Educational (1898) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 622

Dated 3-10-98

INDEXED.

30-31

[Despatch Abstract.]

Comm[n]g with remarks, the Director of Public Instruction for necessary action letter from the Govt. of India forw[g] a copy of a despatch from the Secy of State on the Report on the Bareilly Reformatory School for 1897 + req[g] to be furnished with information regarding the training imparted in the Lucknow Reformatory School

Rptd in G.O. 249 D. 3-10-98

[G. 11-A.]
500—19-1-99.

ORDINARY, MS.

Edul DEPARTMENT.

G. O., DATED 3-10-98

No 622

fr Edul No 655/88
8/5/98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Chingleput Reformatory School. —

Copy, with remarks of the DPI for necessary action, letter from the Govt of I forwarding a copy of a dispatch from the Secy of State on the report on the Bareilly Reformatory School for 1897, and requesting to be furnished with information regarding the training imparted in the —.

fr Edul No 740 dtd 9/12/98

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

No.

FROM

A. H. L. FRASER, ESQ., C.S.I.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Home Department.
Jails.

Simla, the September 1898.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Madras, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 24 (Judicial), dated the 14th July 1898, commenting on the Report on the Bareilly Reformatory School for 1897, together with a copy of that Report and the orders of the Local Government thereon.

2. It is stated in the first paragraph of the Despatch that the Reformatory School in the Madras Presidency has been placed under the Director of Public Instruction and at a station where there is no prison. The Secretary of State suggests that this arrangement should be followed in other Provinces. The Government of India will be glad to receive a report on the working of the system in the Madras Presidency.

3. The Government of India will also be glad to receive a report on the remarks and suggestions in the second paragraph of the Despatch on the subject of the agricultural and industrial training of boys. In especial the Government of India desire that it may be explained to what extent the training imparted in the Chingleput Reformatory School is chiefly agricultural or is in other industries, and that a statement may be furnished showing the industries followed by the boys at present in the school and after release, contrasting the numbers following agricultural with those following other pursuits.

4. The Government of India consider that statements similar to the above should in future be appended to the Annual Report on the school.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. H. L. FRASER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1380 H. D.—14-9-98.—41.

India Office;

London, the 14th July 1898.

Judicial,

No. 24.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

My attention has been drawn to the letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, North-West Provinces, dated the 16th March last, contained in the Annual Report on the Reformatory School at Bareilly. It is stated in the second paragraph that the conversion of a separate building into a second reformatory had been suggested, but that the Local Government preferred to have one of the boys' prisons in a central jail arranged as a reformatory. I am disposed to think that this decision should be reconsidered. It may well be doubted whether the work of reformation can be carried on with any hope of success in a school which is associated, in the minds of the boys themselves and in public estimation, with the idea of a prison. So strongly is this felt in the Madras Presidency that its school has been placed under the Director of Public Instruction and at a station where there is no prison. I think this was a wise decision, and should be glad to see it followed in other Provinces.

2. Dr. Hall's remarks on the importance of making the industrial training in these institutions more thorough are interesting, and, until this is done, I do not consider that it can be said to be established that boys will not on their release follow the trade which they have been taught, unless it is that of their own caste. It would be instructive to institute a comparison in this respect between the schools which teach other industries and those where the training imparted is principally agricultural. But at present the tables in the reports showing the occupations of boys after release are confined to those released during the year under report.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1383 H. D.—14-9-98—180.

[Edl. / 5]
1,000—20-4-98.

Educational (1894) Department.

CURRENT No. 1266

341-2/98 Desc. Patent
SK.
to the paper re the establishment of the Reformatory School at Chingleput
for 1894

From The Government of Ind.

Order No. 622 dd 3-10-98

Home / Jails.

No. 422

communicated to the D.P.I with the request that the information required by the Govt of I. may be furnished at an early date.

2 A statement ~~should~~ should in future be appended to the annual report on Reformatory School, showing the industries followed by the boys in the School and after release & contrasting the numbers following agricultural with those following other pursuits.

Dated 15—
Received 22. } 9-98
Registered in No. 26 / 26
Enclosures —2.
Spare copies. 1 each of 1 to e.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of a despatch from the S. of St. the Report on the Karaikal Reformatory School for 97 and requesting to be furnished with certain information re the Reformatory School in Madras.

Pet 1271/86
1616/87
376/83
320/82

27-4-98

H I 30/98 dde 27/9/98

The D.P.I addd Defd. 5.10.98
with copy of Mems. (encld the extract)

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	341-42 E&L	E&L	8.6.98
	Encl. Record papers.		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOL

AT

BAREILLY.

FOR THE YEAR 1897.



RO. 622 Encl
3.10.98

ALLAHABAD:

Printed at the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Press.

1898.

Enclos. to C. no. 1266
Ed. of 28

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOL

AT

BAREILLY.

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

ALLAHABAD:
Printed at the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Press.
1898.

No. $\frac{2460}{E-28}$ of 1898.

From

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. GEOFFRY C. HALL, F.R.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
Judicial (Criminal) Department.

Dated, Lucknow, the 16th March 1898.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the information of Government, the accompanying copy of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Bareilly Reformatory School for the year 1897. I visited the School on 1st March, inspected it on the 5th of May and again on the 30th of October. I noticed that the discipline has been well maintained by the Deputy Superintendent. I remarked, however, at my second inspection that the small boys and big boys are not kept in separate barracks. I think this important, although they are all locked in separate cubicles at night, the parades ought to be quite distinct.

2. *Accommodation and buildings.*—The accommodation was quite insufficient, as the number of boys sentenced under the Reformatory Act was very large. The number of boys admitted was 61 as against 10, the previous year. 39 boys were discharged. The question of increasing the Reformatory accommodation of the Province is now before Government. I suggested the conversion of the Sansia buildings at Fatehgarh into a second Reformatory but Government prefers to have one of the boys' prisons in a Central Jail arranged as a Reformatory. I am now in communication with the Superintendent of the Agra Central Prison on the subject, and hope to shortly submit plans and estimate of cost, as some more buildings will have to be erected, the habitual boys occupying all the present available barracks. The daily average population was the same as last year.

3. *Population, admissions and discharges.*—The Superintendent gives a table showing the figures for the last five years. The admissions were only those boys who could be accommodated and do not show the actual number of boys sentenced, as the Reformatory was closed to new admissions since July owing to want of accommodation.

4. *Daily Routine.*—This is as last year and is as nearly as possible the same as the routine in the Alipur Reformatory, and the Reformatory at Jubbulpore both of which institutions I visited with a view to seeing if I could get any practical suggestions for improving the management in these provinces. I find, however, that as far as the general management is concerned all these institutions are carried on in exactly the same way. With regard to industrial training it is otherwise and I will refer to it in its proper paragraph.

5. *Health.*—The year being an unhealthy one all over the Province it naturally follows that the admissions to Hospital were greater than in the previous year. The Superintendent reports that this was due to an unusual prevalence of intermittent fever towards the close of the rainy season. It will be noted that there were 31 more admissions, and the average number of sick was 10·14 as against 8·85 for 1896. The mortality was *nil*, and here again the Alipur and Jubbulpore institutions show, I think, the same result. There has only been one death during the last six years. I

think this absence of mortality very satisfactory and it shows that, at all events, the boys lead a very healthy life. I have no information regarding mortality among the free population for the same ages to compare. Intermittent fever caused 101 admissions out of 190.

6. *Weighment.*—I have nothing to add to the remarks of the Superintendent which, I think, show clearly how carefully the boys are watched for any signs of deterioration of health and the precautions he adopts.

7. *Drill, gymnastics, &c.*—This forms an important portion of the reformation scheme and the boys seem to thoroughly appreciate the good training they get in the gymnasium. I found the Alipur and Jubbulpur Reformatories carried on in the same lines. The small boys are kept separate in their gymnastic drill from the big ones.

8. *Discipline and conduct of boys.*—I have nothing to remark as regards the discipline and conduct which the Superintendent reports was fair on the whole. The Superintendent says he had to discourage the reporting of very trifling offences—this is perhaps as well in a Reformatory as there should be less of the prison than in a jail where prisoners must be made to know that they are not free men, and where every trifling lapse should be taken notice of and recorded. The floggings I note were 4 less than in the previous year showing that the serious offences had decreased, specially destroying school property.

9. *Marks and gratuities.*—The Superintendent explains the system clearly. The amount of gratuities was less by nearly 7 rupees, and the amount sent to the savings bank less by 11 rupees. This the Superintendent explains as follows :—

> "As gratuities are only given to those boys whose work is considered to be above the average, the amount awarded necessarily varies from year to year. A good many of the best factory hands who were earning the full gratuity allowed, were released during the year. As regards the smaller amount sent to the savings bank as compared with the previous year and as compared with the amount earned during the year, the explanation is that a savings bank account cannot be opened for a less amount than eight annas, and that a good many boys were granted gratuities during the later months of the year, who, however, had not accumulated enough by the end of the year to open an account and their savings were accordingly kept in deposit in the Reformatory treasure chest."

10. *Escapes.*—The Superintendent's remarks under this head require no comment from me. The wall where the escape took place in the previous year has been heightened.

11. *Education.*—I have nothing to add to the Superintendent's remarks. I noted at Alipur that the education of the boys is carried on in similar lines. Dr. Scott held his examination in December and his report is appended.

12. *Industrial training.*—The Superintendent reports that the object aimed at is to instruct the boys in all the ordinary operations of agriculture as carried on in this part of the country. He also remarks that this Reformatory differs from other institutions of the same kind in India in making agricultural work and gardening the most important part of the technical training of the inmates. I agree with him in his last remarks. Bareilly Reformatory certainly does differ from the Alipur and Jubbulpur Reformatories in this respect. At Alipur the boys are taught carpentry, blacksmith work, tinsmith work and cane work, printing and book-binding and agriculture is less attended to. The numbers in Alipur were as follows :—

Carpenters	60
Tin and blacksmith	15
Printing	7
Book-binding	46
Polishing, &c,	10
Gardening	15
Cane work	17

In Jubbulpore the numbers were :—

Carpenters	16
Blacksmiths	16
Dyeshop	7
Printing calicoes	3
Carpet work	4
Cane work	2
Tentmaking	60
Gardening	12

