Superintendent, School of Arts.
Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons.
,, ,, of Police.
,, Members of the Visiting Committee.
,, District Magistrates.
,, Chief Presidency Magistrate.
,, District and Sessions Judges.
,, Government with C.L.
,, Director-General of Statistics.

(True Copy.)

Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

[E. / 2.]
1,000—29-5-06.

13

Not connected with grave. Ed. D. 5-5-07.

1718

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1037 From the D.P.I. No. 3204, dated 1st May 1907.

SUBJECT. Report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

UNDER SEC. TO GOVT. 14 MAY 1907 REVENUE DEPT.

A draft is placed below for approval; if approved, it may be sent to the Judicial, Revenue and Public works departments for acceptance.

7.M.
10.5.07

Ags
10.5.

Jud.
Rev.
P.W.D. } Leo.

CURRENT NO. 2882 JUDICIAL

Ags 11.5.07

Judicial Dept.

C.

The Draft may be accepted. There seems nothing for special comment.

Ags
11.5.7.

Jud. 1350

Rev no.

RS

Leo.

Rev may accept.
DC
14.5.7

Accepted.
RL 18.5.07

P.W. no.

Accepted

Ed. No. 1037-1
11-5-07 Dept 10/5

SECRETARIAT. 11 MAY. 1907 OOTACAMUND.

P.W. no. 590
20/5/07

Just: L.O. D 2882-1
13.5.07

REVENUE-B 0613

Rev Repd 14.5.07

Rev. no 613 B/07-1 15.5.07

GOVERNMENT 20 MAY 1907 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

14 Accepted in P.W. Dept.

2.

18 28

R.S.
To Edl: u.o.



For approval

H.M.

21.5.07

Boney 23/5/07

[E. 12.]
1,000—6-12-06.

15

19

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. ....., dated ..... 190 .

" " " " ....., " ..... 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1037, From the D.P.I. , No. 3204, dated 12th May 1907.

" " ....., " " ....., " " 190

" " ....., " ....., " " 190

Part rotg. n.i

ORDER.

No. 336, dated 3-6-07 190 .

P.S.

Recorded.

2. ~~The attention of the Judicial and the Revenue departments will be invited~~ with reference to the remarks in para. 22 of the report, ~~regarding~~ the grees lear of the use of the old Army Code of Calls in the Salt Jail and Police departments will be issued in the Jud. & Rev. Dept.

3. Orders will issue in the P.W.D. regarding the early completion of the Subjail and the alterations to the "big barracks" and the "hospital block" referred to in para. 10 of the report.

Endt. No. 337 dt. 3-6-07.

Copy to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

To
The D.P.I.
— C.G.
.. Jud. dept.
.. Rev. dept.
.. P.W.D.
.. Hrithe the C.J. (with C.H.).

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED { Order complete. / Letter only. / Order complete with Letter.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 190 , DATED

CURRENT No. 1037

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. A

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT. Note A.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

4P
Note 1-2 P

V.U

Press

Proof please
CS
25/5/07

N.B.—

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