Educational (1896) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No 304-305

Dated 19th May 1896

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT.

Recording the report on the working of the -- for 1895 and the review thereof by the Director of Public Instruction; and forwarding copy of the Procedings to the Government of India.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., Nos. 304, 305, 19th May 1896.

MAY.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording the report on the working of the — for 1895 and the review thereof by the Director of Public Instruction, and forwarding copy of the Proceedings to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 1st May 1896, No. 5003.

I have the honour to submit three copies of my Proceedings, No. 4854, dated 27th ultimo, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for the calendar year 1895, together with a copy of this office Proceedings, No. 3616 of the 24th March last, referred to therein.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th April 1896, No. 4854.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 31st March 1896, No. 730 :—

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Reformatory school for the calendar year 1895.

2. *The Staff.*—I continued in charge of the school throughout the year. Whenever the Superintendent, who is also the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, proceeds on tour, the Deputy Superintendent is left in charge of the institution. Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, availed himself of three months' privilege leave from the 22nd October for the benefit of his health; and during his absence Mr. J. W. Coombes, B.A., L.T., Second Assistant Master of the Madrasa-i-Azam, was appointed to act as the Deputy Superintendent.

3. *The Teaching Staff.*—The general education teachers continued to be only four as in the previous years. This staff being inadequate, the monitorial system was largely resorted to, care being taken to maintain the efficiency of instruction under that system. An important change in the staff of technical instructors resulted from the death in November last of carpenter instructor C. Muniswami Nayakar. His loss is regretted, as he worked up the carpentry classes to a fair state of efficiency. A drill instructor was, for the first time, appointed in February 1895, the appointment being conferred on a pensioned havildar who previous to it held the post of peon No. I and taught drill at the same time. Five of these men have passed the Intermediate Technical Examination in their respective trades, and one of them, the tailor instructor, has passed the Elementary Examination. These instructors have not yet obtained their Technical Teachers' Certificates. The following statement gives the required particulars regarding the teaching staff :—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
1	Mr. M. D. Jacobs ..	Headmaster	Trained Matriculate and Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test, Branch III.	40	Draws also a personal allowance of Rs. 10.
2	T. Antoniswami Pillai ..	Second Master	Trained Matriculate ..	25	Draws also a personal allowance of Rs. 5.
3	A. Subramaniya Aiyar ..	Third do.	Trained Primary Grade, Lower.	15	
4	K. Devarajulu Nayadu ..	Fourth do.	Do. do.	9½	
5	Manikkam Nayakar ..	Peon and School Assistant.	Do. do.	7	
6	Ezra Asha	Weaver Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Intermediate Technical Examination in weaving.	30	
7	C. Kandaswami Nayudu ..	Weaver Assistant, sub. *pro tem.*	Do. do.	7	

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
8	V. Kandaswami Asari ..	Carpenter Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Intermediate Technical Examination in cabinet-making.	Rs. 18	
9	A. Ponnuswami Asari ..	Carpenter Assistant, sub. *pro tem.*	Do. do.	15	
10	Koshi Velayuda Asari ..	Blacksmith instructor.	Intermediate Technical Examination in blacksmith's work.	18	
11	T. Muhammad Hussain ..	Tailor instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Elementary Technical Examination in tailoring.	20	
12	Tirumalai Nayudu ..	Garden instructor ..	....	8	
13	Syed Akbar	Drill instructor ..	Pensioned Havildar ..	10	
14	M. Govindaraju Mudali ..	Gymnastic Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Trained Primary Grade Lower and Advanced Examination in gymnastics.	10	
15	Guru Manikkam	Drawing master ..	Higher Examinations in Drawing and Middle School Examination.	5	Draws also Rs. 12 as a Compounder.

Personal allowances of Rs. 10 and 5 were granted to the Headmaster and second master, respectively, with effect from [illegible] from 1st April 1895, in consideration of good services rendered by them.

4. *The staff of peons.*—The number of peons employed to watch the boys was only eight. This staff falls below the strength laid down by the Inspector-General of Prisons. There was one head peon to supervise the work of the peons.

5. *Strength.*—On the 31st December last, the school completed an existence of 8 years and $2\frac{1}{2}$ months. During this period 336 pupils were admitted and they are to be accounted for thus:—

Admissions.	Transferred to jails.	Released by order of Government.	Sent back to Magistrate for retrial.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged on expiry of term.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1895.
336	12	10	1	3	2	155	183	153

The year thus closed with 153 pupils as against 149 on the 31st December 1894. One boy, No. 293, was under the orders of Government transferred back to the Salem Central Jail to undergo the residue of his judicial sentence. As he was a confirmed epileptic, his retention in this school was not considered advisable. Other differences in the above figures, as compared with those of 1894, will be explained further on, each in its proper place.

6. In 1891 the number of juvenile offenders who were refused admission owing to want of accommodation was as much as 22, but since that year the number so refused has been diminishing; the numbers for the past four years are —

17 in 1892	9 in 1894.
8 in 1893	7 in 1895.

These figures show that the number of juvenile offenders fit to be sent to this school has been gradually decreasing. I have, however, no means of knowing whether the Magistracy before whom juvenile offenders are tried, have taken advantage of this school sufficiently. The long periods of detention ordered in the case of most boys in this school have also, I doubt not, begun to act as a deterrent on juvenile offenders outside the school; and with this view Magistrates have been known to warn juveniles brought up for their first offence that they would be sent to the Reformatory if they commit themselves again.

7. *Pupils admitted during the year.*—The following statement gives the required particulars of the pupils admitted during the year.

Serial number.	Admission number.	Age on admission. Y.	M.	D.	District belonging to	Caste.	Offences.	Sent as habitual offenders or on first conviction.
1	300	13	9	7	Trichinopoly ..	Edaiya	Theft	Habitual.
2	301	14	0	0	Madras	Mussalman ..	House-breaking and theft.	First conviction.
3	302	13	0	0	Malabar	Mappila	Theft	Habitual.
4	303	12	0	0	Gódávari	Telaga	House-breaking and theft.	First conviction.
5	304	14	0	0	Tinnevelly ..	Marava	Do.	Habitual.
6	305	14	0	0	South Arcot ..	Brahman	Theft	Do.
7	306	13	0	0	Madura	Pattunulkar ..	Do.	Do.
8	307	14	0	0	Salem	Kammala	Do.	Do.
9	308	14	0	0	Coimbatore ..	Andi	Do.	Do.
10	309	15	0	0	Madras	Agambadiya ..	Do.	Do.
11	310	14	0	0	Do.	Paraiya	Do.	Do.
12	311	13	0	0	Do.	Mussalman ..	Do.	Do.
13	312	14	0	0	Gódávari	Weaver	Do.	First conviction.
14	313	13	0	0	Coimbatore ..	Palli	Do.	Habitual.
15	314	14	0	0	Madras	Paraiya	Do.	Do.
16	315	14	0	0	Salem	Vanniya	Do.	First conviction.
17	316	10	0	0	Trichinopoly ..	Vellala	Do.	Habitual.
18	317	13	0	0	Vizagapatam ..	Sali	Do.	Do.
19	318	12	0	0	Coimbatore ..	Vella'a	House-breaking and theft.	Do.
20	319	13	0	0	Madras	Paraiya	Theft	Do.
21	320	14	0	0	Do.	Palli	Do.	Do.
22	321	12	0	0	Nellore	Native Christian ..	House-trespass and theft.	Do.
23	322	13	1	3	Chingleput ..	Edaiya	Theft	First conviction.
24	323	15	0	0	Tanjore	Padayachi	Do.	Do.
25	324	14	0	0	Madras	Vanniya	Do.	Habitual.
26	325	9	0	0	Do.	Paraiya	Do.	First conviction.
27	326	8	0	0	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
28	327	10	0	0	Do.	Kavarai	Do.	Habitual.
29	328	14	0	0	Do.	Palli	House-breaking and theft.	Do.
30	329	15	0	0	Ganjám	Dandasi	Rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	First conviction.
31	330	13	0	0	Madras	Paraiya	Criminal breach of trust.	Habitual.
32	331	12	0	0	Do.	Vallala	House-breaking and theft.	First conviction.
33	332	10	0	0	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
34	333	14	0	0	Trichinopoly ..	Naickan	Do. ..	Do.
35	334	12	0	0	Bellary	Mussalman ..	Do. ..	Habitual.
36	335	14	0	0	Tinnevelly	Vellala	Kidnapping and theft ..	Do.
37	336	14	3	6	Do.	Edaiya	House-breaking and theft.	Do.