In Bareilly Reformatory the numbers were :—

Cane work	75
Gardening	92
Shoe making	11
Carpet and durrie making	10
Tailoring	8

13. The Alipur carpenters, blacksmith and tinsmith shops are supervised by a skilled mechanic in each case. He is not content with the boys simply doing a portion of the work, but insists on their thoroughly learning the handicraft to which they are put and the articles turned out are really first class work which find a ready sale ; and I have no doubt that a great many of the boys do keep to their industry when discharged. The question of a particular industry is naturally with the Superintendent one of supply and demand, and as the Superintendent finds that cane work brings him in the most orders, he naturally gives this prominence as his chief industry next to agriculture ; but where I think agriculture is more of a useless nature, as far as earning a livelihood is concerned is that all these boys know more or less about it before they come in. They nearly all have been employed on their fathers' fields, and what is wanted is some new form of industry to give them a chance of being independent when they are discharged, as it is not much good a boy knowing agriculture if he has not the means to continue the work, whereas if he becomes a skilful mistrie, as so many of the Alipur boys are, he can, if he chooses, always find employment. The agricultural profession in this country is over-stocked, good carpenters, blacksmiths and tinsmiths not so. The instructors in the Alipur institution are well paid getting from 20 to 35 rupees per month. Of course the proximity to Calcutta enables the sale of well made articles to be brisk, still I think if really good work were turned out at Bareilly that it would soon get a name for the same, and that the demand would spring up, specially as we now have the depôt at Lucknow for sale of all jail made articles. I would suggest therefore that although it would be carried on at a loss financially at first until the boys became proficient, that a class of about 20 boys be taught carpentry and black and tinsmith work under properly paid teachers, that these boys be grounded in the work beginning at the beginning and be gradually worked up until they become as proficient as their neighbours at Alipur. Chairs, arm-chairs, writing tables, &c., will always find a quick sale. In tinsmith work, despatch boxes are always in great demand. The Alipur Reformatory workshops are quite self-supporting and there is no reason why Bareilly should not be the same. The feeling after visiting Alipur is one of gratification that these small lapsers from the paths of virtue are at least having the very best chances given to them of earning an honest livelihood, as they are being brought up as first class workmen, not merely being allowed to saw a bit of wood or hammer a bit of iron, or scrape a bit of leather. They are kept improving and turning out work of which an English carpenter would not be ashamed, and yet they are the same raw material that we have in our provinces ; but somehow our technical education stops short at the finished articles, as at Bareilly with the exception of cane work none of the other work done is anything like perfect, and I found boys cleaning canes and scraping leather who had been in the Institution for over a year and yet they had not advanced any further at the trade they were being taught. With regard to agriculture again it is most difficult to judge how much the boy learns and how much he knows or does he ever learn anything beyond ploughing up the ground. I have to confess that after seeing the Alipur Reformatory, I felt that we were a long way behind with Reformatory technical educa-

tion in these Provinces. In Jubbulpore Reformatory I do not think the trades are so well taught, as I noted that various outside mistries were employed completing the carpenters' work, &c. This of course should not be so: it should all be done by the boys themselves or else they can never become proficient. My contention in short is that if proper care is taken with the boys and if they are educated to each industry as they would be in a technical school in England, that we should go a long way towards reforming them; but if they are turned out only indifferent workmen who have never been made to complete any article without assistance from their teachers, when they leave the reformatory they have not sufficient confidence in their own powers to take up work by themselves. Here we have boys for five years, and in this time they would become so accustomed to the branch of work taught that it would become second nature to them and they would naturally look for work in their own particular line, be it carpentry, blacksmith or tinsmith work. Cane work is not in such great demand that so many boys as are now taught there can readily get employment on release. I would institute a regular course without any regard to the financial aspect for the first year and then as good work was turned out it could be sold, I think, without difficulty. The Superintendent remarks that the reason why carpentry and blacksmiths' works were given up was because it was found impossible to find work even for the 3 or 4 boys employed. Here, I contend, is the point which I wish to insist upon in teaching boys an industry. How can work be expected to come in if the boys are not proficient. It is useless looking for work from outside to give the boys. They should be taught first and then the demand will come. They should be able to show what they can do and profit should be a secondary consideration at first. Again, he remarks that cane work is most successful. So it is, but this is only as a source of profit. How many of these boys will find employment afterwards? All his remarks regarding the industries are based on the profits, but surely this is not the only object of a reformatory. I think that the first object is to give a good thorough technical education at some particular trade and to turn them out good skilled workmen. This has not up to date been the object aimed at, although it has been nominally so, yet from what I have seen at the reformatory, there is no regular scheme of technical education, that is to say, no regular gradation through all the various steps of the trade taught, and this is what I want to introduce. Just as boys are taught to learn their letters before reading, so they should be taught the rudiments of a trade and gradually brought up to the perfected articles. I quite know the difficulties, but I believe they could be overcome. I append below my remarks recorded during my inspection in May last on this subject.

"I think the board of visitors might take up the subject of technical education with advantage. Under the present system boys are not advanced as they ought to be in the particular trade they are supposed to be learning. I found some boys who were on the cane work were still only employed, scraping the cane and yet they had been in the reformatory for over a year. The same with the tailor boys, some of them had been for a very long time under instruction and yet they could not cut out a pattern; all they could do was to sew. The cause of this is that the teachers of the various trades do not instruct them properly. The whole class should be gradually taught their handicraft from the very beginning to the completed article and not allowed to keep on working without making any advance. If the board of visitors would kindly give the matter their earnest attention, I shall be obliged and will see that any suggestion they have to offer are carried out. The technical education as at present carried out is a perfect farce. There should be a system of examination for the handicraft just as there is for general education." I proposed to the visitors to have a band if money could be raised for purchase of instruments, and here would have been a profession at which, if properly taught, many a boy could find employment in Native Regimental bands but the suggestion was not accepted.

14. *Financial results.*—The profit made during the year was less than the previous year, owing as the Superintendent explains to failure of the *kharif* crops. I can only refer to my remarks of last year as I have no reason to alter my opinion

since. I then said "None of these trades will ever prosper until there is a complete system of education among the boys beginning from the very beginning of the trade, and taking the boys on to the perfected articles as is done in technical schools in England." I say it again.

15. *Expenditure.*—This was higher than in the previous year. The Superintendent explains the reason as being due to the increased price of grain and the increment to the Deputy Superintendent's pay and the appointment of a third teacher.

16. *Particulars regarding boys discharged from the School.*—The Superintendent gives all the particulars known regarding them for the last three years. I have no comment to make except to remark that with the large number employed on cane work in the school, only two are returned as having taken to it when free. Agriculture they naturally return to, but whether benefitted or not through their training at the school is unknown. The Superintendent has no suggestions to offer this year regarding employment of the boys.

17. It will be noticed from the appendices that in some cases of admissions, noted below, the rules laid down in G. O. No. $\frac{1634}{VI-40B}$, dated 18th June 1897, were not strictly followed, *viz* :—

486 Gobinda, 494 Shib Lal } These boys of Dalera caste were admitted.

481 Hemai, 458 Mahabir, 463 Surjoo } These boys were 15 years of age on admission.

Ten boys who had no previous convictions were admitted.

The following boys are still in the Reformatory, being of 18 years of age, (*vide* appendix C) :—

208 Jhangu, 237 Badlu, 250 Gulzari, 270 Ghur Patter and 299 Wazir.

The following boys were admitted whose ages did not allow their detention in the Reformatory for the period to which they were sentenced; as in those cases they will have attained the age of 18 before their discharge :—

443 Nur Mohammad, 445 Kallu, 450 Madho, 454 Dhani Ram, 458 Mahabir, 459 Kanhi, 461 Haru, 463 Surju, 464 Mata Pershad, 467 Jawahir, 471 Bachua, 472 Shib Lal, 473 Nasir Ali, 474 Sewak, 476 Kalwa, 479 Parshadwa, 481 Hemai, 483 Mahabir, 487 Pulla, 491 Bhimna, 497 Purbi Din, 500 Manik, and 502 Malkhan Singh.

All these points the Superintendent explains as follows :—

"Gobinda (No. 486) and Shib Lal (No. 494) were Daleras, and were sent here with warrants for admission into the Reformatory and had to be admitted accordingly.

"The Superintendent of the Reformatory has no discretion in this matter; provided a boy is sent with a warrant in legal form, the Superintendent is bound to admit him, and neither he nor the visitors can take any action beyond referring the case to Government for orders. These boys were brought before the visitors at the next committee after their admission, and their cases referred to Government. Orders were received from Government for their release, but not till the beginning of the year 1898.

"2. The same explanation applies in the case of the boys Hemai (No. 481), Mahabir (No. 458) and Surju (No. 463). These boys were all 15 years of age, and their cases were referred to Government by the visitors. Hemai was subsequently ordered to be released, and the others were ordered to be detained until they attain the age of eighteen years.

"3. As regards the ten boys who were sent to the Reformatory, who had not been previously convicted, this is a matter for the consideration of the Magistrate who tries them. When these boys were brought before the visitors, they were considered

suitable for admission. The rule referred to, paragraph 2 of No. $\frac{1634}{VI-40B}$, dated 18th June 1897, *is not absolute*; it runs as follows:—'*As a rule*, no boy should be sent to a Reformatory school on a first conviction, unless there is reasonable cause for supposing that he is being trained up to or likely again to lapse into a crime.'

"4. As regards the 5 boys, Jhangu (No. 208), Badlu (No. 237), Gulzari (No. 250), Ghur Patter (No. 270) and Wazir No. (299), their cases had been referred to Government for release on the ground of their having attained the age of eighteen years, but the orders of Government ordering their release were not received till the beginning of the year 1898.

"5. With regard to the boys Nur Mohammad (No. 443), Kallu (No. 445), Madho (No. 450), &c., &c., the ages given are those put down in the warrants; in most of these cases the orders of detention appear to be in accordance with the rules given in the Resolution No. $\frac{1633}{VI-40B}$, dated 18th June 1897, paragraph 12, section (3). The cases of Surju (No. 463) and Jawahir (No. 467) were referred to Government, and orders received that they were to be detained till they attained the age of eighteen.

"If it appears that a boy has reached the age of 18 years, even although the term of detention laid down in his warrant has not expired, it is open to the Committee of visitors to send a recommendation to Government for his discharge."

18. *Conduct of officials.*—The Superintendent reports very well on Mr. Brosnan who pays special attention to the drilling and maintenance of discipline. The Superintendent does not report well on the trade masters and I quite agree with him. It is a very difficult thing to find a good trade master. Where they all fail is that they have no scheme of teaching and are too much inclined to let the boys learn a little or as much as they choose. They take absolutely no interest in the boys' progress. Even with the cane master I found boys scraping cane who by the length of time they had been in the Reformatory should have been skilled workmen.

19. *Books and registers.*—I found them all well written and up to date and the cash-book all properly checked.

20. The Committee of visitors met once a month during the year.

21. In conclusion I would like to bring to the notice of Government a suggestion I received from Mr. Donaldson, the experienced Superintendent of the Presidency Jail. His idea is that there would be better results if reformatories were abolished and if all boys who came under the Reformatory Act were apprenticed to tradesmen or agriculturists and paid for at the rate of say Rs. 3 per mensem for the period of their detention. Reports could be regularly called for as to their progress and behaviour. He thinks—and in this I agree with him—that the association of all these boys together is wherein reformatories fail as such, as one young villain can contaminate any amount of innocent boys, and we know how fascinating to boys stories of crime are and how fond they are of looking upon the narrators as heroes to be copied when possible. Mr. Donaldson thinks that the masters would take all precautions against the boys running away as they would be the losers. I merely put this forward as a suggestion not that I think it will meet with the approval of Government, still there is a good deal in it, and although it would savour somewhat of slavery, yet there is no denying the fact that our present reformatory system is not a success as far as reformation is concerned. The Superintendent's figures regarding boys discharged from the school speak for themselves. I have to bring to the notice of Government the excellent services rendered by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Mair and the Committee of visitors during the year. They do all they can to further the wishes of Government.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GEOFFRY C. HALL, F.R.C.S., BRIG.-SURG.-LT.-COL.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. $\frac{835}{XIII-181}$ OF 1898.

FROM

T. R. WYER, ESQ., C.S.,

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER, ROHILKHAND DIVISION,

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Dated Bareilly, the 8th February 1898.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to return the annual report on the Bareilly Reformatory for 1897.

2. I visited the Reformatory twice in the portion of the year during which I held the office of Commissioner of the Division, and I was on each occasion struck by the excellence of the arrangements, and by the apparent success of the system in force.

