Educational (1895) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 548-549

DATED 2nd July 1895

INDEXED.

42 Jnc
29 Ditto.

[Despatch Abstract.]

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT.

Recording with remarks, review by the Director of Public Instruction of the report on the working of the -- during 1894; and forwarding copy of the Proceedings to the Government of India.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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Govt. of {1895} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

READ-

From the Di...

Iss. ed

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 2nd July 1895,
Nos. 548, 549.

JULY.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, review by the Director of Public Instruction of the report on the working of the — during 1894; and forwarding copy of the Proceedings to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 29th April 1895, No. 5099.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copy of Proceedings, No. 5007, dated 26th April 1895, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1894.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th April 1895, No. 5007.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 31st March 1895, No. 574:—

I have the honour to report on the progress and condition of the Reformatory School during the year 1894. Following the order adopted in the last report, I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to condense information into tabular statements as required in paragraph 10 of your Proceedings, dated 28th April 1894, No. 3942.

2. *Staff.*—I continued in charge of the school until 10th October, on which date I availed myself of privilege leave for six weeks after making over charge of the school to Surgeon-Captain C. A Johnston. As. Dr. Johnston received urgent orders to join the Military Department, he handed over charge of the school on the 17th November to Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, who was in charge of the school in addition to his own duties until I resumed charge on the 22nd November. Mr. Lewis was again in charge of the school from the 22nd to the 31st December during my absence from the station for the Christmas holidays.

3. The following statement exhibits the required particulars regarding the teaching staff:—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
1	Mr. M. D. Jacobs ..	Headmaster	Trained Secondary Grade, Lower, and Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test, Branch III.	40	
2	T. Antoniswami Pillai ..	Second Master ..	Trained Secondary Grade, Lower.	25	
3	A. Subramaniya Aiyar ..	Third do.	Trained Primary Grade, Lower.	14	
4	K. Devarajulu Nayudu ..	Fourth do.	Do. do. ..	9	
5	Manikkam Nayagar ..	Peon and school assistant.	Do. do. ..	7	
6	(Vacant)	Weaver Instructor ..	....	25	Eyra Asha, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving).
7	(Do.)	Do. Assistant ..	....	7	C. Kandaswami Nayudu, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving).
8	(Do.)	Carpenter Instructor ..	....	18	V. Kandaswami Asari, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making).

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
9	V. Kandaswami Asari ..	Carpenter Assistant ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making.	15	On other duty. A. Ponnuswami Asari, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making.
10	Koshi Velayudha Asari ..	Blacksmith Instructor.	Intermediate Technical Examination in Blacksmiths' work.	18	
11	(Vacant)	Tailor do. ..	....	20	Budu Miya Sahib, acting.
12	Tirumalai Nayudu ..	Garden do. ..	....	8	
13	Sayad Akbar	Drill Instructor No. I.	Pensioned Havildar ..	10	
14	Lazar Philip	Do. No. II.	Do. Sepoy	7½	
15	(Vacant)	Gymnastic Instructor.	....	10	V. Maduranayagam Pillai, acting.
16	Guru Manikkam	Drawing Master ..	Higher Examinations in Drawing and Middle School Examination, Second Class.	5	Draws also Rs. 12 as Compounder.

To avoid increased expenditure, no addition was made to the number of general education teachers, although provision had been made in the budget for an assistant teacher. The monitorial system was largely resorted to to make up for the want of teachers. The staff of technical instructors was strengthened by the appointment of an assistant carpenter instructor and an assistant weaver instructor. On the appointment of these instructors the services of all cooly workmen were dispensed with. The only class which now needs an assistant instructor is the tailoring class which is now 36 strong, and it is therefore too large to be efficiently managed by one instructor. Its unsatisfactory results at the last examination are partly due to this fact. It will be observed that five out of the six instructors possess superior technical qualifications, as they have all passed the Intermediate Technical examination in their respective trades. The tailor instructor has since been replaced by a passed candidate. The staff of peons remained unchanged, the strength, however, being below that laid down by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4. *Strength.*—The school completed an existence of seven years and two and a-half months on the 31st December last. During this period 299 pupils had been admitted. They are to be accounted for thus :—

Admissions.	Transferred to jails.	Released by order of Government.	Sent back to Magistrate for re-trial.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged on expiry of term.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1894.
299	11	10	1	2	..	126	150	149

The year thus closed with 149 pupils on the rolls or two less than the number with which it opened.

5. The number of juveniles who were refused admission owing to want of accommodation and who were released from jails before room was available for them is as follows for the past four years :—

22 in 1891.	8 in 1893.
17 in 1892.	9 in 1894.

The figure for past year confirms the inference drawn in the last report that the number of juvenile offenders considered fit to be sent to this school has been gradually decreasing. This decrease, in the absence of a better reason, can only be attributed to the long periods of detention ordered in the case of most boys in this school, such detention acting generally as a deterrent on juvenile offenders outside the school.

6. *Pupils admitted during the year.*—The following statement exhibits the required particulars of the pupils admitted during the year. The total number admitted is 35, which, by a curious coincidence, happens to be the same for the three previous years :—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Age on admission.	District belonging to	Caste.	Offences.	Sent as habitual offenders or on first conviction.
		YRS.				
1	265	14	Madras	Palli	House-breaking and theft ..	On first conviction.
2	266	14	Madura	Korava	Do. do. ..	Habitual.
3	267	14	Vizagapatam ..	Mangala	Theft	Do.
4	268	9	Bangalore	Balija	Do.	Do.
5	269	12	Madura	Vanniya	Do.	Do.
6	270	11	Madras	Mussulman	Do.	Do.
7	271	12	Do.	Palli	Do.	Do.
8	272	14	Vizagapatam ..	Mangala	Theft and escape from lawful custody.	Do.
9	273	10	South Arcot ..	Padayachi	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
10	274	13	Madras	Palli	Theft	Do.
11	275	14	Do.	Mussulman	Do.	Do.
12	276	14	Do.	Kavarai	Robbery	Do.
13	277	9	Bangalore	Balija	Theft	Do.
14	278	11	Tinnevelly ..	Kavarai	Theft in a building	Do.
15	279	14	Do. ..	Marava	Do. do.	Do.
16	280	13	Coimbatore ..	Palla	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
17	281	13	Salem	Brahman	Theft	Do.
18	282	14	Madras	Kammala	Do.	Do.
19	283	13	Do.	Chetti	Do.	Do.
20	284	14	Tinnevelly ..	Marava	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
21	285	13	Salem	Mussulman	Theft	On first conviction.
22	286	13	Madras	Kavarai	Do.	Do
23	287	12	Coimbatore ..	Chakkili	False evidence	Do.
24	288	14	South Arcot ..	Vellala	House-breaking by night ..	Habitual.
25	289	12	Madras	Janapa	Theft and escape from lawful custody.	Do.
26	290	13	Malabar	Mappila	Concerned in an outbreak ..	(State prisoner).
27	291	13	Salem	Kavarai	Theft	Habitual.
28	292	11	Madura	Dasiri	Do.	On first conviction.
29	293	15	Salem	Vellala	Do.	Habitual.
30	294	14	Do.	Vaduga	Do.	Do.
31	295	10½	Do.	Palli	Kidnapping	Do.
32	296	14	Vizagapatam ..	Mussulman	Theft	Do.
33	297	11	Madras	Kammala	Do.	Do.
34	298	14	Madura	Odda	Do.	Do.
35	299	15	Tinnevelly ..	Marava	Abduction and theft	Do.

There was a falling off in the number of boys admitted from the City of Madras, the number being only 11 against 17 in the previous year. There was no Native Christian admitted as in the previous year, and Pariahs, whose admission has been gradually diminishing, have disappeared altogether from the list. There was, however, one Brahman admitted during the year. Of the criminal classes, one Korava and three Maravas were admitted.

7. *Ages of pupils and periods of detention.*—The following are the figures for the year under this head :—

Age	Number of pupils.
Age not exceeding 8 years ...	2
Do. do. 9 do. ...	2
Do. do. 10 do. ...	9
Do. do. 11 do. ...	17
Do. do. 12 do. ...	32
Do. do. 13 do. ...	34
Do. do. 14 do. ...	39
Do. do. 15 do. ...	14
Total ...	149

Period of detention	Number of pupils.
Period of detention for not less than 3 years ...	14
Do. do. 4 do. ...	39
Do. do. 5 do. ...	48
Do. do. 6 do. ...	25
Do. do. 7 do. ...	23
Total ...	149

The number of pupils to be detained for periods under four years has slightly fallen. This is not a matter for regret, because pupils as a rule cannot acquire any education of practical utility, nor sufficient skill in some trade or other to enable them to earn an honest livelihood, unless they have been more than four years in this school.

8. *Nationalities of pupils classified by districts.*—This year, as directed by you, the nationalities have been classified by districts, and the classification has been confined to the great classes of the population. The following table gives the required particulars for two years.

Number.	Districts.	Native Christians.		Muhammadans.		Brahmans.		Non-brahman Hindus. Criminal classes.		Non-brahman Hindus. Others.		Pariahs and kindred classes.		Total.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	Madras	2	2	12	12	..	..	..	..	29	31	8	7	51	52
2	Salem	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	5	9	..	..	6	12
3	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	5	1	3	11	9
4	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	9	8	1	..	11	9
5	North Arcot ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	8	5	1	..	12	8
6	Chingleput ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	9	8
7	Trichinopoly ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	2	2	8	8
8	Tinnevelly ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	2	..	..	5	6
9	South Arcot ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	5	6
10	Vizagapatam ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	5
11	Kistna	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	1	1	5	4
12	Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	2	4
13	Malabar	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	3
14	Nilgiris	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	3
15	Gódávari	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	2
16	Cuddapah	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2
17	Kurnool	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
18	Bangalore.. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
19	Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
20	South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
21	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1
22	Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Total ..	7	6	24	25	3	4	8	10	89	87	20	17	151	149

The caste pupils continued to preponderate as in the previous years. There was a further falling off in the number of Native Christians, and the Pariahs have also decreased in number. This is noteworthy. The criminal classes have increased by two. That the Muhammadans should continue to increase is a matter for regret. More than one-third of the boys, as in the previous years, belonged to Madras. The Head Assistant Magistrate of Anantapur sent one boy (No. 277) during the year, but he belonged to Mysore. Anantapur therefore continued to be unrepresented. So long as the accommodation in this school is restricted, it would not be fair to point to any district as being inadequately represented.

9. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The following statement exhibits the crimes committed by the pupils prior to their transfer to this school :—

Crime.	Number of pupils.
Theft	82
House-breaking	3
House-breaking and theft	36
Robbery	4
Dacoity	1
Theft and escape from lawful custody	3
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	1
Kidnapping a child with intent to steal	3
Criminal misappropriation of property	1
Delivering counterfeit coins	1
Mischief by killing cattle	1
Do. by fire	1
Causing grievous hurt	1
Member of unlawful assembly and rioting	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2
Breach of trust	2
Putting stones upon a railway	1
Murder	2
Perjury	2
Concerned in an outbreak (Mappilla)	1
Total ...	149

Judging from the above crimes, it is evident that in the majority of cases the juvenile delinquents inherited a more or less absolute want of moral sense which was aggravated by poverty, wicked associates and other disadvantages which the lowest classes of people are subjected to. It is hoped that the training given in this school will serve to rehabilitate a large proportion of the boys, if not all. Past experience has not belied this hope.

10. *Accommodation and Equipment.*—The question of the permanent location of the school has not yet been decided, and the accommodation therefore continues to be unsuitable and insufficient. The old mango-wood cubicles with wire-netting tops and fronts have been replaced during the year by new cubicles with galvanized iron partitions constructed by the Public Works Department. These cubicles have already begun to give trouble, as the workmanship and materials used are unsatisfactory. I have brought the defects to the notice of the Executive Engineer who has treated them as "repairs" which he has promised to carry out. It is to be regretted that new cubicles constructed only a year ago should need repairs so soon. As regards the bug nuisance from which the pupils suffer severely, it is now as bad as ever. The suggestion of Mr. A. Butterworth, Acting Under Secretary to Government, to provide the cublicles with coir hammocks for pupils to sleep on, seems to be an excellent remedy against the bug nuisance. Each cubicle may be fitted up with a removable coir hammock in lieu of the coir mattress now supplied. I have already addressed you on this subject. There are also 47 wooden cubicles built by the Public Works Department. These are also unsatisfactory arrangements for pupils to sleep in, and they should also in due course be replaced by better constructed cubicles. The latrine in work-shed which was in a dangerous condition has had its roof renewed during the year, and it is now in order. The General Education Branch of the school was supplied with three new black boards with stands as recommended by the Assistant Inspector of Schools. There are only 63 books in the library which the pupils are encouraged to read. Of these books, only seven are instructive story books, thirteen are histories of countries and animals and six are magazines, all in the vernacular. A special allotment is required to supply the library with a sufficient number of suitable books. The English periodicals sanctioned in G.O., dated 21st July 1894, No. 689 R., have not yet been received. A library book is regularly maintained and also the following registers :—

(*a*) General register of admission and discharge.
(*b*) History of discharged pupils.
(*c*) General education, industrial work and good conduct mark register.
(*d*) Register of punishments.
(*e*) Gymnastic register.
(*f*) Log book.

11. *Sanitation and health.*—The following statement compares for three years the admissions into hospital and the prevailing diseases treated :—

Admissions into hospital. 1892.	1893.	1894.	Nature of disease.	Number of cases treated. 1892.	1893.	1894.
239	86	122	Febricula	23	10	15
			Influenza	7	..	5
			Chicken-pox	22	..	6
			Dysentery	1	1	..
			Diarrhœa	3	1	1
			Eczema	4	2	..
			Wounds	25	14	3
			Sprain	11	1	1
			Boils	5	6	2
			Ulcer	5	11	3
			Abscess	11	2	2
			Other diseases	122	38	84
			Total ..	239	86	122

The remarkable decrease in the admissions into hospital during 1893 was evidently due partly to over-strictness in admissions, and partly to the exceptional

condition of the year. That there was not a single case of influenza or chicken-pox in 1893 proves that it was an exceptionally healthy year. In the year under report also the boys enjoyed good health, and there was nothing abnormal in the number of admissions into the hospital, except in the case of wounds under which there was a great falling off. This was due to greater care exercised by the pupils in handling tools in the workshops. The second death in the institution, that of pupil No. 244,* occurred during the year and it was due to circumstances which rendered cure impossible. Death was a perfect relief to the unfortunate boy.

12. All pupils who needed vaccination on admission were regularly vaccinated. Re-vaccination was also periodically performed to ensure the boys a thorough protection against small-pox. The pupils were weighed monthly, and boys who were found to have lost weight, chiefly new admissions, were placed under special observation and given rice diet when necessary. They were also regularly weighed and measured for the purposes of the gymnastic register, and the progress made by the pupils in their physical development continued to be satisfactory.

13. Conservancy and cleanliness continued to be carefully attended to as in the previous years. The latrines, which are defective in construction as already reported, were kept as clean as circumstances admitted of. The construction of latrines on an improved system may stand over until the permanent location of the school has been decided.

14. *Conduct and discipline.*—During the year under report there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys from the city of Madras. It would appear as if the worst characters from that city have already passed through this school. The new pupils generally continue to cause more trouble than the old ones. One great fault with such pupils, as stated in the last report, is their propensity to steal anything eatable, chiefly from the garden, and combined with this fault is a proneness to fibbing, one of the characteristic defects in criminals or moral weaklings. In the last report it was remarked that the majority of the boys possessed marked facial peculiarities which pointed to strong animal instincts and to low mental and moral qualities. I am glad to note in this connection that the general question of juvenile delinquents, their crimes as due to psycho-pathological tendencies conditioned by physical organization and fostered by early influences, the traditional mode of dealing with such delinquents, and the best scholastic scheme for rehabilitating them will form subjects of discussion at the International Congress to be held in Florence next year on the protection and management of childhood (*The Lancet*, 23rd February 1895).

15. In the following statement the nature of offences committed and the punishments awarded, together with the number of pupils concerned under each head, are given side by side as required by you :—

Offences.

Fighting and offences against school discipline.	Found in possession of forbidden articles, such as snuff, tobacco, &c.	Stealing.	Mischief.	Offences relating to work.	Fibbing, and using abusive language.	Escaping from school.	Outrageous conduct.	Total.
78	31	27	11	8	6	5	2	168

Punishments.

Caning, gunny clothing, solitary confinement, penal diet and fine.	Caning, penal diet and fine.	Caning on the buttocks.	Caning on the hand.	Penal diet and fine.	Penal diet.	Fine.	Degradation from monitorship.	Total.
7	15	19	75	15	18	14	5	168

* He died of *volvulus* of intestines combined with circumstances under which health and further existence were impossible. A *post mortem* revealed that his small intestines were located high up in the left pleural cavity thus depriving him of his left lung which was in an embryonic condition. His heart was displaced to the right side under his right ribs, and his stomach in a dilated form was situated perpendicularly in his abdomen, occupying the place where his small intestines should have been. These conditions existed from his birth ; and he was therefore always in an emaciated state and seldom enjoyed health.

The above table does not include the light punishments, such as loss of marks, three cuts on the hand, &c., inflicted by the Deputy Superintendent during the industrial school hours, and by the Headmaster during general education hours, as such punishments are not recorded under the rules. The total number of recorded punishments has gradually diminished :—

From 270 in 1892 to 212 in 1893 ; to 168 in 1894.

Of the 149 pupils at the close of the year, no punishment whatever is recorded against 53 boys, and 43 boys were punished only once against 69 and 36, respectively, in the previous year. There was a falling off in the number of snuff and tobacco cases from 49 to 31. The number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted also fell from 135 to 116. There were only seven cases of serious offences including five attempts at escape, and for these offences the heaviest punishment recorded was awarded. In the case of fines, they were realized in cash from pupils who had sweetmeat and other money to their credit ; and in the case of others, they were adjusted by short drawal when mark and work money was drawn from the treasury. The total amount of fines in cash at the close of the year was Rs. 62–11–6. Not having as yet decided how this money could be best spent for the benefit of the boys themselves, I have delayed in submitting proposals for spending the money.

16. *Attempts at escape.*—There were, I regret to record, five attempts at escape during the year, but the runaway in each case had been recaptured and brought back. As remarked in the previous report, the facility for eluding the watch is great at present. Considering this circumstance the wonder is, not that five pupils attempted to escape, but that the attempts have been so few.

17. *Monitors and Assistant Monitors.*—The strength of the monitorial staff consisting of five monitors and nine assistant monitors was the same as in the previous year. There was improvement in the conduct of these pupils, as only five of them were degraded during the year as against seven in the previous year. The work done by these select pupils and the privileges enjoyed by them continued to be the same as that described in paragraph 13 of the last report.

18. *Moral Training.*—The course of moral training described in last year's report was strictly followed ; but a great improvement effected during the year was a partial separation of the boys under thirteen from those older as suggested by you. During recreation hours and Sunday walks, when the character and disposition of boys are largely developed, the two sets of boys, one forming the Junior division, and the other the Senior, are now effectually separated so as to prevent the contagion that would unsensibly or otherwise contaminate the younger boys when associated with older ones. For this reason the separation of the two divisions during general education and industrial hours also is highly desirable, but this separation cannot be effected until the accommodation of the school is extended.

19. *The Mark system.*—The scheme for awarding marks for general education, industrial work and good conduct continued to work satisfactorily. The average earning per week advanced to Rs. 8–4–0 against Rs. 8 in the previous year. This, you will admit, is satisfactory and points to some advancement in the practical skill acquired by the boys. The total earnings drawn during the year amounted to Rs. 420–10–5 as against Rs. 320 in the previous year. The difference is due to the fact that in the year under report the amount drawn was for 51 weeks, while in the previous year it was for 40 weeks only. The balance in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils at the close of the year decreased to Rs. 461–11–3 against Rs. 506–12–11 in the previous year. The decrease was due to a number of well-skilled and well-behaved boys, who generally earned their full share of mark and work money, having been discharged during the year. Of those boys the following deserve mention ; and the total amounts earned by them, which are given opposite to their names, show how much a well-behaved and skilled youth will be able to take away with him on discharge to enable him to start life with :—

	RS.	A.	P.
No. 34. S. R. Venkata Das earned	35	15	9
,, 59. K. Ramaswamy Nayudu	30	6	0
,, 109. S. Kandoji Rao	21	10	3

20. *Education.*—The following statement shows at a glance the course of education pursued in this school in addition to the *Moral education* described in paragraph 18 *supra* :—

General education.			Technical education.	Physical education.
Compulsory subjects.	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic	Tamil or Telugu.	Carpentry	Gymnastics.
			Blacksmith's work	Physical drill.
			"Kalloying"	Extension motion.
Optional subjects.	English		Weaving	Company drill.
	Geography		Tape-making	Exercise with stilts.
	Indian History		Tailoring	Sunday walks.
	Singing		Gardening	Sports.
	Drawing			

The general education course adopted is that prescribed for recognized schools working up to Standard IV. Only three hours during the day (10-30. A.M. to 1-30. P.M.) 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 thirty pupils per night, as there is no accommodation for more. Eighty pupils out of the 149 studied English. In reviewing the report for 1893, Government doubted if much advantage accrued from the teaching of English in this school. I have already submitted my views on this point (letter, dated 11th July 1894, No. 1233). English is taught as an optional subject for the Primary examination; and the majority of the pupils do not remain in the school beyond five years, and it generally takes five years for them to pass the Primary examination. General education therefore need not be advanced beyond that examination. If English is to be discontinued, it may be replaced by elementary science as provided in rule 16 of the school, or by agriculture, which will be a more useful subject to the majority of the pupils. The strength of the general education classes compared for two years was as follows :—

	1893.	1894.
Special class	15	14
IV Standard	19	11
III do.	14	32
II do.	39	22
I do.	25	32
Infant do.	39	38
Total	151	149

The special class consisted of ten pupils who had passed the Primary examination for certificates, and of four who had passed the compulsory subjects and one optional subject in that examination. In February 1894 the special class consisted of thirty pupils, of whom sixteen were discharged during the course of the year; and of these sixteen, twelve youths left the school with the Primary examination certificates in their possession. The special class continued to receive instruction in Drawing, English, Hand-writing and Singing, and boys in this class are also prepared for the Elementary Technical examination in some subject or other.

21. *Inspection.*—The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput range, as authorized by you, as a special case, examined the school in literary subjects on the 29th and 30th January 1894. The following statement shows the highly satisfactory manner in which the school acquitted itself at that examination :—

Standards.	Number presented.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	Failed.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.		
III	14	11	3	14	100	..
II	39	37	2	39	100	..
I	23	22	1	23	100	..
Infant	26	26	..	26	100	..
Total ..	102	96	6	102	100	..

You were glad to note that the school acquitted itself satisfactorily. Your Proceedings, dated 26th September 1894, No. 9244, reviewing the Sub-Assistant Inspector's report of the examination, are attached (Appendix I).

22. *Primary Examination.*—The school sent up 18 pupils for the Primary examination held in January 1894 and produced results though satisfactory on the whole, but not as satisfactory as those of the previous year. This was due, as the Headmaster states, to the severity of the examination under a new Board of Examiners. The annexed table shows how the school fared at the examination during the past two years :—

Number presented.		Passed for certificates.				Passed in compulsory and in one optional subject only.		Total passed.		Failed.	
		I Class.		II Class.							
1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
19	18	9	2	6	6	2	8	17	16	2	2

Up to the end of the year 38 pupils obtained Primary examination certificates, of whom 17 passed in the first class.

23. *Technical Education.*—The industries taught are those specified in paragraph 20 *supra*. No new industries were introduced during the year, as the present strength of the school will not admit of any new industry being taught. The strength of the industrial classes as they stood at the close of the year was as follows :—

Industry.	Elementary Technical Examination.				Passed Standard D.	Standards.				Total strength.	Remarks.
	Passed.		Working for.			D	C	B	A		
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.							
Carpentry (cabinet-making).	2	2	3	3	2	5	4	12	19	42	5 pupils practise "kalloying" work.
Blacksmith's work ..	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	9	8	25	
Tinning (kalloying) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 pupils practise tape-making.
Weaving	..	1	1	3	4	6	4	7	14	35	
Tape-making	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	5	..	49 pupils practise drawing.
Tailoring	1	..	1	1	1	3	11	15	6	36	
Drawing	..	2	4	10	3	14	32	..	..	..	
Gardening	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Total ..	4	6	10	19				Total ..		149	

I am glad to note that the number of pupils who had passed the Elementary Technical examination and who are preparing for that examination increased during the year. Tinning or "kalloying" and tape-making are subsidiary industries to blacksmith's work and weaving respectively. An important object kept in view in teaching "kalloying" in this school is to show how that native art could be improved upon by using pure block-tin (silver lead) with the smallest admixture possible of lead. In the ordinary bazaar "kalloying" more lead than is necessary is used as an amalgam for tinning, and copper vessels so tinned cannot be considered to be quite safe for cooking purposes. Under proper "kalloying," the film deposited is brighter and more durable than what it is under ordinary "kalloying." In reviewing the last report, Government noted that textile fabrics of a peculiar kind are manufactured in this school, and directed that the nature of these fabrics should be explained. I have already addressed you on this point. The cloths woven in this school are mostly in imitation of those manufactured by the Basel Mission on the West Coast, and in some respects they are superior to the Mission cloths. This institution is entitled to the credit of being the first on this coast to introduce the manufacture of such cloths. The fabrics now woven are cotton tweeds, checks, chintz, towelling, napkins, cotton kummerbunds, peons' belts and tapes of sizes; the tweeds and checks have already secured a name for their durability, colour and design.