The number admitted exceeded that for the previous year by two. The admissions from the City of Madras have again risen, the number being 15 as against 11 in the previous year. Tanjore and Malabar are represented by one pupil each—the one from the latter district being a Mappilla. Seven of the districts do not appear at all in the list. Six Paraiyas and one Native Christian were admitted against none in the previous year. The Brahman is again represented by one admission. Of the criminal classes only one Telaga, one Marava, and one Dandasi were admitted. This is satisfactory, as it is exceedingly unlikely, as remarked by the Inspector-General of Prisons, that boys of such classes will appreciably benefit by the training given in this school, and in this opinion you concur. Even if they are detained long enough to be reformed in their character and habits, there is always the danger of their relapse when they return to their criminally disposed relatives and associates. I shall address you again on this important point with a view to evoke a decision on the question whether boys of criminal classes should be admitted into this school or not.

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

	Number of pupils.		Number of pupils.
Age not exceeding 8 years	2	Period of detention for not less than 3 years	9
Do. do. 9 do.	3	Do. do. 4 years	44
Do. do. 10 do.	11	Do. do. 5 do.	49
Do. do. 11 do.	16	Do. do. 6 do.	24
Do. do. 12 do.	32	Do. do. 7 do.	27
Do. do. 13 do.	36		
Do. do. 14 do.	44		
Do. do. 15 do.	9		
Total ...	153	Total ...	153

It is satisfactory to note that according to the above figures the great majority of pupils will be detained sufficiently long in the school to receive a sound elementary education which will fit them for honest work in various capacities not necessarily industrial. They will also during the same time learn a trade to enable them to earn an honest livelihood when they return to their villages, provided caste prejudices and want of facilities do not prevent them from following the trade learnt. It should, however, be mentioned here that in most cases the period of detention is not sufficiently long to turn the boys out as thoroughly skilled and practical workmen as in the case of carpentry or blacksmith's work, it takes about seven years for a man to be thoroughly trained in it.

9. *Nationalities of pupils classified by districts.*—The following table gives all required particulars under this head for the past two years :—

Number.	District.	Native Christians.		Muhammadans.		Brahmans.		Non-Brahman Hindus.				Paraiyas and kindred classes.		Total.	
								Criminal classes.		Others.					
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	Madras	2	2	12	13	..	..	..	..	31	35	7	10	52	60
2	Salem	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	9	6	..	..	12	9
3	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	10	3	..	9	10
4	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	8	..	..	9	9
5	North Arcot	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	..	..	8	3
6	Chingleput	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	..	8	5
7	Trichinopoly	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	6	2	1	8	9
8	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	4	..	..	6	7
9	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	5	..	..	6	6
10	Vizagapatam	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	5	6
11	Kistna	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	3	3	..	..	4	6
12	Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	3	3
13	Malabar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3
14	Nilgiris	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	4
15	Gódávari	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
16	Cuddapah	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
17	Kurnool	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1
18	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2
19	Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
21	Nellore	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
22	Bellary	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Total ..	6	7	25	21	4	4	10	10	87	94	17	17	149	153

Madras, as usual, is responsible for the largest number of juvenile offenders, about 40 per cent. of the strength of the school belonging to that city. Anantapur continues to be unrepresented. The question whether every district is adequately represented can only be discussed when sufficient accommodation is available to admit every

juvenile who is considered fit to be sent to this school. The caste pupils continued to predominate as in the previous years, and they are undoubtedly fit subjects for reformatory treatment. The number of Muhammadans, which continued to increase for some years, shows a falling off. This is noteworthy.

10. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The following table exhibits the crimes committed prior to admission and which necessitated the transfer of the pupils to this school :—

Crime.	Number of papils.
Theft	86
House-breaking and theft	41
Robbery	4
Dacoity	1
Theft and escape from lawful custody	2
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	3
Murder	1
Perjury	2
Concerned in an outbreak (Mappilla)	1
Total ...	153

It will be observed that, as in the previous years, the major portion of crimes committed are offences against property, the offenders being victims to circumstances such as ignorance, poverty, wicked associates and other disadvantages which the poorer classes of people are subject to. The education imparted and the moral and industrial training given in this school have served to reform a large proportion of the boys as proved by past experience.

11. *Accommodation and Equipment.*—There was no improvement effected, nor any extension made during the year as regards accommodation ; but the question of allowing the school to remain where it is, has, as you are aware of, been finally decided on by Government. Steps are also being taken to provide the additional accommodation required, and to effect the necessary improvements in the matter of cubicles, kitchen, latrines, drainage, &c. The Consulting Architect to Government is now engaged in preparing the necessary plans and estimates. The new cubicles will be provided with coir hammocks as suggested by Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S. ; and it is hoped that these hammocks will prove to be a good remedy against the bug nuisance from which the pupils suffer a great deal at present. The school library consists only of a very poor collection of books in English, Tamil and Telugu, no special allotment having been sanctioned as yet for improving the library. The books, which the pupils are encouraged to read, consist only of 68 miscellaneous reading books and histories, and 58 numbers of periodicals in English and Tamil. Books containing illustrations with entertaining and instructive readings are very much needed. The number of books and periodicals taken out by the boys during the year was 98, and by the staff including teachers, 107. I hope to be able to submit proposals for improving the library during the course of the current year.

12. *Sanitation and Health.*—The admissions into hospital and the prevailing diseases treated, as compared for the past three years, are given in the following statement.

Admissions into hospital.			Nature of disease.	Number of cases treated.		
1893.	1894.	1895.		1893.	1894.	1895.
86	122	164	Febricula	10	15	81
			Influenza	..	5	..
			Chicken-pox	..	6	4
			Dysentery	1	..	3
			Diarrhœa	1	1	3
			Eczema	2	..	..
			Wounds	14	3	11
			Strain	1	1	1
			Boils	6	2	15
			Ulcer	11	3	1
			Abscess	2	2	2
			Other diseases	38	84	43
			Total ..	86	122	164

In the year under report the pupils on the whole continued to enjoy good health, but the increased number of admissions into hospital was due to a large number of pupils (81) who suffered from simple febricula which generally lasted from two to three days. The disease was due to climatic causes. The third death in the school, that of pupil No. 315, occurred during the year after a short illness. A *post mortem* examination revealed that the boy died from congestion of lungs, the first stage of pneumonia.

13. *Re-vaccination* continued to be performed periodically to ensure the boys a thorough protection against small-pox. The pupils were weighed monthly and their weights recorded, an abstract weighment statement being forwarded to you quarterly. 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. Conservancy and cleanliness continued to be maintained with due care as in the previous years.

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

Offences.

Fighting and offences against school discipline.	Found in possession of forbidden articles, such as snuff, tobacco, &c.	Mischief.	Offences relating to work.	Fibbing and using abusive language.	Stealing.	Escaping from school.	Outrageous conduct.	Total.
94	50	31	7	18	21	2	..	223

Punishments.

Caning, gunny clothing, solitary confinement, penal diet and fine.	Caning, penal diet and fine.	Caning on the buttocks.	Penal diet and fine.	Penal diet.	Fine and loss of marks.	Caning on the hand.	Degradation from monitorship.	Total.
7	25	13	5	6	20	138	9	223

Although the total number of recorded punishments (223) shows a large increase over that of the previous year (168), the increase was solely due to mere "caning on the hand" for ordinary school-boy offences. There was considerable decrease under the more serious punishments of "caning on the buttocks," "penal diet and fine" and "penal diet." Moreover, the number of boys not punished at all during the year increased to 66 against 53 in the previous year, and the number of boys punished only once fell from 43 to 33. These are facts and figures which go to show that there has been some improvement in the conduct of the boys. As in the previous year there were only seven cases of serious offences including two attempts at escape; and

for these offences the heaviest punishment possible was awarded. In the case of fines they were realized in cash from pupils who had mark money reserved to their credit for the purchase of sweetmeat; 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, as deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, was Rs. 74-1-2. The question as to how the fines could be best utilised was disposed of in G.O., No. 49, dated 27th January 1896. The Superintendent is now empowered—

(1) to reimburse from the fine fund to such of the pupils as pass the Government Technical examinations, or the Primary Examination, the fees paid by them from their earnings for admission to such examinations; and

(2) to provide from the fund any deserving ex-pupils desirous of starting a trade, which he had learnt in the school, with all or any portion of the tools and appliances needed by him.

There is no doubt that the above arrangements will prove an incentive to good work and conduct.

15. *Attempts at escape.*—There were, I regret to record, four escapes during the year. Two of the runaways were, however, recaptured and brought back, and two are still at large eluding the vigilance of the police; and as these are Marava boys their recapture is difficult. They are able to conceal in the forests during the day and come out at nights to beg for their food. Their conduct in school was far from satisfactory; and it is exceedingly doubtful whether they would have benefited by the training given in the school if they had remained here for their full term. As regards these escapes, I beg to remark that the facilities that exist in this school for eluding the watch are great, and there are no "walls, bolts, nor bars" during the day to deter a boy from escaping if he is determined to do so, and his movement during play hours under rule 16 (*f*) is as unrestricted as possible. It is not by means of physical restraint alone that the boys are kept together; they are made to feel that they have a home in the school; and they are, on the whole, happy under the influence of the moral discipline, watchful care, and the educational and industrial training they receive.