3. I have no suggestion to offer for the better management of the institution as it is, except that perhaps it might be possible to work the farm as a Demonstrative Farm, more or less under the auspices of the Director of Agriculture. I also think that further efforts should be made to obtain a demand for iron and woodwork, so that some mechanical instruction might be given as smiths and carpenters. There is a great demand for good smiths and workers in iron for repairing the iron sugar mills all through the Provinces. The repair of sugar mills is conducted as a rule by the persons who own and let out the mills for hire, and it may be difficult to instruct the boys in this work without the opening of an establishment for the hiring out of sugar mills which I fear would be out of the question. Still general instruction in smith's work might prove very useful to many boys on discharge. Similarly instruction in carpentry could not fail to be useful.

4. I think that every effort should be made to teach both these crafts to the boys, even though it may at first involve some loss. It would not be difficult to provide good trade masters for furniture or cabinet making in Bareilly which is the chief seat of this trade in the Provinces, and a little enterprise in the way of advertising would secure in time a steady demand for Bareilly furniture made in the Reformatory.

Sergeant Hall, R. E., of Roorkee for the last 2 years at Nauchandi Fair has been able to dispose of a large quantity of Bamboo furniture made by native workmen under his supervision. It may however be urged that such instruction might not prove very useful to boys after their discharge. Possibly this might be the case, and from this point of view, instruction in ordinary simple agricultural carpentry would perhaps be preferable. Bullock carts are a special product of Rohilkhand and it might be possible to get a sale for them if made in this Reformatory. Iron morahs also made in the Meerut district at Baroti by native workmen met with a ready sale both at the Gurhmuktesar Fair in November and at Nauchandi Fair in March.

5. But as regards the general principles on which the Reformatory is worked, I have a good deal to suggest which has however, been already placed before Government to some extent.

6. In the first place the serious blot caused by the inability of the institution to accommodate anything like the full number of boys sentenced to confinement in a Reformatory calls for conspicuous notice. The present Reformatory must be enlarged so as to accommodate 100 or 150 more inmates.

7. It may be found possible to combine this extension of the Bareilly Reformatory with a separation of the boys into classes similar to those in force in jails. If this separation into classes was carried out, it would be possible to confine the boys of criminal tribes as well as Dhimars, Bhars, (of Azamgarh and Gorakhpur) Pasis, Mullahs, (of Muttra and Agra) Kahars (of Dhohi, Meerut district), in other words boys of well known thieving classes in a separate ward, and thus allow of the abrogation of the rule forbidding the boys of certain criminal tribes being sentenced to be confined in a Reformatory.

8. It is perhaps as I have already pointed out, more important that boys belonging to criminal tribes or thieving classes should be subjected to Reformatory treatment than boys belonging to other classes. At present the boys of certain criminal tribes are excluded from this beneficial treatment owing to the fear that they will deprave by contamination boys of other non-thieving castes. I may note that boys however of well known thieving classes, such as the Mullah of Muttra and Agra, the Kahars of Dhohi, Meerut, are admitted without any objection on this ground. I see that it has already been suggested that a special Reformatory for boys of thieving tribes should be constructed at Fatehgarh.

9. I should also be inclined to separate, as far as possible, the pubert boys from the impubert. This may be difficult, but with extended accommodation something could be done.

10. It is obvious that a considerable extension of the accommodation at present available is urgently required if the Reformatory system is to be worked fully and satisfactorily. The additional expense will be relatively trifling when the importance of securing a proper and scientific working of the Reformatory system is considered.

11. The visitors, especially Mr. Kitts, I.C.S., and Dr. Scott, have taken great interest in the Reformatory.

12. It is satisfactory to find that the rules regarding admission are now better understood and followed by magistrates. I see, however, that several boys without previous convictions were admitted, no doubt owing to special circumstances.

13. The reports received regarding the conduct of boys discharged from the Reformatory during the past three years is I think encouraging. I see that two are reported to obtain a living by cane-working.

14. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Mair takes great interest in the working of the Reformatory. Mr. Brosnan, Deputy Superintendent, is well spoken of by Dr. Mair and appears to deserve credit for his work.

I have, &c.,

JAMES S. PALMER,

Head Assistant,

for T. R. WYER,

Officiating Commissioner.

Note by E. J. KITTS, ESQ., I.C.S.

Accommodation.—There is no doubt that the present accommodation is insufficient for the wants of the Province. The Reformatory was practically closed to new admissions during the greater part of 1896 and nearly half of 1897.

Industrial training.—It seems necessary, in the matter of industrial training to choose between trades which will, in some measure, pay their way, but which are no good to the boys after they leave the Reformatory and trades which will be useful to the boys after they leave the Reformatory, but which can only be taught at a dead loss. For instance, village carpentry and blacksmith's work, *e.g.*, making and mending ploughs, shares, adzes, &c., and the pressing of sugarcane and manufacture of *rab* would be useful to most boys, after they leave the Reformatory, but could only be taught at a loss. The report from the Alipore Reformatory shows that the carpentry taught there, which was useless to the boys after leaving the school, was carriage varnishing, &c. Tailoring and shoemaking are the most useful trades now taught, but there is very little profit to the school on them.

E. J. KITTS.

REMARKS BY THE REVD. T. J. SCOTT.

The final success in India of the attempt at reforming juvenile criminals will be manifest only after a longer period than has yet passed. My observation is that a fair trial is going on in the Bareilly Reformatory, with some improvement by experience each year. The arrangements, discipline, and education seem to be the best practically within reach at present. The ideal juvenile Reformatory of England and America can hardly be reached yet in India. The humane idea of diverting the young from a life of crime and thus saving society and the State from the perplexity and expense of dealing with hardened full grown criminals, is our problem. Even if but a small proportion of the lads are really saved from a course of crime, the method of dealing with them in the Reformatory has much, in point of humanity, to commend it over the old practice of putting them in the common prison. Efforts in our Institution at reforming and improving these juvenile offenders may be grouped along three lines (*a*) Education in books, (*b*) Industrial training, (*c*) Moral training.

1. *Education in books* must, in the nature of things, be limited. In view of the obvious future of the boys, I think we are doing all that may be wisely attempted, and more than is done in any similar institution in India, as far as I have been able to find out. What we are doing brightens the lads up some and gives them a little more motive and a better outlook. I have reported, what I think, the improvement in this matter elsewhere.

2. *The Industrial training* of the Reformatory is still in a tentative state, under a variety of opinions and suggestions. Its reformatory power lies in giving a habit of patient industry and providing an available and lawful pursuit. This removes in some degree the motive to crime. A large per cent. of the boys have relatives and a fixed locality. Here, in the nature of things they will drift, and the industries most likely to succeed are those of relatives and home. This points to cultivation of the soil in a great majority of cases, and this receives most attention in our Reformatory. Besides, any caste can cultivate and the boy's training is not lost. This cannot be said of many things attempted. Perhaps simple carpentering and blacksmithing would furnish a number of the boys with a livelihood in the villages. I fear elaborate attempts at any advanced form of industry will be disappointing. A sufficient number of cots, ploughs, and other things demanded largely, might be sold to prevent much loss in cost of production. Carpets and shoes, especially native styles, always find a demand.

3. *Direct Moral training* as carried on in the Reformatory, consists mainly in the deterrent of punishments, the stimulant of rewards, &c., and the imparting of moral ideas from books.

(*a*) The punitive atmosphere of the place is perhaps sufficiently kept up. While seeking to make the lads fairly comfortable, they and their friends must be kept in mind of the fact that crime is being punished. Thousands of parents in India, not of the criminal tribes, encourage their children in crime. The confinement, tasks, punishments, and discipline of this Reformatory, answer the purpose.

(*b*) The rewards, gratuities and conduct marks seem to be answering their purpose. This point however is open to improvement.

(*c*) Something is done in imparting moral ideas through books read, *e. g.*, "Chand Pand" (Sundry exhortations). It is to be regretted that there are so few suitable books in Urdu and Hindi to the point. The early years of the lads afford a fine opportunity for moral impressions. The religious neutrality principle presents something of a difficulty. Still, more might be done by preparation of suitable readers. As intimated, it is too early to pronounce positively on the Reformatory effects of this attempt. The Superintendent's report of 42 out of 91 boys sent out within three years,

being "of good character," is not discouraging. Some, of 30 "lost sight of", may be leading honest lives. Without the Reformatory the whole 91 might have grown up to harass society. Frequent previous conviction shows that they were under training for a life of crime.

On the question of enlarged accommodation, it is much more than probable that with a population of over forty-six millions, this Institution now does not meet the need. The criminal tribes apart, out of this mass, there must be many more lads who need the care of a Reformatory rather than the atmosphere of the common prison.

T. J. SCOTT.

No. $\frac{55}{1-1\cdot3}$ OF 1898.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

REFORMATORY SCHOOL,

BAREILLY,

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

LUCKNOW.

Dated Bareilly, the 17th January 1898.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Bareilly Reformatory School, for the year 1897.

2. *Accommodation and buildings.*—No alteration has been made in the capacity of the school during the year; it has accommodation for 232 boys with separate cubicles for each, and in the hospital and contagious ward there is room for 24 beds.

The only alteration that has been made during the year has been the raising of the enclosure wall to a uniform height of 14 feet above the plinth, at a cost of Rs. 327-13-10. The buildings and walls are all in satisfactory order; the expenditure on annual repairs during the year has been Rs. 70.

3. *Population, admissions and discharges.*—On the 1st January 1897 the number of boys in the school was 208. During the year there were 61 admissions and one boy who ran away in 1895 was brought back; 39 were discharged: the number remaining at the end of the year was 231, including one boy who had been returned to the convicting Magistrate's court for re-trial by order of the High Court [see statement A.—Chaudhia No. 477].

Of the 39 discharges during the year—

33 were on expiry of term of detention.

2 on attaining the age of eighteen,

2 by order of Government,

2 on re-trial.

The daily average population was 224·20.

The following table gives particulars as to the strength, admissions and discharges during the past five years:—

Year.	Remaining on the 1st January.	Admitted.	Re-admitted after escape.	Discharged.	Transferred to jail or lunatic asylum or otherwise disposed of on re-trial.	Released by order of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st December.	Daily average strength.
1893	152	55	...	4	7	3	...	...	193	172·12
1894	193	65	...	44	6	4	...	...	204	207·87
1895	204	77	...	35	1	...	1	1	243	221·58
1896	243	10	...	26	8	11	...	...	208	224·67
1897	208	61	1	35	2	2	...	...	231	224·20

Under G. O. No. $\frac{1633}{VI—40B.}$, dated 18th June 1897, notice was given by the Inspector-General of Prisons in July that the Reformatory was closed to new admissions, the number of inmates bei g then 242, 10 in excess of the recognised capacity.

During the year a proposal has beeu submitted to increase the accommodation of the school by the erection of two new barracks, each to contain 40 cubicles: the preliminary proposals have been sent up for administrative sanction.

4. *Particulars regarding boys admitted during the year.*—Statement A in the appendix, gives full particulars regarding each of the sixty-one boys admitted during the year. An abstract of this statement is added giving a summary of the (*a*) castes, (*b*) ages, (*c*) native districts, (*d*) crimes, (*e*) sentences, (*f*) education and (*g*) previous convictions of the new admissions.

5. *Daily Routine.*—The daily routine of the school is as follows:—

From	6	to	8	A. M.	school.
„	8	„	9	„	drill and gymnastics.
„	9	„	10	„	work.
„	10	„	11	„	bath and morning meal.
„	11	„	2	P. M.	work.
„	2	„	3	„	play.
„	3	„	5	„	work.
„	5	„	6	„	bath and evening meal.
„	6	„	8	„	voluntary school.