These fabrics are any day superior to those woven by native weavers ; they serve the requirements of all classes of people from the wealthy to the poor, and they are woven on European hand-looms and on improved native looms. The cotton webbing is woven on improved tape-looms designed by Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent. Two great educational objects are kept in view in conducting the weaving industry in this school—one is to show native weavers how their looms could be improved so as to increase their power of production, and the other is to prepare pupils for the various industrial examinations in weaving, including the Elementary and Intermediate Technical examination. All pupils are, as a rule, put to gardening on admission, and on passing the first standard in general education or earlier, if thought desirable, they are allowed to choose a trade and are drafted to it. Transfer from gardening to a trade is held as a reward for diligence in school. The pupils in the garden class draw all the water required for irrigating the gardens, and this exercise serves to develop their physique. The pupils in the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening for about four hours per week.

24. *Physical Education.*—The scheme of physical education in force in this school is that detailed in the statement attached to paragraph 20 *supra*. Systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill, in which all the pupils participate, continued to be given, every pupil receiving instruction twice a week for half an hour each time. The physical training drill, with and without sticks, with some new exercises introduced by Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, continued to be exercised with great interest, and this drill is considered to be well adapted for setting up the pupils. For the purposes of drill the whole school is divided into squads, each squad being drilled twice a week, and on Sundays all squads are drilled at the same time for one hour. The excellent physique of most of the boys and the health enjoyed by them testify to the quality of the physical education imparted to them.

25. *Industrial Examinations.*—The annual examination in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making was conducted by Mr. Holder, Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, on the 13th and 15th July 1894, and Mr. W. H. Nurse of Messrs. Oakes and Co. examined the tailoring class. The reports of these gentlemen, together with your review thereon, are attached (Appendix II). You have remarked that the results in tailoring were unsatisfactory, but those obtained in other subjects were good. The failure in tailoring is partly attributable to the inefficiency of the master tailor whose services have since been dispensed with, and partly to the unmanageable size of the class as referred to in paragraph 3 of this report. As Mr. Nurse has not been able to recommend a better master tailor than Muhammad Hussain for the salary now offered, he has been re-employed subject to a special report on his work to be submitted to you by the 1st June next.

26. *Technical Examinations.*—The following table exhibits the results achieved by this school at the Elementary Technical examinations held in November 1894 :—

Subject.	Number went up.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making	3	3
Blacksmith's work	1	1
Cotton-weaving	1	1
Tailoring	...	...
Freehand outline drawing	3	2
Geometrical drawing	2	...
Total	10	7

The unsatisfactory results in drawing point to the necessity of employing a full-time drawing master, the importance of such an appointment having been admitted by you in your review of the last year's report. Drawing is now taught by the compounder, for which work he draws an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem. Pupils are not detained sufficiently long in this school to enable a large number of them to appear for the Technical examinations. It takes from five to six years to prepare boys for those examinations. The subjoined statement gives the total number of pupils who have passed the Technical examinations up to the close of the year :—

Subject.	Elementary examination.	Intermediate examination.	Total.
t-making	8	..	8
Blacksmith's work	3	..	3
Weaving	2	1	3
Tailoring	1	..	1
Freehand outline drawing	4	..	4
Geometrical drawing	3	..	3
Total	21	1	22

27. *Accounts of the Industrial Department.*—For the first time in the annals of the school every branch of the industrial department worked at a profit as will be seen in the debit and credit statements attached (Appendix III). *Carpentry*, which had worked at a loss of Rs. 261 in the previous year, yielded a profit of Rs. 85. This satisfactory result is partly due to the experiment of importing a variety of wood (red cedar, white cedar and blackwood) from Malabar. The question why the carpentry branch of this school cannot be worked at such a large profit as the Alipore school does will be investigated and reported on in due course. It is evident that the large profit at that school is mainly due to the "extra establishment" employed there. Blacksmith's work, which also showed a small deficit of Rs. 17 in the previous year, resulted in a profit of Rs. 176. This result is mainly due to the idea conceived and worked out by Mr. Lewis of making a variety of iron utensils used in native household, a large number of which was sold during the year. Under *Weaving*, although the profit gained continued to be substantial, it fell from Rs. 500 in the previous year to Rs. 326 in the year under review. This decrease in profit is due to increased rates paid for English twist purchased during the year. The want of a show room in the school premises continued to be very much felt. I have not yet succeeded in making any satisfactory arrangement in Madras for the sale of the articles manufactured in the school. It will be observed that all branches of the industry except gardening showed increased activity during the year, and that the sale-proceeds of school manufactures rose from Rs. 2,151 to Rs. 2,556. The total profit of all branches increased from Rs. 543 to Rs. 874.

28. *Discharged Pupils.*—The subjoined table exhibits the required particulars of pupils discharged during the year, and as required by Government the employment of the boys while in school is also given in the table. It will be observed that only a small proportion of the boys have been able, soon after their discharge, to take to the trades they learned in this school. This is mainly due to the difficulty experienced in this country by those not belonging to the artisan castes to secure a foot-hold in industrial occupations ; and this difficulty is aggravated, in the case of reformatory boys, by want of means and influence, and by the unfortunate stigma on their previous character. Notwithstanding these difficulties, that 30 per cent. of the pupils discharged during the year have succeeded in following the trades they learned is to my mind a satisfactory result. This proportion will, I doubt not, be increased as other pupils find the means and opportunity of taking up their industries. It is interesting to point out in this connection that in the older Reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh only two boys from each school "selected after release the same trade taught in the school" in 1893 :—

Serial Number.	Admission Number.	Caste.	Age on admission.	Period in school.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
			Y. M.	Y. M.			
1	85	Vaduga	13 0	5 0	Tanjore	Weaving	(In jail).
2	162	Palli	15 0	3 0	Madras	*Blacksmith's work*	*Blacksmith's work.*
3	165	Vanniya	15 0	3 0	Coimbatore	Weaving	(Not known).
4	86	Vaduga	13 0	5 0	Gódávari	Blacksmith's work	(In jail).
5	178	Vellala	15 0	3 0	South Arcot	Weaving	Masalchi.
6	124	Vanniya	14 0	4 0	North Arcot	Carpentry	Cart driving.
7	97	Vellala	11 0	5 0	Tinnevelly	Do.	Gymnastic student.
8	249	Mussalman	12 0	0 8	Madras	Tailoring	Jutka driving.
9	103	Patnulkar	11 0	5 0	Madura	*Weaving*	*Weaving.*

Serial Number.	Admission Number.	Caste.	Age on admission.	Period in school.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
			Y. M.	Y. M.			
10	63	Devara	12 0	6 0	Ganjám	*Weaving*	*Weaving.*
11	67	Gavudu	11 0	6 0	Do.	Blacksmith's work ..	Cultivation.
12	59	Kavarai	11 9	6 3	Coimbatore ..	*Carpentry*	*Carpentry.*
13	102	Vellala	13 0	5 0	Madras	Weaving	Cooly.
14	121	Mussalman	13 4	4 8	Do.	*Tailoring*	*Tailoring.*
15	72	Pariah	12 0	6 0	Nilgiris	Blacksmith's work ..	Shikari.
16	106	Mussalman	13 0	5 0	Tinnevelly ..	Do. ..	Labourer.
17	186	Vanniya	15 0	3 0	Chingleput	Carpentry	Cultivation.
18	137	Kalla	14 0	4 0	Madura	Weaving	Pyal Schoolmaster.
19	109	Mahratti Tailor ..	13 0	5 0	Nilgiris	*Tailoring*	*Tailoring.*
20	110	Native Christian ..	12 0	5 0	Do.	Do.	Chokra.
21	71	Dasiri	12 0	6 0	Tinnevelly ..	Weaving	Cultivation.
22	141	Yenadi	14 0	4 0	Nellore	*Blacksmith's work* ..	*Blacksmith's work.*
23	189	Chakkili	15 0	3 0	North Arcot ..	Tailoring	Labourer.
24	144	Palla	14 0	4 0	Tanjore	Carpentry	Boat cooly.
25	188	Malavadu	15 0	3 0	Cuddapah	Weaving	Cultivation.
26	34	Okkiliya	10 0	7 0	Coimbatore ..	Carpentry	Gymnastic student.
27	148	Balija	14 0	4 0	North Arcot ..	Blacksmith's work ..	(No report).
28	45	Vellala	11 0	7 0	Madras	Carpentry	Watchman.
29	35	Dasiri	10 0	7 0	Do.	Weaving	Cultivation.
30	151	Pariah	14 0	4 0	Do.	*Carpentry*	*Carpentry.*
31	152	Uparava	14 0	4 0	Do.	*Do.*	*Do.*
32	153	Patna Chetti ..	14 0	4 0	Do.	*Tailoring*	*Tailoring.*
33	194	Mussalman	15 0	3 0	Nilgiris	Do.	(No report).

(The above table does not include the following pupils :—

No. 244, who died during the year.

" 268, who after a stay of six months in this school was re-called for re-trial and re-admitted, because there was a defect in the original procedure under which he was sent to this school.

Nos. 90 and 283.—These boys were discharged under the orders of Government as they were suffering from incurable diseases).

In continuation of the remarks which precede the above table it is necessary to add that the technical instruction imparted in this school as well as in other industrial schools may not, in all cases, turn out practical carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, &c., but it will undoubtedly give the pupils the "hand-and-eye training," which, from the American and also from the German point of view, is one of the objects of technical instruction and which will qualify the pupils 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 the school. It is a training of this kind which most pupils of this school, who have caste prejudices to contend with, need.

29. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—It will be observed from the statement attached to paragraph 4 of this report that 126 discharged pupils in all have to be reported on. The following statement gives the required particulars as to the conduct and occupation of such pupils for two years as gleaned from the reports of Magistrates and other reliable sources :—

Year.	Well-conducted pupils with their occupation.							
	Following the trade learnt in the school.				Cultivation.	Pursuing occupations helped by the discipline and training received in the school.	Pursuing occupations followed prior to conviction.	Total.
	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.				
1893	6	5	4	2	9	15	29	70
1894	8	6	5	4	16	25	37	101

Year.	Others.							Grand total.
	Not reported on by Magistrates.	Emigrated.	Cannot be traced.	Died after discharge.	Conduct not satisfactory.	In jails.	Total.	
1893	4	3	6	2	2	4	21	91
1894	2	4	6	2	6	5	25	126

The number of pupils favourably reported on rose from 70 to 101, and the percentage of good reports accordingly rose from 77 to 80 per cent., and this proportion compares favourably with that in the reformatories in Great Britain and Alipore. The proportion of discharged pupils who followed the trades learnt in the school also rose from 19 to 22 per cent. Magistrates to whom pupils have been sent for discharge, I am glad to report, continued to take great interest in seeing that they made a fair start in life.

30. Of the eleven pupils whose conduct was not satisfactory including the five in jails, their misconduct or relapse was chiefly due to their own evil disposed relatives and friends who have driven them back to evil courses. There are no means at present of segregating discharged pupils from such dangerous associations, because, under rules 21 and 23 of the school, all pupils on discharge have to be made over to their relatives. This is certainly not the best course to be adopted for the ultimate disposal of reformatory pupils. In this connection it may be added that Signor Ferriani, a distinguished Italian jurist, who has had the opportunity of watching the careers of 2,000 juvenile delinquents who passed under his eye in his capacity as a magistrate, is strongly of opinion that "small chance has a juvenile delinquent of moral recovery or social rehabilitation if relegated back to the parents whose own depravity or culpable negligence drove him or left him drift into crime."

31. The number of discharged pupils who have enlisted in the Madras Army increased to six. Of one of these pupils, Major C. B. Wilkieson, R.E., Commandant, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, has written as follows :—

"I beg to inform you that Sapper Kuppusawmy is doing exceedingly well and is very favourably regarded by his officers. As he has only served two years, it has been impossible for him to obtain any promotion ; but if he continues to do well he will undoubtedly get it.

"2. I shall be delighted to enlist any number of men of a similar stamp that you may be able to send me."

This is, as you have remarked, a further testimony to the valuable training given in this school.

32. *Finance.*—In the following table the total expenditure and receipts for two years are compared :—

	1893. RS. A. P.	1894. RS. A. P.
Establishment	8,259 6 7	8,821 0 2
Rations	5,254 3 4	4,460 12 8
Hospital charges	...	...
Service postage and telegrams	56 8 0	64 13 6
Clothing and bedding	585 9 6	454 7 3
Office contingencies	682 4 9	631 2 9
Travelling allowance and batta of pupils ...	141 6 6	117 14 3
Do. of establishment	255 14 6	287 14 2
Library, mark and work money	431 1 0	524 12 2
House-tax	10 0 0	12 0 0
Manufactures	2,081 6 1	1,900 9 11
Furniture and apparatus	555 11 0	314 0 0
Special contingencies	17 3 0	26 10 0
Total ...	18,330 10 3	17,616 0 10
Deduct receipts (sale-proceeds) ...	2,152 14 8	2,563 13 7
Net expenditure ...	16,177 11 7	15,052 3 3

It will be observed that the expenditure of the school has again fallen, while the receipts have steadily increased. The figures for the past three years are :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross expenditure	18,987	18,330	17,616
Net expenditure	17,110	16,177	15,052
Receipts	1,876	2,152	2,563

The decrease in expenditure and the increase in receipts are of course due to the great care exercised over the finances of the school. Economies have been effected wherever possible. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 150, equal to the average of the previous year, but the cost of maintenance per head fell from Rs. 107–13–7 to Rs. 100–5–6. The saving under rations which amounted to Rs. 793 was due exclusively to the departmental system of dieting which was in force throughout the year. The cost of dieting per pupil was Rs. 29–11–10, or Rs. 2–7–8 per mensem. This compares favourably with the cost of dieting in the Alipore school which was Rs. 38–10–7 in 1893.

33. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Inspector-General of this School, visited it on the 18th April 1894. Mr. Monro recorded the following remarks :—

"I visited this institution on the 18th April and was satisfied with what I saw of its general working. The cleanliness, order and discipline was all that could be desired. The arrangements made for the education of the boys were good. I fully endorse all that has been said by previous visitors regarding the necessity of a show room. I was particularly pleased with the drill of the boys, their smartness and the neatness of the uniform."

34. *Committee of Visitors.*—The visiting committee held nine meetings against eight in the previous year. Two meetings failed for want of a quorum. The following are the particulars of work transacted by the committee at its meetings :—

(*a*) Number of reports on discharged pupils read and considered ... 82
(*b*) Number of times the punishment book was examined 9
(*c*) Went round the school to hear complaints and to see that the requirements of section 5 of the Act have been complied with ... 9 times.
(*d*) Special cases brought to the notice of the Inspector-General ... 7
(*e*) Revised, considered, or fixed the age of pupils 5

Amongst the official visitors who attended a fair number of meetings are the District Judge, the Tahsildar M.R.Ry. M. Ramanuja Chariyar Avergal and the Revd. A. Andrew. The Sub-Collector, although a resident officer, attended only once. The Collector of the district, who attended three meetings, was the only non-resident member who attended meetings. As the working of the school evoked favourable remarks from all visitors, such extracts from their remarks as are interesting are attached. (Appendix IV.)

35. *The State Prisoner.*—The conduct of the Mappila State prisoner Káttuválakundil Ahamad, who was admitted on the 3rd October 1894, was excellent, and his health good. He has already passed the infant Standard in Tamil, and Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, will arrange to give him also lessons in Malayalam reading and writing. He is also taught tailoring, gymnastics and drill.

36. The instructions relating to the maintenance of the inventory of valuable stock have been carried out in this school, and the service books have been written up to date.

APPENDICES.

I

Read the following Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th September 1894, No. 9214.

Read letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, dated 4th August 1894, No. 1399.

Recorded.

2. The Acting Director is glad to note that the school acquitted itself satisfactorily at the inspection, and that the absence of a large number of pupils on the date of the Sub-Assistant Inspector's visit was more or less nominal. The supply of the requisite furniture was sanctioned in Proceedings Nos. 8263 and 8264, dated 3rd instant, but nothing can be done towards improving the recommendation pending the final orders of Government regarding the future location of the school.

3. The Sub-Assistant Inspector, Chingleput, was authorized to examine the school in literary subjects as a special case in Proceedings No. 403, dated 20th January 1894. The Assistant Inspector should have submitted a copy of the Sub-Assistant's report with his remarks to this office through the proper channel. The omission is not understood.

II

Read the following Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 11th February 1895, No. 1492.

Read the following letter from the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 13th September 1894, No. 479 :—

With reference to Proceedings No. 6181, dated 2nd July 1894, I have the honour to state that I inspected the Carpentry, Blacksmiths' and the Weaving and Tape-making classes at the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on the 13th and 15th July, and examined the students according to the four standards of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

The following tabular statements show briefly the results compared with those of last year :—

I. Carpentry.

Standards.	1893. Number appeared.	1893. Number passed.	1894. Number appeared.	1894. Number passed.	Remarks on the examination of 1894.
I	9	9	13	12	5 passed with merit.
II	15	15	4	4	1 do.
III	1	1	8	8	4 do.
IV	2	2	3	3	1 do.
Total ..	27	27	28	27	

II. Blacksmiths' work.

Standards.	1893. Number appeared.	1893. Number passed.	1894. Number appeared.	1894. Number passed.	Remarks on the examination of 1894.
I	7	7	9	9	6 passed with merit.
II	6	6	7	7	3 do.
III	4	4	2	2	Both ordinary.
IV	2	2	1	1	Merit.
Total ..	19	19	19	19	

III. Weaving.

Standards.	1893. Number appeared.	1893. Number passed.	1894. Number appeared.	1894. Number passed.	Remarks on the examination of 1894.
I	4	4	7	7	5 passed with merit.
II	9	8	5	4	1 do.
III	7	7	7	7	5 do.
IV	3	3	6	5	4 do.
Total ..	23	22	25	23	

IV. Tape-making.

Standards.	1893.		1894.		Remarks on the examination of 1894.
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	
I	2	2	3	3	2 passed with merit.
II	5	5	2	2	Both merit.
III	2	1	6	6	1 passed with merit.
IV	1	1	..	..	
Total ..	10	9	11	11	

2. *Carpentry class.*—There were thirty-three boys in this class, twenty-eight were examined; of the other five, one had passed the Government Elementary examination in cabinet-making last year and four were new boys who had not been in the Reformatory six months. The average age was about sixteen years, the youngest boy being eleven years and two months and the eldest seventeen years and ten months. A set of English models were given as examples for the examination and the students were required to enlarge these proportionally; the results were very satisfactory as only one candidate failed. All the students are now taught to work accurately to given dimensions which two years ago was not properly attended to; this part of the instruction in carpentry or any similar work is as essential in the earlier stages as proportion in drawing and time in music, and it should never be neglected. Of the long-term students in this class, those who have made satisfactory progress in general education and drawing may be sent up for the Elementary examination in carpentry in addition to cabinet-making. The instructor would need the assistance of the drawing-master, who might read up some elementary treatise on wood-work as applied to building construction and make large diagrams of the different parts of simple roof frames and of doors, windows, &c., as described in the syllabus for the Elementary examination in carpentry.

3. *Blacksmiths' class.*—There were twenty-three students in this class; four of them were new boys and were not presented for examination. The average age of the boys was about sixteen years, the youngest being ten years and ten months and the eldest seventeen years and eleven months. The tests set for the various standards were as follows: Standard I, tests 1 and 3; standard III, tests 2 and *b* 3; standard III, tests 1 and 5; and standard IV, tests 1 and *a* 4. The results of the examination were quite satisfactory, but the work on the whole was not equal to that done at the examination last year; the screws and countersunk holes were particularly clumsy. Attention should be paid in this class also as is done in the carpentry class to accuracy and neatness of execution. Some of the long-term boys might take up fitters' work in addition to blacksmiths' work. I do not think there would be any difficulty about training them up to the standard required for the Elementary examination in this branch.

4. *Weaving and Tape-making classes.*—Tape-making was brought up as an additional branch by eleven of the candidates who appeared for the examination in Weaving. Twenty-five were examined out of a class of thirty-six boys; the rest were new boys. The average age of the boys was about the same as in the Carpentry and Blacksmiths' classes, the youngest boy being eleven years and three months at the time of the inspection and the eldest seventeen years and ten months. The work done at the inspection was quite satisfactory. In Weaving, twenty boys were examined on the English loom and five on the native loom. Most of them seemed to understand well all the different stages and processes in weaving, and the work turned out by them during the year does credit to the institution. Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, who possesses a thorough knowledge of this industry, has made many improvements and some very successful experiments.

5. *General.*—The remarks made in the last report with regard to the insufficiency of accommodation may be repeated again. Nothing has been done to provide more and better accommodation for the Weaving class. More benches also seem necessaray in the Carpentry class and more tools in the Blacksmiths' class; there did not appear to be enough of these for the inspection.

6. Lists showing the names of the boys in each class, their age, caste and other particulars, are herewith enclosed.

From W. H. Y. NURSE, Esq., to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 18th January 1895.

I have the honour to submit my report on the examination held by me at the Reformatory School at Chingleput in Tailoring, and beg to annex below the results. A tabular form is also enclosed:—

Standard D.—Two boys appeared for this standard, one of whom passed ordinary, while the other failed. I have again to remark, as in my last report, that there was a lack of system in the making up.

Standard C.—Nine boys appeared, of whom only two passed, one of these with merit. In this standard I regret to remark that the boys were totally ignorant of the proper method of putting the different pieces of the garment together, and the sewing was very bad.

Standard B.—Eleven boys appeared, of whom six passed, one of these with merit. The sewing in this standard was decidedly better than in standard C.

Standard A.—Eleven boys presented themselves, ten passed, four of whom with merit. The sewing in this standard, I am glad to say, was very good.

The above reports are communicated to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput for information and attention. The statements of results have already been sent in original for information and return. In Mr. Holder's report the standards have not been properly designated.

2. The results obtained in the several industries are summarized in the following table:—

Industry.	Number presented.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Carpentry	28	11	16	27	100	96
Blacksmith's work	19	10	9	19	100	100
Weaving	25	15	8	23	96	92
Tape-making	11	5	6	11	90	100
Tailoring	33	6	13	19	81	58

It will be seen from the above figures that the results in Tailoring were unsatisfactory, but those obtained in the other subjects were good. The failure in tailoring must be attributed to the inefficiency of the master tailor. No pains should be spared to secure as soon as possible the services of a competent instructor. The defects pointed out by Mr. Holder in regard to the Blacksmith class should be remedied and his suggestions for preparing the pupils for the Elementary Technical examinations should receive the particular attention of the Superintendent.

3. The Superintendent is requested to submit a report with reference to paragraph 5 of Mr. Holder's letter.

4. On the whole, the working of the industrial branch during the year is creditable to the Superintendent and his Deputy.

(A true Extact.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

III.

ACCOUNTS of the Industrial Department showing whether each trade is carried on at a profit or not in 1894.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials and unfinished articles on 31st December 1893.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1893.	Outstandings on 31st December 1893.	Cash on hand on 31st December 1893.	Materials purchased in 1894.	Spent out of contingent Fund in 1894.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1894.	Depreciation of tools at 10 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	576 14 2	91 11 0	150 10 0	16 10 0	(a)860 9 10	6 0 0	52 14 0	29 2 0	1,784 7 0	(a) Includes Rs. 97-5-2, cooly carpenters' wages, paid during the year.
Blacksmith's work	260 15 0	33 4 0	23 11 6	4 6 6	193 14 8	22 4 4	74 8 0	33 11 0	646 11 0	
Weaving and Tape-making ..	179 4 6	468 11 2	207 5 3	40 8 9	754 7 9	(b) 57 12 8	182 6 0	28 7 0	1,918 15 1	(b) Includes Rs. 49-11-2 paid for a cooly-weaver employed during the year.
Tailoring	36 14 3	5 6 0	47 5 3	3 4 3	91 9 8	7 2 1	118 8 0	12 8 0	317 9 6	
Gardening	21 0 0	..	9 7 0	0 2 6	..	41 6 3	..	4 13 0	76 12 9	
Total ..	1,074 15 11	599 0 2	438 7 0	65 0 0	1,900 9 11	134 9 4	428 4 0	108 9 0	4,744 7 4	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1894.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1894.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1894.	Outstandings on 31st December 1894.	Work turned out for the school in 1894.	Amount written off in 1894. (a)	Sale-proceeds paid into the treasury in 1894. (b)	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.	
Carpentry	556 10 3	73 0 0	94 15 0	181 5 9	138 13 5	8 2 0	817 5 6	1,870 3 11	(a) As sanctioned in Proceedings, dated 4th March 1895, No. 2579.
Blacksmith's work	264 15 2	16 5 0	34 9 3	39 15 0	133 6 9	0 13 0	332 11 8	822 11 10	
Weaving and Tape-making ..	307 5 8	52 12 0	482 9 4	300 15 6	..	11 8 7	1,060 8 5	2,246 11 6	(b) If Rs. 7-12-9 (miscellaneous receipts in the year) are added, it will raise the total amount to Rs. 2,5631-3-7 as paid into the treasury.
Tailoring	35 9 8	..	2 7 0	25 4 6	249 15 2	0 4 0	156 0 0	469 8 4	
Gardening	1 0 0	20 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	189 7 3	210 10 3	
Total ..	1,165 8 9	192 1 0	614 8 7	547 11 9	522 3 4	20 11 7	2,556 0 10	5,618 13 10	

CHINGLEPUT,
30th March 1895.