16. *Monitors and Assistant Monitors.*—As in the previous year, there were five monitors and nine assistant monitors. With the limited staff for teaching and supervision, the monitors and assistant monitors continued to render good service; they were useful as assistants in the various departments and branches of the school. Among the privileges conceded to these select pupils, one is that at night they are not locked up in cubicles like other boys, but they are allowed to sleep each one in a separate ward, which contains from five to twelve cubicles which they supervise, and the gate of the ward is merely closed and bolted, but not locked. This arrangement provides for the necessary alarm being given, or action taken, in the event of any emergency, such as a fire or a boy being taken ill at night in his cubicle. The monitors and assistant monitors continued to behave well on the whole. The degradations enumerated in paragraph 14 *supra* were confined chiefly to assistant monitors.

17. *Moral Training.*—Every opportunity is availed of to inculcate good principles into the pupils, and to suppress their wicked propensities. They are carefully supervised during the time spent on the play-ground, where, in the society of companions of similar pursuits, the character and disposition of boys are developed, and the best opportunities for moral training are afforded. The moral lessons with which the reading books are interspersed are questioned on and impressed on the pupils. On Sundays the pupils receive a course of lessons, the object of which is to teach the great moral truths of religion and morality common to all mankind. Singing of Tamil lyrics and of moral songs composed specially for the pupils, to relieve the monotony, and the narration of a moral tale to lend additional interest to the lessons also form a part of the Sunday-school scheme. Apart from the moral training detailed above, reformation is also sought by training the pupils to habits of obedience, industry, order and cleanliness, and also by a judicious system of rewards and punishments. The practice of telling lies, and the use of indecent language receive every possible discouragement. The partial separation of the boys under 13 from those older, as

suggested by you, was continued during the year. During recreation hours and Sunday walks, the junior and senior divisions are effectually separated so as to prevent the contagion that would insensibly or otherwise contaminate the younger boys when associated with older ones. The complete separation of the two divisions at all times will be provided for in the contemplated improvements to the school.

18. *The Mark System.*—The system of awarding marks continued to be an incentive to diligence and good conduct. The average earning of the boys per week was Rs.7–12–9 against Rs. 8–4–0 in the previous year. The reduced earning was due to instructions issued during the year to the Headmaster and the industrial instructors to exercise great care in awarding marks, as leniency in the giving of marks was likely to do more harm than good. The total earnings also fell from Rs. 420–10–5 to Rs. 382–3–7. This may be partly explained by the fact that the earnings for 1894 were for 51 weeks, and those for the year under review for 49 weeks only. The amount in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils at the end of the year was Rs. 515–10–2 against Rs. 461–11–3 at the end of 1894. A running account is maintained in this office for each boy showing from time to time the amount earned by him, the amount spent on sweetmeat, the amount banked, and the balance to his credit. Every boy knows the amount to his credit in the Bank, and a statement showing these amounts is posted outside the office quarterly for the information of all the boys as suggested by the late Mr. H. B. Grigg.

19. *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 17 *supra* :—

General education.	Technical education.	Physical education.
Compulsory subjects .. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Tamil or Telugu.	Drawing.	Gymnastics.
Optional subjects .. English. Geography. Indian History. Singing.	Carpentry.	Physical drill with or without songs.
	Blacksmith's work.	Extension motion.
	"Kalloying."	Company drill.
	Weaving.	Exercise with stilts.
	Tape-making.	Sunday walks.
	Tailoring.	Bar-bell exercises with songs.
	Gardening.	

The general education course adopted is that prescribed for the primary grade. 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 30 pupils per night, as there is no accommodation for more. Ninety-one pupils out of the 153 studied English as an optional subject against 80 in the previous year. As remarked by you, some of the pupils when discharged are likely to be employed as peons, compounders, attenders, &c. ; some knowledge of English will, therefore, be useful to them in their after-life. As the location of the school has been finally settled, the question of acquiring lands for constituting a good farm with a view to introduce agricultural education into this school should now engage attention. There is no doubt that agriculture, as remarked by you, will prove both popular and useful. In the Reformatory school at Bareilly, agriculture and gardening are the leading industries ; and the farm there has an area of 37½ and the garden of 8½ acres. The strength of the general education classes compared for two years was as follows :—

	1894.	1895.
Special class	14	9
IV Standard	11	22
III „	32	20
II „	22	40
I „	32	23
Infant „	38	39
Total ...	149	153

The special class consisted of nine pupils who had passed the Primary Examination for certificates. This class continued to receive instruction in Drawing, English, Hand-writing and Singing, and all the boys in this class are prepared also for the Elementary Technical examination in some subject or other.

20. *Inspection.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, examined the classes in literary subjects on the 27th March 1895. The following statement shows the satisfactory manner in which the school acquitted itself at that examination :—

Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	Failed.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.		
III	28	12	10	22	78	6
II	20	5	12	17	85	3
I	31	23	7	30	97	1
Infant	31	23	6	29	96	2
Total ..	110	63	35	98	89	12

In his report on the above examination, the Assistant Inspector of Schools has made the following remark :—

"The institution is under very efficient management. The results of examination were very creditable to those concerned."

21. *Primary Examination.*—The school sent up 19 pupils for the Primary Examination held on the 17th November and produced results fairly satisfactory ; but if the short time allowed—only seven months from the date of the previous annual inspection to work up the class is considered satisfactory, as eleven passed for certificates against eight in the previous year. As regards none passing in the first class, the Headmaster has drawn my attention to the fact that out of about 1,000 candidates examined during the year in the whole district, only thirteen passed in the first class. The annexed table shows how the school fared at the examination during the past two years :—

Number presented.		Passed for certificates.				Passed compulsory and in one optional subject only.		Total passed.		Failed.	
		First class.		Second class.							
1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
18	19	2	..	6	11	8	3	16	14	2	5

Up to the close of the year, 49 pupils obtained Primary examination certificates with 17 in the first class.

22. *Technical Education.*—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.
	Passed.		Working for			D.	C.	B.	A.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.						
Carpentry (cabinet-making) ..	2	5	3	3	7	4	5	11	18	45
Blacksmith's work	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	14	11	34
Tinning (kalloying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(7)
Weaving	1	2	3	2	2	3	5	9	6	25
Tape-making	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	(12)
Tailoring	..	..	1	2	..	3	8	14	10	35
Drawing	2	1	10	15	..	15	22	32	..	(69)
Gardening	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total ..	6	9	19	23						153

The number of pupils who had passed the Elementary Technical examination, and those preparing for it, I am glad to note, have increased, but an unfortunate circumstance connected with the lattter set of boys is that a number of them will be discharged before the time for the next examination comes round. The industries taught consist of five main industries and three subsidiary ones (*vide* paragraph 19 *supra*). Carpentry includes *Turning* and *Sawing* which are subsidiary industries at which only a few select pupils are kept employed, as without turning and sawing it would be impossible to execute high class orders under carpentry. An important object kept in view in teaching "kalloy" work (tinning) in this school is to show how that native art could be improved by using pure tin (silver lead) with the smallest admixture possible of lead. In the ordinary bazaar "kalloy," 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 "kalloy," the film deposited is brighter and more durable than what it is under ordinary "kalloy." This institution is entitled to the credit of being the first on this coast to introduce the manufacture of cloths as woven on European hand-looms; the fabrics woven are cotton tweeds, checks, chintz, towelling, napkins, cotton and silk kummerbands and sashes, peon's belts and tapes of sizes. The tweeds and checks have secured a name for their durability, colour and design, and during the year we were often unable to meet the demand. The necessity for opening an agency at Madras for the sale of our textile goods is not so great now. 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.

23. *Physical Education.*—The scheme of physical education in force is that detailed in the statement attached to paragraph 19 *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 continued to be exercised with great interest, and this drill is considered to be well adapted for setting up the pupils. An improvement effected during the year in connection with this drill is that the pupils now go through all the exercises accompanied with songs. Another improvement is the introduction of the Bar-bell exercises which are also performed with songs. 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 generally enjoyed by them testify to the quality of physical education imparted to them

24. *Industrial Examinations.*—The annual examination in Carpentry, Blacksmith's work, Weaving and Tape-making was conducted by Mr. J. F. Whittome of the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, and Mr. W. H. Nurse of Messrs. Oakes & Co. examined the Tailoring class. You have been pleased in Proceedings, dated 24th March 1896, No. 3619 (Appendix I) to review the reports of their examination, together with my remarks thereon. The results, except those on weaving and tape-making, I admit, were not satisfactory as compared with those of the previous year; and this, as I had pointed out, was due to the severity of the examinations; and on this point you have been pleased to state that there seems to be some truth in the Superintendent's remark that the standard of the examination was rather high, especially considering the character of the institution and the nature of the materials available for instruction.