This routine is altered somewhat during the very hot weather, when the morning hours are given to work, and school is held in the middle of the day; at that time also an extra hour for rest is given.

6. *Health.*—The health of the boys was on the whole satisfactory, although the number of admissions into hospital and the average number of sick were both somewhat higher than in 1896. This was owing to the unusual prevalence of intermittent fever towards the close of the rainy season. The total number of admissions into hospital was 190, as compared with 159 in 1896; and the average number of sick 10·14, as compared with 8·85 in the previous year. No death occurred during the year. During the last six years there has been only one death in the school. Statement B. in the appendix, shows the number of admissions into hospital from each disease. Of the 190 admissions 101 were due to intermittent fever, 22 to abscess and 18 to boils; no other disease caused a large number of admissions.

7. *Weighment of boys.*—All the boys are weighed monthly, and a record of their weights is kept on their history tickets. Statement C. shows the weights of all the boys on admission on the 1st January and 1st July 1897 and on 1st January 1898. One boy, although he gained weight during the year, is shown as having lost weight since his admission; he suffered from very persistent malarious fever and during the past year was under treatment in hospital for eight months. Two boys were the same weight as at the beginning of the year; one of these was in hospital at the end of the year, and the other had been discharged from hospital only a short time before. All the others showed a satisfactory increase in weight. All boys who appear to be weakly or who have been recently discharged from hospital or do not gain steadily in weight are kept in a "special gang." They are given extra diet, are employed only at sedentary work in the factories and are exempted from evening school. The average number of boys in the "special gang" was 31.

8. *Drill, gymnastics and play.*—There is a large play-ground attached to the school with a complete set of gymnastic apparatus. All the boys have gymnastics and drill on alternate days for an hour under the Deputy Superintendent and the head warder. An hour daily is allowed for play.

9. *Discipline and conduct of boys.*.—The Deputy Superintendent has maintained satisfactory discipline. The boys are exercised in parades similar to those carried out in the jails of these Provinces, and all combined movements are made by word of command. The boys were on the whole reasonably well conducted. Of the offences none were of a serious character, and they were mostly such as might be expected among a number of school boys.

The number of offences reported is somewhat higher than in the previous year, 173 as compared with 135 in 1896. This was owing to some of the subordinate officials being under the impression that the recent orders regarding the recording of all petty offences among prisoners in jails applied equally to inmates of the Reformatory, and I found it necessary to discourage the reporting of very trifling breaches of discipline.

The following statement gives a summary of the offences reported and of the punishments :—

	Flogging.	Hand caning.	Solitary cells.	Solitary cells on penal diet.	Gratuity stopped.	Reduced from monitorship	Change of labour	Locked up during play hour.	Warned.	Total.
Breaches of discipline ...	4	7	26	1	6	6	8	12	7	77
Offences relating to work ...	...	...	15	...	3	2	...	15	8	43
Destroying school property ...	...	3	17	...	1	1	...	...	2	24
Idleness in school	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	3	16
Petty thefts	5	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	1	13
Total ...	9	10	61	1	11	11	8	41	21	173

10. *Marks and gratuities.*—Marks and gratuities are given for conduct, diligence in school and work in the factories. A boy who earns full marks is entitled to an anna a week and a monitor to two annas; of his earnings, he is allowed to expend half, and the other half is placed to his credit in the Savings Bank, to be given to him on his release. The average number of boys earning gratuities was 49 and the average weekly earnings Rs. 2-12-0. The amount of gratuities awarded during the year was Rs. 145-13-6, and the amount sent to the Savings Bank Rs. 59-12-9.

The account of the boys' gratuity fund for the year is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance at end of 1896				135	3	0
Earned during 1897				145	13	6
Interest ditto				0	3	3
Total				281	3	9
Paid to boys on release ...	97	5	0			
Purchases	69	10	0	166	15	0
Balance on 31st December 1897				114	4	9

11. *Escapes.*—There was no escape. One boy who had absconded in 1895 was brought back during the year. He explained that, as had been suspected, he had got over the enclosure wall at a place where it was low by climbing on another boy's shoulders and pulling himself up. After getting away he found employment in Pihbhít and aftewards in Delhi, and finally after nearly two years he came to see some relations in a village in Aligarh, where he was at once recognized and reported to the Police.

The enclosure wall having now been heightened, similar escapes are not likely to occur again.

12. *Education.*—All the boys attend school for two hours in the morning, and in the evening from 6 to 8 o'clock there is "voluntary school" which all are permitted to attend except new admissions, boys who are very young or in delicate health, and those who are badly conducted. Three teachers are sanctioned, one Muhammadan and two Hindus. The former teaches the Muhammadan boys in Urdu; the Hindú boys are taught in Nagri and are divided into three sections, the younger boys being under the two Hindu teachers and the more advanced lads under the English writer. A few of the most intelligent of the older boys assist in teaching the junior classes.

The average number of boys in the Urdu division was 46·75 and in the Nagri division 177·45.

The progress made by the boys in education is, considering the time devoted to it, satisfactory. Nearly every boy before his discharge is able to read and write fairly well, and knows the simple rules of arithmetic; while the more intelligent can read any Urdu or Nagri book at sight, can write from dictation, know arithmetic as far as compound proportion and fractions, and are acquainted with the elements of geography and the outlines of Indian history. At "voluntary school" no task work is given; recitations from the Korán and the Ramáyna are taught, stories are read aloud by the bigger boys, and such as choose to do so, read by themselves.

The Reverend Doctor Scott made a very thorough examination of the school on the 20th, 21st and 22nd December. His report is given in the appendix. It will be seen that his report on the Muhammadan division is much less favourable than on the Hindu division of the school. In some of my former reports I have made somewhat similar remarks. The present Muhammadan teacher was only appointed in April last and had no previous experience, and some allowance must be made for him on this account. Doctor Scott also points out that while the Hindu division is in three sections under different teachers, the Muhammadan division has only one teacher, and although the number of boys is smaller than in each of the sections of the Hindu division they have to be divided into a large number of classes, to each of which only a small amount of time can be allotted. I have therefore decided to put all the more advanced boys, both Hindu and Muhammadan, under the English writer who is by far the most competent and painstaking teacher, and to transfer a corresponding number of the less advanced boys in the junior class at present under him to the second teacher.

13. *Industrial training.*—The object aimed at in the industrial training of the boys is to instruct all of them in the ordinary operations of agriculture as carried on in this part of the country and also to teach each of them a trade in which there is a probability of his being able to procure employment after his discharge, if so disposed. This Reformatory differs from all the other institutions of the same kind in India in making agricultural work and gardening the most important part of the technical training of the inmates. On first admission all the boys are employed altogether at factory work. In selecting the trade which each is to learn, his caste and as far as the very limited choice will allow, his own wishes in the matter are considered. After an apprenticeship at his trade of longer or shorter duration, but usually of about a year, the boy if sufficiently robust for outdoor labour, is kept at farm work and factory work on alternate weeks. The older boys who are within a few months of their discharge and who have learnt all they are likely to learn in the factories as well as all boys whom it is found impossible to teach any trade are employed altogether on the farm and in the garden.

The area of the Reformatory farm is 37½ acres, and of the garden 8½ acres. The soil of the garden, which has been cultivated since the opening of the school, has, from constant manuring, become fairly productive, but that of the farm is poor and sandy. As great a variety of crops as possible are cultivated so that the boys

may have an opportunity of learning as much as possible. In the garden all the common country and English vegetables are cultivated. A few boys who have a taste for gardening have been taught grafting fruit trees, &c.

The *kharif* crops this year unfortunately proved a total failure. They looked very promising while the rains continued, but during the dry hot weather which followed they were completely blighted, and the crops had to be sold as they stood for fodder to the Dairy farm in connection with the Lunatic Asylum, and the price obtained did not cover the cost of the seed.

The trades now taught in the school are canework, shoemaking, tailoring and durrie and carpet-weaving. Various other trades have been tried but for one reason or another had to be given up. In the review of the administration of Reformatories for last year by the Government of India the hope is expressed that an effort will be made to revert to carpentry and blacksmiths' work which were among the industries that had to be abandoned. The reason why these were given up was that it was found impossible to find work even for the three or four boys employed. No outside orders were received, and the only work done was what was afforded by the trifling requirements of the Reformatory itself and of the Central Prison. Unless some arrangement can be made beforehand to insure that a fair amount of work will be obtained it would, I feel sure, be useless to make another attempt.

Of the trades now taught canework is the most successful. It is the only factory which obtains a fair amount of orders and consequently the only one which affords any considerable profit.

Shoemaking has been carried on since the opening of the Reformatory, but it is not conducted on a very extensive scale. Few outside orders are received, but there is a fair amount of work in making boots and shoes for the warders and other officials of the school and of the Central Prison.

In the tailor's shop all the boys' clothing is made, but few orders are received, and there is consequently little cash profit. Several of the boys can use the sewing machine.

Carpet and durrie-weaving have been somewhat extended during the year. No orders are received and consequently the articles made have to be sold for what they will fetch, usually realizing a small profit.

14. *Financial results of the working of the farm and factories.*—The net profit for the year amounts to Rs. 975-1-4, as shown below :—

CREDITS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Manufactured articles in store on the 31st December 1897	266	5	6
Raw material in store on 31st December 1897	204	0	6
Amount of outstanding bills on 31st December 1897	127	7	0
Plant and machinery in store on 31st December 1897	356	5	0
Amount paid into the treasury during the year 1897	2,131	5	8
Value of articles supplied for Government purposes and adjusted by transfer accounts only	169	9	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,255	0	8

DEBITS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Manufactured goods in store on the 1st January 1897	172	8	0
Raw material in store on 1st January 1897	461	6	11
Amount of outstanding bills on 1st January 1897	25	0	0
Plant and machinery in store on 1st January 1897	352	10	1
Amount drawn from the treasury during the year 1897	1,091	5	10
Amount adjusted by transfer account during the year 1897	177	0	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,279	15	4
Profit ...	975	1	4

The following table shows the average number of boys employed at each industry and the profits earned :—

Industry.	Average number employed.	Profit.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Canework	75·38 ...	599	10	4
Garden and farm...	92·83 ...	166	9	9
Shoemaking	11·50 ...	126	8	11
Carpet and durrie-weaving	10·12 ...	52	7	1
Tailoring	8·42 ...	29	13	3

The net profits were somewhat lower than in the previous year, Rs. 975-1-4, as compared with Rs. 1,026-7-1 in 1896. This is accounted for by the total failure of the *kharif* crop. The cash profit, that is, the difference between the amount drawn from, and the amount remitted to, the treasury, including countersigned invoices was Rs. 1,032-8-4, as compared with Rs. 861-0-11, in 1896.