(Signed) H. A. F. NAILER, M.B., Surgn.-Major,
Superintendent.

IV.

EXTRACTS from the Reformatory School Visitors' Book.

1. M.R.Ry. P. Strinivasa Chariyar, official visitor, writes: "Visited the school this afternoon. Went round the Tailoring and Weaving classes and found the work very satisfactory. The supervision is very good."—*15th June* 1894.

2. The Honourable Mr. P. Rangiah Nayudu, writes: "I have this day visited this institution. The outside public is generally of opinion that this institution is worked on the lines of a jail, but I have been agreeably disappointed to find that this is an institution where moral, physical and important industrial training is given. The inmates look very healthy; and I think and hope that they will turn out good and useful subjects. Great credit is due, no doubt, to the Deputy Superintendent especially, who is in immediate charge of the institution."—*20th July* 1894.

3. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, writes: "Visited the school at 7-30 A.M., and saw all parts of the buildings, the drill, gymastics and shop-work, the food and store-room.

"The general state of the school seems to be, as usual, satisfactory. The boys look well; and admissions to hospital appear to be mostly for trivial ailments. I am glad to see that dysentery and diarrhœa are of rare occurrence. . . . . .

"The gymnastics were excellent. The drill fair. I am not qualified to judge of the industrial training, but it seemed all that can be desired."—*24th September* 1894.

4. Mr. B. M. D'Cruz, Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-division, writes: "Inspected the institution for the first time. Everything seems to be satisfactory. Saw the boys at work. The work turned out in the Tailoring department appears to be particularly good. Saw the food prepared." . . . . . —*26th September* 1894.

5. Mr. G. S. Forbes, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Chingleput, writes: "Visited the school this morning; saw the boys at drill and in the workshops afterwards; also inspected the cook-room and saw the food. The boys appeared happy, contented and in good health. The state of the institution generally is the best proof of the advantage it derives from being under the management of the Educational Department." . . . . . —*13th November* 1894.

6. Surgeon-Major-General C. Sibthorpe, Surgeon-General, writes: "Visited the school and inspected the building with Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer. The boys (149) appeared in wonderfully good health, and went through several of their exercises, gymastics, physical drill and singing with care, precision and intelligence. I saw the food which appeared good and suitable. Only three in hospital. It is needless to record anything regarding the unsatisfactory accommodation, as the question is now before Government; but the sooner a decision is arrived at, the better it will be for the pupils who appear to be benefiting by the system of training." —*1st December* 1894.

6. Mr. Mir Sirajuddin Sahib, Tahsildar and official visitor, writes: "Visited the school this morning, found everything in order and the boys jolly, playing about in the compound enjoying the Christmas holidays." . . . . . —*26th December* 1894.

8. The Rev. A. Andrew, Free Church Mission, official visitor, writes: "Visited the school yesterday morning and found everything satisfactory. The pupils seemed happy and were amusing themselves in the compound, it being holiday time." . . . . . —*28th December* 1894.

Staff.—Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer was in charge of the school throughout the year, except during the period between the 10th October and 22nd November, when it was under the superintendence, first, of Surgeon-Captain C. A. Johnston and, subsequently, of Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent. Mr. Lewis was again in charge of the school from the 22nd to 31st December, when Surgeon-Major Nailer was absent from the station. The staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of an assistant Carpenter instructor and an assistant Weaver instructor. The Technical Examination passed by the Tailor instructor recently appointed should have been stated. The necessity for the services of an assistant Tailor instructor has not, in the opinion of the Director, been made out. The matter may, however, form the subject of a separate communication. It is presumed that due care is taken that the monitorial system does not impair the efficiency of instruction.

2. *Strength.*—There were 149 boys in the school as against 151 on the 31st December 1893. The number of admissions during the year stood at 35 a figure which, curiously enough, has been the same for the past three years. The number would have been greater but for want of sufficient accommodation, nine applications having had to be refused on this account. Five of those admitted were sent for reformatory treatment on first conviction, one was a State prisoner concerned in the Mappilla outbreak of last year, while as many as 29 were habitual offenders. The decline (11 as against 17) in the number of admissions from the city of Madras is noteworthy, although there was an insignificant increase in the total number contributed by the Presidency town as observed from the table attached to paragraph 8 of the report. The figures denoting the ages of the pupils.remained almost the same as those for the year previous. From the statement furnished for the first time in paragraph 8 of the report, distributing the pupils by districts under the different sections of the community, it is observed that Madras contributed the largest number of Muhammadan offenders, and Tinnevelly the largest number belonging to the criminal classes proper. Four Muhammadans as against seven were admitted during the year, and two of these belonged to Madras. The admission of a Brahman is noteworthy. That none of the 35 admitted appertained to Native Christians or Paraiyas and kindred classes is also a feature of the report to be noted. The offences for which the pupils were sent to the reformatory are noted in the margin. As compared with the figures for the previous year, the number of pupils convicted of theft had decreased by 11, while of those sentenced for house-breaking and theft there were four more. The figures under the other heads of crimes presented no noticeable variations.

Offence.	No. of juveniles.
Against the public tranquillity, health, &c.	1
False evidence	2
Relating to coin	1
Affecting the human body	8
Against property	133
Against property and public justice. ...	3
Concerned in an outbreak (State prisoner).	1
	149

3. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The Director recently submitted his final proposals to Government regarding the question of a site for the location of the school. He has stated it as his opinion that the best interests of the school may be secured by leaving it where it is; the demands for additional accommodation, improvement, &c., being met in the order of their urgency. When the orders of Government have been received on the above letter, the question of furnishing the school with cubicles of an altogether new pattern, calculated to remedy the defects pointed out by the Superintendent in the existing ones, should be brought to the notice of the Director. The latrine was repaired and additional black-boards were supplied. The English periodicals referred to in paragraph 10 of the report have since been forwarded to the Superintendent. No information has been furnished as to how far the library was used by the teachers and the pupils. To enable the Director to judge of this, the Superintendent is requested to submit, in future reports, particulars as to the number of volumes consulted or taken out by the pupils and by the teachers.

4. *Sanitation and health.*—The increase in the number of patients, which is to be regretted, has not been satisfactorily accounted for. The pupils are, however, reported to have, on the whole, enjoyed good health throughout the year. There was one case of death during the year—the second record of death in the school; the first being a case of death from cholera in 1891. The physical development of the pupils continued to receive due attention.

5. *Conduct and discipline.*—There was a marked improvement in the general conduct of the boys, as evidenced by the comparatively smaller number of recorded punishments. The Director is glad to learn that there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys from the Presidency town, and that the old pupils behaved themselves on the whole better than the newly admitted ones. The Superintendent's remarks on the propensity of the newly admitted pupils to steal and fib are noted. That as many as five boys attempted to escape, as against none in 1893, is an unpleasant feature, and the fact seems to point to neglect of duty on the part of the peons to whose care they had been entrusted. It is hoped that the punishment

inflicted will operate as an effective deterrent on the pupils of the school. The submission of proposals as to the best way of utilizing the amount collected in the shape of fines should be expedited. In this connection, the Superintendent's attention is drawn to paragraph 11 of his report for 1893 and paragraph 5 of the Director's review thereon. A beginning has been made in bringing about a separation of the younger boys from the elder, as has been done with very good results in the Reformatory schools in Great Britain. It is gratifying to learn that this judicious system, though but partially carried out for want of proper accommodation, has tended to improve the tone and discipline of the school. There was a further and satisfactory increase from Rs. 8 to Rs. 8–4–0 in the average earning per week. The Director is glad to learn that three of the boys discharged during 1894 left the school with earnings, sufficiently large, to be of considerable help to them in starting life. The great difference between the total earnings of the last two years has been satisfactorily accounted for.

6. *General education.*—The standard of literary instruction was confined to the primary grade. At the Sub-Assistant's examination all the candidates presented were successful; and all of them, with but six exceptions, secured merit passes,—an excellent result. It is presumed that the Sub-Assistant's test was in accordance with the curriculum laid down for the several standards. The results of the Primary Examination of 1894 were not, however, so satisfactory, only eight having secured complete certificates out of eighteen presented. The explanation of the headmaster for this poor result cannot be accepted. It is gratifying to note that as many as twelve of the juveniles discharged during the year had secured Primary Examination certificates. English continued to be taught as an optional subject. Fifty-three per cent. of the pupils were studying that language. As some of the pupils when discharged are likely to be employed as peons, compounders, &c., some knowledge of the language will be of use in their after-life. In view of this advantage, English may continue to be taught, but it should always be treated as an optional subject.

7. *Industrial training.*—According to table annexed to paragraph 23, six pupils as against four in 1893 passed the Elementary Technical Examination. In paragraph 26 of the report, however, seven pupils are shown as having passed the examination of 1894; the discrepancy should be explained. The results obtained at the Elementary Technical Examination, as also in the examinations held by Mr. Holder, were, on the whole, very satisfactory. But the total failure at the Elementary Technical Examination in Geometrical Drawing and the unsatisfactory results secured in Tailoring are to be regretted. The defect in the latter subject has been attributed to the inefficiency of the master tailor who has since been superseded. The remarks on the textile fabrics as manufactured in the school are full, and the Director is pleased to note that the several kinds of fabrics woven are superior to those of indigenous make and meet the requirements of the rich and the poor. Early arrangements should be made for the speedy sale of the manufactured articles. The question of providing a show-room will be considered after the site for the location of the school has been decided upon. That the number of pupils preparing for the next examination was nearly double the corresponding figure for the previous year is very encouraging. The Director is pleased to learn that every branch of the industrial section yielded a profit during the year, and taking all the branches together there was a net profit of Rs. 874 as against Rs. 543 in 1893. The weaving and gardening industries were, however, worked at a less profit than in the year previous. The report promised in paragraph 27 is awaited.

8. *Discharged pupils.*—The table appended to paragraph 28 is interesting. Of the 33 pupils discharged during 1894, ten or over 30 per cent. were following the trades they learnt at the Reformatory. The percentage, though small, is satisfactory under the circumstances stated, and compares favourably with the proportions of the Alipore and Hazaribagh schools. Of the 126 boys discharged up to 31st December 1894, only 23 or 18 per cent. took to the trades they learnt in the school. The statement of the Superintendent that the proportion of increased to 22 per cent. is not understood. The rise in the number of discharged pupils who were favourably reported upon is noted with pleasure. Six former pupils in all had been enlisted in the Army, and the very satisfactory report of one of these from the Commandant, Queens' Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, is encouraging.

9. *Finance.*—As anticipated when reviewing the last report, there was a reduction of nearly Rs. 800 under rations, and this is solely due to the departmental system of rationing. Comparing the several items of expenditure during the last two years, the Director notes with satisfaction that in the majority of cases there was a decrease which points to the care exercised in the matter of the finances. This resulted in a further decrease in the expenditure from Rs. 18,330 to Rs. 17,610, while the receipts from sale-proceeds rose from Rs. 2,153 to Rs. 2,564 or by 19 per cent.

10. *General.*—Nine meetings of the Visiting Committee were held during the year as against eight in the year previous. It is much to be regretted that two meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The Director is gratified to note the interest taken in the progress of the school by the official visitors referred to in paragraph 34. Particular care and attention appear to be bestowed on the State prisoner sent in October 1894 and it is gratifying that he has already shown signs of progress. In conclusion, the Director would observe that the institution was worked during the year with its usual success, and its general condition reflects great credit on the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent, and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER—dated 2nd July 1895, No. 548, Educational.

Recorded. The report is, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

2. The Government concurs with the remark in the concluding portion of paragraph 10 of the Proceedings of the Director.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" the Surgeon-General.
" all Sessions Judges.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" the Commissioner of Police.
Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice, with C.L.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 2nd July 1895, No. 549, Educational.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 29th April 1895, No. 5099.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copy of Proceedings, No. 5007, dated 26th April 1895, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1894.

ORDER—dated 2nd July 1895, No. 548, Educational.

Recorded. The report is, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

2. The Government concurs with the remark in the concluding portion of paragraph 10 of the Proceedings of the Director.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Inspector-General of Police.
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" the Surgeon-General.
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" all District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" the Commissioner of Police.
Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Send abstract

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd July 1895, No. 548.

JULY.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, review by the Director of Public Instruction of the report on the working of the — during 1894; and forwarding copy of the Proceedings to the Government of India.

No. 5007.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 26th April 1895.

Report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for 1894.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 31st March 1895, No. 574:—

I have the honour to report on the progress and condition of the Reformatory School during the year 1894. Following the order adopted in the last report, I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to condense information into tabular statements as required in paragraph 10 of your Proceedings, dated 28th April 1894, No. 3942.

2. *Staff.*—I continued in charge of the school until 10th October, on which date I availed myself of privilege leave for six weeks after making over charge of the school to Surgeon-Captain C. A Johnston. As. Dr. Johnston received urgent orders to join the Military Department, he handed over charge of the school on the 17th November to Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, who was in charge of the school in addition to his own duties until I resumed charge on the 22nd November. Mr. Lewis was again in charge of the school from the 22nd to the 31st December during my absence from the station for the Christmas holidays.

3. The following statement exhibits the required particulars regarding the teaching staff:—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
1	Mr. M. D. Jacobs ..	Headmaster	Trained Secondary Grade, Lower, and Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test, Branch III.	40	
2	T. Antoniswami Pillai ..	Second Master ..	Trained Secondary Grade, Lower.	25	
3	A. Subramaniya Aiyar ..	Third do.	Trained Primary Grade, Lower.	14	
4	K. Devarajulu Nayudu ..	Fourth do.	Do. do. ..	9	
5	Manikkam Nayagar ..	Peon and school assistant.	Do. do. ..	7	
6	(Vacant)	Weaver Instructor ..	....	25	Eyra Asha, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving).
7	(Do.)	Do. Assistant ..	....	7	C. Kandaswami Nayudu, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving).
8	(Do.)	Carpenter Instructor ..	....	18	V. Kandaswami Asari, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making).
9	V. Kandaswami Asari ..	Do. Assistant ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making.	15	On other duty. A. Ponnuswami Asari, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making.
10	Koshi Velayudha Asari ..	Blacksmith Instructor.	Intermediate Technical Examination in Blacksmiths' work.	18	
11	(Vacant)	Tailor do. ..	....	20	Budu Miya Sahib, acting.
12	Tirumalai Nayudu ..	Garden do. ..	....	8	
13	Sayad Akbar	Drill Instructor No. I.	Pensioned Havildar ..	10	
14	Lazar Philip	Do. No. II.	Do. Sepoy	7½	
15	(Vacant)	Gymnastic Instructor.	....	10	V. Maduranayagam Pillai, acting.
16	Guru Manikkam	Drawing Master ..	Higher Examinations in Drawing and Middle School Examination, Second Class.	5	Draws also Rs. 12 as Compounder.

To avoid increased expenditure, no addition was made to the number of general education teachers, although provision had been made in the budget for an assistant teacher. The monitorial system was largely resorted to to make up for the want of teachers. The staff of technical instructors was strengthened by the appointment of an assistant carpenter instructor and an assistant weaver instructor. On the appointment of these instructors the services of all cooly workmen were dispensed with. The only class which now needs an assistant instructor is the tailoring class which is now 36 strong, and it is therefore too large to be efficiently managed by one instructor. Its unsatisfactory results at the last examination are partly due to this fact. It will be observed that five out of the six instructors possess superior technical qualifications, as they have all passed the Intermediate Technical examination in their respective trades. The tailor instructor has since been replaced by a passed candidate. The staff of peons remained unchanged, the strength, however, being below that laid down by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4. *Strength.*—The school completed an existence of seven years and two and a-half months on the 31st December last. During this period 299 pupils had been admitted. They are to be accounted for thus :—

Admissions.	Transferred to jails.	Released by order of Government.	Sent back to Magistrate for re-trial.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged on expiry of term.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1894.
299	11	10	1	2	..	126	150	149

The year thus closed with 149 pupils on the rolls or two less than the number with which it opened.

5. The number of juveniles who were refused admission owing to want of accommodation and who were released from jails before room was available for them is as follows for the past four years :—

22 in 1891.	8 in 1893.
17 in 1892.	9 in 1894.

The figure for past year confirms the inference drawn in the last report that the number of juvenile offenders considered fit to be sent to this school has been gradually decreasing. This decrease, in the absence of a better reason, can only be attributed to the long periods of detention ordered in the case of most boys in this school, such detention acting generally as a deterrent on juvenile offenders outside the school.

6. *Pupils admitted during the year.*—The following statement exhibits the required particulars of the pupils admitted during the year. The total number admitted is 35, which, by a curious coincidence, happens to be the same for the three previous years :—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Age on admission.	District belonging to	Caste.	Offence.	Sent as habitual offenders or on first conviction.
		YRS.				
1	265	14	Madras	Palli	House-breaking and theft ..	On first conviction.
2	266	14	Madura	Korava	Do. do. ..	Habitual.
3	267	14	Vizagapatam ..	Mangala	Theft	Do.
4	268	9	Bangalore	Balija	Do.	Do.
5	269	12	Madura	Vanniya	Do.	Do.
6	270	11	Madras	Mussulman	Do.	Do.
7	271	12	Do.	Palli	Do.	Do.
8	272	14	Vizagapatam ..	Mangala	Theft and escape from lawful custody.	Do.
9	273	10	South Arcot ..	Padayachi	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
10	274	13	Madras	Palli	Theft	Do.
11	275	14	Do.	Mussulman	Do.	Do.
12	276	14	Do.	Kavarai	Robbery	Do.
13	277	9	Bangalore	Balija	Theft	Do.
14	278	11	Tinnevelly ..	Kavarai	Theft in a building	Do.
15	279	14	Do. ..	Marava	Do. do.	Do.
16	280	13	Coimbatore ..	Palla	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
17	281	13	Salem	Brahman	Theft	Do.

Serial number.	Admission number.	Age on admission.	District belonging to	Caste.	Offences.	Sent as habitual offenders or on first conviction.
		YRS.				
18	282	14	Madras	Kammala	Theft	Habitual.
19	283	13	Do.	Chetti	Do.	Do.
20	284	14	Tinnevelly ..	Marava	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
21	285	13	Salem	Mussulman	Theft	On first conviction.
22	286	13	Madras	Kavarai	Do.	Do
23	287	12	Coimbatore ..	Chakkili	False evidence	Do.
24	288	14	South Arcot ..	Vellala	House-breaking by night ..	Habitual.
25	289	12	Madras	Janapa	Theft and escape from lawful custody.	Do.
26	290	13	Malabar	Mappila	Concerned in an outbreak ..	(State prisoner).
27	291	13	Salem	Kavarai	Theft	Habitual.
28	292	11	Madura	Dasiri	Do.	On first conviction.
29	293	15	Salem	Vellala	Do.	Habitual.
30	294	14	Do.	Vaduga	Do.	Do.
31	295	10½	Do.	Palli	Kidnapping	Do.
32	296	14	Vizagapatam ..	Mussulman	Theft	Do.
33	297	11	Madras	Kammala	Do.	Do.
34	298	14	Madura	Odda	Do.	Do.
35	299	15	Tinnevelly ..	Marava	Abduction and theft	Do.

There was a falling off in the number of boys admitted from the City of Madras, the number being only 11 against 17 in the previous year. There was no Native Christian admitted as in the previous year, and Pariahs, whose admission has been gradually diminishing, have disappeared altogether from the list. There was, however, one Brahman admitted during the year. Of the criminal classes, one Korava and three Maravas were admitted.

7. *Ages of pupils and periods of detention.*—The following are the figures for the year under this head :—

	Number of pupils.
Age not exceeding 8 years ...	2
Do. do. 9 do. ...	2
Do. do. 10 do. ...	9
Do. do. 11 do. ...	17
Do. do. 12 do. ...	32
Do. do. 13 do. ...	34
Do. do. 14 do. ...	39
Do. do. 15 do. ...	14
Total ...	149

	Number of pupils.
Period of detention for not less than 3 years ...	14
Do. do. 4 do. ...	39
Do. do. 5 do. ...	48
Do. do. 6 do. ...	25
Do. do. 7 do. ...	23
Total ...	149

The number of pupils to be detained for periods under four years has slightly fallen. This is not a matter for regret, because pupils as a rule cannot acquire any education of practical utility, nor sufficient skill in some trade or other to enable them to earn an honest livelihood, unless they have been more than four years in this school.

8. *Nationalities of pupils classified by districts.*—This year, as directed by you, the nationalities have been classified by districts, and the classification has been confined to the great classes of the population. The following table gives the required particulars for two years :—

Number.	Districts.	Native Christians.		Muhammadans.		Brahmans.		Non-brahman Hindus. Criminal classes.		Non-brahman Hindus. Others.		Pariahs and kindred classes.		Total.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	Madras	2	2	12	12	..	..	..	..	29	31	8	7	51	52
2	Salem	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	5	9	..	..	6	12
3	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	5	1	3	11	9
4	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	9	8	1	..	11	9
5	North Arcot ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	8	5	1	..	12	8
6	Chingleput ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	9	8
7	Trichinopoly ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	2	2	8	8
8	Tinnevelly ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	2	..	..	5	6
9	South Arcot ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	5	6
10	Vizagapatam ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	5
11	Kistna	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	1	1	5	4
12	Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	2	4
13	Malabar	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	3
14	Nilgiris	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	3
15	Gódávari	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	2
16	Cuddapah	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2
17	Kurnool	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
18	Bangalore.. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
19	Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
20	South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
21	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1
22	Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Total ..	7	6	24	25	3	4	8	10	89	87	20	17	151	149

The caste pupils continued to preponderate as in the previous years. There was a further falling off in the number of Native Christians, and the Pariahs have also decreased in number. This is noteworthy. The criminal classes have increased by two. That the Muhammadans should continue to increase is a matter for regret. More than one-third of the boys, as in the previous years, belonged to Madras. The Head Assistant Magistrate of Anantapur sent one boy (No. 277) during the year, but he belonged to Mysore. Anantapur therefore continued to be unrepresented. So long as the accommodation in this school is restricted, it would not be fair to point to any district as being inadequately represented.

9. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The following statement exhibits the crimes committed by the pupils prior to their transfer to this school :—

Crime.	Number of pupils.
Theft	82
House-breaking	3
House-breaking and theft	36
Robbery	4
Dacoity	1
Theft and escape from lawful custody	3
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	1
Kidnapping a child with intent to steal	3
Criminal misappropriation of property	1
Delivering counterfeit coins	1
Mischief by killing cattle	1
Do. by fire	1
Causing grievous hurt	1
Member of unlawful assembly and rioting	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2
Breach of trust	2
Putting stones upon a railway	1
Murder	2
Perjury	2
Concerned in an outbreak (Mappilla)	1
Total ...	149

Judging from the above crimes, it is evident that in the majority of cases the juvenile delinquents inherited a more or less absolute want of moral sense which was aggravated by poverty, wicked associates and other disadvantages which the lowest classes of people are subjected to. It is hoped that the training given in this school will serve to rehabilitate a large proportion of the boys, if not all. Past experience has not belied this hope.