25. *Government Technical Examinations.*—The following statement shows the results achieved by this school at the Elementary Technical examinations held in November 1895: —

	Number went up.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making	3	3
Blacksmith's work	1	1
Cotton-weaving	2	2
Tailoring	1	1
Freehand Outline Drawing	7	1
Geometrical Drawing	1	1
Total ...	15	9

The above totals compare favourably with ten pupils that went up and seven that passed in November 1894. The results in Freehand Outline Drawing are not at all satisfactory. The Drawing master, who is answerable for these results, has left the school; he drew only an allowance of Rs. 5 for his work. Arrangements have been made to appoint a full-time Drawing master at an early date; and it is hoped that hereafter the school will be able to send up a larger number of pupils for the Drawing examinations and also to secure far better results. The total number of pupils who passed the Government Technical examinations up to the close of the year rose from 22 to 31.

26. *Distribution of Prizes.*—As required in Rule 16 (*k*), the annual public distribution of prizes was held on 4th May 1895, and it went off very successfully. The distribution was preceded by sports at which pupils of the two high schools in the town were invited to compete. The gentry and public subscribed liberally towards the prizes for sports, and the lion's share of the prizes was pulled off by pupils of this school. Mr. S. Russell, I.C.S., the District Judge, presided on the occasion and gave an interesting address which was translated into Tamil for the benefit of the boys. The following remarks of Mr. Russell are interesting :—

"Boys! I congratulate you who have won prizes at these sports and at the previous examinations. I also congratulate Dr. Nailer and Mr. Lewis upon the year's work as seen from the report which Dr. Nailer was kind enough to let me see, and I have glanced throughout it. The year has been one of steady progress.

"Boys! you are exceedingly fortunate in having a man like Mr. Lewis over you, a man who understands the ways of boys as well as most people. Mr. Lewis' heart is in his work, and I am confident that is the surest way of obtaining success."

27. *Accounts of the Industrial Section.*—It is satisfactory to note that for the second time in the history of this school every branch of the industrial section worked at a profit as will be seen in the debit and credit statements for the year (Appendix II); and on the aggregate there was a net profit of Rs. 1,130 as against Rs. 871 in the previous year. This profit was secured even after providing for depreciation of tools. As a commercial test of the nature and quality of the industrial work turned out by the school, the above profit must be considered satisfactory, particularly in the *Weaving Branch* where the profit rose from Rs. 326 in the previous year to Rs. 454 in the year under review. The profit in *Carpentry* continued to be small,—Rs. 73 as against Rs. 85 in the previous year. I have not yet been able to complete my investigation into the question why carpentry cannot be worked at such a large profit as is done in the Alipore School. The profit in *Blacksmith's work* fell from Rs. 176 to Rs. 145. This was due to the increased rates *paid* for iron during the year. Under *Tailoring* the profit rose to Rs. 238. This was mainly due to large orders for supplying clothing and bedding to the Local Fund and Police hospitals which the District Surgeon was kind enough to send. The total amount paid into the treasury during the year was Rs. 3,081 as against Rs. 2,054 drawn from it under raw materials.

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, as in the previous year, only a small proportion of the boys has been able soon after their discharge, to take to the trades they learned in this school. This is due to the difficulty experienced 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 21 per cent. of the pupils

discharged during the year have succeeded in following the trades they learned is, to my mind, a satisfactory result. (At the Alipore Reformatory School in 1894, only one discharged boy followed the trade he was taught in the school.) Three boys were enlisted as sepoys and two have been trained as gymnastic instructors, both of whom are now employed :—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Caste.	Age on admission.	Period in school.	District belonging to	Employment in school.	Present employment.
			Ys. M. D.	Ys. M. D.			
1	46	Korava ..	10 0 0	7 0 0	Trichinopoly ..	Tailoring	Tailor.
2	164	Do. ..	14 0 0	4 0 0	Chingleput ..	Weaving	Peon.
3	166	Gavundan ..	14 0 0	4 0 0	Trichinopoly ..	Do.	Relapsed.
4	51	Kavarai ..	8 0 0	7 0 0	Tanjore ..	Do.	Servant.
5	168	Golla	14 0 0	4 0 0	North Arcot ..	Carpentry	Labourer.
6	169	Kavarai ..	14 0 0	4 0 0	Do. ..	Tailoring	Sepoy.
7	199	Mussalman ..	15 0 0	3 0 0	Madras ..	Blacksmith's work ..	Blacksmith.
8	171	Kavarai ..	14 0 0	4 0 0	Do. ..	Carpentry	Petty dealer.
9	172	Patnachetti ..	14 0 0	4 0 0	Do. ..	Tailoring	Do.
10	200	Vannya ..	15 0 0	3 0 0	North Arcot ..	Weaving	Sepoy.
11	181	Patnachetti ..	14 0 0	4 0 0	Madras ..	Tailoring	(Not known).
12	100	Mussalman ..	12 0 0	6 0 0	Chingleput ..	Do.	Servant.
13	203	Balija ..	15 0 0	3 0 0	Bellary ..	Carpentry	Petty dealer.
14	61	Korava ..	11 0 0	7 0 0	Trichinopoly ..	Weaving	Unemployed.
15	207	Edaiya ..	15 0 0	3 0 0	Salem	Do.	Servant.
16	84	Do. ..	11 5 15	6 6 15	Coimbatore ..	Tailoring	Relapsed.
17	187	Vanniya ..	14 0 0	4 0 0	Chingleput ..	Weaving	Weaver.
18	142	Mussalman ..	12 0 0	4 10 0	South Arcot ..	Tailoring	Sepoy.
19	112	Vellala ..	12 0 0	6 0 0	Salem	Do.	Gymnastic student.
20	127	Mussalman ..	13 0 0	5 0 0	North Arcot ..	Do.	Do.
21	139	Balija ..	13 0 0	5 0 0	Nellore	Blacksmith's work ..	(No report).
22	190	Kavarai ..	14 0 0	4 0 0	North Arcot ..	Weaving	Do.
23	145	Palli	13 0 0	5 0 0	Madras	Do.	Weaver.
24	147	Mussalman ..	13 0 0	5 0 0	North Arcot ..	Blacksmith's work ..	Servant.
25	154	Patnachetti ..	13 0 0	5 0 0	Madras	Weaving	Do.
26	221	Paraiya ..	15 0 0	3 0 0	Do. ..	Carpentry	Do.
27	155	Mussalman ..	13 0 0	5 0 0	Bangalore ..	Tailoring	Tailor.
28	223	Kavarai ..	15 0 0	3 0 0	Madras ..	Do.	Gardener.
29	161	Brahman ..	12 0 0	5 0 0	South Canara ..	Weaving	Weaver.

The above table does not include No. 315, who died in school, and No. 293 transferred to a jail. The two boys who had relapsed, Nos. 166 and 84, were both of unsatisfactory character while in school, No. 84, for example, has 22 punishments recorded against him. The moral turpitude of these boys was so great that it had resisted all reforming influences. 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, etc., 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 education, and which 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.*—According to the statement attached to paragraph 5 of this report, 155 discharged pupils have to be accounted for as regards their conduct and mode of occupation. The following statement gives the required particulars 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.				
1894	8	6	5	4	16	25	37	101
1895	6	7	6	6	16	41	34	116

Year.	Others.							Grand Total.
	Not reported on by Magistrates.	Emigrated.	Cannot be traced.	Died after discharge.	Conduct not satisfactory.	In jails.	Total.	
1894	2	4	6	2	6	5	25	126
1895	3	6	13	3	2	12	39	155

The number of pupils favourably reported on rose from 101 to 116, but in consequence of the large number of pupils (13) that cannot be traced, and the increase in the number of relapses, the percentage of good reports has fallen to 75. This proportion, however, compares favourably with the Alipore school, where in 1894 the percentage was 73. Of the discharged pupils 16 per cent. took to the trades they were taught; and in this respect also this school compares favourably with the other Reformatory schools.

30. Of the fourteen pupils whose conduct was not satisfactory, including the twelve 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 again 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. As regards the occupation of certain discharged pupils, the following particulars are interesting :—

Five have been trained as gymnastic instructors and all of them are employed.
Ten have enlisted in Madras Regiments.

This is the only Reformatory school in India which has contributed recruits to the Indian Army; and in this respect we have followed the good example of the Reformatory schools in the United Kingdom.