15. *Expenditure*.—The following table shows the expenditure under all heads excluding factory and building charges as compared with the previous year :—

Name of heading.	1897. Total amount.	1897. Per head of average strength.	1896. Total amount.	1896. Per head of average strength.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pay of establishment ...	5,463 0 11	24 5 9	5,088 15 9	22 10 4	1 11 3	...
Exchange compensation allowance to Deputy Superintendent.	149 5 11	0 10 8	186 7 1	0 13 4	...	0 2 8
Allowance for dearness of grain,	92 0 0	0 6 7	15 0 0	0 1 1	0 5 6	...
Rations and miscellaneous dietary charges	6,866 2 10	30 10 1	5,105 3 8	22 11 6	7 14 7	...
Hospital diet	526 12 7	2 5 7	446 10 7	1 15 8	0 5 11	...
Hospital medicines ...	13 7 10	0 0 11	33 8 0	0 2 3	...	0 1 4
Clothing and bedding ..	659 2 3	2 15 1	790 3 5	3 8 3	...	0 9 2
Conservancy and washing, &c.,...	100 4 2	0 7 2	88 14 6	0 6 3	0 0 11	...
Charges for water-supply ...	27 0 3	0 1 11	49 1 3	0 3 6	...	0 1 7
Transfer and road subsistence charges	99 8 6	0 7 1	59 4 4	0 4 3	0 2 10	...
Lighting charges	83 12 0	0 5 11	68 11 9	0 4 11	0 1 0	...
Disciplinary charges ...	23 0 9	0 1 7	14 9 0	0 1 1	0 0 6	...
Gratuities to boys ...	160 13 6	0 11 7	152 7 0	0 10 11	0 0 8	...
Other miscellaneous ...	57 0 8	0 4 1	131 5 4	0 9 4	...	0 5 3
Service postage stamps ...	21 8 0	0 1 6	24 0 0	0 1 9	...	0 0 3
Telegram charges	0 8 0	0 0 0¼	...	...	0 0 0¼	...
Current office expenses ...	12 10 9	0 0 10¾	10 12 3	0 0 9	0 0 1¾	...
Office furniture	1 8 0	0 0 1	7 9 2	0 0 7	...	0 0 6
Charges for registers and stationery	64 12 3	0 4 8	58 5 9	0 4 3	0 0 5	...
Purchase of dead stock ...	30 11 0	0 2 3	343 13 3	1 8 6	...	1 6 3
Total ..	14,453 2 2	64 7 5	12,674 14 1	56 6 6	10 11 11	2 11 0

The expenditure per head of average strength was Rs. 64-7-5 as compared with Rs. 56-6-6, in 1896. The items which show the greatest increase of expenditure are "rations," "hospital diet" and "establishment." The increased cost of "rations" and "hospital diet" was of course due to the higher price of grain; and of "establishment" to an increase in the pay of the Deputy Superintendent and to the appointment of a third teacher. Under all the other items the increase or decrease in expenditure was inconsiderable.

16. *Particulars regarding boys discharged from the school*.—Inquiries regarding all boys discharged from the school are made through District Magistrates once a year for a period of three years, and these inquiries are directed to be made by revenue officials and not by the police. Particulars regarding all boys released during the last three years are shown in Statement D. During these three years 96 boys have been discharged from the school on expiry of their term of detention or on attaining the age of eighteen. One of these was only released on the 28th December last, and reports regarding four others had not been received at the time of writing the report. Of the remaining 91, 30 were reported to have been lost sight of, two to have died and 16 to have been convicted of criminal offences and flogged or imprisoned. Of the remaining 43, 38 were reported to be living with parents or guardians

and five on their own account. Forty-two were believed to be of good character and one doubtful. The occupation of the 43 was as follows :—

Agriculture [including field labourers]	20
Gardening	2
In service...	9
"No occupation" [including one sick]	4
Begging ...	2
Canework	2
Shopkeeping	2
Shoemaking	1
Embroidery	1
Total	43

17. *Conduct of officials.*—Mr. W. J. Brosnan, the Deputy Superintendent, has been active and successful in his management ; he has paid special attention to drilling the boys in the various parades and to the maintenance of discipline.

I can again recommend the English writer Babu Ram Charan Lal for his industry and the interest which he takes in his duties ; besides carrying on the work of the office he teaches the most advanced boys of the Hindu division.

Of the three teachers two have been appointed during the year. The two Hindu teachers have done fairly well, but the progress made by the boys under the Muhammadan teacher is less satisfactory ; it is to be hoped that with greater experience he will be able to show better results. Of the trade masters the only one who shows zeal in his work and interest in teaching the boys under him, is the man in charge of the cane factory ; the others know their work but require close supervision to keep them up to it.

The warders have, on the whole, been well conducted and have performed their duties efficiently.

18. *Inspections.*—The school was visited by the Inspector-General of Prisons three times, by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals once, by the Commissioner three times and by the District Magistrate once. The Committee of visitors met twelve times during the year.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. MAIR, M.B., SURG.-LIEUT.-COL.,
Superintendent, Reformatory School, Bareilly.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT A.

Statement giving particulars regarding boys admitted during the year 1897.

Register Number.	Name.	Caste.	Age as entered in warrant.	Districts of which boys are residents.	Section Indian Penal Code, under which convicted.	Term of detention.	Court by which convicted.	Education on admission.	Previous convictions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Years.							
442	Baldeo ...	Badhai ...	12	Budaun ...	379/75	4 years ..	Joint Magistrate, Budaun ...	Nil.	One.	Released by order of Government.
443	Nur Muhammad ...	Juláhá ...	13	Fyzabad ...	380/75	5 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad ...	Slight.	One.	
444	Ram Phal ...	Brahman...	11	Gházipur ...	454/75	5 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Gházipur ...	Nil.	Two.	
445	Kallú	Chamár ...	14	Allahabad ...	511/429	4 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Allahabad ...	Nil.	None.	
446	Bhárat Singh ...	Thákur ...	12	Cawnpore ...	379	5 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore ...	Nil.	Two.	
447	Ram Kishen ...	Kalwár ...	12	Azamgarh ...	379	5 do. ...	District Magistrate of Gorakhpur ...	Nil.	None.	
448	Nunhúnwán ...	Kahár ...	9	Bareilly ...	457	7 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Bareilly ...	Nil.	None.	
449	Putti Lál ...	Káyasth ...	12	Allahabad ...	454	3 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Allahabad ...	Nil.	Two.	
450	Mádho ...	Bania ...	13	Ditto ...	454	5 do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Nil.	Three.	
451	Muhammad Yar Khan,	Pathán ...	11	Budaun ...	457/75	5 do. ...	Magistrate of Budaun	Nil.	One.	
452	Punuá	Lodha ...	12	Jalaun ...	454	5 do. ...	Magistrate of Jalaun	Nil.	Two.	
453	Kokiá	Mena Meo, (Hindu).	10	Bulandshahr ...	379	7 do. ...	First class Magistrate of Bulandshahr,	Nil.	One.	
454	Dhani Ram ...	Teli ...	13	Jhánsi ...	457	5 do. ...	First class Magistrate of Jhánsi ...	Nil.	Two.	
455	Rahimá ...	Shaikh	15	Moradabad ...	454	6 months	Assistant Magistrate of Moradabad ...	Nil.	One.	Released by order of Government.
456	Sukkhá ...	Kori ...	15	Bulandshahr ...	380	5 years...	First class Magistrate of Bulandshahr	Nil.	Two.	Released on retrial by convicting Magistrate.
457	Bhoja	Murao ...	14	Budaun ...	457/75	4 do. ...	First class Mágistrate of Saharánpur ...	Nil.	One.	
458	Mahabir ...	Ahir ...	15	Fyzabad ...	379/75	3 do. ...	First class Magistrate of Fyzabad ...	Nil.	One.	
459	Kanhi ...	Do. ...	13	Cawnpore ...	380/75	5 do. ...	First class Magistrate of Cawnpore ...	Nil.	Two.	
460	Gambhir Singh ...	Thakur ...	13	Jalaun ...	379	3 do. ...	Magistrate of Jalaun	Nil.	None.	
461	Harú	Kayasth ...	13	Jhánsi	454	5 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Jhánsi ...	Nil.	One.	
462	Ram Autar ...	Bhar ...	11	Gorakhpur ...	457/75	5 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Gorakhpur ...	Nil.	Two.	
463	Súrjú ...	Kahar ...	15	Rae Bareli ...	457/75	3½ do. ..	District Magistrate of Rae Bareli ..	Nil.	Four.	
464	Mátá Pershad. ...	Lohar ...	13	Mirzapur ...	379/75	5 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Mirzapur ...	Nil.	Three.	
465	Debiá ...	Chamár ...	12	Lucknow ...	379/75	5 do. ...	City Magistrate of Lucknow ...	Nil.	Four.	
466	Munwá. ...	Do. ...	12	Ditto ...	379/75	5 do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Nil.	Two.	
467	Jawáhir ...	Ahir ...	14	Azamgarh ...	454/75	5 do. ...	First class Magistrate of Azamgarh ...	Nil.	Two.	
468	Dargáhi ...	Bhatiara ...	13	Lucknow ...	454/75	4 do. ...	City Magistrate of Lucknow ...	Nil.	Three	
469	Gappú ...	Pathán ...	10	Jhánsi ...	411	7 do. ...	District Magistrate of Jhánsi ...	Nil.	One.	
470	Makwá ...	Pási ..	11	Kheri ...	411/75	5 do. ...	Deputy Magistrate of Kheri ...	Nil.	One.	
471	Bachúá ...	Bania ...	12	Agra ...	379/75	6 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Agra ...	Nil.	Two.	
472	Shib Lál ...	Murao ...	12	Bareilly ...	379	6 do. ...	Deputy Magistrate of Bareilly ...	Nil.	None	
473	Násir Alí ...	Pathán ...	13	Lucknow ...	411/75	5 do. ...	City Magistrate of Lucknow ...	Nil.	Two.	
474	Sewak ...	Chamár ...	12	Gházipur ...	379	6 do. ...	Magistrate of Gházipur ...	Nil.	Two	
475	Aliá ...	Shaikh ...	13	Moradabad ...	379	4 do ...	Magistrate of Moradabad ...	Nil.	Two.	
476	Kaluá ...	Kahár ...	13	Cawnpore ...	457/75	5 do. ...	Joint Magistrate Cawnpore ...	Nil.	One.	
477	Chandhiá ...	Chamár ...	14	Furukhabad ...	457	2 do. ...	Deputy Magistrate of Farukhabad ..	Nil.	Three.	In Magistrate's lock-up pending retrial at the end of the year.

STATEMENT A.

Statement giving particulars regarding boys admitted during the year 1897—(continued).