10. *Accommodation and Equipment.*—The question of the permanent location of the school has not yet been decided, and the accommodation therefore continues to be unsuitable and insufficient. The old mango-wood cubicles with wire-netting tops and fronts have been replaced during the year by new cubicles with galvanized iron partitions constructed by the Public Works Department. These cubicles have already begun to give trouble, as the workmanship and materials used are unsatisfactory. I have brought the defects to the notice of the Executive Engineer who has treated them as "repairs" which he has promised to carry out. It is to be regretted that new cubicles constructed only a year ago should need repairs so soon. As regards the bug nuisance from which the pupils suffer severely, it is now as bad as ever. The suggestion of Mr. A. Butterworth, Acting Under Secretary to Government, to provide the cublicles with coir hammocks for pupils to sleep on, seems to be an excellent remedy against the bug nuisance. Each cubicle may be fitted up with a removable coir hammock in lieu of the coir mattress now supplied. I have already addressed you on this subject. There are also 47 wooden cubicles built by the Public Works Department. These are also unsatisfactory arrangements for pupils to sleep in, and they should also in due course be replaced by better constructed cubicles. The latrine in work-shed which was in a dangerous condition has had its roof renewed during the year, and it is now in order. The General Education Branch of the school was supplied with three new black boards with stands as recommended by the Assistant Inspector of Schools. There are only 63 books in the library which the pupils are encouraged to read. Of these books, only seven are instructive story books, thirteen are histories of countries and animals and six are magazines, all in the vernacular. A special allotment is required to supply the library with a sufficient number of suitable books. The English periodicals sanctioned in G.O., dated 21st July 1894, No. 689 R., have not yet been received. A library book is regularly maintained and also the following registers :—

(*a*) General register of admission and discharge.
(*b*) History of discharged pupils.
(*c*) General education, industrial work and good conduct mark register.
(*d*) Register of punishments.
(*e*) Gymnastic register.
(*f*) Log book.

11. *Sanitation and health.*—The following statement compares for three years the admissions into hospital and the prevailing diseases treated :—

Admissions into hospital. 1892.	1893.	1894.	Nature of disease.	Number of cases treated. 1892.	1893.	1894.
239	86	122	Febricula	23	10	15
			Influenza	7	..	5
			Chicken-pox	22	..	6
			Dysentery	1	1	..
			Diarrhœa	3	1	1
			Eczema	4	2	..
			Wounds	25	14	3
			Sprain	11	1	1
			Boils	5	6	2
			Ulcer	5	11	3
			Abscess	11	2	2
			Other diseases	122	38	84
			Total ..	239	86	122

The remarkable decrease in the admissions into hospital during 1893 was evidently due partly to over-strictness in admissions, and partly to the exceptional

condition of the year. That there was not a single case of influenza or chicken-pox in 1893 proves that it was an exceptionally healthy year. In the year under report also the boys enjoyed good health, and there was nothing abnormal in the number of admissions into the hospital, except in the case of wounds under which there was a great falling off. This was due to greater care exercised by the pupils in handling tools in the workshops. The second death in the institution, that of pupil No. 244,* occurred during the year and it was due to circumstances which rendered cure impossible. Death was a perfect relief to the unfortunate boy.

12. All pupils who needed vaccination on admission were regularly vaccinated. Re-vaccination was also periodically performed to ensure the boys a thorough protection against small-pox. The pupils were weighed monthly, and boys who were found to have lost weight, chiefly new admissions, were placed under special observation and given rice diet when necessary. They were also regularly weighed and measured for the purposes of the gymnastic register, and the progress made by the pupils in their physical development continued to be satisfactory.

13. Conservancy and cleanliness continued to be carefully attended to as in the previous years. The latrines, which are defective in construction as already reported, were kept as clean as circumstances admitted of. The construction of latrines on an improved system may stand over until the permanent location of the school has been decided.

14. *Conduct and discipline.*—During the year under report there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys from the city of Madras. It would appear as if the worst characters from that city have already passed through this school. The new pupils generally continue to cause more trouble than the old ones. One great fault with such pupils, as stated in the last report, is their propensity to steal anything eatable, chiefly from the garden, and combined with this fault is a proneness to fibbing, one of the characteristic defects in criminals or moral weaklings. In the last report it was remarked that the majority of the boys possessed marked facial peculiarities which pointed to strong animal instincts and to low mental and moral qualities. I am glad to note in this connection that the general question of juvenile delinquents, their crimes as due to psycho-pathological tendencies conditioned by physical organization and fostered by early influences, the traditional mode of dealing with such delinquents, and the best scholastic scheme for rehabilitating them will form subjects of discussion at the International Congress to be held in Florence next year on the protection and management of childhood (*The Lancet*, 23rd February 1895).

15. In the following statement the nature of offences committed and the punishments awarded, together with the number of pupils concerned under each head, are given side by side as required by you :—

Offences.

Fighting and offences against school discipline.	Found in possession of forbidden articles, such as snuff, tobacco, &c.	Stealing.	Mischief.	Offences relating to work.	Fibbing, and using abusive language.	Escaping from school.	Outrageous conduct.	Total.
78	31	27	11	8	6	5	2	168

Punishments.

Caning, gunny clothing, solitary confinement, penal diet and fine.	Caning, penal diet and fine.	Caning on the buttocks.	Caning on the hand.	Penal diet and fine.	Penal diet.	Fine.	Degradation from monitorship.	Total.
7	15	19	75	15	18	14	5	168

* He died of *volvulus* of intestines combined with circumstances under which health and further existence were impossible. A *post mortem* revealed that his small intestines were located high up in the left pleural cavity thus depriving him of his left lung which was in an embryonic condition. His heart was displaced to the right side under his right ribs, and his stomach in a dilated form was situated perpendicularly in his abdomen, occupying the place where his small intestines should have been. These conditions existed from his birth; and he was therefore always in an emaciated state and seldom enjoyed health.

The above table does not include the light punishments, such as loss of marks, three cuts on the hand, &c., inflicted by the Deputy Superintendent during the industrial school hours, and by the Headmaster during general education hours, as such punishments are not recorded under the rules. The total number of recorded punishments has gradually diminished:—

From 270 in 1892 to 212 in 1893; to 168 in 1894.

Of the 149 pupils at the close of the year, no punishment whatever is recorded against 53 boys, and 43 boys were punished only once against 69 and 36, respectively, in the previous year. There was a falling off in the number of snuff and tobacco cases from 49 to 31. The number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted also fell from 135 to 116. There were only seven cases of serious offences including five attempts at escape, and for these offences the heaviest punishment recorded was awarded. In the case of fines, they were realized in cash from pupils who had sweetmeat and other money to their credit; and in the case of others, they were adjusted by short drawal when mark and work money was drawn from the treasury. The total amount of fines in cash at the close of the year was Rs. 62–11–6. Not having as yet decided how this money could be best spent for the benefit of the boys themselves, I have delayed in submitting proposals for spending the money.

16. *Attempts at escape.*—There were, I regret to record, five attempts at escape during the year, but the runaway in each case had been recaptured and brought back. As remarked in the previous report, the facility for eluding the watch is great at present. Considering this circumstance the wonder is, not that five pupils attempted to escape, but that the attempts have been so few.

17. *Monitors and Assistant Monitors.*—The strength of the monitorial staff consisting of five monitors and nine assistant monitors was the same as in the previous year. There was improvement in the conduct of these pupils, as only five of them were degraded during the year as against seven in the previous year. The work done by these select pupils and the privileges enjoyed by them continued to be the same as that described in paragraph 13 of the last report.

18. *Moral Training.*—The course of moral training described in last year's report was strictly followed; but a great improvement effected during the year was a partial separation of the boys under thirteen from those older as suggested by you. During recreation hours and Sunday walks, when the character and disposition of boys are largely developed, the two sets of boys, one forming the Junior division, and the other the Senior, are now effectually separated so as to prevent the contagion that would insensibly or otherwise contaminate the younger boys when associated with older ones. For this reason the separation of the two divisions during general education and industrial hours also is highly desirable, but this separation cannot be effected until the accommodation of the school is extended.

19. *The Mark system.*—The scheme for awarding marks for general education, industrial work and good conduct continued to work satisfactorily. The average earning per week advanced to Rs. 8–4–0 against Rs. 8 in the previous year. This, you will admit, is satisfactory and points to some advancement in the practical skill acquired by the boys. The total earnings drawn during the year amounted to Rs. 420–10–5 as against Rs. 320 in the previous year. The difference is due to the fact that in the year under report the amount drawn was for 51 weeks, while in the previous year it was for 40 weeks only. The balance in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils at the close of the year decreased to Rs. 461–11–3 against Rs. 506–12–11 in the previous year. The decrease was due to a number of well-skilled and well-behaved boys, who generally earned their full share of mark and work money, having been discharged during the year. Of those boys the following deserve mention; and the total amounts earned by them, which are given opposite to their names, show how much a well-behaved and skilled youth will be able to take away with him on discharge to enable him to start life with:—

	RS.	A.	P.
No. 34. S. R. Venkata Das earned	35	15	9
,, 59. K. Ramaswamy Nayudu	30	6	0
,, 109. S. Kandoji Rao	21	10	3

20. *Education.*—The following statement shows at a glance the course of education pursued in this school in addition to the *Moral education* described in paragraph 18 *supra* :—

General education.			Technical education.	Physical education.
Compulsory subjects.	Reading	Tamil or Telugu.	Carpentry	Gymnastics.
	Writing		Blacksmith's work	Physical drill.
	Arithmetic ..		"Kalloying"	Extension motion.
Optional subjects.	English		Weaving	Company drill.
	Geography		Tape-making	Exercise with stilts.
	Indian History		Tailoring	Sunday walks.
	Singing		Gardening	Sports.
	Drawing			

The general education course adopted is that prescribed for recognized schools working up to Standard IV. Only three hours during the day (10-30. A.M. to 1-30. P.M.) 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 thirty pupils per night, as there is no accommodation for more. Eighty pupils out of the 149 studied English. In reviewing the report for 1893, Government doubted if much advantage accrued from the teaching of English in this school. I have already submitted my views on this point (letter, dated 11th July 1894, No. 1233). English is taught as an optional subject for the Primary examination; and the majority of the pupils do not remain in the school beyond five years, and it generally takes five years for them to pass the Primary examination. General education therefore need not be advanced beyond that examination. If English is to be discontinued, it may be replaced by elementary science as provided in rule 16 of the school, or by agriculture, which will be a more useful subject to the majority of the pupils. The strength of the general education classes compared for two years was as follows :—

	1893.	1894.
Special class	15	14
IV Standard	19	11
III do.	14	32
II do.	39	22
I do.	25	32
Infant do.	39	38
Total ...	151	149

The special class consisted of ten pupils who had passed the Primary examination for certificates, and of four who had passed the compulsory subjects and one optional subject in that examination. In February 1894 the special class consisted of thirty pupils, of whom sixteen were discharged during the course of the year; and of these sixteen, twelve youths left the school with the Primary examination certificates in their possession. The special class continued to receive instruction in Drawing, English, Hand-writing and Singing, and boys in this class are also prepared for the Elementary Technical examination in some subject or other.

21. *Inspection.*—The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput range, as authorized by you, as a special case, examined the school in literary subjects on the 29th and 30th January 1894. The following statement shows the highly satisfactory manner in which the school acquitted itself at that examination :—

Standards.	Number presented.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	Failed.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.		
III	14	11	3	14	100	..
II	39	37	2	39	100	..
I	23	22	1	23	100	..
Infant	26	26	..	26	100	..
Total ..	102	96	6	102	100	..

You were glad to note that the school acquitted itself satisfactorily. Your Proceedings, dated 26th September 1894, No. 9244, reviewing the Sub-Assistant Inspector's report of the examination, are attached (Appendix I).

22. *Primary Examination.*—The school sent up 18 pupils for the Primary examination held in January 1894 and produced results though satisfactory on the whole, but not as satisfactory as those of the previous year. This was due, as the Headmaster states, to the severity of the examination under a new Board of Examiners. The annexed table shows how the school fared at the examination during the past two years :—

Number presented.		Passed for certificates.				Passed in compulsory and in one optional subject only.		Total passed.		Failed.	
		I Class.		II Class.							
1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
19	18	9	2	6	6	2	8	17	16	2	2

Up to the end of the year 38 pupils obtained Primary examination certificates, of whom 17 passed in the first class.

23. *Technical Education.*—The industries taught are those specified in paragraph 20 *supra*. No new industries were introduced during the year, as the present strength of the school will not admit of any new industry being taught. The strength of the industrial classes as they stood at the close of the year was as follows :—

Industry.	Elementary Technical Examination.				Passed Standard D.	Standards.				Total strength.	Remarks.
	Passed.		Working for.			D	C	B	A		
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.							
Carpentry (cabinet-making).	2	2	3	3	2	5	4	12	19	42	5 pupils practise "kalloying" work.
Blacksmith's work ..	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	9	8	25	
Tinning (kalloying) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 pupils practise tape-making.
Weaving	..	1	1	3	4	6	4	7	14	35	
Tape-making	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	5	..	49 pupils practise drawing.
Tailoring	1	..	1	1	1	3	11	15	6	36	
Drawing	..	2	4	10	3	14	32	..	..	..	
Gardening	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Total ..	4	6	10	19				Total ..		149	

I am glad to note that the number of pupils who had passed the Elementary Technical examination and who are preparing for that examination increased during the year. Tinning or "kalloying" and tape-making are subsidiary industries to blacksmith's work and weaving respectively. An important object kept in view in teaching "kalloying" in this school is to show how that native art could be improved upon by using pure block-tin (silver lead) with the smallest admixture possible of lead. In the ordinary bazaar "kalloying" more lead than is necessary is used as an amalgam for tinning, and copper vessels so tinned cannot be considered to be quite safe for cooking purposes. Under proper "kalloying," the film deposited is brighter and more durable than what it is under ordinary "kalloying." In reviewing the last report, Government noted that textile fabrics of a peculiar kind are manufactured in this school, and directed that the nature of these fabrics should be explained. I have already addressed you on this point. The cloths woven in this school are mostly in imitation of those manufactured by the Basel Mission on the West Coast, and in some respects they are superior to the Mission cloths. This institution is entitled to the credit of being the first on this coast to introduce the manufacture of such cloths. The fabrics now woven are cotton tweeds, checks, chintz, towelling, napkins, cotton kummerbunds, peons' belts and tapes of sizes; the tweeds and checks have already secured a name for their durability, colour and design.

These fabrics are any day superior to those woven by native weavers ; they serve the requirements of all classes of people from the wealthy to the poor, and they are woven on European hand-looms and on improved native looms. The cotton webbing is woven on improved tape-looms designed by Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent. Two great educational objects are kept in view in conducting the weaving industry in this school—one is to show native weavers how their looms could be improved so as to increase their power of production, and the other is to prepare pupils for the various industrial examinations in weaving, including the Elementary and Intermediate Technical examination. All pupils are, as a rule, put to gardening on admission, and on passing the first standard in general education or earlier, if thought desirable, they are allowed to choose a trade and are drafted to it. Transfer from gardening to a trade is held as a reward for diligence in school. The pupils in the garden class draw all the water required for irrigating the gardens, and this exercise serves to develop their physique. The pupils in the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening for about four hours per week.

24. *Physical Education.*—The scheme of physical education in force in this school is that detailed in the statement attached to paragraph 20 *supra*. Systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill, in which all the pupils participate, continued to be given, every pupil receiving instruction twice a week for half an hour each time. The physical training drill, with and without sticks, with some new exercises introduced by Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, continued to be exercised with great interest, and this drill is considered to be well adapted for setting up the pupils. For the purposes of drill the whole school is divided into squads, each squad being drilled twice a week, and on Sundays all squads are drilled at the same time for one hour. The excellent physique of most of the boys and the health enjoyed by them testify to the quality of the physical education imparted to them.

25. *Industrial Examinations.*—The annual examination in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making was conducted by Mr. Holder, Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, on the 13th and 15th July 1894, and Mr. W. H. Nurse of Messrs. Oakes and Co. examined the tailoring class. The reports of these gentlemen, together with your review thereon, are attached (Appendix II). You have remarked that the results in tailoring were unsatisfactory, but those obtained in other subjects were good. The failure in tailoring is partly attributable to the inefficiency of the master tailor whose services have since been dispensed with, and partly to the unmanageable size of the class as referred to in paragraph 3 of this report. As Mr. Nurse has not been able to recommend a better master tailor than Muhammad Hussain for the salary now offered, he has been re-employed subject to a special report on his work to be submitted to you by the 1st June next.

26. *Technical Examinations.*—The following table exhibits the results achieved by this school at the Elementary Technical examinations held in November 1894 :—

Subject.	Number went up.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making	3	3
Blacksmith's work	1	1
Cotton-weaving	1	1
Tailoring	...	...
Freehand outline drawing	3	2
Geometrical drawing	2	...
Total ...	10	7

The unsatisfactory results in drawing point to the necessity of employing a full-time drawing master, the importance of such an appointment having been admitted by you in your review of the last year's report. Drawing is now taught by the compounder, for which work he draws an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem. Pupils are not detained sufficiently long in this school to enable a large number of them to appear for the Technical examinations. It takes from five to six years to prepare boys for those examinations. The subjoined statement gives the total number of pupils who have passed the Technical examinations up to the close of the year :—

Subject.	Elementary examination.	Intermediate examination.	Total.
t-making	8	..	8
Blacksmith's work	3	..	3
Weaving	2	1	3
Tailoring	1	..	1
Freehand outline drawing	4	..	4
Geometrical drawing	3	..	3
Total ..	21	1	22

27. *Accounts of the Industrial Department.*—For the first time in the annals of the school every branch of the industrial department worked at a profit as will be seen in the debit and credit statements attached (Appendix III). *Carpentry*, which had worked at a loss of Rs. 261 in the previous year, yielded a profit of Rs. 85. This satisfactory result is partly due to the experiment of importing a variety of wood (red cedar, white cedar and blackwood) from Malabar. The question why the carpentry branch of this school cannot be worked at such a large profit as the Alipore school does will be investigated and reported on in due course. It is evident that the large profit at that school is mainly due to the "extra establishment" employed there. Blacksmith's work, which also showed a small deficit of Rs. 17 in the previous year, resulted in a profit of Rs. 176. This result is mainly due to the idea conceived and worked out by Mr. Lewis of making a variety of iron utensils used in native household, a large number of which was sold during the year. Under *Weaving*, although the profit gained continued to be substantial, it fell from Rs. 500 in the previous year to Rs. 326 in the year under review. This decrease in profit is due to increased rates paid for English twist purchased during the year. The want of a show room in the school premises continued to be very much felt. I have not yet succeeded in making any satisfactory arrangement in Madras for the sale of the articles manufactured in the school. It will be observed that all branches of the industry except gardening showed increased activity during the year, and that the sale-proceeds of school manufactures rose from Rs. 2,151 to Rs. 2,556. The total profit of all branches increased from Rs. 543 to Rs. 874.

28. *Discharged Pupils.*—The subjoined table exhibits the required particulars of pupils discharged during the year, and as required by Government the employment of the boys while in school is also given in the table. It will be observed that only a small proportion of the boys have been able, soon after their discharge, to take to the trades they learned in this school. This is mainly due to the difficulty experienced in this country by those not belonging to the artisan castes to secure a foot-hold in industrial occupations; and this difficulty is aggravated, in the case of reformatory boys, by want of means and influence, and by the unfortunate stigma on their previous character. Notwithstanding these difficulties, that 30 per cent. of the pupils discharged during the year have succeeded in following the trades they learned is to my mind a satisfactory result. This proportion will, I doubt not, be increased as other pupils find the means and opportunity of taking up their industries. It is interesting to point out in this connection that in the older Reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh only two boys from each school "selected after release the same trade taught in the school" in 1893 :—

Serial Number.	Admission Number.	Caste.	Age on admission. Y. M.	Period in school. Y. M.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
1	85	Vaduga	13 0	5 0	Tanjore	Weaving	(In jail).
2	162	Palli	15 0	3 0	Madras	*Blacksmith's work* ..	*Blacksmith's work.*
3	165	Vanniya	15 0	3 0	Coimbatore ..	Weaving	(Not known).
4	86	Vaduga	13 0	5 0	Gódávari	Blacksmith's work ..	(In jail).
5	178	Vellala	15 0	3 0	South Arcot ..	Weaving	Masalchi.
6	124	Vanniya	14 0	4 0	North Arcot ..	Carpentry	Cart driving.
7	97	Vellala	11 0	5 0	Tinnevelly ..	Do.	Gymnastic student.
8	249	Mussalman	12 0	0 8	Madras	Tailoring	Jutka driving.
9	103	Patnulkar	11 0	5 0	Madura	*Weaving*	*Weaving.*

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Serial Number.	Admission Number.	Caste.	Age on admission. Y.	M.	Period in school. Y.	M.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
10	63	Devara	12	0	6	0	Ganjám	*Weaving*	*Weaving.*
11	67	Gavudu	11	0	6	0	Do.	Blacksmith's work ..	Cultivation.
12	59	Kavarai	11	9	6	3	Coimbatore ..	*Carpentry*	*Carpentry.*
13	102	Vellala	13	0	5	0	Madras	Weaving	Cooly.
14	121	Mussalman	13	4	4	8	Do.	*Tailoring*	*Tailoring.*
15	72	Pariah	12	0	6	0	Nilgiris	Blacksmith's work ..	Shikari.
16	106	Mussalman	13	0	5	0	Tinnevelly ..	Do. ..	Labourer.
17	186	Vanniya	15	0	3	0	Chingleput	Carpentry	Cultivation.
18	137	Kalla	14	0	4	0	Madura	Weaving	Pyal Schoolmaster.
19	109	Mahratti Tailor ..	13	0	5	0	Nilgiris	*Tailoring*	*Tailoring.*
20	110	Native Christian ..	12	0	5	0	Do.	Do.	Chokra.
21	71	Dasiri	12	0	6	0	Tinnevelly ..	Weaving	Cultivation.
22	141	Yenadi	14	0	4	0	Nellore	*Blacksmith's work* ..	*Blacksmith's work.*
23	189	Chákkili	15	0	3	0	North Arcot ..	Tailoring	Labourer.
24	144	Palla	14	0	4	0	Tanjore	Carpentry	Boat cooly.
25	188	Malavadu	15	0	3	0	Cuddapah	Weaving	Cultivation.
26	34	Okkiliya	10	0	7	0	Coimbatore ..	Carpentry	Gymnastic student.
27	148	Balija	14	0	4	0	North Arcot ..	Blacksmith's work ..	(No report).
28	45	Vellala	11	0	7	0	Madras	Carpentry	Watchman.
29	35	Dasiri	10	0	7	0	Do.	Weaving	Cultivation.
30	151	Pariah	14	0	4	0	Do.	*Carpentry*	*Carpentry.*
31	152	Uparava	14	0	4	0	Do.	*Do.*	*Do.*
32	153	Patna Chetti ..	14	0	4	0	Do.	*Tailoring*	*Tailoring.*
33	194	Mussalman	15	0	3	0	Nilgiris	Do.	(No report).

(The above table does not include the following pupils :—

No. 244, who died during the year.

„ 268, who after a stay of six months in this school was re-called for re-trial and re-admitted, because there was a defect in the original procedure under which he was sent to this school.

Nos. 90 and 283.—These boys were discharged under the orders of Government as they were suffering from incurable diseases).

In continuation of the remarks which precede the above table it is necessary to add that the technical instruction imparted in this school as well as in other industrial schools may not, in all cases, turn out practical carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, &c., but it will undoubtedly give the pupils the "hand-and-eye training," which, from the American and also from the German point of view, is one of the objects of technical instruction and which will qualify the pupils 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 the school. It is a training of this kind which most pupils of this school, who have caste prejudices to contend with, need.

29. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—It will be observed from the statement attached to paragraph 4 of this report that 126 discharged pupils in all have to be reported on. The following statement gives the required particulars as to the conduct and occupation of such pupils for two years as gleaned from the reports of Magistrates and other reliable sources :—

Year.	Well-conducted pupils with their occupation.							
	Following the trade learnt in the school.				Cultivation.	Pursuing occupations helped by the discipline and training received in the school.	Pursuing occupations followed prior to conviction.	Total.
	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.				
1893	6	5	4	2	9	15	29	70
1894	8	6	5	4	16	25	37	101

Year.	Others.							Grand total.
	Not reported on by Magistrates.	Emigrated.	Cannot be traced.	Died after discharge.	Conduct not satisfactory.	In jails.	Total.	
1893	4	3	6	2	2	4	21	91
1894	2	4	6	2	6	5	25	126

The number of pupils favourably reported on rose from 70 to 101, and the percentage of good reports accordingly rose from 77 to 80 per cent., and this proportion compares favourably with that in the reformatories in Great Britain and Alipore. The proportion of discharged pupils who followed the trades learnt in the school also rose from 19 to 22 per cent. Magistrates to whom pupils have been sent for discharge, I am glad to report, continued to take great interest in seeing that they made a fair start in life.

30. Of the eleven pupils whose conduct was not satisfactory including the five in jails, their misconduct or relapse was chiefly due to their own evil disposed relatives and friends who have driven them back to evil courses. There are no means at present of segregating discharged pupils from such dangerous associations, because, under rules 21 and 23 of the school, all pupils on discharge have to be made over to their relatives. This is certainly not the best course to be adopted for the ultimate disposal of reformatory pupils. In this connection it may be added that Signor Ferriani, a distinguished Italian jurist, who has had the opportunity of watching the careers of 2,000 juvenile delinquents who passed under his eye in his capacity as a magistrate, is strongly of opinion that "small chance has a juvenile delinquent of moral recovery or social rehabilitation if relegated back to the parents whose own depravity or culpable negligence drove him or left him drift into crime."