32. *Finance.*—It will be observed from the following table, which gives the expenditure and receipts for two years, that the expenditure has again fallen, while the receipts have increased :—

	1894.			1895.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	8,821	0	2	8,918	7	6
Rations	4,460	12	8	3,886	11	9
Service postage and telegrams	...			150	2	1
Clothing and bedding	64	13	6	68	7	9
Office contingencies	454	7	3	450	14	9
Travelling allowance of pupils	631	2	9	688	7	11
Do. of establishment	117	14	3	46	8	9
Library, mark and work money	287	14	2	141	9	0
House-tax	524	12	2	469	11	7
Manufactures	12	0	0	12	0	0
Furniture and apparatus	1,900	9	11	2,054	11	11
Special contingencies	314	0	0	280	12	6
	26	10	0	150	0	0
	17,616	0	10	17,318	9	6
Deduct receipts (sale-proceeds) ...	2,563	13	7	3,081	12	1
Net expenditure ...	15,052	3	3	14,236	13	5

The hospital charges, which appear for the first time in the accounts, are on account of supplies made by the Medical Store department. 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 continued to be effected wherever possible. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 149—one less than the average of the previous year—, but the cost of maintenance per head again fell from Rs. 100–5–6 to Rs. 95–8–9. The Bareilly Reformatory school, in its report for 1894, has attempted a comparison with this school as regards expenditure and takes credit for more economical management, but it has failed to note in this connection that this school as regards general, technical and physical education covers a much wider ground than it does. A further saving under rations, which amounted to Rs. 574, was mainly due to the departmental system of dieting. The cost of dieting per pupil has fallen to Rs. 26–0–8 as against Rs. 29–11–10 in the previous year, the cost per mensem being Rs. 2–2–9. Further reduction in cost can only be effected if ragi, rice and condiments for a year's supply are purchased at the cheapest season and stored; but there is no room at present for storing a year's supply. Room may be found for a granary and a larger store-room in the sub-jail building when it is transferred to this school.

33. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—You were pleased to inspect the school on the 2nd March 1895, when you visited Chingleput to ascertain how the accommodation of the school could be conveniently extended.

34. *Committee of Visitors.*—The visiting committee held nine meetings as in the previous year, only two meetings having 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 recorded ...	86
(*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 ...	9
(*e*)	Revised, considered, or fixed the age of pupils	8 times.

It is clear that the committee got through more work in the year under report than in the previous year. Amongst the official visitors who attended the largest number of meetings are the District Judge, the Rev. A. Andrew, and the Rev. M. Iswaraiya. The committee and the school suffered a great loss in the death of M.R.Ry. M. Ramanujachariyar Avargal, a gentleman who took a great interest in the welfare of the school and attended meetings regularly. As the working of the school evoked favourable remarks from official visitors, such extracts from their remarks as are interesting are attached (Appendix III).

35. *State Prisoner.*—The conduct of the Mappilla State prisoner Káttuvála Kundil Ahamad, who was admitted in October 1894, continued to be excellent, and his health good. He has already passed second standard in Tamil and standard A in tailoring and has risen to be an assistant monitor—a position conferred only on well-behaved and intelligent boys.

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.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 24th March 1896, No. 3616.

Read the following papers:—

Letter from J. T. WHITTOME, Esq., Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, dated 29th August 1895.

Letter from W. H. Y. NURSE, Esq., of Messrs. Oakes & Co., Madras, dated 25th February 1896.

Letters from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, Nos. 448 and 464, dated 5th and 6th March 1895, respectively.

The above reports relate to the examination of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, in industrial subjects for 1895–96. Mr. W. H. Y. Nurse, of Messrs. Oakes & Co., conducted the examination in tailoring and Mr. J. T. Whittome, of the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karúr, the examination in the other industries. Their reports are not encouraging, and the results of the examinations did not compare favourably with those of the preceding year, except in weaving, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Industry.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.	1894–95.	1895–96.
1. Carpentry	31	..	8	8	96	26
2. Blacksmith's work	24	1	12	13	100	54
3. Weaving	19	14	5	19	92	100
4. Tape-making	8	2	4	6	100	75
5. Tailoring	31	5	8	13	58	42

2. There seems to be some truth in the Superintendent's remark that the standard of the examinations was rather high, especially considering the character of the institution and the nature of the materials available for instruction. But there is no reason why the boys should not be able to execute their work to given dimensions and to furnish less roughly than seems to have been the case. The instructors in carpentry, blackmith's work and tailoring should be required to pay more attention to the methods of instruction—theoretical and practical. The several defects and suggestions made by the examiners should also be attended to carefully. As remarked by Mr. Nurse, the pupil presented in tailoring under standard D might have with advantage appeared under standard C. In future reports the numbers on the rolls in each standard of industry should be furnished to enable the Director to see whether the whole class had been presented for the examination or only a select few.

3. It is much to be regretted that some of the boys of the blacksmith's class resorted to malpractice in the course of the examination. Proper arrangements should be made in future for the boys being kept under vigilant supervision.

(A true Extract.)

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

II.

Accounts of the Industrial section showing whether each trade was carried on at a profit or not in 1895.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials and unfinished articles on 31st December 1894.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1894.	Outstandings on 31st December 1894.	Cash on hand on 31st December 1894.	Materials purchased in 1895.	Spent out of contingent fund in 1895.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1895.	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	629 10 3	94 15 0	181 5 9	8 2 0	986 14 4	*122 6 3	166 2 0	35 2 0	2,224 9 7	* Including Rs. 79, cooly carpenter's wages, paid during the year.
Blacksmith's work	281 4 2	34 9 3	39 15 0	0 14 0	252 15 9	29 15 9	62 2 0	35 6 0	737 1 11	
Weaving and Tape-making	390 1 8	482 9 4	300 15 6	15 5 6	555 15 0	9 14 1	179 12 0	35 1 0	1,969 10 1	
Tailoring	35 9 8	2 7 0	26 4 6	3 11 6	258 14 10	19 15 1	90 2 0	10 10 0	446 10 7	
Gardening	21 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	25 1 7	..	3 0 0	49 4 7	
Total ..	1,357 9 9	614 8 7	547 11 9	28 1 0	2,054 11 11	207 4 9	498 2 0	119 3 0	5,427 4 9	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1895.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1895.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1895.	Outstandings on 31st December 1895.	Work turned out for the school in 1895.	Sale-proceeds paid into the treasury in 1895.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Carpentry	901 9 5	137 8 0	102 0 0	162 1 6	174 1 3	820 8 5	2,297 12 7	
Blacksmith's work	202 9 3	54 8 0	50 6 3	40 4 0	110 3 8	425 0 0	882 15 2	
Weaving and Tape-making	191 13 8	114 4 0	493 0 11	424 6 2	15 4 3	1,185 12 0	2,424 9 0	
Tailoring	32 6 2	..	3 4 6	54 5 3	209 7 7	385 3 3	684 10 9	
Gardening	..	15 0 0	..	0 2 0	..	252 10 5	267 12 5	
Total ..	1,328 6 6	321 4 0	648 11 8	681 2 11	509 0 9	* 3,069 2 1	6,557 11 11	* If Rs. 12-10-0 (miscellaneous receipts in the year) are added, it will raise the total amount to Rs. 3,081-12-1 as paid into the treasury.

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

Chingleput,
31*st March* 1893.

III.

Extracts from the Reformatory School Visitors' Book.

1. Mr. C. C. Flanagan, Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, writes: "Visited the Reformatory this day, and feel very glad that I did not miss the opportunity of doing so. It is a model institution; and everything I saw proved to me that it is in thoroughly good hands. I was struck with the appearance of the boys; they are evidently well fed and cared for, and they appear contented and happy. All their work and exercises are gone through with correctness and a thorough appreciation. From all I have seen I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Lewis is here the right man in the right place."—8th January 1895.

2. Mr. H. A. Stuart, I.C.S., Acting District Judge, writes: "Visited the school this morning. The boys look very healthy and happy, and I was much impressed by the ability shown in the several industries. It is to be hoped that the question of extending and consolidating the accommodation will soon be settled, for there can be little doubt that the school is doing good work. It is particularly pleasing to see the real interest which Mr. Lewis takes in the boys and their welfare, and the success of the institution is no doubt largely due to this." * * *—9th January 1895.

3. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, writes: " * * * The working of the school seems to continue to be satisfactory. The rations accounts are now, I think, on a sound basis; the control of the food will, therefore, be facilitated, though, of course, it must depend on daily observation. The percentage of boys well reported on since release is said to have been 78 in 1894 against 73 in 1893—a very good result. If the object of the school is to reform, this must be the ultimate test of success, and this school seems to stand it very well." * * *—28th February 1895.

4. Mr. L. E. Buckley, I.C.S., Acting Joint Magistrate, writes: "Visited the school; was very satisfied with what I saw. The gymnastic exercises of several of the boys excellent."—22nd April 1895.

5. Mr. C. H. Mounsey, I.C.S., Acting District Magistrate, writes: "Visited the Reformatory. Everything has the usual busy air. The workshops seem very fully employed." * * *—15th August 1895.

6. Mr. Mir Sirajuddin Sahib, Tahsildar and official visitor, writes: "Visited the Reformatory this morning, found everything neat and clean, and the boys healthy and happy. The steady progress in the several departments and the state of the institution generally is the best proof of the attention paid by Dr. Nailer and his Deputy, Mr. Lewis. Both these officers deserve special thanks for the excellent management."—1st October 1895.

Introduction.—The most important event in the history of the year was the decision of Government on the long-pending question as to the location of the institution. It has been settled that the school is to continue at Chingleput, the proposal to remove it to the neighbourhood of Madras having been abandoned for several cogent reasons.