Register number.	Name.	Caste.	Age as entered in warrant.	Districts of which boys are residents.	Section Indian Penal Code, under which convicted.	Term of detention	Court by which convicted	Education on admission.	Previous convictions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Years.							
478	Padárath ...	Pási ...	11	Basti ...	380	5 years	Magistrate of Basti ...	Nil.	None.	
479	Pershadwá ...	Lodha ...	13	Fatehpur ...	457	5 do. ...	Magistrate of Fatehpur ...	Nil.	One.	
480	Itwári ...	Ahir ...	11	Bareilly ...	457/75	5 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Bareilly ...	Nil.	One.	
481	Hemai ...	Chamír ...	15	Jaunpur ...	411	3 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Jaunpur ...	Nil.	None.	
482	Nunhunwá ...	Lodha ...	12	Agra ...	379	5 do. ...	District Magistrate of Agra ...	Nil.	One.	
483	Mahabir ...	Brahman ...	14	Benares ...	454	5 do. ...	District Magistrate of Benares ...	Nil.	Three.	
484	Melhu ...	Bhar ...	10	Azamgarh ...	457/75	7 do. ...	Deputy Magistrate of Azamgarh ...	Nil.	One.	
485	Salamat ...	Shaikh ...	13	Allahabad ...	379/75	4 do. ...	Magistrate of Allahabad	Nil.	Two.	
486	Gobindá ...	Dalera ...	12	Bareilly ...	379/75	4 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Bulandshahr ...	Nil.	One.	
487	Pullá ...	Lodha ...	14	Hamírpur ...	454	4 do. ...	Officiating Magistrate of Hamírpur ...	Nil.	Two.	
488	Bellar ...	Churihár (Musalman).	10	Gorakhpur ...	457/75	6 do. ...	Magistrate of Gorakhpur	Nil.	One.	
489	Mangar ...	Malláh ...	11	Allahabad ...	380	5 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Allahabad ...	Nil.	Three.	
490	Purná ...	Chamár ...	14	Bareilly ...	408	4 do. ...	Deputy Magistrate of Bareilly ...	Nil.	None.	
491	Bhimná ...	Gaderia ...	11	Budaun ...	379	7 do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Nil.	None.	
492	Behári ...	Bania ...	12	Moradabad ...	457	5 do. ...	Magistrate of Moradabad	Nil.	Two.	
493	Phalúá ...	Kurmi ...	14	Partábgarh ...	457/75	4 do. ...	Magistrate of Partábgarh ...	Nil.	Two.	
494	Shib Lál ...	Dalera ...	13	Bareilly ...	379	3 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Saháranpur ...	Nil.	One.	
495	Maikú ...	Bhurji ...	12	Sítapur ...	457	5 do. ...	Assistant Magistrate of Sítapur ...	Nil.	None.	
496	Radhá Kíshan ...	Dalera ...	12	Bareilly ...	379	5 do. ...	First Class Magistrate of Sháhjahánpur,	Nil.	None.	Released on retrial by convicting Magistrate.
497	Purbi Din ...	Ahir ...	13	Cawnpore ...	380/75	5 do. ...	Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore...	Nil.	One.	
498	Luchhman ...	Chamár ...	9	Benares ...	457/75	7 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Benares ...	Nil	Two	
499	Puniá ...	Bisáti ...	11	Sítapur ...	411	7 do. ...	Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow ...	Nil	One	
500	Mánik ...	Bania ...	13	Jhánsi ...	457	5 do. ...	Magistrate of Jhánsi ...	Nil.	Three.	
501	Jaikaran ...	Pási ...	13	Gorakhpur ...	457/75	4 do. ...	Joint Magistrate of Gorakhpur ...	Nil.	One.	
502	Malkhan Singh ...	Thákur ...	12	Hamírpur ...	457	6 do. ...	Magistrate of Bánda ...	Nil.	One.	

Abstract of statement A for 1897.

	Number received.	Number removed from Reformatory.
(a).—Castes.		
Ahirs	5	...
Banias	4	...
Bhars	2	...
Brahmans	2	...
Bhurjis	1	...
Badhais	1	...
Chamárs	8	1
Dalerás	3	...
Gaderias	1	1
Kahárs	3	...
Kayasths	2	...
Kalwárs	1	...
Koris	1	...
Kurmis	1	1
Lodhas	1	...
Lohárs	4	...
Muráos	1	...
Mallahs	2	...
Mena-meos	1	...
Pásis	1	...
Telis	3	...
Thákurs	1	...
Musalmáns	3	...
	10	1
Total ...	61	4
(b).—Ages.		
9 years	2	...
10 do.	4	...
11 do.	9	...
12 do.	16	2
13 do.	17	...
14 do.	8	...
15 do.	5	2
Total ...	61	4
(c).—Districts in which convicted.		
Allahabad	5	...
Agra	2	...
Azamgarh	2	...
Bareilly	5	...
Bulandshahr	3	1
Benares	2	...
Budaun	2	1
Basti	1	...
Bánda	1	...
Cawnpore	4	...
Fyzabad	2	...
Fatehpur	1	...
Farukhabad	1	...
Gorakhpur	4	...
Gházipur	2	...
Hamírpur	1	...
Jhánsi	4	...
Jalaun	2	...
Jaunpur	1	...
Kheri	1	...
Lucknow	5	...
Moradabad	3	1
Mirzapur	1	...
Partábgarh	1	...
Rae Bareli	1	...
Saháranpur	2	...
Sitápur	1	...
Sháhjahánpur	1	1
Total ...	61	4
(d).—Crimes.		
Section of I. P. C.	379	11	1
Ditto ...	379	8	1
	75		
Ditto ...	380	3	1
	380		
Ditto ...	75	3	...
Ditto ...	408	1	...
Ditto ...	411	3	...
	411		
Ditto ...	75	2	...
Ditto ...	454	7	1
	454		
Ditto ...	75	3	...
Ditto ...	457	8	...
	457		
Ditto ...	75	11	...
Ditto ...	511	1	...
	429		
Total ...	61	4
(e).—Term of detention.		
7 years	7	...
6 do.	5	...
5 do.	30	2
4 do.	11	1
3½ do.	1	...
3 do.	5	...
2 do.	1	...
6 months only	1	1
Total ...	61	4
(f).—Education on admission.		
None	60	4
Slight	1	...
Total ...	61	4
(g).—Previous convictions.		
None	11	1
One	22	2
Two	19	1
Three	7	...
Four	2	...
Total ...	61	4

STATEMENT B.

Showing admissions into hospital during 1897.

Intermittent fever	101
Abscess	22
Boil	18
Ulcer	8
Wound	7
Mumps	7
Diarrhœa	6
Whitlow	5
Otorrhœa	4
Caries of bone	2
Anæmia	2
Contusion	2
Sprain	1
Favus	1
Itch	1
Secondary syphilis	1
Ringworm	1
Synovitis	1
Total	190

Statement C.