31. The number of discharged pupils who have enlisted in the Madras Army increased to six. Of one of these pupils, Major C. B. Wilkieson, R.E., Commandant, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, has written as follows :—

"I beg to inform you that Sapper Kuppusawmy is doing exceedingly well and is very favourably regarded by his officers. As he has only served two years, it has been impossible for him to obtain any promotion ; but if he continues to do well he will undoubtedly get it.

"2. I shall be delighted to enlist any number of men of a similar stamp that you may be able to send me."

This is, as you have remarked, a further testimony to the valuable training given in this school.

32. *Finance.*—In the following table the total expenditure and receipts for two years are compared :—

	1893. Rs.	A.	P.	1894. Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	8,259	6	7	8,821	0	2
Rations	5,254	3	4	4,460	12	8
Hospital charges	...			...		
Service postage and telegrams	56	8	0	64	13	6
Clothing and bedding	585	9	6	454	7	3
Office contingencies	682	4	9	631	2	9
Travelling allowance and batta of pupils ...	141	6	6	117	14	3
Do. of establishment ...	255	14	6	287	14	2
Library, mark and work money	431	1	0	524	12	2
House-tax	10	0	0	12	0	0
Manufactures	2,081	6	1	1,900	9	11
Furniture and apparatus	555	11	0	314	0	0
Special contingencies	17	3	0	26	10	0
Total ...	18,330	10	3	17,616	0	10
Deduct receipts (sale-proceeds) ...	2,152	14	8	2,563	13	7
Net expenditure ...	16,177	11	7	15,052	3	3

It will be observed that the expenditure of the school has again fallen, while the receipts have steadily increased. The figures for the past three years are :—

	1892. RS.	1893. RS.	1894. RS.
Gross expenditure	18,987	18,330	17,616
Net expenditure	17,110	16,177	15,052
Receipts	1,876	2,152	2,563

The decrease in expenditure and the increase in receipts are of course due to the great care exercised over the finances of the school. Economies have been effected wherever possible. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 150, equal to the average of the previous year, but the cost of maintenance per head fell from Rs. 107-13-7 to Rs. 100-5-6. The saving under rations which amounted to Rs. 793 was due exclusively to the departmental system of dieting which was in force throughout the year. The cost of dieting per pupil was Rs. 29-11-10, or Rs. 2-7-8 per mensem. This compares favourably with the cost of dieting in the Alipore school which was Rs. 38-10-7 in 1893.

33. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Inspector-General of this School, visited it on the 18th April 1894. Mr. Monro recorded the following remarks :—

"I visited this institution on the 18th April and was satisfied with what I saw of its general working. The cleanliness, order and discipline was all that could be desired. The arrangements made for the education of the boys were good. I fully endorse all that has been said by previous visitors regarding the necessity of a show room. I was particularly pleased with the drill of the boys, their smartness and the neatness of the uniform."

34. *Committee of Visitors.*—The visiting committee held nine meetings against eight in the previous year. Two meetings failed for want of a quorum. The following are the particulars of work transacted by the committee at its meetings :—

(*a*) Number of reports on discharged pupils read and considered ... 82
(*b*) Number of times the punishment book was examined 9
(*c*) Went round the school to hear complaints and to see that the requirements of section 5 of the Act have been complied with ... 9 times.
(*d*) Special cases brought to the notice of the Inspector-General ... 7
(*e*) Revised, considered, or fixed the age of pupils 5

Amongst the official visitors who attended a fair number of meetings are the District Judge, the Tahsildar M.R.Ry. M. Ramanuja Chariyar Avergal and the Revd. A. Andrew. The Sub-Collector, although a resident officer, attended only once. The Collector of the district, who attended three meetings, was the only non-resident member who attended meetings. As the working of the school evoked favourable remarks from all visitors, such extracts from their remarks as are interesting are attached. (Appendix IV.)

35. *The State Prisoner.*—The conduct of the Mappila State prisoner Káttuválakundil Ahamad, who was admitted on the 3rd October 1894, was excellent, and his health good. He has already passed the infant Standard in Tamil, and Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, will arrange to give him also lessons in Malayalam reading and writing. He is also taught tailoring, gymnastics and drill.

36. The instructions relating to the maintenance of the inventory of valuable stock have been carried out in this school, and the service books have been written up to date.

APPENDICES.

I

Read the following Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th September 1894, No. 9214.

Read letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, dated 4th August 1894, No. 1399.

Recorded.

2. The Acting Director is glad to note that the school acquitted itself satisfactorily at the inspection, and that the absence of a large number of pupils on the date of the Sub-Assistant Inspector's visit was more or less nominal. The supply of the requisite furniture was sanctioned in Proceedings Nos. 8263 and 8264, dated 3rd instant, but nothing can be done towards improving the recommendation pending the final orders of Government regarding the future location of the school.

3. The Sub-Assistant Inspector, Chingleput, was authorized to examine the school in literary subjects as a special case in Proceedings No. 403, dated 20th January 1894. The Assistant Inspector should have submitted a copy of the Sub-Assistant's report with his remarks to this office through the proper channel. The omission is not understood.

II

Read the following Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 11th February 1895, No. 1492.

Read the following letter from the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 13th September 1894, No. 479 :—

With reference to Proceedings No. 6181, dated 2nd July 1894, I have the honour to state that I inspected the Carpentry, Blacksmiths' and the Weaving and Tape-making classes at the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on the 13th and 15th July, and examined the students according to the four standards of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

The following tabular statements show briefly the results compared with those of last year :—

I. Carpentry.

Standards.	1893. Number appeared.	1893. Number passed.	1894. Number appeared.	1894. Number passed.	Remarks on the examination of 1894.
I	9	9	13	12	5 passed with merit.
II	15	15	4	4	1 do.
III	1	1	8	8	4 do.
IV	2	2	3	3	1 do.
Total ..	27	27	28	27	

II. Blacksmiths' work.

Standards.	1893. Number appeared.	1893. Number passed.	1894. Number appeared.	1894. Number passed.	Remarks on the examination of 1894.
I	7	7	9	9	6 passed with merit.
II	6	6	7	7	3 do.
III	4	4	2	2	Both ordinary.
IV	2	2	1	1	Merit.
Total ..	19	19	19	19	

III. Weaving.

Standards.	1893. Number appeared.	1893. Number passed.	1894. Number appeared.	1894. Number passed.	Remarks on the examination of 1894.
I	4	4	7	7	5 passed with merit.
II	9	8	5	4	1 do.
III	7	7	7	7	5 do.
IV	3	3	6	5	4 do.
Total ..	23	22	25	23	

IV. Tape-making.

Standards.	1893.		1894.		Remarks on the examination of 1894.
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	
I	2	2	3	3	2 passed with merit.
II	5	5	2	2	Both merit.
III	2	1	6	6	1 passed with merit.
IV	1	1	..	..	
Total ..	10	9	11	11	

2. *Carpentry class.*—There were thirty-three boys in this class, twenty-eight were examined; of the other five, one had passed the Government Elementary examination in cabinet-making last year and four were new boys who had not been in the Reformatory six months. The average age was about sixteen years, the youngest boy being eleven years and two months and the eldest seventeen years and ten months. A set of English models were given as examples for the examination and the students were required to enlarge these proportionally; the results were very satisfactory as only one candidate failed. All the students are now taught to work accurately to given dimensions which two years ago was not properly attended to; this part of the instruction in carpentry or any similar work is as essential in the earlier stages as proportion in drawing and time in music, and it should never be neglected. Of the long-term students in this class, those who have made satisfactory progress in general education and drawing may be sent up for the Elementary examination in carpentry in addition to cabinet-making. The instructor would need the assistance of the drawing-master, who might read up some elementary treatise on wood-work as applied to building construction and make large diagrams of the different parts of simple roof frames and of doors, windows, &c., as described in the syllabus for the Elementary examination in carpentry.

3. *Blacksmiths' class.*—There were twenty-three students in this class; four of them were new boys and were not presented for examination. The average age of the boys was about sixteen years, the youngest being ten years and ten months and the eldest seventeen years and eleven months. The tests set for the various standards were as follows: Standard I, tests 1 and 3; standard III, tests 2 and *b* 3; standard III, tests 1 and 5; and standard IV, tests 1 and *a* 4. The results of the examination were quite satisfactory, but the work on the whole was not equal to that done at the examination last year; the screws and countersunk holes were particularly clumsy. Attention should be paid in this class also as is done in the carpentry class to accuracy and neatness of execution. Some of the long-term boys might take up fitters' work in addition to blacksmiths' work. I do not think there would be any difficulty about training them up to the standard required for the Elementary examination in this branch.

4. *Weaving and Tape-making classes.*—Tape-making was brought up as an additional branch by eleven of the candidates who appeared for the examination in Weaving. Twenty-five were examined out of a class of thirty-six boys; the rest were new boys. The average age of the boys was about the same as in the Carpentry and Blacksmiths' classes, the youngest boy being eleven years and three months at the time of the inspection and the eldest seventeen years and ten months. The work done at the inspection was quite satisfactory. In Weaving, twenty boys were examined on the English loom and five on the native loom. Most of them seemed to understand well all the different stages and processes in weaving, and the work turned out by them during the year does credit to the institution. Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, who possesses a thorough knowledge of this industry, has made many improvements and some very successful experiments.

5. *General.*—The remarks made in the last report with regard to the insufficiency of accommodation may be repeated again. Nothing has been done to provide more and better accommodation for the Weaving class. More benches also seem necessaray in the Carpentry class and more tools in the Blacksmiths' class; there did not appear to be enough of these for the inspection.

6. Lists showing the names of the boys in each class, their age, caste and other particulars, are herewith enclosed.

From W. H. Y. NURSE, Esq., to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 18th January 1895.

I have the honour to submit my report on the examination held by me at the Reformatory School at Chingleput in Tailoring, and beg to annex below the results. A tabular form is also enclosed:—

Standard D.—Two boys appeared for this standard, one of whom passed ordinary, while the other failed. I have again to remark, as in my last report, that there was a lack of system in the making up.

Standard C.—Nine boys appeared, of whom only two passed, one of these with merit. In this standard I regret to remark that the boys were totally ignorant of the proper method of putting the different pieces of the garment together, and the sewing was very bad.

Standard B.—Eleven boys appeared, of whom six passed, one of these with merit. The sewing in this standard was decidedly better than in standard C.

Standard A.—Eleven boys presented themselves, ten passed, four of whom with merit. The sewing in this standard, I am glad to say, was very good.

The above reports are communicated to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput for information and attention. The statements of results have already been sent in original for information and return. In Mr. Holder's report the standards have not been properly designated.

2. The results obtained in the several industries are summarized in the following table:—

Industry.	Number presented.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Carpentry	28	11	16	27	100	96
Blacksmith's work	19	10	9	19	100	100
Weaving	25	15	8	23	96	92
Tape-making	11	5	6	11	90	100
Tailoring	33	6	13	19	81	58

It will be seen from the above figures that the results in Tailoring were unsatisfactory, but those obtained in the other subjects were good. The failure in tailoring must be attributed to the inefficiency of the master tailor. No pains should be spared to secure as soon as possible the services of a competent instructor. The defects pointed out by Mr. Holder in regard to the Blacksmith class should be remedied and his suggestions for preparing the pupils for the Elementary Technical examinations should receive the particular attention of the Superintendent.

3. The Superintendent is requested to submit a report with reference to paragraph 5 of Mr. Holder's letter.

4. On the whole, the working of the industrial branch during the year is creditable to the Superintendent and his Deputy.

(A true Extact.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

III.

ACCOUNTS of the Industrial Department showing whether each trade is carried on at a profit or not in 1894.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials and unfinished articles on 31st December 1893.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1893.	Outstandings on 31st December 1893.	Cash on hand on 31st December 1893.	Materials purchased in 1894.	Spent out of contingent Fund in 1894.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1894.	Depreciation of tools at 10 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	576 14 2	91 11 0	150 10 0	16 10 0	(a)860 9 10	6 0 0	52 14 0	29 2 0	1,784 7 0	(a) Includes Rs. 97-5-2, cooly carpenters' wages, paid during the year.
Blacksmith's work	260 15 0	33 4 0	23 11 6	4 6 6	193 14 8	22 4 4	74 8 0	33 11 0	646 11 0	
Weaving and Tape-making ..	179 4 6	468 11 2	207 5 3	40 8 9	754 7 9	(b) 57 12 8	182 6 0	28 7 0	1,918 15 1	(b) Includes Rs. 49-11-2 paid for a cooly-weaver employed during the year.
Tailoring	36 14 3	5 6 0	47 5 3	3 4 3	91 9 8	7 2 1	113 8 0	12 8 0	317 9 6	
Gardening	21 0 0	..	9 7 0	0 2 6	..	41 6 3	..	4 13 0	76 12 9	
Total ..	1,074 15 11	599 0 2	438 7 0	65 0 0	1,900 9 11	134 9 4	423 4 0	108 9 0	4,744 7 4	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1894.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1894.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1894.	Outstandings on 31st December 1894.	Work turned out for the school in 1894.	Amount written off in 1894. (a)	Sale-proceeds paid into the treasury in 1894. (b)	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.	
Carpentry	556 10 3	73 0 0	94 15 0	181 5 9	138 13 5	8 2 0	817 5 6	1,870 3 11	(a) As sanctioned in Proceedings, dated 4th March 1895, No. 2579.
Blacksmith's work	264 15 2	16 5 0	34 9 3	39 15 0	133 6 9	0 13 0	332 11 8	822 11 10	
Weaving and Tape-making ..	307 5 8	82 12 0	482 9 4	300 15 6	..	11 8 7	1,060 8 5	2,245 11 6	(b) If Rs. 7-12-9 (miscellaneous receipts in the year) are added, it will raise the total amount to Rs. 2,5631-3-7 as paid into the treasury.
Tailoring	35 9 8	..	2 7 0	25 4 6	249 15 2	0 4 0	156 0 0	469 8 4	
Gardening	1 0 0	20 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	189 7 3	210 10 3	
Total ..	1,165 8 9	192 1 0	614 8 7	547 11 9	522 3 4	20 11 7	2,566 0 10	5,618 13 10	

CHINGLEPUT,
30th March 1895.

(Signed) H. A. F. NAILER, M.B., Surgn.-Major,
Superintendent.

IV.

EXTRACTS from the Reformatory School Visitors' Book.

1. M.R.Ry. P. Strinivasa Chariyar, official visitor, writes: "Visited the school this afternoon. Went round the Tailoring and Weaving classes and found the work very satisfactory. The supervision is very good."—*15th June* 1894.

2. The Honourable Mr. P. Rangiah Nayudu, writes: "I have this day visited this institution. The outside public is generally of opinion that this institution is worked on the lines of a jail, but I have been agreeably disappointed to find that this is an institution where moral, physical and important industrial training is given. The inmates look very healthy; and I think and hope that they will turn out good and useful subjects. Great credit is due, no doubt, to the Deputy Superintendent especially, who is in immediate charge of the institution."—*20th July* 1894.

3. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, writes: "Visited the school at 7-30 A.M., and saw all parts of the buildings, the drill, gymastics and shop-work, the food and store-room.

"The general state of the school seems to be, as usual, satisfactory. The boys look well; and admissions to hospital appear to be mostly for trivial ailments. I am glad to see that dysentery and diarrhœa are of rare occurrence. . . . . .

"The gymastics were excellent. The drill fair. I am not qualified to judge of the industrial training, but it seemed all that can be desired."—*24th September* 1894.

4. Mr. B. M. D'Cruz, Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-division, writes: "Inspected the institution for the first time. Everything seems to be satisfactory. Saw the boys at work. The work turned out in the Tailoring department appears to be particularly good. Saw the food prepared." . . . . . —*26th September* 1894.

5. Mr. G. S. Forbes, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Chingleput, writes: "Visited the school this morning; saw the boys at drill and in the workshops afterwards; also inspected the cook-room and saw the food. The boys appeared happy, contented and in good health. The state of the institution generally is the best proof of the advantage it derives from being under the management of the Educational Department." . . . . . — *13th November* 1894.

6. Surgeon-Major-General C. Sibthorpe, Surgeon-General, writes: "Visited the school and inspected the building with Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer. The boys (149) appeared in wonderfully good health, and went through several of their exercises, gymastics, physical drill and singing with care, precision and intelligence. I saw the food which appeared good and suitable. Only three in hospital. It is needless to record anything regarding the unsatisfactory accommodation, as the question is now before Government; but the sooner a decision is arrived at, the better it will be for the pupils who appear to be benefiting by the system of training." —*1st December* 1894.

6. Mr. Mir Sirajuddin Sahib, Tahsildar and official visitor, writes: "Visited the school this morning, found everything in order and the boys jolly, playing about in the compound enjoying the Christmas holidays." . . . . . —*26th December* 1894.

8. The Rev. A. Andrew, Free Church Mission, official visitor, writes: "Visited the school yesterday morning and found everything satisfactory. The pupils seemed happy and were amusing themselves in the compound, it being holiday time." . . . . . —*26th December* 1894.

Staff.—Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer was in charge of the school throughout the year, except during the period between the 10th October and 22nd November, when it was under the superintendence, first, of Surgeon-Captain C. A. Johnston and, subsequently, of Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent. Mr. Lewis was again in charge of the school from the 22nd to 31st December, when Surgeon-Major Nailer was absent from the station. The staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of an assistant Carpenter instructor and an assistant Weaver instructor. The Technical Examination passed by the Tailor instructor recently appointed should have been stated. The necessity for the services of an assistant Tailor instructor has not, in the opinion of the Director, been made out. The matter may, however, form the subject of a separate communication. It is presumed that due care is taken that the monitorial system does not impair the efficiency of instruction.

2. *Strength.*—There were 149 boys in the school as against 151 on the 31st December 1893. The number of admissions during the year stood at 35 a figure which, curiously enough, has been the same for the past three years. The number would have been greater but for want of sufficient accommodation, nine applications having had to be refused on this account. Five of those admitted were sent for reformatory treatment on first conviction, one was a State prisoner concerned in the Mappilla outbreak of last year, while as many as 29 were habitual offenders. The decline (11 as against 17) in the number of admissions from the city of Madras is noteworthy, although there was an insignificant increase in the total number contributed by the Presidency town as observed from the table attached to paragraph 8 of the report. The figures denoting the ages of the pupils.remained almost the same as those for the year previous. From the statement furnished for the first time in paragraph 8 of the report, distributing the pupils by districts under the different sections of the community, it is observed that Madras contributed the largest number of Muhammadan offenders, and Tinnevelly the largest number belonging to the criminal classes proper. Four Muhammadans as against seven were admitted during the year, and two of these belonged to Madras. The admission of a Brahman is noteworthy. That none of the 35 admitted appertained to Native Christians or Paraiyas and kindred classes is also a feature of the report to be noted. The offences for which the pupils were sent to the reformatory are noted in the margin. As compared with the figures for the previous year, the number of pupils convicted of theft had decreased by 11, while of those sentenced for house-breaking and theft there were four more. The figures under the other heads of crimes presented no noticeable variations.

Offence.	No. of juveniles.
Against the public tranquillity, health, &c.	1
False evidence	2
Relating to coin	1
Affecting the human body	8
Against property	133
Against property and public justice. ...	3
Concerned in an outbreak (State prisoner).	1
	149

3. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The Director recently submitted his final proposals to Government regarding the question of a site for the location of the school. He has stated it as his opinion that the best interests of the school may be secured by leaving it where it is; the demands for additional accommodation, improvement, &c., being met in the order of their urgency. When the orders of Government have been received on the above letter, the question of furnishing the school with cubicles of an altogether new pattern, calculated to remedy the defects pointed out by the Superintendent in the existing ones, should be brought to the notice of the Director. The latrine was repaired and additional black-boards were supplied. The English periodicals referred to in paragraph 10 of the report have since been forwarded to the Superintendent. No information has been furnished as to how far the library was used by the teachers and the pupils. To enable the Director to judge of this, the Superintendent is requested to submit, in future reports, particulars as to the number of volumes consulted or taken out by the pupils and by the teachers.

4. *Sanitation and health.*—The increase in the number of patients, which is to be regretted, has not been satisfactorily accounted for. The pupils are, however, reported to have, on the whole, enjoyed good health throughout the year. There was one case of death during the year—the second record of death in the school; the first being a case of death from cholera in 1891. The physical development of the pupils continued to receive due attention.

5. *Conduct and discipline.*—There was a marked improvement in the general conduct of the boys, as evidenced by the comparatively smaller number of recorded punishments. The Director is glad to learn that there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys from the Presidency town, and that the old pupils behaved themselves on the whole better than the newly admitted ones. The Superintendent's remarks on the propensity of the newly admitted pupils to steal and fib are noted. That as many as five boys attempted to escape, as against none in 1893, is an unpleasant feature, and the fact seems to point to neglect of duty on the part of the peons to whose care they had been entrusted. It is hoped that the punishment

inflicted will operate as an effective deterrent on the pupils of the school. The submission of proposals as to the best way of utilizing the amount collected in the shape of fines should be expedited. In this connection, the Superintendent's attention is drawn to paragraph 11 of his report for 1893 and paragraph 5 of the Director's review thereon. A beginning has been made in bringing about a separation of the younger boys from the elder, as has been done with very good results in the Reformatory schools in Great Britain. It is gratifying to learn that this judicious system, though but partially carried out for want of proper accommodation, has tended to improve the tone and discipline of the school. There was a further and satisfactory increase from Rs. 8 to Rs. 8–4–0 in the average earning per week. The Director is glad to learn that three of the boys discharged during 1894 left the school with earnings, sufficiently large, to be of considerable help to them in starting life. The great difference between the total earnings of the last two years has been satisfactorily accounted for.

6. *General education.*—The standard of literary instruction was confined to the primary grade. At the Sub-Assistant's examination all the candidates presented were successful; and all of them, with but six exceptions, secured merit passes,—an excellent result. It is presumed that the Sub-Assistant's test was in accordance with the curriculum laid down for the several standards. The results of the Primary Examination of 1894 were not, however, so satisfactory, only eight having secured complete certificates out of eighteen presented. The explanation of the headmaster for this poor result cannot be accepted. It is gratifying to note that as many as twelve of the juveniles discharged during the year had secured Primary Examination certificates. English continued to be taught as an optional subject. Fifty-three per cent. of the pupils were studying that language. As some of the pupils when discharged are likely to be employed as peons, compounders, &c., some knowledge of the language will be of use in their after-life. In view of this advantage, English may continue to be taught, but it should always be treated as an optional subject.

7. *Industrial training.*—According to table annexed to paragraph 23, six pupils as against four in 1893 passed the Elementary Technical Examination. In paragraph 26 of the report, however, seven pupils are shown as having passed the examination of 1894; the discrepancy should be explained. The results obtained at the Elementary Technical Examination, as also in the examinations held by Mr. Holder, were, on the whole, very satisfactory. But the total failure at the Elementary Technical Examination in Geometrical Drawing and the unsatisfactory results secured in Tailoring are to be regretted. The defect in the latter subject has been attributed to the inefficiency of the master tailor who has since been superseded. The remarks on the textile fabrics as manufactured in the school are full, and the Director is pleased to note that the several kinds of fabrics woven are superior to those of indigenous make and meet the requirements of the rich and the poor. Early arrangements should be made for the speedy sale of the manufactured articles. The question of providing a show-room will be considered after the site for the location of the school has been decided upon. That the number of pupils preparing for the next examination was nearly double the corresponding figure for the previous year is very encouraging. The Director is pleased to learn that every branch of the industrial section yielded a profit during the year, and taking all the branches together there was a net profit of Rs. 874 as against Rs. 543 in 1893. The weaving and gardening industries were, however, worked at a less profit than in the year previous. The report promised in paragraph 27 is awaited.

8. *Discharged pupils.*—The table appended to paragraph 28 is interesting. Of the 33 pupils discharged during 1894, ten or over 30 per cent. were following the trades they learnt at the Reformatory. The percentage, though small, is satisfactory under the circumstances stated, and compares favourably with the proportions of the Alipore and Hazaribagh schools. Of the 126 boys discharged up to 31st December 1894, only 23 or 18 per cent. took to the trades they learnt in the school. The statement of the Superintendent that the proportion is increased to 22 per cent. is not understood. The rise in the number of discharged pupils who were favourably reported upon is noted with pleasure. Six former pupils in all had been enlisted in the Army, and the very satisfactory report of one of these from the Commandant, Queens' Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, is encouraging.

9. *Finance.*—As anticipated when reviewing the last report, there was a reduction of nearly Rs. 800 under rations, and this is solely due to the departmental system of rationing. Comparing the several items of expenditure during the last two years, the Director notes with satisfaction that in the majority of cases there was a decrease which points to the care exercised in the matter of the finances. This resulted in a further decrease in the expenditure from Rs. 18,330 to Rs. 17,610, while the receipts from sale-proceeds rose from Rs. 2,153 to Rs. 2,564 or by 19 per cent.