2. *Staff.*—Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer continued in charge of the school throughout the year. Mr. J. W. Coombes, B.A., L.T., Second Assistant, Madrasa-i-Azam, acted as Deputy Superintendent, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Lewis on privilege leave for three months from the 22nd October. The subordinate staff was strengthened by the appointment of a drill instructor. The work done by the staff was generally satisfactory, and it is also noted that the monitors and assistant monitors rendered material help in the several departments.

3. *Accommodation.*—Government having decided to provide the required additional accommodation by the transfer to the school of the sub-jail and the buildings occupied by the Public Works, Sub-Divisional, and Sub-Registrar's offices, plans and estimates are being prepared for the construction of a quarantine room, a kitchen, latrines for the senior and junior divisions, a weaver's shed, the extension of the carpentry and blacksmith's shops, and other improvements necessary to adapt the existing buildings to the purposes of a Reformatory. The Director trusts that suitable and sufficient accommodation will, ere long, be provided and that admissions will cease to be refused for want of room.

4. *Sanitation and health.*—The entries into the hospital were much in excess of that in 1894 and nearly double of that in 1893, though the pupils are reported to have, on the whole, enjoyed good health. There was one death during the year from

congestion of the lungs. The physical training of the pupils continued to receive careful attention.

5. *Library.*—Good use was made of the library both by teachers and pupils. Proposals for improving it are awaited.

6. *Strength.*—There were 153 boys on the rolls at the close of 1895 as against 149 at its beginning. Among the districts, Madras contributed the largest number, viz., 60, Coimbatore ten, and Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem nine each, while the other districts sent up fewer boys, and Anantapur was wholly unrepresented. The principle of the arrangement of the various districts in paragraph 9 of the report is not understood. Caste pupils predominated as usual. The decrease under Muhammadans is noted. Paragraph 28 gives the number of Muhammadans discharged as six, and paragraph 7 gives the number of Muhammadans admitted as four, including a Mappilla; the net decrease of four Muhammadan pupils shown in paragraph 27 seems not to be correct and needs explanation. Pupils who had been convicted of theft and of house-breaking with theft rose from 82 to 86 and 36 to 41, respectively. Sixteen pupils were 10 years of age or below, 48 were between 11 and 12, and 89 were above 12 years. The Director is inclined to think that a minimum age for admission should be fixed and that it should not be below 10, if the juveniles are to be taught an industry. The Superintendent is requested to report his views and the views of the committee on the subject. There was a further fall in the number of pupils ordered to be detained for periods under four years; this diminution is probably due to the failure of the Magistrates in several instances to observe the rules laid down in the Government of India Notification, No. 1076, dated 30th June 1887, as to the periods of detention in the school; and their attention to the above ruling has been invited in G.O. No. 1312, Judicial, dated 20th June 1895. During the year 37 boys were committed to the school as against 35 in each of the four previous years. Of the admissions, 25 were habitual offenders and the rest were sent on first conviction. The proposal to close the school against the criminal classes altogether on the ground that it is impossible to reform them requires very careful consideration, and the Director awaits the receipt of a full report from the Superintendent. One of the admissions was a Mappilla, one a Native Christian, three were Muhammadans and six were Panchamas. Madras sent 15 boys as against 11 in the previous year. For want of proper accommodation seven applications had to be refused. Of the pupils on the 31st December, 52 or over a third were committed to the school without any previous imprisonment.

7. *Conduct and discipline.*—The conduct of the pupils was not quite satisfactory, as evidenced by the larger number of offences and punishments recorded, though the increase is reported to consist of mere "caning on the hand" for ordinary school-boy offences. The decrease in the more serious punishments and the increase in the number of pupils not punished at all are, however, redeeming features. It is not clear how the fall in the number of pupils punished only once can be taken to testify to an improvement in the conduct of the pupils; it rather signifies the reverse. It is much to be regretted that as many as four boys escaped and that only two of them were recaptured. The present unprotected condition of the premises affords facilities for escape. Provision may be made in the next budget for two additional peons; and the Director is prepared to recommend the employment of a peon during the current year, if the addition is considered absolutely necessary and the extra charge can be met from savings in the sanctioned allotment for the school. Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the menial establishment it is very essential that proper arrangements be made for a vigilant watch being kept over the pupils in and out of class. The junior and senior divisions should be separated as far as practicable. It is hoped that the pecuniary assistance rendered to the pupils under G.O. No. 49, Educational, dated 27th January last, will afford additional stimulus to good work and conduct.

8. *Mark system.*—The average earnings of the boys per week fell from Rs. 8-4-0 to Rs. 7-12-9; this is attributed to greater strictness in the award of marks. It is pleasing to note that there was in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils a sum of Rs. 515-10-2 as against Rs. 461-11-3 at the end of 1894.

9. *Examinations*—(i) *General Education classes.*—For the Primary Examination 19 pupils were presented as against 18 in 1894 and eleven passed for certificates as against eight, and three as against eight passed in the compulsory and in one optional subject. These results are fair, though they were not as good as those of 1894. The school acquitted itself very creditably at the Assistant Inspector's examination, 63 out of 98 that passed securing merit passes. The increase in the number studying English as an optional subject is encouraging. The attention of the Assistant Inspector is drawn to this office Proceedings, No. 170, dated 10th January 1889, requiring him to inspect the school at least twice a year for improvement. In future, he should submit special reports on the examination of the general education classes besides the prescribed tabular form.

(ii) *Industrial and Technical classes.*—Nine pupils against six in 1894 passed the Elementary Technical Examinations in the several subjects taught in the school; but the details of passes as given in paragraphs 22 and 25 do not agree. The discrepancies should be explained. Mr. J. F. Whittome of the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, examined the pupils in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making; and Mr. W. H. Nurse of Messrs. Oakes and Co., in tailoring; and their reports have been reviewed in this office Proceedings, No. 3616, dated 24th March last. The percentage of failures in the carpentry and blacksmith's classes was very large, and there was a general and extreme want of finish and accuracy in the work of the former class. The weaving classes fared well, but the results in tape-making were not so good as they ought to have been. Mr. Nurse also was not favourably impressed with the tailoring work, and he remarks that the pupils had little or no practice in the garments they were making. The failure is partly ascribed to the severity of the test. It is not probable that there will be any appreciable improvement in this direction, unless the services of a competent tailor instructor are secured. The poor results in drawing are also to be regretted. Under a full-time drawing master better results may be expected. The particulars furnished as to the textile fabrics are somewhat meagre. A statement showing the quantity of each article manufactured and sold and the districts, offices and places to which the school supplied the articles, would be interesting and should be embodied in future reports. The carpentry and blacksmith's industries have not proved a success. Printing, on the other hand, affords means of securing employment for a much larger number of pupils, and the printing work in connection with the District Gazettes and the Chingleput Collectorate might eventually be undertaken by the school. The Superintendent is requested to ascertain and report the views of the committee and the Collector on the subject, on receipt of which the Director will seek to obtain from the Superintendent, Government Press, an approximate estimate of the cost of tools and plant and address Government, if the Superintendent considers that the suggestion bids fair to work with beneficial results.

10. *Discharged pupils.*—The criterion of the success of a Reformatory school consists in the proportion of the discharged pupils employed in useful avocations and their subsequent conduct, and the history of the discharged pupils needs, therefore, a close and careful enquiry. It is noted that 21 per cent. of the pupils discharged during the year were following the trades they learnt at the Reformatory. Three were enlisted as sepoys and two have been trained as gymnastic instructors; a few procured menial work as peons or servants; three were petty dealers and one, a confirmed epileptic, was transferred back to the Salem Central Jail. Favourable reports have been received on 116 out of 155 young men discharged since the opening of the institution. The percentage, viz., 75, compares favourably with that of the Alipore school and it coincides exactly with the average percentage of good reports in the Reformatory schools in Great Britain during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893. It is gratifying to observe that ten of the discharged pupils have enlisted themselves in Madras Regiments. Twelve past pupils or 8 per cent. were in jails, as against 16 per cent. in the Reformatory schools in Great Britain.

11. *Finance.*—There was a decrease in both the gross and net expenditure on the institution. A further saving was effected through the departmental system of rationing. The sale-proceeds of the school manufactures rose from Rs. 2,054 to Rs. 3,081. Weaving and tailoring resulted in a substantial gain, and there was a net profit of Rs. 1,130 as against Rs. 874 in the previous year.

12. *General.*—The committee of visitors held nine meetings during the year, two of which had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The Director takes this opportunity of expressing his thanks to the members for the valuable help they are rendering to the school. The visiting committee sustained a great loss in the death of M.R.Ry. M. Ramanujachari, a non-official visitor, who took much interest in the school. The Mappilla State prisoner is reported to have passed the second standard in Tamil and also standard A in tailoring and proved himself worthy of the position of an assistant monitor. The administration of the institution is, on the whole, creditable to the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

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

ORDER—No. 304, Educational, dated 19th May 1896.