Serial number.	School number.	Name.	Present age (years).	Health on admission.	Date of admission.	Weighments.				Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
						On admission.	On 1st January 1897.	On 1st July 1897.	On 1st January 1898.	During the year.	Since admission.	During the year.	Since admission.	
						M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	
1	154	Rahamat-ullah ...	16	Good ...	14th January 1891,	0 29 0	0 34 14	0 35 5	0 36 10	0 1 12	0 7 10	...	...	
2	159	Ujagar ...	17	Do. ...	23rd Do. ...	0 29 0	1 2 4	1 3 0	1 4 8	0 2 4	0 15 8	...	...	
3	177	Jumman ...	16	Do. ...	23rd August 1891,	0 21 8	1 0 4	1 0 8	1 5 0	0 4 12	0 23 8	...	...	
4	182	Baijú ...	17	Do. ...	25th October 1891,	0 26 5	1 3 8	1 5 4	1 7 6	0 3 14	0 21 1	...	...	
5	194	Kalká ...	17	Do. ...	8th March 1892 ...	0 30 3	1 6 12	1 8 0	1 8 8	0 1 12	0 18 5	...	...	
6	195	Jageshar ...	17	Do. ...	11th Do. ...	0 35 13	1 11 4	1 13 0	1 12 8	0 1 4	0 16 11	...	...	
7	208	Jhangu ...	18	Do. ...	23rd June 1892 ...	0 28 4	1 7 4	1 9 0	1 10 0	0 2 12	0 21 12	...	...	
8	209	Sita Rám ...	15	Do. ...	Ditto ...	0 21 12	0 27 8	0 29 4	0 31 0	0 3 8	0 9 4	...	...	
9	214	Manwá ...	17	Do. ...	18th July 1892 ...	0 28 12	0 38 4	0 38 4	1 0 6	0 2 2	0 11 10	...	...	
10	223	Ramzán ...	17	Do. ...	10th September 1892.	0 28 7	1 1 13	1 3 14	1 5 12	0 3 15	0 17 5	...	...	
11	224	Dhondá ...	15	Do. ...	20th September 1892.	0 24 10	0 34 12	0 36 8	0 38 10	0 3 14	0 14 0	...	...	
12	226	Khazán ...	16	Fairly good ...	4th October 1892,	0 21 12	0 29 4	0 33 8	0 35 0	0 5 12	0 13 4	...	...	
13	229	Mahabir I ...	14	Fair ...	5th November 1892,	0 19 12	0 32 0	0 34 8	0 37 2	0 5 2	0 17 6	...	...	
14	230	Raghúnandan ...	17	Indifferent (anæmic).	2nd December 1892,	0 25 2	0 35 8	0 36 12	0 39 0	0 3 8	0 13 14	...	...	
15	231	Lalwá I ...	17	Fairly good ...	5th Do. ...	0 25 0	0 34 2	0 36 12	0 39 0	0 4 14	0 14 0	...	...	
16	232	Tarak Nath ...	17	Fair ...	6th Do. ...	0 28 10	1 4 4	1 5 8	1 7 4	0 3 0	0 18 10	...	..	
17	237	Badlu ...	18	Do. ...	12th February 1893,	0 34 13	1 12 8	1 14 8	1 15 10	0 3 2	0 20 13	...	...	
18	238	Munnu Bhatiara,	15	Good. ...	Ditto ...	0 25 11	0 31 2	0 31 12	0 32 8	0 1 6	0 6 13	...	...	
19	239	Perma ...	15	Do. ...	16th Do. ...	0 21 2	0 32 6	0 34 4	0 34 10	0 2 4	0 13 8	...	...	
20	240	Chandan ...	17	Do. ...	4th March 1893 ...	0 32 3	1 0 2	1 3 10	1 4 12	0 4 10	0 12 9	...	...	
21	241	Rám Dás ...	17	Do. ...	6th Do. ...	0 35 2	1 4 2	1 5 0	1 5 12	0 1 10	0 10 10	...	...	
22	242	Tirkha ...	17	Fairly good ...	18th Do. ...	0 33 12	0 38 8	1 0 12	1 1 12	0 3 4	0 8 0	...	...	
23	243	Girdhari ...	15	Indifferent (anæmic).	Ditto. ...	0 21 3	0 26 4	0 26 11	0 28 0	0 1 12	0 6 13	...	...	
24	244	Kishan ...	17	Good ...	21st March 1893 ..	0 32 3	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 7 0	0 3 0	0 14 13	...	...	
25	245	Gurdin ...	16	Do. ...	12th April 1893...	0 27 0	0 33 8	0 36 4	0 39 4	0 5 12	0 12 4	...	...	
26	248	Muhammad Ali ...	16	Do. ...	13th May 1893 ...	0 35 4	1 3 8	1 6 0	1 7 2	0 3 10	0 11 14	...	...	
27	249	Nur Muhammad...	17	Bad (fistula in ano.)	25th Do. ...	0 34 1	1 10 4	1 11 4	1 10 8	0 0 4	0 16 7	...	...	
28	250	Gulzári ...	18	Good ...	28th Do. ...	0 32 4	1 4 4	1 7 4	1 7 2	0 2 14	0 14 14	...	...	
29	251	Ganga Rám ...	15	Indifferent (anæmic).	30th Do. ...	0 23 4	0 30 12	0 33 4	0 33 0	0 2 4	0 9 12	...	...	
30	252	Mukhtár ...	16	Good.	15th June 1893 ...	0 31 4	0 39 8	1 2 10	1 3 12	0 4 4	0 12 8	...	...	
31	254	Rám Adhin ...	16	Do. ...	19th Do. ...	0 25 0	0 30 8	0 31 0	0 32 4	0 1 12	0 7 4	...	...	
32	255	Zahur Muhammad,	16	Fair ...	23rd Do. ...	0 26 15	0 32 2	0 33 12	0 33 8	0 1 6	0 6 9	...	...	
33	257	Sheo Din ...	16	Fairly good ...	7th July 1893 ...	0 26 0	0 29 10	0 31 0	0 31 12	0 2 2	0 5 12	...	...	
34	263	Baldeo I ...	16	Good ...	28th Do. ...	0 28 0	0 37 10	0 39 12	1 7 0	0 9 6	0 19 0	...	...	
35	264	Debi ...	16	Indifferent ...	7th August 1893,	0 25 6	0 37 10	0 39 4	1 2 2	0 4 8	0 16 12	...	...	
36	265	Mangat ...	14	Bad (extremely enlarged spleen).	13th August 1893,	0 31 13	0 37 6	0 38 0	1 0 12	0 3 6	0 8 15	...	...	
37	268	Rám Niwáz ...	17	Bad (congenital syphilis).	20th ditto ...	0 23 8	0 25 9	0 27 4	0 26 12	0 1 3	0 3 4	...	...	
38	270	Ghur Patter ...	18	Good ...	2nd September 1893.	0 29 12	1 3 2	1 5 14	1 8 8	0 5 6	0 18 12	...	...	
39	271	Wajid Ali ...	17	Do, ...	4th ditto ...	0 34 2	1 1 4	1 8 4	1 7 4	0 6 0	0 13 2	...	...	
40	274	Gayá Din ...	15	Do. ...	11th ditto ...	0 28 4	0 30 14	0 32 10	0 33 8	0 2 10	0 5 4	...	...	
41	276	Dukhi ...	17	Do. ...	6th October 1893,	0 27 12	1 2 6	1 3 8	1 3 12	0 1 6	0 16 0	...	...	
42	278	Durgiá ...	16	Do. ...	28th ditto ...	0 30 3	0 33 6	0 34 8	0 36 8	0 3 2	0 6 5	...	...	
43	279	Sheo Bhikwá ...	17	Bad ...	12th November 1893.	0 33 15	0 36 10	0 39 12	1 0 6	0 3 12	0 6 7	...	...	
44	281	Chhidná ...	15	Fairly good ...	18th ditto ...	0 28 12	0 39 12	1 1 8	1 3 12	0 4 0	0 15 0	...	...	
45	282	Bhagwán ...	15	Indifferent (very anæmic).	23rd ditto ...	0 23 15	0 28 6	0 31 8	0 30 8	0 2 2	0 6 9	...	...	
46	283	Dihal ...	17	Good ...	1st December 1893,	0 34 11	1 2 12	1 5 12	1 8 8	0 5 12	0 13 13	...	...	
47	284	Badlu Khan ...	15	Do. ...	2nd ditto ...	0 32 4	0 38 2	1 1 0	1 2 0	0 3 14	0 9 12	...	...	
48	285	Chheduá ...	15	Do. ...	10th ditto ...	0 30 6	0 34 8	0 35 8	0 36 4	0 1 12	0 5 14	...	...	
49	286	Chitwá ...	17	Fair ...	20th ditto ..	0 29 2	0 37 6	0 38 0	0 39 12	0 2 6	0 10 10	...	...	
50	287	Shamshere ...	17	Good ...	24th ditto ...	0 32 6	0 38 6	1 0 0	1 0 12	0 2 6	0 8 6	...	...	
51	288	Tungal ...	16	Indifferent (anæmic).	25th ditto ...	0 29 12	0 35 12	0 37 0	0 37 2	0 1 6	0 7 6	...	...	
52	290	Masum Ali ...	15	Fair ...	5th January 1894,	0 26 6	0 28 10	0 29 6	0 30 2	0 1 8	0 3 12	...	...	
53	291	Jaguá ...	16	Good ...	11th ditto ...	0 32 6	0 37 4	0 37 4	0 38 10	0 1 6	0 6 4	...	...	
54	292	Sumere ...	16	Do. ...	12th ditto ...	0 28 14	0 39 2	1 0 1	1 4 0	0 4 14	0 15 2	...	...	
55	293	Chunni ...	12	Indifferent (anæmic).	18th ditto ...	0 28 12	0 37 2	1 0 12	1 4 0	0 6 14	0 15 4	...	...	
56	295	Lachhmi Narain...	16	Good ...	26th ditto ...	0 30 11	1 3 2	1 4 8	1 7 8	0 4 6	0 16 13	...	...	
57	296	Bachia ...	15	Indifferent (anæmic).	28th ditto ...	0 23 14	0 29 2	0 30 8	0 31 0	0 1 14	0 7 2	...	...	
58	297	Nankhu ...	15	Ditto ...	ditto ...	0 26 11	0 32 8	0 34 0	0 36 2	0 3 10	0 9 7	...	...	
59	298	Pooran ...	15	Fair ...	8th February 1894,	0 27 2	0 30 0	0 30 4	0 30 0	...	0 2 14	...	...	In hospital on 31st December 1897.
60	299	Wazir ...	18	Good ...	ditto ...	0 36 2	1 1 4	1 0 12	1 3 0	0 1 12	0 6 14	...	...	
61	300	Bhura ...	13	Fairly good ...	15th ditto ...	0 25 13	0 33 5	0 35 0	0 36 8	0 3 3	0 10 11	...	...	
62	301	Jamna ...	15	Indifferent (anæmic).	17th ditto ...	0 24 3	0 27 14	0 29 12	0 31 0	0 3 2	0 6 13	...	...	
63	303	Roshan ...	17	Ditto ...	2nd March 1894,	0 32 6	1 3 9	1 4 14	1 5 4	0 1 11	0 12 14	...	...	
64	304	Durga ...	15	Fair ...	7th ditto ...	0 26 9	0 35 2	0 37 12	0 38 12	0 3 10	0 12 3	...	...	
65	306	Mangal ...	15	Do. ...	17th ditto ...	0 26 7	0 32 14	0 33 12	0 35 4	0 2 6	0 8 13	...	...	
66	308	Barkhat Ali ...	16	Good ...	21st April 1894	0 27 3	0 31 6	0 33 8	0 33 4	1 14 0	0 6 1	...	...	
67	309	Buddhu ...	15	Fairly good ...	25th ditto ...	0 26 13	0 29 13	0 32 0	0 33 4	0 3 7	0 6 7	...	...	
68	310	Chidda ...	16	Fair ...	2nd May 1894 ...	0 36 3	1 2 4	1 8 0	1 7 8	0 5 4	0 11 5	...	...	
69	311	Benjamin ...	16	Good ...	5th ditto ...	0 30 5	0 35 8	0 39 0	0 39 12	0 4 4	0 9 7	...	...	
70	313	Debia ...	13	Do. ...	Ditto ...	0 24 11	0 26 8	0 27 8	0 28 0	0 1 8	0 3 5	...	...	
71	316	Abdullah ...	13	Do. ...	7th ditto ...	0 23 9	0 28 12	0 29 8	0 30 2	0 1 6	0 6 9	...	...	
72	317	Kanhai I ...	13	Fairly good ...	Ditto ...	0 24 13	0 27 4	0 28 0	0 29 2	0 1 14	0 4 5	...	...	
73	319	Niazu ...	15	Good ...	19th ditto ...	0 34 13	0 35 8	0 37 0	0 39 0	0 3 8	0 4 13	...	...	
74	320	Mangru ...	15	Fairly good ...	20th ditto ...	0 25 8	0 31 6	0 31 12	0 35 0	0 3 10	0 9 8	...	...	
75	321	Mahesh ...	15	Good ...	Ditto ...	0 37 12	1 3 13	1 5 4	1 7 0	0 3 3	0 9 4	...	...	
76	323	Khuda Bux ...	15	Do. ...	23rd ditto ...	0 32 3	0 34 12	0 34 12	0 35 10	0 0 14	0 3 7	...	...	
77	324	Mulwa ...	15	Fair ...	25th ditto ...	0 21 6	0 24 8	0 24 8	0 25 4	0 0 12	0 3 14	...	...	
78	327	Gokul I ...	13	Good ...	26th ditto ...	0 26 11	0 32 4	0 33 8	0 39 8	0 7 4	0 12 13	...	...	
79	327	Hira I ...	14	Indifferent (suffering from syphilis)	1st June 1894 ...	0 31 12	1 4 8	1 5 0	1 7 12	0 3 4	0 16 0	...	...	

STATEMENT C.—(*continued*).