10. *General.*—Nine meetings of the Visiting Committee were held during the year as against eight in the year previous. It is much to be regretted that two meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The Director is gratified to note the interest taken in the progress of the school by the official visitors referred to in paragraph 34. Particular care and attention appear to be bestowed on the State prisoner sent in October 1894 and it is gratifying that he has already shown signs of progress. In conclusion, the Director would observe that the institution was worked during the year with its usual success, and its general condition reflects great credit on the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent, and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) D. Duncan

Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, with ten 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.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ Members of the Visiting Committee.
„ District Magistrates.
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
„ District and Sessions Judges.
„ Government, with covering letter.

(True Copy)

D Duncan

Director of Public Instn.

1895.

APRIL.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
CHINGLEPUT,
AND OTHERS.

Dated April, 26th.

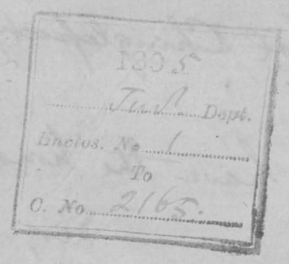
Despatched

Received

26TH APRIL 1895, No. 5007.

Enclosures.

1 Encls. to P.I.'s letter No. 5099/95



Reformatory School, Chingleput.—Reviewing Annual Report on the working of the — for 1894.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 29th April 1895.

No. 5099

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings, No. 5007, dated 26th April 1895, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1894.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
D Duncan
Director of Public Instructions

Ed. Cor.
15 (b) 1,500—17-11-94.

Jud.

CURRENT No. 2165

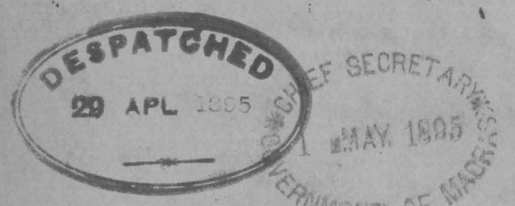
Judicial Dept.

From,

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort St George.



No. 5099

Dated 29th April 1895

Despatches to
Revenue
Enclosure

Subject copy of Pro. No. 5007 26-495 reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1894.

R

Jud. Dept. 26/495

The Report

Sp. 563: 13.3.95 mis
Sp. 1963 2913: 30 Nov: 94 Sc.
Sp. 2748: 12.11.94. mis
Sp. 2572: 29.10.94 "
Sp. 2436: 13.10.94 "
Sp. 2186: 8 Sept 94.
Sp. 1963: 15 aug 94 mis (ab)
Sp. 689 R: 21.vii 94 Inst.
Sp. 1767: 19.vii.94 mis
Sp. 1380: 7.6.94 on mis
Sp. 1319/20: 31.5.94 night Sc.
Sp. 381: 16.2.94. mis
20: 8.1.94. mis
Sp. 920: 18.sept 93 Inst Sc
Sp 369: 8.5.93 Sc.
Sp. 2508 A: 9 Dec 91 Sc
Sp 2545: 10 Dec 88 Sc
Sp 1271/2: 14 May 86 Sc
Sp 396: 22 Feb 86 Pub Sc
Sp. 287: 17 Feb 90 Sc
Sp 1087/88: 25 June 89 Sc

prepared in accordance with C's oral instructions
D

C.S.

Note for H.

Subject: H. His notes of the 12th & 15th June on the draft order on the Reformatory school report

The Reformatory school was established in 1887, the correspondence relating to the matter (most of which was with the Insp.-Genl of Prisons) being dealt with in the Jud. Dept.

The question as to who should be vested with the administrative charge of the school was considered in 1888 and the Govt (Sir Philip Hutchins having then the Jud. portfolio) decided in G.O. of 28 Aug. '88. to 1898 that the general

A.T.

12 June

"apparently sent me by mistake. The school is an Educ. Estt."

15 June

"It is simply absurd to ask me "to review the report on the work- "ing of an institution with which "I have had nothing whatever "to do during the period with which "the report deals. The report should "be dealt with in the Educ. "Dept. although it may issue "in the Jud. Dept. - But even "that seems to me wrong."

"The Educ. & Jud. portfolios "having previously been in the "same hands, the error in proce- "dure was probably overlooked & "in any case was not of im- "portance".

control of the institution should be vested in the hands of the D. P. I. + that office has accordingly been appointed Insps. Genl. (under section 3 of the Reformatory Schools Act, V of 1876 (vide G.o.d 10. Dec. 88. no 2545 Genl.)).*

Prior the administrative control of the school has been transferred from the D. Genl of Prisons to the D. P. I, there has been no change as regards the Department of Genl dealing with papers connected with the school. Ever since the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, correspondence on this subject has been dealt with in the Jud. Dept. Educational has had nothing to do with the institution except that the Annual Report on Public Instruction

* in which also will be found the direction that the school be treated as an ed. institution rather than as a jail. X

* In only one case † was a Reformatory school paper disposed of in the Edc. Dept. - G.o.d 12. July 89, no 410. Edc.

† the registers since 1887 have been searched X

* in which, however, the local D.P.I. has apparently no connection with the schools X

+ G.o.d 31. May 94, no 1319.

usually contains 100 or 12 lines on the subject under the head "Special schools". Budget provision is however made under the head "Education - Genl. schools - spread in the Educational Dept. Budget as desired by the D. P. I. in para 6 of his letter recorded in G.o.d 28th Sept. 1881, no 1808.

In the Provinces* also the Jud. Dept seems to deal with papers connected with Reformatory schools. Vide the reports on the working of Alipore, Hazaribagh + Yerowda Reformatory schools called for.

Last year's review on the Chingleput Reformatory school was passed by H. G., as also papers connected with the subject which have been called for by Govt during the year

P. T.

- e.g. the following S.O. in the file: —

Reformatory school Report.

S.O d 8. Jany. 94. no 20 (sanctioning establishment and making remarks about the curriculum).

S.O d 16. Feb. 94, no 381

S.O d 7. June 94. no 1380

S.O d 13. Nov. 94, no 2496

S.O d 29. Nov. 94, no 2572 (sanctioning establishment)

S.O d 12. Dec. 94. no 2748.

S.O d 30. Dec. 94, no 2913.

E

C.S.

No papers connected with the school appear to have been sent to the Hon. Inspector or to H.E. the Govr. except those that were specially important, e.g. those relating to the ~~site~~ change of site.

Orders are now requested as to (1) which Dept. should dispose of Reformatory school papers in future & (2) whether the draft reports should be sent to the Hon. Inspector.

D
Ds 7.6.95

[G. 25.]
600—8-3-95.

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

The report on the Reformatory School is submitted to the Hon. Inspr. with reference to the remarks of the Under Secy. Blin on the note for orders in C No. 2615.

A note from the U.S. is also enclosed giving an account of how matters appertaining to this institution have hitherto been disposed of. The difference between this Province & others as regards Reformatory Schools is that in the former the S.P.S has such a review to give this class of institutions a little of the air of a jail or rather a place of confinement as possible. been invested with the functions of an J.P. of Jails (Prisons now) therefore or Elsewhere this has not been done since no doubt the issue of orders & [illegible] regarding them.

Reformatory School Report

Will H.E. please say whether all papers as regards the School are in future to be sent to this Dept.

HD
26/6/95.

The proposal had to be dropped when this Dept. was placed in charge of a school & then a jail

DS 29/6

FOR ORDERS.

Issue to note that Reformatory School papers are in future to be dealt with by Edn Dept

D
4.7.95

H.G.

Please see my note addressed to you separately

Hs. HD
4/7/95

Edn 7/6.
Rec'd 7/6 Ld H.G. & 2-7-95

[G. 24.] 00-8-3-95.

Educational

Govt. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:-

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. of 189 , dated from

28

Current No. ~~2165~~ of 1895, dated Eg. asst from The D. P. I. 2 enclosures

ORDER.
P.S. dd 2nd July 1895 No 548

DS 29/6

Recorded ~~with the Govt~~ that the report is, on the whole highly satisfactory.

2 The Govt concurs with the remarks in the concluding portion of para 10 of the Proceedings of the Director

HD 15/7/95

To H.E. 7 desps 15/7/95
" S.S.E. 6 } desps 15/7/95
" Dy Chairman }
" S.S.N. 6 desps 15/7/95
" all Cumming Jones } desps 11/7/95
" N. Inspectors }
" Chief Insp. Inspr 3 desps 15/7
copy to Hon. H.C.J. Jones Esq 6. desps 15/7/95

Endorst dd 2nd July 1895 No 549

copy to the S. of S. Home Dept. 31 Copies
D
desps 15/7/95

Note

The D.P.I. has reviewed the report exhaustively & it does

Note

Is it necessary to communicate the order to all those officers the D.P.I. has already consulted? A copy of the report & the Govt Resn.

- Communicate - Q+O only to such officers. A+O & others D 7-6

not seem to call for any further remarks. There are two trivial mistakes, one on page 7 & the other on page 22, but it may perhaps be unnecessary to ~~point out them~~ notice them in the order.

DT.
31/5/95

Reformatory School Report

× The Educ. & Jud. portfolio having previously been in the same hands the error in procedure was perhaps overlooked or is in any case not of importance HD

H. M.

Apparently sectional mistake — The School is an Educ. Instn.

HD
12/6/95

Resubmitted

Papers relating to the Reformatory School have always been dealt with in the Judicial Dept. although the D.P.I. exercises control over it

D
14.6.95

It is simply absurd to ask me to review the report on the working of an institution ~~[illegible]~~ with wh: I have had nothing whatever to do during the period with wh: the report deals. The report should be dealt with in the Educ. Dept. although it may issue in the Jud. Dept. — But even that seems somewhat wrong —

HS
15/6/95

C 15/6.
C 11/6 1/6 R 17/6

Proof of 1st set for approval

2ND JULY 1895, No. 548, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instructi[on], Madras, dated 29th April 1895, No. 5099.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copy of Proceedi[ng]s, No. 5007, dated 26th April 1895, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory [S]chool, Chingleput, during 1894.

ORDER—dated 2nd July 1895, No. 54[8], Educational.

Recorded. The report is, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

2. The Government concurs with the remark in the concluding portion of paragraph 10 of the Proceedings of the Director.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ all Sessions Judges.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice, with C.L.

See instructions in copy please

Stat. bh

Note — On reconsideration I would let all addresses appear — & shall instruct Workshop when issuing the G.O. bh 8/7

Omit these 4 in this abst. copy but add after Chief Presidency Magistrate &c. bh

In the full copy shew all the addresses. bh. 8/7

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd July 1895, No. 548.

JULY.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, review by the Director of Public Instruction of the report on the working of the — during 1894; and forwarding copy of the Proceedings to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 29th April 1895, No. 5099.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copy of Proceedings, No. 5007, dated 26th April 1895, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1894.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th April 1895, No. 5007.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 31st March 1895, No. 574:—

I have the honour to report on the progress and condition of the Reformatory School during the year 1894. Following the order adopted in the last report, I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to condense information into tabular statements as required in paragraph 10 of your Proceedings, dated 28th April 1894, No. 3942.

2. *Staff.*—I continued in charge of the school until 10th October, on which date I availed myself of privilege leave for six weeks after making over charge of the school to Surgeon-Captain C. A Johnston. As. Dr. Johnston received urgent orders to join the Military Department, he handed over charge of the school on the 17th November to Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, who was in charge of the school in addition to his own duties until I resumed charge on the 22nd November. Mr. Lewis was again in charge of the school from the 22nd to the 31st December during my absence from the station for the Christmas holidays.

3. The following statement exhibits the required particulars regarding the teaching staff:—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
1	Mr. M. D. Jacobs ..	Headmaster	Trained Secondary Grade, Lower, and Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test, Branch III.	40	
2	T. Antoniswami Pillai ..	Second Master ..	Trained Secondary Grade, Lower.	25	
3	A. Subramaniya Aiyar ..	Third do.	Trained Primary Grade, Lower.	14	
4	K. Devarajulu Nayudu ..	Fourth do.	Do. do. ..	9	
5	Manikkam Nayagar ..	Peon and school assistant.	Do. do. ..	7	
6	(Vacant)	Weaver Instructor ..	....	25	Eyra Asha, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving).
7	(Do.)	Do. Assistant ..	....	7	C. Kandaswami Nayudu, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving).
8	(Do.)	Carpenter Instructor ..	....	18	V. Kandaswami Asari, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making).

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				RS.	
9	V. Kandaswami Asari ..	Carpenter Assistant ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making.	15	On other duty. A. Ponnuswami Asari, acting (Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making.
10	Koshi Velayudha Asari ..	Blacksmith Instructor.	Intermediate Technical Examination in Blacksmiths' work.	18	
11	(Vacant)	Tailor do. ..	....	20	Budu Miya Sahib, acting.
12	Tirumalai Nayudu ..	Garden do. ..	....	8	
13	Sayad Akbar	Drill Instructor No. I.	Pensioned Havildar ..	10	
14	Lazar Philip	Do. No. II.	Do. Sepoy	7½	
15	(Vacant)	Gymnastic Instructor.	....	10	V. Maduranayagam Pillai, acting.
16	Guru Manikkam	Drawing Master ..	Higher Examinations in Drawing and Middle School Examination, Second Class.	5	Draws also Rs. 12 as Compounder.

To avoid increase l expenditure, no addition was made to the number of general education teachers, although provision had been made in the budget for an assistant teacher. The monitorial system was largely resorted to to make up for the want of teachers. The staff of technical instructors was strengthened by the appointment of an assistant carpenter instructor and an assistant weaver instructor. On the appointment of these instructors the services of all cooly workmen were dispensed with. The only class which now needs an assistant instructor is the tailoring class which is now 36 strong, and it is therefore too large to be efficiently managed by one instructor. Its unsatisfactory results at the last examination are partly due to this fact. It will be observed that five out of the six instructors possess superior technical qualifications, as they have all passed the Intermediate Technical examination in their respective trades. The tailor instructor has since been replaced by a passed candidate. The staff of peons remained unchanged, the strength, however, being below that laid down by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4. *Strength.*—The school completed an existence of seven years and two and a-half months on the 31st December last. During this period 299 pupils had been admitted. They are to be accounted for thus :—

Admissions.	Transferred to jails.	Released by order of Government.	Sent back to Magistrate for re-trial.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged on expiry of term.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1894.
299	11	10	1	2	..	126	150	149

The year thus closed with 149 pupils on the rolls or two less than the number with which it opened.

5. The number of juveniles who were refused admission owing to want of accommodation and who were released from jails before room was available for them is as follows for the past four years :—

22 in 1891.	8 in 1893.
17 in 1892.	9 in 1894.

The figure for past year confirms the inference drawn in the last report that the number of juvenile offenders considered fit to be sent to this school has been gradually decreasing. This decrease, in the absence of a better reason, can only be attributed to the long periods of detention ordered in the case of most boys in this school, such detention acting generally as a deterrent on juvenile offenders outside the school.

6. *Pupils admitted during the year.*—The following statement exhibits the required particulars of the pupils admitted during the year. The total number admitted is 35, which, by a curious coincidence, happens to be the same for the three previous years :—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Age on admission.	District belonging to	Caste.	Offences.	Sent as habitual offenders or on first conviction.
		YRS.				
1	265	14	Madras	Palli	House-breaking and theft ..	On first conviction.
2	266	14	Madura	Korava	Do. do. ..	Habitual.
3	267	14	Vizagapatam ..	Mangala	Theft	Do.
4	268	9	Bangalore	Balija	Do.	Do.
5	269	12	Madura	Vanniya	Do.	Do.
6	270	11	Madras	Mussulman	Do.	Do.
7	271	12	Do.	Palli	Do.	Do.
8	272	14	Vizagapatam ..	Mangala	Theft and escape from lawful custody.	Do.
9	273	10	South Arcot ..	Padayachi	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
10	274	13	Madras	Palli	Theft	Do.
11	275	14	Do.	Mussulman	Do.	Do.
12	276	14	Do.	Kavarai	Robbery	Do.
13	277	9	Bangalore	Balija	Theft	Do.
14	278	11	Tinnevelly ..	Kavarai	Theft in a building	Do.
15	279	14	Do.	Marava	Do. do.	Do.
16	280	13	Coimbatore ..	Palla	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
17	281	13	Salem	Brahman	Theft	Do.
18	282	14	Madras	Kammala	Do.	Do.
19	283	13	Do.	Chetti	Do.	Do.
20	284	14	Tinnevelly ..	Marava	House-breaking and theft ..	On first conviction.
21	285	13	Salem	Mussulman	Theft	Do
22	286	13	Madras	Kavarai	Do.	Do.
23	287	12	Coimbatore ..	Chakkili	False evidence	Habitual.
24	288	14	South Arcot ..	Vellala	House-breaking by night ..	Do.
25	289	12	Madras	Janapa	Theft and escape from lawful custody.	
					Concerned in an outbreak ..	(State prisoner).
26	290	13	Malabar	Mappila	Theft	Habitual.
27	291	13	Salem	Kavarai	Do.	On first conviction.
28	292	11	Madura	Dasiri	Do.	Habitual.
29	293	15	Salem	Vellala	Do.	Do.
30	294	14	Do.	Vaduga	Kidnapping	Do.
31	295	10½	Do.	Palli	Theft	Do.
32	296	14	Vizagapatam ..	Mussulman	Do.	Do.
33	297	11	Madras	Kammala	Do.	Do.
34	298	14	Madura	Odda	Abduction and theft	Do.
35	299	15	Tinnevelly ..	Marava		

There was a falling off in the number of boys admitted from the City of Madras, the number being only 11 against 17 in the previous year. There was no Native Christian admitted as in the previous year, and Pariahs, whose admission has been gradually diminishing, have disappeared altogether from the list. There was, however, one Brahman admitted during the year. Of the criminal classes, one Korava and three Maravas were admitted.

7. *Ages of pupils and periods of detention.*—The following are the figures for the year under this head :—

	Number of pupils.
Age not exceeding 8 years ...	2
Do. do. 9 do. ...	2
Do. do. 10 do. ...	9
Do. do. 11 do. ...	17
Do. do. 12 do. ...	32
Do. do. 13 do. ...	34
Do. do. 14 do. ...	39
Do. do. 15 do. ...	14
Total ...	149

	Number of pupils.
Period of detention for not less than 3 years ...	14
Do. do. 4 do. ...	39
Do. do. 5 do. ...	48
Do. do. 6 do. ...	25
Do. do. 7 do. ...	23
Total ...	149

The number of pupils to be detained for periods under four years has slightly fallen. This is not a matter for regret, because pupils as a rule cannot acquire any education of practical utility, nor sufficient skill in some trade or other to enable them to earn an honest livelihood, unless they have been more than four years in this school.

8. *Nationalities of pupils classified by districts.*—This year, as directed by you, the nationalities have been classified by districts, and the classification has been confined to the great classes of the population. The following table gives the required particulars for two years.

Number.	Districts.	Native Christians.		Muhammadans.		Brahmans.		Non-brahman Hindus. Criminal classes.		Non-brahman Hindus. Others.		Pariahs and kindred classes.		Total.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	Madras	2	2	12	12	..	..	..	..	29	31	8	7	51	52
2	Salem	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	5	9	..	..	6	12
3	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	5	1	3	11	9
4	Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	9	8	1	..	11	9
5	North Arcot ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	8	5	1	..	12	8
6	Chingleput ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	9	8
7	Trichinopoly ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	2	2	8	8
8	Tinnevelly ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	2	..	..	5	6
9	South Arcot ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	5	6
10	Vizagapatam ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	5
11	Kistna	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	1	1	5	4
12	Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	2	4
13	Malabar	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	3
14	Nilgiris	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	3
15	Gódávari	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	2
16	Cuddapah	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2
17	Kurnool	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
18	Bangalore	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
19	Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
20	South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
21	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1
22	Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Total ..	7	6	24	25	3	4	8	10	89	87	20	17	151	149

The caste pupils continued to preponderate as in the previous years. There was a further falling off in the number of Native Christians, and the Pariahs have also decreased in number. This is noteworthy. The criminal classes have increased by two. That the Muhammadans should continue to increase is a matter for regret. More than one-third of the boys, as in the previous years, belonged to Madras. The Head Assistant Magistrate of Anantapur sent one boy (No. 277) during the year, but he belonged to Mysore. Anantapur therefore continued to be unrepresented. So long as the accommodation in this school is restricted, it would not be fair to point to any district as being inadequately represented.

9. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The following statement exhibits the crimes committed by the pupils prior to their transfer to this school:—

Crime.	Number of pupils.
Theft	82
House-breaking	3
House-breaking and theft	36
Robbery	4
Dacoity	1
Theft and escape from lawful custody	3
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	1
Kidnapping a child with intent to steal	3
Criminal misappropriation of property	1
Delivering counterfeit coins	1
Mischief by killing cattle	1
Do. by fire	1
Causing grievous hurt	1
Member of unlawful assembly and rioting	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2
Breach of trust	2
Putting stones upon a railway	1
Murder	2
Perjury	2
Concerned in an outbreak (Mappilla)	1
Total ...	149

Judging from the above crimes, it is evident that in the majority of cases the juvenile delinquents inherited a more or less absolute want of moral sense which was aggravated by poverty, wicked associates and other disadvantages which the lowest classes of people are subjected to. It is hoped that the training given in this school will serve to rehabilitate a large proportion of the boys, if not all. Past experience has not belied this hope.

10. *Accommodation and Equipment.*—The question of the permanent location of the school has not yet been decided, and the accommodation therefore continues to be unsuitable and insufficient. The old mango-wood cubicles with wire-netting tops and fronts have been replaced during the year by new cubicles with galvanized iron partitions constructed by the Public Works Department. These cubicles have already begun to give trouble, as the workmanship and materials used are unsatisfactory. I have brought the defects to the notice of the Executive Engineer who has treated them as "repairs" which he has promised to carry out. It is to be regretted that new cubicles constructed only a year ago should need repairs so soon. As regards the bug nuisance from which the pupils suffer severely, it is now as bad as ever. The suggestion of Mr. A. Butterworth, Acting Under Secretary to Government, to provide the cublicles with coir hammocks for pupils to sleep on, seems to be an excellent remedy against the bug nuisance. Each cubicle may be fitted up with a removable coir hammock in lieu of the coir mattress now supplied. I have already addressed you on this subject. There are also 47 wooden cubicles built by the Public Works Department. These are also unsatisfactory arrangements for pupils to sleep in, and they should also in due course be replaced by better constructed cubicles. The latrine in work-shed which was in a dangerous condition has had its roof renewed during the year, and it is now in order. The General Education Branch of the school was supplied with three new black boards with stands as recommended by the Assistant Inspector of Schools. There are only 63 books in the library which the pupils are encouraged to read. Of these books, only seven are instructive story books, thirteen are histories of countries and animals and six are magazines, all in the vernacular. A special allotment is required to supply the library with a sufficient number of suitable books. The English periodicals sanctioned in G.O., dated 21st July 1894, No. 689 R., have not yet been received. A library book is regularly maintained and also the following registers:—

(*a*) General register of admission and discharge.
(*b*) History of discharged pupils.
(*c*) General education, industrial work and good conduct mark register.
(*d*) Register of punishments.
(*e*) Gymnastic register.
(*f*) Log book.

11. *Sanitation and health.*—The following statement compares for three years the admissions into hospital and the prevailing diseases treated:—

Admissions into hospital. 1892.	1893.	1894.	Nature of disease.	Number of cases treated. 1892.	1893.	1894.
239	86	122	Febricula	23	10	15
			Influenza	7	..	5
			Chicken-pox	22	..	6
			Dysentery	1	1	..
			Diarrhœa	3	1	1
			Eczema	4	2	..
			Wounds	25	14	3
			Sprain	11	1	1
			Boils	5	6	2
			Ulcer	5	11	3
			Abscess	11	2	2
			Other diseases	122	38	84
			Total ..	239	86	122

The remarkable decrease in the admissions into hospital during 1893 was evidently due partly to over-strictness in admissions, and partly to the exceptional

condition of the year. That there was not a single case of influenza or chicken-pox in 1893 proves that it was an exceptionally healthy year. In the year under report also the boys enjoyed good health, and there was nothing abnormal in the number of admissions into the hospital, except in the case of wounds under which there was a great falling off. This was due to greater care exercised by the pupils in handling tools in the workshops. The second death in the institution, that of pupil No. 244,* occurred during the year and it was due to circumstances which rendered cure impossible. Death was a perfect relief to the unfortunate boy.

12. All pupils who needed vaccination on admission were regularly vaccinated. Re-vaccination was also periodically performed to ensure the boys a thorough protection against small-pox. The pupils were weighed monthly, and boys who were found to have lost weight, chiefly new admissions, were placed under special observation and given rice diet when necessary. They were also regularly weighed and measured for the purposes of the gymnastic register, and the progress made by the pupils in their physical development continued to be satisfactory.