Recorded with the remark that the report is again, on the whole, very satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

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

ENDORSEMENT—No. 305, Educational, dated 19th May 1896.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

Draft printed

No. 3616.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 24th March 1896.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Read the following letter from J. T. WHITTOME, Esq., Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 29th August 1895 :—

I have the honour to state that I inspected the Carpentry and Blacksmith's and also the Weaving and Tape-making classes at the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on the 21st August 1895, and examined most of the students according to the standards of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

2. The following tabular statements show the results compared with those of last year.

* * * * * * * * *

3. As the percentage of failures this year is very large in the Carpentry and Blacksmith's classes, it will be necessary for me to explain the cause. Taking the Carpentry classes first, fourteen were presented for examination in the A standard, each boy was given to make a plain box with screwed ends ($7'' \times 5'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ outside); most of the boys finished their work, but none of the boxes were made to the given size, or in any way square; the screws were badly driven and none of the holes were properly countersunk; also the ends were exceedingly rough. Mr. Lewis explained that this test had never been given before, and that the lads could make the mortise and tenon better, but I did not consider it an unfair test in this case.

4. There were ten boys in standard B; these were given to make a stool with three legs, and if time permitted a right-angled mitre joint as per models. None of the boys finished their stool; all the mortises were extremely rough and some nearly half as big again at bottom as at the top. I admit the design of the model school was not good, yet no doubt they had been trained to make similar ones. There was very little in most of the boys' work to recommend them. In this class as in standard A, I was informed the boys were better prepared to do the other tests.

5. Only two boys were presented for standard C. These were given to make a small box with sliding lid, the ends being dove-tailed and the bottom screwed on ($7'' \times 4'' \times 3'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$ outside). One boy dove-tailed together the sides and ends, but neither the groove for the lid nor the bottom plank were begun. The measurements were correct, and the work finished in this case was very well done. The other boy scarcely did any of his work.

6. In standard D there were five boys examined; I gave them to make the frame of a child's arm-chair with turned legs as per model. Each boy turned one leg and put the frame together. It was evident none of them knew how to set out their work correctly. The mortises, tenons and shoulders were very unsatisfactory; the turning work was better; the measurements were also fairly good.

7. The above classes had seven hours to execute their given tests which was sufficient, except for the D standard, and for these boys it was long enough to test their ability.

8. There was a general and extreme want of finish and accuracy in all the Carpentry classes; very few knew how to hold their jack-plane correctly, or how to test the truth of their work with parallel straight edges. The boy in the lower standards had certainly not been taught to work to measurements. Although nothing is stated in the code about working to measurements in the A and B standards, yet the nature of the tests implies the necessity of doing so.

9. I regret to have to give a report of a more serious character regarding the Blacksmith's classes.

10. There were nine boys examined in standard A. These were given to make a corner-iron with countersunk holes, and, if they had time after that was finished, to make a staple and clout-nail. I chose the iron for the "corner-iron" when the boys were called to bring their work; each one brought a corner-iron which in no case was square, nor were the holes drilled or countersunk; but although the first test was unfinished, they nevertheless also produced a staple and clout-nail. These were all well made and nicely filed (except one which was brought rusty, though supposed to have been just made). I suggested to Mr. Lewis that all these look suspicious. But he assured me the work was all done by the boys themselves that day; I accepted his statement. All the boys used the sledge-hammer very well indeed.

11. In standard B five boys were examined. These were given a square hand and 4″ bolt to make like the models. All the boys brought up both tests; the hand and bolt in every case were very well made and filed up very nicely and similar in size to models; but they appeared to me to be made too nicely for the time at their disposal. So I had the rivets cut and found the inside joints rusty—a clear proof that the hands had been made some considerable time previously. I was obliged to reject the whole work.

12. There were eight boys examined in standard C. I gave them each a pair of tongs to make like the model which was shown to me; six of the boys brought up their work highly finished, which surprised me when I considered the number of forges and tools at their disposal, and when the rivets were cut it was evident they had been made a long time. I was unable to pass these boys.

13. Two boys were examined in standard D. They were given to make a T hinge as per model; also to upset a piece of iron and form a collar in the centre. The T hinges were not completed, and as far as they were finished they were in each case badly done. The piece of iron with welded collar was decidedly better made, if the work was done by the boys.

14. The Blacksmith's classes had the same time to do their tests in as the Carpentry classes. As the above classes are so far away from the Weaving department, it was impossible for me personally to supervise their examination, and I therefore asked Mr. Lewis to undertake to see the Carpentry and Blacksmith classes did their own work unaided.

15. There were twenty-four boys in the Weaving classes. But owing to want of time I only examined nineteen. Most of these passed satisfactorily. One boy in the D standard was too small to weave, but the other tests were very well done. Greater attention should be given to weaving of edges of the cloth. If the edges are well woven the other part is not likely to be far wrong, provided there are no missing threads. The boys should also be taught to change their shutters quickly. Twelve of the weavers also took up tape-making, but I only examined eight. The results of those examined were not so good as they ought to have been, as tape-making was in this case only a simpler method of weaving with coarsely twisted yarns.

16. Mr. Lewis informed me that the extension of the Carpentry and Blacksmith's shop, also a supply of new tools, and the erection of a new weaving-shed had been sanctioned. These improvements are absolutely necessary. But the want of room in the Carpentry and Blacksmith's shop is chiefly felt during the examination; on ordinary days half the boys should be studying their literary and drawing subjects, while the other half should be engaged in the industrial departments; this method considerably reduces the teaching staff. It seems a pity that the blacksmith's forges and anvils have not been raised from the ground in the present building. The cost of fixing them the proper height would be trifling, while the advantage would be great; the

boys would have more control over their work, and the maistry would have more control over the boys, as there is always a tendency for boys to idle when they sit at their work.

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

No. 11771.

Forwarded to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, for perusal and return.

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

2nd November 1895.

Read the following letter from W. H. Y. NURSE, Esq., to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 25th February 1896:—

I have the honour to report that I examined the Reformatory School at Chingleput in Tailoring on Friday the 27th December 1895, and with reference to the different standards, I beg to submit herewith statement of results with my remarks.

Standard A.—Thirteen boys appeared—five passed with merit, three passed ordinarily and five failed. The results in the standard are good and have always been so. The Sewing was remarkably neat and clean.

Standard B.—Eleven boys appeared—three passed ordinarily; the remaining eight failed. They appear to have had no practice in making the garment they were set to do; they put the garment together in a most slovenly fashion and lacked the characteristics of a tailor.

Standard C.—Six boys appeared, of whom two passed ordinarily. I noticed the same defects as remarked in standard B; the boys have had no practice whatever and have only made a vest without a collar and were unable to sew any other style. It would be advisable for the two boys who have passed to be sent up again in this standard.

Standard D.—One boy appeared for this standard and failed. It would have been better if he had been sent up for standard C, which he might have passed; he has only passed the standard B. It is scarcely to be expected in the short period of twelve months he could have learnt or have had sufficient practice in standards C and D.

In conclusion, I beg to point out that the putting together of a single garment at an examination is not sufficient to qualify a lad to go out into the world as a tailor. Long practice is most essential and this they have not had. Their *modus operandi* was sufficient to convince me that they had little or no practice in the garments they were making, and on enquiring of the Master tailor I was informed that the boys had only time to make half of a garment each 3 or 4 days before the examination; comment on this state of affairs is unnecessary; no doubt he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation. I may mention that the foregoing remarks do not refer to the boys in standard A whose sewing is really very good, but I regret to state that, instead of improving in the second year, their sewing appears to deteriorate and is not as good as it was in the first year. They become careless and the sewing is irregular, which should not be the case even though they are made to sew the thick clothing that is worn in the school; at present they are allowed to stitch as they like, quantity and not quality being their aim. If the boys have no time to do the work more neatly it would be better to make the class larger or engage outside labour to do some of it, rather than allow the boys to scamp the work and become qualified candidates for a sweating establishment instead of tailors suitable for high class work.

No. 2172.

Forwarded to the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, for information and immediate return, together with Mr. Whittome's report on the examination of the industrial standards.

2nd March 1896.

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

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 5th March 1896, No. 448 :—

I have the honour to return the accompanying report of Mr. Nurse on his examination of the Tailoring class. It is evident that Mr. Nurse pitched his tests far too high, as most practical men who have had no experience of industrial schools are likely to do; and under such tests, the results cannot but be unsatisfactory. In standard B Mr. Nurse expects the boys to possess "the characteristics of a tailor." This is an impossibility. One might, as well, expect a pupil who passes the second standard in general education to possess the characteristics of a scholar.

2. In standard C the pupils were only trained to sew a plain vest without a collar. Mr. Nurse expected them to sew vests in any other style, probably a dress vest also. This was too high a test for the class.

3. As regards standard D all that I have to remark is that a pupil (V. Ghulam Hussain Sibakdulla) taught in the same standard went up for the Elementary Technical examination in Tailoring held in November last and passed that examination. No further comment is necessary on Mr. Nurse's test.