13. Conservancy and cleanliness continued to be carefully attended to as in the previous years. The latrines, which are defective in construction as already reported, were kept as clean as circumstances admitted of. The construction of latrines on an improved system may stand over until the permanent location of the school has been decided.

14. *Conduct and discipline.*—During the year under report there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys from the city of Madras. It would appear as if the worst characters from that city have already passed through this school. The new pupils generally continue to cause more trouble than the old ones. One great fault with such pupils, as stated in the last report, is their propensity to steal anything eatable, chiefly from the garden, and combined with this fault is a proneness to fibbing, one of the characteristic defects in criminals or moral weaklings. In the last report it was remarked that the majority of the boys possessed marked facial peculiarities which pointed to strong animal instincts and to low mental and moral qualities. I am glad to note in this connection that the general question of juvenile delinquents, their crimes as due to psycho-pathological tendencies conditioned by physical organization and fostered by early influences, the traditional mode of dealing with such delinquents, and the best scholastic scheme for rehabilitating them will form subjects of discussion at the International Congress to be held in Florence next year on the protection and management of childhood (*The Lancet*, 23rd February 1895).

15. In the following statement the nature of offences committed and the punishments awarded, together with the number of pupils concerned under each head, are given side by side as required by you :—

Offences.

Fighting and offences against school discipline.	Found in possession of forbidden articles, such as snuff, tobacco, &c.	Stealing.	Mischief.	Offences relating to work.	Fibbing, and using abusive language.	Escaping from school.	Outrageous conduct.	Total.
78	31	27	11	8	6	5	2	168

Punishments.

Caning, gunny clothing, solitary confinement, penal diet and fine.	Caning, penal diet and fine.	Caning on the buttocks.	Caning on the hand.	Penal diet and fine.	Penal diet.	Fine.	Degradation from monitorship.	Total.
7	15	19	75	15	18	14	5	168

* He died of *volvulus* of intestines combined with circumstances under which health and further existence were impossible. A *post mortem* revealed that his small intestines were located high up in the left pleural cavity thus depriving him of his left lung which was in an embryonic condition. His heart was displaced to the right side under his right ribs, and his stomach in a dilated form was situated perpendicularly in his abdomen, occupying the place where his small intestines should have been. These conditions existed from his birth ; and he was therefore always in an emaciated state and seldom enjoyed health.

The above table does not include the light punishments, such as loss of marks, three cuts on the hand, &c., inflicted by the Deputy Superintendent during the industrial school hours, and by the Headmaster during general education hours, as such punishments are not recorded under the rules. The total number of recorded punishments has gradually diminished :—

From 270 in 1892 to 212 in 1893 ; to 168 in 1894.

Of the 149 pupils at the close of the year, no punishment whatever is recorded against 53 boys, and 43 boys were punished only once against 69 and 36, respectively, in the previous year. There was a falling off in the number of snuff and tobacco cases from 49 to 31. The number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted also fell from 135 to 116. There were only seven cases of serious offences including five attempts at escape, and for these offences the heaviest punishment recorded was awarded. In the case of fines, they were realized in cash from pupils who had sweetmeat and other money to their credit ; and in the case of others, they were adjusted by short drawal when mark and work money was drawn from the treasury. The total amount of fines in cash at the close of the year was Rs. 62–11–6. Not having as yet decided how this money could be best spent for the benefit of the boys themselves, I have delayed in submitting proposals for spending the money.

16. *Attempts at escape.*—There were, I regret to record, five attempts at escape during the year, but the runaway in each case had been recaptured and brought back. As remarked in the previous report, the facility for eluding the watch is great at present. Considering this circumstance the wonder is, not that five pupils attempted to escape, but that the attempts have been so few.

17. *Monitors and Assistant Monitors.*—The strength of the monitorial staff consisting of five monitors and nine assistant monitors was the same as in the previous year. There was improvement in the conduct of these pupils, as only five of them were degraded during the year as against seven in the previous year. The work done by these select pupils and the privileges enjoyed by them continued to be the same as that described in paragraph 13 of the last report.

18. *Moral Training.*—The course of moral training described in last year's report was strictly followed ; but a great improvement effected during the year was a partial separation of the boys under thirteen from those older as suggested by you. During recreation hours and Sunday walks, when the character and disposition of boys are largely developed, the two sets of boys, one forming the Junior division, and the other the Senior, are now effectually separated so as to prevent the contagion that would insensibly or otherwise contaminate the younger boys when associated with older ones. For this reason the separation of the two divisions during general education and industrial hours also is highly desirable, but this separation cannot be effected until the accommodation of the school is extended.

19. *The Mark system.*—The scheme for awarding marks for general education, industrial work and good conduct continued to work satisfactorily. The average earning per week advanced to Rs. 8–4–0 against Rs. 8 in the previous year. This, you will admit, is satisfactory and points to some advancement in the practical skill acquired by the boys. The total earnings drawn during the year amounted to Rs. 420–10–5 as against Rs. 320 in the previous year. The difference is due to the fact that in the year under report the amount drawn was for 51 weeks, while in the previous year it was for 40 weeks only. The balance in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils at the close of the year decreased to Rs. 461–11–3 against Rs. 506–12–11 in the previous year. The decrease was due to a number of well-skilled and well-behaved boys, who generally earned their full share of mark and work money, having been discharged during the year. Of those boys the following deserve mention ; and the total amounts earned by them, which are given opposite to their names, show how much a well-behaved and skilled youth will be able to take away with him on discharge to enable him to start life with :—

	RS.	A.	P.
No. 34. S. R. Venkata Das earned	35	15	9
,, 59. K. Ramaswamy Nayudu	30	6	0
,, 109. S. Kandoji Rao	21	10	3

20. *Education.*—The following statement shows at a glance the course of education pursued in this school in addition to the *Moral education* described in paragraph 18 *supra* :—

General education.			Technical education.	Physical education.
Compulsory subjects.	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic	Tamil or Telugu.	Carpentry, Blacksmith's work, "Kalloying", Weaving, Tape-making, Tailoring, Gardening	Gymnastics. Physical drill. Extension motion. Company drill. Exercise with stilts. Sunday walks. Sports.
Optional subjects.	English, Geography, Indian History, Singing, Drawing			

The general education course adopted is that prescribed for recognized schools working up to Standard IV. Only three hours during the day (10-30. A.M. to 1-30. P.M.) 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 thirty pupils per night, as there is no accommodation for more. Eighty pupils out of the 149 studied English. In reviewing the report for 1893, Government doubted if much advantage accrued from the teaching of English in this school. I have already submitted my views on this point (letter, dated 11th July 1894, No. 1233). English is taught as an optional subject for the Primary examination; and the majority of the pupils do not remain in the school beyond five years, and it generally takes five years for them to pass the Primary examination. General education therefore need not be advanced beyond that examination. If English is to be discontinued, it may be replaced by elementary science as provided in rule 16 of the school, or by agriculture, which will be a more useful subject to the majority of the pupils. The strength of the general education classes compared for two years was as follows :—

	1893.	1894.
Special class	15	14
IV Standard	19	11
III do.	14	32
II do.	39	22
I do.	25	32
Infant do.	39	38
Total	151	149

The special class consisted of ten pupils who had passed the Primary examination for certificates, and of four who had passed the compulsory subjects and one optional subject in that examination. In February 1894 the special class consisted of thirty pupils, of whom sixteen were discharged during the course of the year; and of these sixteen, twelve youths left the school with the Primary examination certificates in their possession. The special class continued to receive instruction in Drawing, English, Hand-writing and Singing, and boys in this class are also prepared for the Elementary Technical examination in some subject or other.

21. *Inspection.*—The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput range, as authorized by you, as a special case, examined the school in literary subjects on the 29th and 30th January 1894. The following statement shows the highly satisfactory manner in which the school acquitted itself at that examination :—

Standards.	Number presented.	Number passed. Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Failed.
III	14	11	3	14	100	..
II	39	37	2	39	100	..
I	23	22	1	23	100	..
Infant	26	26	..	26	100	..
Total ..	102	96	6	102	100	..

You were glad to note that the school acquitted itself satisfactorily. Your Proceedings, dated 26th September 1894, No. 1244, reviewing the Sub-Assistant Inspector's report of the examination, are attached (Appendix I).

22. *Primary Examination.*—The school sent up 18 pupils for the Primary examination held in January 1894 and produced results though satisfactory on the whole, but not as satisfactory as those of the previous year. This was due, as the Headmaster states, to the severity of the examination under a new Board of Examiners. The annexed table shows how the school fared at the examination during the past two years :—

Number presented.		Passed for certificates. I Class.		Passed for certificates. II Class.		Passed in compulsory and in one optional subject only.		Total passed.		Failed.	
1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
19	18	9	2	6	6	2	8	17	16	2	2

Up to the end of the year 38 pupils obtained Primary examination certificates, of whom 17 passed in the first class.

23. *Technical Education.*—The industries taught are those specified in paragraph 20 *supra*. No new industries were introduced during the year, as the present strength of the school will not admit of any new industry being taught. The strength of the industrial classes as they stood at the close of the year was as follows :—

Industry.	Elementary Technical Examination. Passed. 1893.	Passed. 1894.	Working for. 1893.	Working for. 1894.	Passed Standard D.	Standards. D	C	B	A	Total strength.	Remarks.
Carpentry (cabinet-making).	2	2	3	3	2	5	4	12	19	42	5 pupils practise "kalloying" work.
Blacksmith's work ..	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	9	8	25	
Tinning (kalloying) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 pupils practise tape-making.
Weaving	..	..	1	1	3	4	6	4	7	14	35	
Tape-making	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	5	..	49 pupils practise drawing.
Tailoring	1	..	1	1	1	3	11	15	6	36	
Drawing	..	2	4	10	3	14	32	..	..	..	
Gardening	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Total ..	4	6	10	19				Total ..		149	

I am glad to note that the number of pupils who had passed the Elementary Technical examination and who are preparing for that examination increased during the year. Tinning or "kalloying" and tape-making are subsidiary industries to blacksmith's work and weaving respectively. An important object kept in view in teaching "kalloying" in this school is to show how that native art could be improved upon by using pure block-tin (silver lead) with the smallest admixture possible of lead. In the ordinary bazaar "kalloying" more lead than is necessary is used as an amalgam for tinning, and copper vessels so tinned cannot be considered to be quite safe for cooking purposes. Under proper "kalloying," the film deposited is brighter and more durable than what it is under ordinary "kalloying." In reviewing the last report, Government noted that textile fabrics of a peculiar kind are manufactured in this school, and directed that the nature of these fabrics should be explained. I have already addressed you on this point. The cloths woven in this school are mostly in imitation of those manufactured by the Basel Mission on the West Coast, and in some respects they are superior to the Mission cloths. This institution is entitled to the credit of being the first on this coast to introduce the manufacture of such cloths. The fabrics now woven are cotton tweeds, checks, chintz, towelling, napkins, cotton kummerbunds, peons' belts and tapes of sizes; the tweeds and checks have already secured a name for their durability, colour and design.

These fabrics are any day superior to those woven by native weavers ; they serve the requirements of all classes of people from the wealthy to the poor, and they are woven on European hand-looms and on improved native looms. The cotton webbing is woven on improved tape-looms designed by Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent. Two great educational objects are kept in view in conducting the weaving industry in this school—one is to show native weavers how their looms could be improved so as to increase their power of production, and the other is to prepare pupils for the various industrial examinations in weaving, including the Elementary and Intermediate Technical examination. All pupils are, as a rule, put to gardening on admission, and on passing the first standard in general education or earlier, if thought desirable, they are allowed to choose a trade and are drafted to it. Transfer from gardening to a trade is held as a reward for diligence in school. The pupils in the garden class draw all the water required for irrigating the gardens, and this exercise serves to develop their physique. The pupils in the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening for about four hours per week.

24. *Physical Education.*—The scheme of physical education in force in this school is that detailed in the statement attached to paragraph 20 *supra*. Systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill, in which all the pupils participate, continued to be given, every pupil receiving instruction twice a week for half an hour each time. The physical training drill, with and without sticks, with some new exercises introduced by Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, continued to be exercised with great interest, and this drill is considered to be well adapted for setting up the pupils. For the purposes of drill the whole school is divided into squads, each squad being drilled twice a week, and on Sundays all squads are drilled at the same time for one hour. The excellent physique of most of the boys and the health enjoyed by them testify to the quality of the physical education imparted to them.

25. *Industrial Examinations.*—The annual examination in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making was conducted by Mr. Holder, Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, on the 13th and 15th July 1894, and Mr. W. H. Nurse of Messrs. Oakes and Co. examined the tailoring class. The reports of these gentlemen, together with your review thereon, are attached (Appendix II). You have remarked that the results in tailoring were unsatisfactory, but those obtained in other subjects were good. The failure in tailoring is partly attributable to the inefficiency of the master tailor whose services have since been dispensed with, and partly to the unmanageable size of the class as referred to in paragraph 3 of this report. As Mr. Nurse has not been able to recommend a better master tailor than Muhammad Hussain for the salary now offered, he has been re-employed subject to a special report on his work to be submitted to you by the 1st June next.

26. *Technical Examinations.*—The following table exhibits the results achieved by this school at the Elementary Technical examinations held in November 1894 :—

Subject.	Number went up.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making	3	3
Blacksmith's work	1	1
Cotton-weaving	1	1
Tailoring	...	...
Freehand outline drawing	3	2
Geometrical drawing	2	...
Total	10	7

The unsatisfactory results in drawing point to the necessity of employing a full-time drawing master, the importance of such an appointment having been admitted by you in your review of the last year's report. Drawing is now taught by the compounder, for which work he draws an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem. Pupils are not detained sufficiently long in this school to enable a large number of them to appear for the Technical examinations. It takes from five to six years to prepare boys for those examinations. The subjoined statement gives the total number of pupils who have passed the Technical examinations up to the close of the year :—

Subject.	Elementary examination.	Intermediate examination.	Total.
Cabinet-making	8	..	8
Blacksmith's work	3	..	3
Weaving	2	1	3
Tailoring	1	..	1
Freehand outline drawing	4	..	4
Geometrical drawing	3	..	3
Total	21	1	22

27. *Accounts of the Industrial Department.*—For the first time in the annals of the school every branch of the industrial department worked at a profit as will be seen in the debit and credit statements attached (Appendix III). *Carpentry*, which had worked at a loss of Rs. 261 in the previous year, yielded a profit of Rs. 85. This satisfactory result is partly due to the experiment of importing a variety of wood (red cedar, white cedar and blackwood) from Malabar. The question why the carpentry branch of this school cannot be worked at such a large profit as the Alipore school does will be investigated and reported on in due course. It is evident that the large profit at that school is mainly due to the "extra establishment" employed there. Blacksmith's work, which also showed a small deficit of Rs. 17 in the previous year, resulted in a profit of Rs. 176. This result is mainly due to the idea conceived and worked out by Mr. Lewis of making a variety of iron utensils used in native household, a large number of which was sold during the year. Under *Weaving*, although the profit gained continued to be substantial, it fell from Rs. 500 in the previous year to Rs. 326 in the year under review. This decrease in profit is due to increased rates paid for English twist purchased during the year. The want of a show room in the school premises continued to be very much felt. I have not yet succeeded in making any satisfactory arrangement in Madras for the sale of the articles manufactured in the school. It will be observed that all branches of the industry except gardening showed increased activity during the year, and that the sale-proceeds of school manufactures rose from Rs. 2,151 to Rs. 2,556. The total profit of all branches increased from Rs. 543 to Rs. 874.

28. *Discharged Pupils.*—The subjoined table exhibits the required particulars of pupils discharged during the year, and as required by Government the employment of the boys while in school is also given in the table. It will be observed that only a small proportion of the boys have been able, soon after their discharge, to take to the trades they learned in this school. This is mainly due to the difficulty experienced in this country by those not belonging to the artisan castes to secure a foot-hold in industrial occupations ; and this difficulty is aggravated, in the case of reformatory boys, by want of means and influence, and by the unfortunate stigma on their previous character. Notwithstanding these difficulties, that 30 per cent. of the pupils discharged during the year have succeeded in following the trades they learned is to my mind a satisfactory result. This proportion will, I doubt not, be increased as other pupils find the means and opportunity of taking up their industries. It is interesting to point out in this connection that in the older Reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh only two boys from each school "selected after release the same trade taught in the school" in 1893 :—

Serial Number.	Admission Number.	Caste.	Age on admission.	Period in school.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
			Y. M.	Y. M.			
1	85	Vaduga	13 0	5 0	Tanjore	Weaving	(In jail).
2	162	Palli	15 0	3 0	Madras	*Blacksmith's work*	*Blacksmith's work.*
3	165	Vanniya	15 0	3 0	Coimbatore	Weaving	(Not known).
4	86	Vaduga	13 0	5 0	Gódávari	Blacksmith's work	(In jail).
5	178	Vellala	15 0	3 0	South Arcot	Weaving	Masalchi.
6	124	Vanniya	14 0	4 0	North Arcot	Carpentry	Cart driving.
7	97	Vellala	11 0	5 0	Tinnevelly	Do.	Gymnastic student.
8	249	Mussalman	12 0	0 8	Madras	Tailoring	Jutka driving.
9	103	Patnulkar	11 0	5 0	Madura	*Weaving*	*Weaving.*

Serial Number.	Admission Number.	Caste.	Age on admission. Y.	Age on admission. M.	Period in school. Y.	Period in school. M.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
10	63	Devara	12	0	6	0	Ganjám	*Weaving*	*Weaving.*
11	67	Gavudu	11	0	6	0	Do.	Blacksmith's work ..	Cultivation.
12	59	Kavarai	11	9	6	3	Coimbatore ..	*Carpentry*	*Carpentry.*
13	102	Vellala	13	0	5	0	Madras	Weaving	Cooly.
14	121	Mussalman	13	4	4	8	Do.	*Tailoring*	*Tailoring.*
15	72	Pariah	12	0	6	0	Nilgiris	Blacksmith's work ..	Shikari.
16	106	Mussalman	13	0	5	0	Tinnevelly ..	Do. ..	Labourer.
17	186	Vanniya	15	0	3	0	Chingleput	Carpentry	Cultivation.
18	137	Kalla	14	0	4	0	Madura	Weaving	Pyal Schoolmaster.
19	109	Mahratti Tailor ..	13	0	5	0	Nilgiris	*Tailoring*	*Tailoring.*
20	110	Native Christian ..	12	0	5	0	Do.	Do.	Chokra.
21	71	Dasiri	12	0	6	0	Tinnevelly ..	Weaving	Cultivation.
22	141	Yenadi	14	0	4	0	Nellore	*Blacksmith's work* ..	*Blacksmith's work.*
23	189	Chakkili	15	0	3	0	North Arcot ..	Tailoring	Labourer.
24	144	Palla	14	0	4	0	Tanjore	Carpentry	Boat cooly.
25	188	Maluvadu	15	0	3	0	Cuddapah	Weaving	Cultivation.
26	34	Okkiliya	10	0	7	0	Coimbatore ..	Carpentry	Gymnastic student.
27	148	Balija	14	0	4	0	North Arcot ..	Blacksmith's work ..	(No report).
28	45	Vellala	11	0	7	0	Madras	Carpentry	Watchman.
29	35	Dasiri	10	0	7	0	Do.	Weaving	Cultivation.
30	151	Pariah	14	0	4	0	Do.	*Carpentry*	*Carpentry.*
31	152	Uparava	14	0	4	0	Do.	*Do.*	*Do.*
32	153	Patna Chetti ..	14	0	4	0	Do.	*Tailoring*	*Tailoring.*
33	194	Mussalman	15	0	3	0	Nilgiris	Do.	(No report).

(The above table does not include the following pupils :—

No. 244, who died during the year.

" 268, who after a stay of six months in this school was re-called for re-trial and re-admitted, because there was a defect in the original procedure under which he was sent to this school.

Nos. 90 and 283.—These boys were discharged under the orders of Government as they were suffering from incurable diseases).

In continuation of the remarks which precede the above table it is necessary to add that the technical instruction imparted in this school as well as in other industrial schools may not, in all cases, turn out practical carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, &c., but it will undoubtedly give the pupils the "hand-and-eye training," which, from the American and also from the German point of view, is one of the objects of technical instruction and which will qualify the pupils 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 the school. It is a training of this kind which most pupils of this school, who have caste prejudices to contend with, need.

29. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—It will be observed from the statement attached to paragraph 4 of this report that 126 discharged pupils in all have to be reported on. The following statement gives the required particulars as to the conduct and occupation of such pupils for two years as gleaned from the reports of Magistrates and other reliable sources :—

Year.	Well-conducted pupils with their occupation. Following the trade learnt in the school. Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.	Cultivation.	Pursuing occupations helped by the discipline and training received in the school.	Pursuing occupations followed prior to conviction.	Total.
1893	6	5	4	2	9	15	29	70
1894	8	6	5	4	16	25	37	101

Year.	Others. Not reported on by Magistrates.	Emigrated.	Cannot be traced.	Died after discharge.	Conduct not satisfactory.	In jails.	Total.	Grand total.
1893	4	3	6	2	2	4	21	91
1894	2	4	6	2	6	5	25	126

The number of pupils favourably reported on rose from 70 to 101, and the percentage of good reports accordingly rose from 77 to 80 per cent., and this proportion compares favourably with that in the reformatories in Great Britain and Alipore. The proportion of discharged pupils who followed the trades learnt in the school also rose from 19 to 22 per cent. Magistrates to whom pupils have been sent for discharge, I am glad to report, continued to take great interest in seeing that they made a fair start in life.

30. Of the eleven pupils whose conduct was not satisfactory including the five in jails, their misconduct or relapse was chiefly due to their own evil disposed relatives and friends who have driven them back to evil courses. There are no means at present of segregating discharged pupils from such dangerous associations, because, under rules 21 and 23 of the school, all pupils on discharge have to be made over to their relatives. This is certainly not the best course to be adopted for the ultimate disposal of reformatory pupils. In this connection it may be added that Signor Ferriani, a distinguished Italian jurist, who has had the opportunity of watching the careers of 2,000 juvenile delinquents who passed under his eye in his capacity as a magistrate, is strongly of opinion that "small chance has a juvenile delinquent of moral recovery or social rehabilitation if relegated back to the parents whose own depravity or culpable negligence drove him or left him drift into crime."

31. The number of discharged pupils who have enlisted in the Madras Army increased to six. Of one of these pupils, Major C. B. Wilkieson, R.E., Commandant, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, has written as follows :—

"I beg to inform you that Sapper Kuppusawmy is doing exceedingly well and is very favourably regarded by his officers. As he has only served two years, it has been impossible for him to obtain any promotion ; but if he continues to do well he will undoubtedly get it.

"2. I shall be delighted to enlist any number of men of a similar stamp that you may be able to send me."

This is, as you have remarked, a further testimony to the valuable training given in this school.

32. *Finance.*—In the following table the total expenditure and receipts for two years are compared :—

	1893. RS.	A.	P.	1894. RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	8,259	6	7	8,821	0	2
Rations	5,254	3	4	4,460	12	8
Hospital charges	...			...		
Service postage and telegrams	56	8	0	64	13	6
Clothing and bedding	585	9	6	454	7	3
Office contingencies	682	4	9	631	2	9
Travelling allowance and batta of pupils ...	141	6	6	117	14	3
Do. of establishment ...	255	14	6	287	14	2
Library, mark and work money	431	1	0	524	12	2
House-tax	10	0	0	12	0	0
Manufactures	2,081	6	1	1,900	9	11
Furniture and apparatus	555	11	0	314	0	0
Special contingencies	17	3	0	26	10	0
Total ...	18,330	10	3	17,616	0	10
Deduct receipts (sale-proceeds) ...	2,152	14	8	2,563	13	7
Net expenditure ...	16,177	11	7	15,052	3	3

It will be observed that the expenditure of the school has again fallen, while the receipts have steadily increased. The figures for the past three years are :—

	1892. RS.	1893. RS.	1894. RS.
Gross expenditure	18,987	18,330	17,616
Net expenditure	17,110	16,177	15,052
Receipts	1,876	2,152	2,563

The decrease in expenditure and the increase in receipts are of course due to the great care exercised over the finances of the school. Economies have been effected wherever possible. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 150, equal to the average of the previous year, but the cost of maintenance per head fell from Rs. 107–13–7 to Rs. 100–5–6. The saving under rations which amounted to Rs. 793 was due exclusively to the departmental system of dieting which was in force throughout the year. The cost of dieting per pupil was Rs. 29–11–10, or Rs. 2–7–8 per mensem. This compares favourably with the cost of dieting in the Alipore school which was Rs. 38–10–7 in 1893.

33. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Inspector-General of this School, visited it on the 18th April 1894. Mr. Monro recorded the following remarks :—

"I visited this institution on the 18th April and was satisfied with what I saw of its general working. The cleanliness, order and discipline was all that could be desired. The arrangements made for the education of the boys were good. I fully endorse all that has been said by previous visitors regarding the necessity of a show room. I was particularly pleased with the drill of the boys, their smartness and the neatness of the uniform."

34. *Committee of Visitors.*—The visiting committee held nine meetings against eight in the previous year. Two meetings failed for want of a quorum. The following are the particulars of work transacted by the committee at its meetings :—

(*a*) Number of reports on discharged pupils read and considered ... 82
(*b*) Number of times the punishment book was examined 9
(*c*) Went round the school to hear complaints and to see that the requirements of section 5 of the Act have been complied with 9 times.
(*d*) Special cases brought to the notice of the Inspector-General ... 7
(*e*) Revised, considered, or fixed the age of pupils 5

Amongst the official visitors who attended a fair number of meetings are the District Judge, the Tahsildar M.R.Ry. M. Ramanuja Chariyar Avergal and the Revd. A. Andrew. The Sub-Collector, although a resident officer, attended only once. The Collector of the district, who attended three meetings, was the only non-resident member who attended meetings. As the working of the school evoked favourable remarks from all visitors, such extracts from their remarks as are interesting are attached. (Appendix IV.)

35. *The State Prisoner.*—The conduct of the Mappila State prisoner Káttuválakundil Ahamad, who was admitted on the 3rd October 1894, was excellent, and his health good. He has already passed the infant Standard in Tamil, and Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, will arrange to give him also lessons in Malayalam reading and writing. He is also taught tailoring, gymnastics and drill.

36. The instructions relating to the maintenance of the inventory of valuable stock have been carried out in this school, and the service books have been written up to date.

APPENDICES.

I

Read the following Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th September 1894, No. 9214.

Read letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, dated 4th August 1894, No. 1399.

Recorded.

2. The Acting Director is glad to note that the school acquitted itself satisfactorily at the inspection, and that the absence of a large number of pupils on the date of the Sub-Assistant Inspector's visit was more or less nominal. The supply of the requisite furniture was sanctioned in Proceedings Nos. 8263 and 8264, dated 3rd instant, but nothing can be done towards improving the recommendation pending the final orders of Government regarding the future location of the school.

3. The Sub-Assistant Inspector, Chingleput, was authorized to examine the school in literary subjects as a special case in Proceedings No. 403, dated 20th January 1894. The Assistant Inspector should have submitted a copy of the Sub-Assistant's report with his remarks to this office through the proper channel. The omission is not understood.

II

Read the following Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 11th February 1895, No. 1492.

Read the following letter from the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 13th September 1894, No. 479 :—

With reference to Proceedings No. 6181, dated 2nd July 1894, I have the honour to state that I inspected the Carpentry, Blacksmiths' and the Weaving and Tape-making classes at the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on the 13th and 15th July, and examined the students according to the four standards of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

The following tabular statements show briefly the results compared with those of last year :—

I. Carpentry.

Standards.	1893. Number appeared.	1893. Number passed.	1894. Number appeared.	1894. Number passed.	Remarks on the examination of 1894.
I	9	9	13	12	5 passed with merit.
II	15	15	4	4	1 do.
III	1	1	8	8	4 do.
IV	2	2	3	3	1 do.
Total ..	27	27	28	27	

II. Blacksmiths' work.

Standards.	1893. Number appeared.	1893. Number passed.	1894. Number appeared.	1894. Number passed.	Remarks on the examination of 1894.
I	7	7	9	9	6 passed with merit.
II	6	6	7	7	3 do.
III	4	4	2	2	Both ordinary.
IV	2	2	1	1	Merit.
Total ..	19	19	19	19	

III. Weaving.

Standards.	1893. Number appeared.	1893. Number passed.	1894. Number appeared.	1894. Number passed.	Remarks on the examination of 1894.
I	4	4	7	7	5 passed with merit.
II	9	8	5	4	1 do.
III	7	7	7	7	5 do.
IV	3	3	6	5	4 do.
Total ..	23	22	25	23	

IV. Tape-making.

Standards.	1893.		1894.		Remarks on the examination of 1894.
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	
I	2	2	3	3	2 passed with merit.
II	5	5	2	2	Both merit.
III	2	1	6	6	1 passed with merit
IV	1	1	..	..	
Total ..	10	9	11	11	

2. *Carpentry class.*—There were thirty-three boys in this class, twenty-eight were examined; of the other five, one had passed the Government Elementary examination in cabinet-making last year and four were new boys who had not been in the Reformatory six months. The average age was about sixteen years, the youngest boy being eleven years and two months and the eldest seventeen years and ten months. A set of English models were given as examples for the examination and the students were required to enlarge these proportionally; the results were very satisfactory as only one candidate failed. All the students are now taught to work accurately to given dimensions which two years ago was not properly attended to; this part of the instruction in carpentry or any similar work is as essential in the earlier stages as proportion in drawing and time in music, and it should never be neglected. Of the long-term students in this class, those who have made satisfactory progress in general education and drawing may be sent up for the Elementary examination in carpentry in addition to cabinet-making. The instructor would need the assistance of the drawing-master, who might read up some elementary treatise on wood-work as applied to building construction and make large diagrams of the different parts of simple roof frames and of doors, windows, &c., as described in the syllabus for the Elementary examination in carpentry.

3. *Blacksmiths' class.*—There were twenty-three students in this class; four of them were new boys and were not presented for examination. The average age of the boys was about sixteen years, the youngest being ten years and ten months and the eldest seventeen years and eleven months. The tests set for the various standards were as follows: Standard I, tests 1 and 3; standard III, tests 2 and *b* 3; standard III, tests 1 and 5; and standard IV, tests 1 and *a* 4. The results of the examination were quite satisfactory, but the work on the whole was not equal to that done at the examination last year; the screws and countersunk holes were particularly clumsy. Attention should be paid in this class also as is done in the carpentry class to accuracy and neatness of execution. Some of the long-term boys might take up fitters' work in addition to blacksmiths' work. I do not think there would be any difficulty about training them up to the standard required for the Elementary examination in this branch.

4. *Weaving and Tape-making classes.*—Tape-making was brought up as an additional branch by eleven of the candidates who appeared for the examination in Weaving. Twenty-five were examined out of a class of thirty-six boys; the rest were new boys. The average age of the boys was about the same as in the Carpentry and Blacksmiths' classes, the youngest boy being eleven years and three months at the time of the inspection and the eldest seventeen years and ten months. The work done at the inspection was quite satisfactory. In Weaving, twenty boys were examined on the English loom and five on the native loom. Most of them seemed to understand well all the different stages and processes in weaving, and the work turned out by them during the year does credit to the institution. Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, who possesses a thorough knowledge of this industry, has made many improvements and some very successful experiments.

5. *General.*—The remarks made in the last report with regard to the insufficiency of accommodation may be repeated again. Nothing has been done to provide more and better accommodation for the Weaving class. More benches also seem necessaray in the Carpentry class and more tools in the Blacksmiths' class; there did not appear to be enough of these for the inspection.

6. Lists showing the names of the boys in each class, their age, caste and other particulars, are herewith enclosed.

From W. H. Y. NURSE, Esq,, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 18th January 1895.

I have the honour to submit my report on the examination held by me at the Reformatory School at Chingleput in Tailoring, and beg to annex below the results. A tabular form is also enclosed:—

Standard D.—Two boys appeared for this standard, one of whom passed ordinary, while the other failed. I have again to remark, as in my last report, that there was a lack of system in the making up.

Standard C.—Nine boys appeared, of whom only two passed, one of these with merit. In this standard I regret to remark that the boys were totally ignorant of the proper method of putting the different pieces of the garment together, and the sewing was very bad.

Standard B.—Eleven boys appeared, of whom six passed, one of these with merit. The sewing in this standard was decidedly better than in standard C.

Standard A.—Eleven boys presented themselves, ten passed, four of whom with merit. The sewing in this standard, I am glad to say, was very good.

The above reports are communicated to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput for information and attention. The statements of results have already been sent in original for information and return. In Mr. Holder's report the standards have not been properly designated.

2. The results obtained in the several industries are summarized in the following table:—

Industry.	Number presented.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Carpentry	28	11	16	27	100	96
Blacksmith's work	19	10	9	19	100	100
Weaving	25	15	8	23	96	92
Tape-making	11	5	6	11	90	100
Tailoring	33	6	13	19	81	58

It will be seen from the above figures that the results in Tailoring were unsatisfactory, but those obtained in the other subjects were good. The failure in tailoring must be attributed to the inefficiency of the master tailor. No pains should be spared to secure as soon as possible the services of a competent instructor. The defects pointed out by Mr. Holder in regard to the Blacksmith class should be remedied and his suggestions for preparing the pupils for the Elementary Technical examinations should receive the particular attention of the Superintendent.

3. The Superintendent is requested to submit a report with reference to paragraph 5 of Mr. Holder's letter.

4. On the whole, the working of the industrial branch during the year is creditable to the Superintendent and his Deputy.

(A true Extact.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

III.

ACCOUNTS of the Industrial Department showing whether each trade is carried on at a profit or not in 1894.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials and unfinished articles on 31st December 1893.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1893.	Outstandings on 31st December 1893.	Cash on hand on 31st December 1893.	Materials purchased in 1894.	Spent out of contingent Fund in 1894.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1894.	Depreciation of tools at 10 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	576 14 2	91 11 0	150 10 0	16 10 0	(a)860 9 10	6 0 0	52 14 0	29 2 0	1,784 7 0	(a) Includes Rs. 97-5-2, cooly carpenters' wages, paid during the year.
Blacksmith's work	260 15 0	33 4 0	23 11 6	4 6 6	193 14 8	22 4 4	74 8 0	33 11 0	646 11 0	
Weaving and Tape-making ..	179 4 6	468 11 2	207 5 3	40 8 9	754 7 9	(b) 57 12 8	182 6 0	28 7 0	1,918 15 1	(b) Includes Rs. 49-11-2 paid for a cooly-weaver employed during the year.
Tailoring	36 14 3	5 6 0	47 5 3	3 4 3	91 9 8	7 2 1	118 8 0	12 8 0	317 9 6	
Gardening	21 0 0	..	9 7 0	0 2 6	..	41 6 3	..	4 13 0	76 12 9	
Total ..	1,074 15 11	599 0 2	438 7 0	65 0 0	1,900 9 11	134 9 4	423 4 0	108 9 0	4,744 7 4	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1894.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1894.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1894.	Outstandings on 31st December 1894.	Work turned out for the school in 1894.	Amount written off in 1894. (a)	Sale-proceeds paid into the treasury in 1894. (b)	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.	
Carpentry	556 10 3	73 0 0	94 15 0	181 5 9	138 13 5	8 2 0	817 5 6	1,870 3 11	(a) As sanctioned in Proceedings, dated 4th March 1896, No. 2579.
Blacksmith's work	264 15 2	16 5 0	34 9 3	39 15 0	133 6 9	0 13 0	332 11 8	822 11 10	
Weaving and Tape-making ..	307 5 8	82 12 0	482 9 4	300 15 6	..	11 8 7	1,060 8 5	2,245 11 6	(b) If Rs. 7-12-9 (miscellaneous receipts in the year) are added, it will raise the total amount to Rs. 2,5631-3-7 as paid into the treasury.
Tailoring	35 9 8	..	2 7 0	25 4 6	249 15 2	0 4 0	156 0 0	469 8 4	
Gardening	1 0 0	20 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	189 7 3	210 10 3	
Total ..	1,165 8 9	192 1 0	614 8 7	547 11 9	522 3 4	20 11 7	2,556 0 10	5,618 13 10	

CHINGLEPUT,
30th March 1895.

(Signed) H. A. F. NAILER, M.B., Surgn.-Major,
Superintendent.

IV.

EXTRACTS from the Reformatory School Visitors' Book.

1. M.R.Ry. P. Strinivasa Chariyar, official visitor, writes: "Visited the school this afternoon. Went round the Tailoring and Weaving classes and found the work very satisfactory. The supervision is very good."—*15th June* 1894.

2. The Honourable Mr. P. Rangiah Nayudu, writes: "I have this day visited this institution. The outside public is generally of opinion that this institution is worked on the lines of a jail, but I have been agreeably disappointed to find that this is an institution where moral, physical and important industrial training is given. The inmates look very healthy; and I think and hope that they will turn out good and useful subjects. Great credit is due, no doubt, to the Deputy Superintendent especially, who is in immediate charge of the institution."—*20th July* 1894.

3. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, writes: "Visited the school at 7-30 A.M., and saw all parts of the buildings, the drill, gymastics and shop-work, the food and store-room.

"The general state of the school seems to be, as usual, satisfactory. The boys look well; and admissions to hospital appear to be mostly for trivial ailments. I am glad to see that dysentery and diarrhœa are of rare occurrence. . . . . .

"The gymnastics were excellent. The drill fair. I am not qualified to judge of the industrial training, but it seemed all that can be desired."—*24th September* 1894.

4. Mr. B. M. D'Cruz, Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-division, writes: "Inspected the institution for the first time. Everything seems to be satisfactory. Saw the boys at work. The work turned out in the Tailoring department appears to be particularly good. Saw the food prepared." . . . . . —*26th September* 1894.

5. Mr. G. S. Forbes, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Chingleput, writes: "Visited the school this morning; saw the boys at drill and in the workshops afterwards; also inspected the cook-room and saw the food. The boys appeared happy, contented and in good health. The state of the institution generally is the best proof of the advantage it derives from being under the management of the Educational Department." . . . . . —*13th November* 1894.

6. Surgeon-Major-General C. Sibthorpe, Surgeon-General, writes: "Visited the school and inspected the building with Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer. The boys (149) appeared in wonderfully good health, and went through several of their exercises, gymastics, physical drill and singing with care, precision and intelligence. I saw the food which appeared good and suitable. Only three in hospital. It is needless to record anything regarding the unsatisfactory accommodation, as the question is now before Government; but the sooner a decision is arrived at, the better it will be for the pupils who appear to be benefiting by the system of training."—*1st December* 1894.

6. Mr. Mir Sirajuddin Sahib, Tahsildar and official visitor, writes: "Visited the school this morning, found everything in order and the boys jolly, playing about in the compound enjoying the Christmas holidays." . . . . . —*26th December* 1894.

8. The Rev. A. Andrew, Free Church Mission, official visitor, writes: "Visited the school yesterday morning and found everything satisfactory. The pupils seemed happy and were amusing themselves in the compound, it being holiday time." . . . . . —*28th December* 1894.

Staff.—Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer was in charge of the school throughout the year, except during the period between the 10th October and 22nd November, when it was under the superintendence, first, of Surgeon-Captain C. A. Johnston and, subsequently, of Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent. Mr. Lewis was again in charge of the school from the 22nd to 31st December, when Surgeon-Major Nailer was absent from the station. The staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of an assistant Carpenter instructor and an assistant Weaver instructor. The Technical Examination passed by the Tailor instructor recently appointed should have been stated. The necessity for the services of an assistant Tailor instructor has not, in the opinion of the Director, been made out. The matter may, however, form the subject of a separate communication. It is presumed that due care is taken that the monitorial system does not impair the efficiency of instruction.

2. *Strength.*—There were 149 boys in the school as against 151 on the 31st December 1893. The number of admissions during the year stood at 35 a figure which, curiously enough, has been the same for the past three years. The number would have been greater but for want of sufficient accommodation, nine applications having had to be refused on this account. Five of those admitted were sent for reformatory treatment on first conviction, one was a State prisoner concerned in the Mappilla outbreak of last year, while as many as 29 were habitual offenders. The decline (11 as against 17) in the number of admissions from the city of Madras is noteworthy, although there was an insignificant increase in the total number contributed by the Presidency town as observed from the table attached to paragraph 8 of the report. The figures denoting the ages of the pupils remained almost the same as those for the year previous. From the statement furnished for the first time in paragraph 8 of the report, distributing the pupils by districts under the different sections of the community, it is observed that Madras contributed the largest number of Muhammadan offenders, and Tinnevelly the largest number belonging to the criminal classes proper Four Muhammadans as against seven were admitted during the year, and two of these belonged to Madras. The admission of a Brahman is noteworthy. That none of the 35 admitted appertained to Native Christians or Paraiyas and kindred classes is also a feature of the report to be noted. The offences for which the pupils were sent to the reformatory are noted in the margin. As compared with the figures for the previous year, the number of pupils convicted of theft had decreased by 11, while of those sentenced for house-breaking and theft there were four more. The figures under the other heads of crimes presented no noticeable variations.

Offence.	No. of juveniles.
Against the public tranquillity, health, &c.	1
False evidence	2
Relating to coin	1
Affecting the human body	8
Against property	133
Against property and public justice. ...	3
Concerned in an outbreak (State prisoner).	1
	149

3. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The Director recently submitted his final proposals to Government regarding the question of a site for the location of the school. He has stated it as his opinion that the best interests of the school may be secured by leaving it where it is; the demands for additional accommodation, improvement, &c., being met in the order of their urgency. When the orders of Government have been received on the above letter, the question of furnishing the school with cubicles of an altogether new pattern, calculated to remedy the defects pointed out by the Superintendent in the existing ones, should be brought to the notice of the Director. The latrine was repaired and additional black-boards were supplied. The English periodicals referred to in paragraph 10 of the report have since been forwarded to the Superintendent. No information has been furnished as to how far the library was used by the teachers and the pupils. To enable the Director to judge of this, the Superintendent is requested to submit, in future reports, particulars as to the number of volumes consulted or taken out by the pupils and by the teachers.

4. *Sanitation and health.*—The increase in the number of patients, which is to be regretted, has not been satisfactorily accounted for. The pupils are, however, reported to have, on the whole, enjoyed good health throughout the year. There was one case of death during the year—the second record of death in the school; the first being a case of death from cholera in 1891. The physical development of the pupils continued to receive due attention.

5. *Conduct and discipline.*—There was a marked improvement in the general conduct of the boys, as evidenced by the comparatively smaller number of recorded punishments. The Director is glad to learn that there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys from the Presidency town, and that the old pupils behaved themselves on the whole better than the newly admitted ones. The Superintendent's remarks on the propensity of the newly admitted pupils to steal and fib are noted. That as many as five boys attempted to escape, as against none in 1893, is an unpleasant feature, and the fact seems to point to neglect of duty on the part of the peons to whose care they had been entrusted. It is hoped that the punishment

inflicted will operate as an effective deterrent on the pupils of the school. The submission of proposals as to the best way of utilizing the amount collected in the shape of fines should be expedited. In this connection, the Superintendent's attention is drawn to paragraph 11 of his report for 1893 and paragraph 5 of the Director's review thereon. A beginning has been made in bringing about a separation of the younger boys from the elder, as has been done with very good results in the Reformatory schools in Great Britain. It is gratifying to learn that this judicious system, though but partially carried out for want of proper accommodation, has tended to improve the tone and discipline of the school. There was a further and satisfactory increase from Rs. 8 to Rs. 8–4–0 in the average earning per week. The Director is glad to learn that three of the boys discharged during 1894 left the school with earnings, sufficiently large, to be of considerable help to them in starting life. The great difference between the total earnings of the last two years has been satisfactorily accounted for.

6. *General education.*—The standard of literary instruction was confined to the primary grade. At the Sub-Assistant's examination all the candidates presented were successful; and all of them, with but six exceptions, secured merit passes,—an excellent result. It is presumed that the Sub-Assistant's test was in accordance with the curriculum laid down for the several standards. The results of the Primary Examination of 1894 were not, however, so satisfactory, only eight having secured complete certificates out of eighteen presented. The explanation of the headmaster for this poor result cannot be accepted. It is gratifying to note that as many as twelve of the juveniles discharged during the year had secured Primary Examination certificates. English continued to be taught as an optional subject. Fifty-three per cent. of the pupils were studying that language. As some of the pupils when discharged are likely to be employed as peons, compounders, &c., some knowledge of the language will be of use in their after-life. In view of this advantage, English may continue to be taught, but it should always be treated as an optional subject.

7. *Industrial training.*—According to table annexed to paragraph 23, six pupils as against four in 1893 passed the Elementary Technical Examination. In paragraph 26 of the report, however, seven pupils are shown as having passed the examination of 1894; the discrepancy should be explained. The results obtained at the Elementary Technical Examination, as also in the examinations held by Mr. Holder, were, on the whole, very satisfactory. But the total failure at the Elementary Technical Examination in Geometrical Drawing and the unsatisfactory results secured in Tailoring are to be regretted. The defect in the latter subject has been attributed to the inefficiency of the master tailor who has since been superseded. The remarks on the textile fabrics as manufactured in the school are full, and the Director is pleased to note that the several kinds of fabrics woven are superior to those of indigenous make and meet the requirements of the rich and the poor. Early arrangements should be made for the speedy sale of the manufactured articles. The question of providing a show-room will be considered after the site for the location of the school has been decided upon. That the number of pupils preparing for the next examination was nearly double the corresponding figure for the previous year is very encouraging. The Director is pleased to learn that every branch of the industrial section yielded a profit during the year, and taking all the branches together there was a net profit of Rs. 874 as against Rs. 543 in 1893. The weaving and gardening industries were, however, worked at a less profit than in the year previous. The report promised in paragraph 27 is awaited.

8. *Discharged pupils.*—The table appended to paragraph 28 is interesting. Of the 33 pupils discharged during 1894, ten or over 30 per cent. were following the trades they learnt at the Reformatory. The percentage, though small, is satisfactory under the circumstances stated, and compares favourably with the proportions of the Alipore and Hazaribagh schools. Of the 126 boys discharged up to 31st December 1894, only 23 or 18 per cent. took to the trades they learnt in the school. The statement of the Superintendent that the proportion of increased to 22 per cent. is not understood. The rise in the number of discharged pupils who were favourably reported upon is noted with pleasure. Six former pupils in all had been enlisted in the Army, and the very satisfactory report of one of these from the Commandant, Queens' Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, is encouraging.

9. *Finance.*—As anticipated when reviewing the last report, there was a reduction of nearly Rs. 800 under rations, and this is solely due to the departmental system of rationing. Comparing the several items of expenditure during the last two years, the Director notes with satisfaction that in the majority of cases there was a decrease which points to the care exercised in the matter of the finances. This resulted in a further decrease in the expenditure from Rs. 18,330 to Rs. 17,610, while the receipts from sale-proceeds rose from Rs. 2,153 to Rs. 2,564 or by 19 per cent.

10. *General.*—Nine meetings of the Visiting Committee were held during the year as against eight in the year previous. It is much to be regretted that two meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The Director is gratified to note the interest taken in the progress of the school by the official visitors referred to in paragraph 34. Particular care and attention appear to be bestowed on the State prisoner sent in October 1894 and it is gratifying that he has already shown signs of progress. In conclusion, the Director would observe that the institution was worked during the year with its usual success, and its general condition reflects great credit on the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent, and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER—dated 2nd July 1895, No. 548, Educational.

Recorded. The report is, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

2. The Government concurs with the remark in the concluding portion of paragraph 10 of the Proceedings of the Director.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ all Sessions Judges.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice, with C.L.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 2nd July 1895, No. 549, Educational.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 2nd July 1895,
Nos. 548, 549.

JULY.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, review by the Director of Public Instruction of the report on the working of the — during 1894; and forwarding copy of the Proceedings to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 29th April 1895, No. 5099.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copy of Proceedings, No. 5007, dated 26th April 1895, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1894.

ORDER—dated 2nd July 1895, No. 548, Educational.

Recorded. The report is, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

2. The Government concurs with the remark in the concluding portion of paragraph 10 of the Proceedings of the Director.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ all Sessions Judges.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice, with C.L

Exd. A. Raitt.

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G.O., 2nd July 1895, No. 548.

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Educl G.O. No. 548 dy 2nd July 1895

[G/36]

Despd 11-7-95

District and Session Judge of

North Arcot, Chittoor.	6
South Arcot, Cuddalore.	6
Bellary.	8
South Canara, Mangalore.	10
Chingleput.	6
Coimbatore.	9
Cuddapah.	6
Ganjam, Berhampore	8
Godávari, Rajahmundry.	10
Kistna, Masulipatam.	6
Kurnool.	6
Madura.	11
North Malabar, Tellicherry.	8
South Malabar, Calicut.	6
Nellore.	8
Nilgiris, Ootacamund.	6
Salem.	6
Tanjore.	6
Tinnevelly, Palamcottah.	8
Trichinopoly.	6
Vizagapatam.	7

Judg 6 p 528 dy 2d July 1895

Desp.
11/7/95

The Collectors of
The District Magistrates of

Anantapur.	8
North Arcot, Chittoor.	8
South Arcot, Cuddalore.	8
Bellary.	8
South Canara, Mangalore.	8
Chingleput, Saidapet.	8
Coimbatore.	8
Cuddapah.	8
Ganjam, Chatrapur.	8
Godavari, Cocanada.	8
Kistna, Masulipatam.	8
Kurnool.	8
~~Madras (when necessary).~~	
Madura.	8
Malabar, Calicut.	12
Nilgiris, Ootacamund.	8
Nellore.	8
Salem.	8
Tanjore.	9
Tinnevelly.	8
Trichinopoly.	8
Vizagapatam.	8

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