4. I quite admit that putting together of a single garment is not sufficient to qualify a lad to go out into the world as a tailor, but that is all that could be reasonably expected from a pupil in standard D, as he lacks the "long practice" which Mr. Nurse himself considers as most essential. I am of opinion that it is only after a boy passes the Elementary Technical examination in Tailoring, he can be expected to go out as a tailor. It is unreasonable to expect pupils who have not gone beyond standard D to be qualified as "tailors suitable for high class work."

5. Mr. Nurse has not sent the nominal roll to show which pupils passed and which failed. I shall apply to him for that roll.*

* Since received.

6. My remarks on Mr. Whittome's report will follow by to-morrow's post.

From the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Chingleput, 6th March 1896, No. 464.

I have the honour to return, herewith, the report of Mr. Whittome on the examination in industries as conducted by him in August last. I have detained the report pending the publication of the results of the Elementary Technical examination in Cabinet-making and Blacksmith's work held in November 1895, as I expected that by means of those results I would be able to prove the severity or the unsuitableness of the tests employed by Mr. Whittome in the above industries. For example, the only boy (Wesley Vedanandam) who *failed* in standard D in Carpentry in Mr. Whittome's examination subsequently *passed* in *first class* the Elementary Technical examination in Cabinet-making, and two boys who passed only "ordinary" in Mr. Whittome's examination passed also subsequently the Elementary Technical examination. Mr. Whittome picked out the most difficult models given in the courses of instruction and expected them to be turned out with a finish equal to that of skilled workmen.

2. Another great difficulty which the boys had to contend with was the limited time (seven hours) given to all the four standards in each industry to complete their tests. With the limited accommodation and the limited number of benches, appliances and forges at our disposal, it was impossible for all the four standards to work at the same time. Previous examiners, as a rule, gave three days for all the standards to complete their tests.

3. Under the above circumstances, I am not surprised at the unsatisfactory results in Carpentry and Blacksmith's work.

4. In seven hours Mr. Whittome examined five industries with four standards in each. I cannot but regard such an examination as a hurried one and inadequate to test the abilities of the pupils, who being mere learners, cannot be expected to work expeditiously.

5. As regards Mr. Whittome's remarks in paragraph 14 of his report, Mr. Lewis was not able to supervise the work in the Carpentry and Blacksmith's classes throughout the whole seven hours, as he had to go for his breakfast at 11 A.M., having come on duty, as usual, at 6 A.M. He then had to entrust the supervision to the Second and Fourth Masters, as the Headmaster also had to go for his breakfast. The Fourth Master, not an over-smart man and unused to Blacksmith's work, was not able to detect some boys in the Blacksmith class who tried to cheat by taking some models which they had made previously and attempting to pass them off as newly-made ones. I do not mean to justify the conduct of these boys, as I have since punished them, but I beg to remark in this connection that there are school boys who will cheat and who will by no means scruple to get what strategic advantage they can if allowed to do so. Mr. Whittome made a mistake in turning the Blacksmith instructor out of the workshop during the examination, for, had he been allowed to look on, the boys would not have attempted to cheat. The result was that innocent pupils suffered as well as offending ones. Mr. Whittome should have arranged to supervise the Blacksmith class also during Mr. Lewis and the Headmaster's absence. This he failed to do, and hence the opportunity for the irregularity complained of.

6. I have no remarks to offer on the results in European and Native Cotton-weaving and in Tape-making, as the boys did well in those industries.

7. I beg to request that Mr. Nurse and Mr. Whittome's reports, together with your review thereon, may be sent to me at your early convenience for inclusion in the annual report of this school for 1895.

The above reports relate to the examination of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, in industrial subjects for 1895–96. Mr. W. H. Y. Nurse of Messrs. Oakes and Co. conducted the examination in Tailoring and Mr. J. T. Whittome of the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, the examination in the other industries. Their reports are not encouraging, and the results of the examinations did not compare favourably with those of the preceding year, except in Weaving, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Industry.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.	1894–95.	1895–96.
Carpentry	31	..	8	8	96	26
Blacksmith's work	24	1	12	13	100	54
Weaving	19	14	5	19	92	100
Tape-making	8	2	4	6	100	75
Tailoring	31	5	8	13	58	42

2. There seems to be some truth in the Superintendent's remark that the standard of the examinations was rather high, especially considering the character of the institution and the nature of the materials available for instruction. But there is no reason why the boys should not be able to execute their work to given dimensions and to finish less roughly than seems to have been the case. The instructors in Carpentry, Blacksmith's work and Tailoring should be required to pay more attention to the methods of instruction —theoretical and practical. The several defects and suggestions made by the examiners should also be attended to carefully. As remarked by

Mr. Nurse, the pupil presented in Tailoring under standard D might have, with advantage, appeared under standard C. In future reports the numbers on the rolls in each standard of industry should be furnished to enable the Director to see whether the whole class had been presented for the examination or only a select few.

3. It is much to be regretted that some of the boys of the blacksmith's class resorted to malpractice in the course of the examination. Proper arrangements should be made in future for the boys being kept under vigilant supervision.

(A true Extract.)

Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.
„ W. H. Y. Nurse, Esq., of Messrs. Oakes and Co.
„ J. T. Whittome, Esq., Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr.
„ the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.
„ the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division.

Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Ootacamund,
„ „ Collector and District Magistrate, Chingleput, } for information.

1896.

MARCH.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
CHINGLEPUT,
AND OTHERS.

Dated March, 24th.

Despatched

Received

No. 3616, 24TH MARCH 1896.

Enclosures.

In G.O. Nr. 304 Edl.
dt 19-5-96

Reformatory School, Chingleput.—Reviewing the reports on the examination of the industrial branch of the — for 1895–96.

Encls. to P.P. 25
Ltr No. 5003/96

11th May 1896

Genl

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 1st May 1896.

No. 5003.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D SC.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

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

SIR,

I have the honour to submit three copies of my Proceedings No. 4854 dated 27th ultimo reviewing the Report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for the Calendar year 1895 together with a copy of this office Proceedings No. 3616 of the 24th March last referred to therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. servt.,

D Duncan
Director of Pub: Instruction

Educational

From Current No 573

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras

To The Honble the Chief Secretary to Government Fort St George

DESPATCHED 1-MAY.96

No 5003

Dated 18th April 1896.
Despd 30th May 1896.
Rect 2/5/96
Regd 2/5/

No

Encls 2

Subject

Submitting three Copies of the Report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput for the Calendar year 1895.

Encls 2

Rep 5003/1

Ed. 49 : 27-1-96 Inis
do . 548 : 2-7-95 Inis
do . 633 : 30-7-95 Inis
do . 936 : 18-12-95 Inis
do . 572 : 10-7-95 Inis
do . 573 : 10-7-95 Inis
do . 815 : 10-10-95 S.E.

H. M.

Under No. 304. dt 19 May 96. 1896. 17/5/96

Recorded with the remark that the report is again unsatisfactory.

14/5/96

11/5/96.

To R.D.P.I.
" Dft 7 Copies
" Chingleput
" Asst Insp.
" Mr Ring Insp.
" S.S.
" Comm 7 Copies
" Mr. T. Inst (2)

Endorsed No. 305

Dft R.D.P.I. 7 Dft.

11/5/96.

Encl to 304 dt 19 May 1896

[G/36]

Dispd 6/6/96

District and Session Judge of

North Arcot, Chittoor.	2
South Arcot, Cuddalore.	2
Bellary.	2
South Canara, Mangalore.	2
Chingleput.	2
Coimbatore.	2
Cuddapah.	2
Ganjam, Berhampore	2
Godávari, Rajahmundry.	2
Kistna, Masulipatam.	2
Kurnool.	2
Madura.	2
North Malabar, Tellicherry.	2
South Malabar, Calicut.	2
Nellore.	2
Nilgiris, Ootacamund.	2
Salem.	2
Tanjore.	2
Tinnevelly, Palamcottah.	2
Trichinopoly.	2
Vizagapatam.	2

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

Ecil No 304 dy 19 Mar

Dept 6/1926

The Collectors of

The District Magistrates of

Anantapur. —

North Arcot, Chittoor. — 2

South Arcot, Cuddalore. — 2

Bellary. — 2

South Canara, Mangalore. — 2

Chingleput, Saidapet. — 2

Coimbatore. — 2

Cuddapah. — 2

Ganjam, Chatrapur. — 2

Godavari, Cocanada. — 2

Kistna, Masulipatam. — 2

Kurnool. — 2

~~Madras (when necessary).~~

Madura. — 2

Malabar, Calicut. — 2

Nilgiris, Ootacamund. — 2

Nellore. — 2

Salem. — 2

Tanjore. — 2

Tinnevelly. — 2

Trichinopoly. — 2

Vizagapatam. — 2

Edu

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Number of Copies required. { Order complete. 8
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

Extraordinary G. O., No. Dated
1899

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

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