Serial number.	School number.	Name.	Present age (years).	Health on admission.	Date of admission.	Weighments.				Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
						On admission.	On 1st January 1897.	On 1st July 1897.	On 1st January 1898	During the year.	Since admission.	During the year.	Since admission	
						M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	
80	328	Sheo Datt ...	15	Good ...	7th June 1894 ...	0 28 2	0 34 5	0 34 10	0 35 6	0 1 1	0 7 4	...	...	
81	329	Sarjoo ...	14	Do. ...	18th ditto ...	0 26 15	0 30 8	0 31 8	0 31 10	0 1 2	0 4 11	...	...	
82	330	Babu Ram ...	15	Fair ...	28th ditto ...	0 33 14	0 38 8	0 39 0	0 39 0	0 0 8	0 5 2	...	...	
83	331	Bhagtu ...	15	Bad (anæmic) ...	30th ditto ...	0 27 14	0 33 12	0 34 2	0 35 0	0 1 4	0 7 2	...	...	
84	332	Munná ...	16	Good ...	1st July 1894 ...	0 28 13	1 0 2	1 3 0	1 3 8	0 3 6	0 14 11	...	...	
85	333	Mahadeo I ...	16	Do. ...	Ditto ...	0 24 2	0 26 12	0 27 0	0 29 0	0 2 4	0 4 14	...	...	
86	334	Samai ...	15	Indifferent (thin),	3rd ditto ...	0 21 3	0 25 14	0 26 0	0 27 8	0 1 10	0 6 5	...	...	
87	335	Chandi ...	13	Good ...	19th ditto ...	0 29 12	0 32 12	0 33 8	0 36 0	0 3 4	0 6 4	...	...	
88	336	Maikú I ...	15	Do. ...	22nd ditto ...	0 31 9	0 35 8	0 35 0	0 38 0	0 2 8	0 6 7	...	...	
89	337	Baldeo II ...	15	Indifferent (anæmic).	28th ditto ...	0 20 12	0 25 12	0 26 14	0 28 0	0 2 4	0 7 4	...	...	
90	338	Umrao ...	13	Do. ...	29th ditto ...	0 20 9	0 26 8	0 27 4	0 28 0	0 1 8	0 7 7	...	...	
91	339	Gopi I ...	16	Good ...	12th August 1894,	0 31 12	0 37 8	0 38 0	1 0 8	0 3 0	0 8 12	...	...	
92	341	Badri ...	15	Do. ...	31st ditto ...	0 31 11	0 34 8	0 35 8	0 37 4	0 2 12	0 5 9	...	...	
93	342	Edu ...	14	Do. ...	16th September 1894.	0 28 9	0 33 12	0 36 0	0 37 2	0 3 6	0 8 9	...	...	
94	343	Duber ...	15	Do. ...	1st October 1894,	0 27 14	0 32 8	0 36 4	0 37 0	0 4 8	0 9 2	...	...	
95	345	Bhagwán ...	15	Do. ...	2nd November 1894.	0 34 13	0 38 4	1 0 4	1 6 4	0 8 0	0 11 7	...	...	
96	346	Persa ...	15	Do. ...	Ditto ...	0 31 14	0 32 4	0 34 0	0 35 4	0 3 0	0 3 6	...	...	
97	347	Genda ...	13	Indifferent (anæmic).	4th ditto ...	0 25 1	0 25 2	0 28 8	0 28 2	0 3 0	0 3 1	...	...	
98	348	Khun-khun ...	17	Good ...	18th ditto ...	0 31 5	0 34 12	0 36 8	0 38 2	0 3 6	0 6 13	...	...	
99	349	Gokul II ...	15	Do. ...	ditto ...	0 28 12	0 32 12	0 34 8	0 38 10	0 5 14	0 9 14	...	...	
100	350	Ganga Ram ...	16	Do. ...	22nd ditto ...	0 31 13	1 0 4	1 2 12	1 4 8	0 4 4	0 12 11	...	...	
101	351	Kúldip ...	15	Indifferent (anæmic).	23rd ditto ...	0 22 15	0 20 6	0 19 6	0 24 2	0 3 12	0 1 3	...	...	
102	352	Chiranji ...	17	Good ...	1st December 1894.	1 0 15	1 12 10	1 10 6	1 15 0	0 2 6	0 14 1	...	...	
103	353	Janga ...	17	Do. ...	18th ditto ...	0 38 12	1 6 0	1 9 4	1 13 0	0 7 0	0 14 4	...	...	
104	354	Baldeo III ...	15	Do. ...	22nd ditto ...	0 28 0	0 31 12	0 31 8	0 33 0	0 1 4	0 5 0	...	...	
105	355	Chhutwa ...	12	Do. ...	13th January 1895.	0 27 9	0 28 0	0 29 8	0 29 8	0 1 8	0 1 15	...	...	
106	357	Hira II ...	14	Do. ...	18th ditto ...	0 29 6	...	0 29 6	0 35 4	0 5 14	0 5 14	...	...	
107	358	Gabdu Khan ...	15	Do. ...	22nd ditto ...	0 29 12	0 33 12	0 35 0	0 36 14	0 3 2	0 7 2	...	...	
108	359	Lalwa ...	14	Do. ...	24th ditto ...	0 34 8	0 38 8	0 39 4	1 3 4	0 4 12	0 8 12	...	...	
109	362	Mahadeo II ...	12	Do. ...	7th February 1895.	0 26 1	0 28 12	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 3 4	0 5 15	...	...	Escaped in September 1895, and recaptured in November 1897.
110	363	Khilauna ...	11	Do. ...	9th ditto ...	0 25 3	0 26 10	0 28 0	0 28 12	0 2 2	0 3 9	...	...	
111	364	Nizam Ali ...	15	Fair ...	Ditto ...	0 30 13	0 33 4	0 34 4	0 34 8	0 1 4	0 3 11	...	...	
112	365	Nathwa ...	17	Good ...	19th ditto ...	0 39 14	1 9 12	1 12 12	1 12 4	0 2 8	0 12 6	...	...	
113	366	Dagna ...	14	Do. ...	24th ditto ...	0 28 12	0 33 2	0 35 0	0 36 4	0 3 2	0 7 8	...	...	
114	367	Azim Khan ...	14	Do. ...	28th ditto ...	0 33 0	0 33 2	0 35 4	0 35 4	0 2 2	0 2 4	...	...	
115	368	Ramzáni ...	14	Do. ...	4th March 1895...	0 21 5	0 23 12	0 24 4	0 24 12	0 1 0	0 3 7	...	...	
116	369	Ali Bux ...	15	Do. ...	9th ditto ...	0 28 11	0 33 1	0 34 8	0 35 0	0 1 15	0 6 5	...	...	
117	371	Kariman ...	11	Do. ...	23rd ditto ...	0 24 2	0 27 2	0 28 4	0 29 6	0 2 4	0 5 4	...	...	
118	372	Kori ...	14	Do. ...	Ditto ...	0 26 3	0 27 14	0 27 4	0 29 0	0 1 2	0 2 13	...	...	
119	373	Khan Sahai ...	12	Fair ...	28th ditto ...	0 27 4	0 30 4	0 30 0	0 31 8	0 1 4	0 4 4	...	...	
120	374	Bahore ...	13	Good ...	3rd April 1895 ...	0 34 12	0 36 4	0 38 0	1 0 6	0 4 2	0 5 10	...	...	
121	375	Bedanna ...	14	Bad (extremely anæmic).	Ditto ...	0 25 3	0 28 2	0 29 4	0 29 6	0 1 4	0 4 3	...	...	
122	376	Ram Autar I ...	14	Good ...	12th ditto ...	0 37 14	0 37 15	0 38 14	1 0 0	0 2 1	0 2 2	...	...	
123	377	Rikhi Ram ...	13	Do. ...	14th ditto ...	0 26 1	0 28 2	0 28 0	0 29 4	0 1 2	0 3 3	...	...	
124	378	Chhota ...	15	Do. ...	15th ditto ...	0 33 2	0 34 12	0 37 4	0 38 2	0 3 6	0 5 0	...	...	
125	379	Sooraj Bali ...	13	Fair ...	23rd ditto ...	0 24 12	0 27 7	0 27 8	0 29 8	0 2 1	0 4 12	...	...	
126	381	Bandhu I ...	15	Do. ...	1st May 1895 ...	0 34 4	0 39 8	1 1 4	1 4 8	0 5 0	0 10 4	...	...	
127	382	Puna Naud ...	17	Good ...	14th ditto ...	0 38 2	1 8 4	1 8 8	1 11 0	0 2 12	0 12 14	...	...	
128	384	Kallu I ...	15	Indifferent (anæmic).	15th ditto ...	0 26 0	0 30 4	0 30 8	0 31 8	0 1 4	0 5 8	...	...	
129	385	Gopi II ...	14	Good ...	31st ditto ...	0 28 12	0 28 13	0 30 4	0 29 8	0 0 11	0 0 12	...	...	
130	387	Punna ...	13	Do. ...	11th June 1895 ...	0 24 0	0 27 2	0 28 0	0 28 4	0 1 2	0 4 4	...	...	
131	388	Nanhunwá I ...	15	Do. ...	16th ditto ...	0 29 12	0 33 0	0 35 0	0 34 8	0 1 8	0 4 12	...	...	
132	389	Chhituá ...	16	Do. ...	19th ditto ...	0 34 8	0 38 8	0 39 12	1 2 10	0 4 2	0 8 2	...	...	
133	390	Bhaggan ...	14	Do. ...	11th July 1895...	0 34 8	0 38 4	0 37 12	1 0 4	0 2 0	0 5 12	...	...	
134	391	Sukkhá ...	14	Do. ...	25th ditto ...	0 25 0	0 27 12	0 29 8	0 29 12	0 2 0	0 4 12	...	...	
135	392	Ganesh ...	14	Indifferent ...	26th ditto ...	0 21 0	0 22 2	0 22 4	0 23 2	0 1 0	0 2 2	...	...	
136	393	Sohan ...	11	Indifferent (anæmic).	4th August 1895,	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 20 12	0 22 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	...	...	
137	394	Mahabir II ...	16	Ditto ...	12th ditto ...	0 35 8	0 38 4	1 0 8	0 39 12	0 1 8	0 4 4	...	...	
138	395	Bish Nath ...	14	Good ...	16th ditto ...	0 27 6	0 30 4	0 31 8	0 33 2	0 2 14	0 5 12	...	...	
139	397	Narain Swami ...	13	Good ...	26th ditto ...	0 28 8	0 30 4	0 31 0	0 32 8	0 2 4	0 4 0	...	...	
140	398	Ratan ...	12	Do. ...	27th ditto ...	0 32 4	0 32 4	0 32 8	0 32 12	0 0 8	0 0 8	...	...	
141	399	Ram Pershad ...	14	Do. ...	29th ditto ...	0 34 12	0 36 13	0 37 0	0 39 8	0 2 11	0 4 12	...	...	
142	400	Matru ...	14	Do. ...	30th ditto ...	0 32 12	0 35 0	0 36 0	0 36 12	0 1 12	0 4 0	...	...	
143	401	Basanta ...	14	Indifferent (anæmic).	31st ditto ...	0 22 12	0 24 10	0 25 0	0 26 8	0 1 14	0 3 12	...	...	
144	402	Rama ...	17	Good ...	2nd September 1895.	0 38 2	1 2 4	1 3 2	1 4 4	0 2 0	0 6 2	...	...	
145	403	Dirgopal ...	14	Do. ...	8th ditto ...	0 35 0	0 32 12	0 31 14	0 33 12	0 1 0	...	...	0 1 4	In hospital during eight months of the year suffering from persistent malarial fever.
146	404	Bedesi ...	12	Do. ...	10th ditto ...	0 23 3	0 25 11	0 26 4	0 27 8	0 1 13	0 4 5	...	...	
147	405	Mahbub ...	13	Do. ...	15th ditto ...	0 27 14	0 28 4	0 29 0	0 29 4	0 1 0	0 1 6	...	...	
148	406	Domau ...	14	Do. ...	16th ditto ...	0 28 6	0 32 2	0 32 12	0 32 12	0 0 10	0 4 6	...	...	
149	407	Manbodh ...	14	Do. ...	17th ditto ...	0 34 0	0 35 10	0 36 12	0 38 0	0 2 6	0 4 0	...	...	
150	408	Bhagwán Din ...	14	Do. ...	7th October 1895,	0 29 4	0 29 7	0 30 0	0 31 4	0 1 13	0 2 0	...	...	
151	409	Bandhu II ...	14	Do. ...	Ditto ...	0 25 6	0 25 13	0 27 4	0 27 12	0 1 15	0 2 6	...	...	
152	410	Lúlári ...	14	Fair ...	14th ditto ...	0 26 9	0 28 2	0 28 0	0 29 2	1 0 0	0 2 9	...	...	
153	411	Koman ...	14	Good ...	15th ditto ...	0 30 0	0 30 8	0 31 12	0 32 0	0 1 8	0 2 0	...	...	
154	412	Telhu ...	12	Do. ...	Ditto ...	0 25 11	0 29 2	0 30 0	0 31 2	0 2 0	0 5 7	...	...	
155	416	Dalwa ...	16	Fair ...	5th November 1895.	0 29 2	0 32 8	0 33 8	0 34 4	0 1 12	0 5 2	...	...	
156	417	Chhedi ...	12	Good ...	7th ditto ...	0 24 8	0 25 2	0 26 8	0 27 4	0 2 2	0 2 12	...	...	
157	418	Mohar-man ...	16	Do. ...	17 h ditto ...	1 2 0	1 3 12	1 6 8	1 7 12	0 4 0	0 5 12	...	...	

STATEMENT C—(*continued*).

Serial number.	School number.	Name.	Present age (years).	Health on admission	Date of admission.	Weighments.				Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
						On admission.	On 1st January 1897.	On 1st July 1897	On 1st January 1898.	During the year.	Since admission.	During the year.	Since admission.	
						M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	
158	419	Baldeo IV ...	14	Good ...	25th November 1895	0 27 12	0 27 4	0 29 0	0 29 4	0 2 0	0 1 8	...	...	
159	420	Mahanwa ...	16	Do. ...	26th ditto ...	0 38 9	1 3 8	1 5 14	1 7 12	0 4 4	0 9 3	...	...	
160	422	Mata Badal ...	15	Do. ...	1st December 1895	0 26 4	0 30 4	0 30 12	0 31 6	0 1 2	0 5 2	...	...	
161	424	Bhulasia ...	14	Do. ...	7th ditto ...	0 26 12	0 28 0	0 28 8	0 30 0	0 2 0	0 3 4	...	...	
162	426	Chhotak ...	12	Do. ...	10th ditto ...	0 24 8	0 27 4	0 28 12	0 30 2	0 2 14	0 5 10	...	...	
163	427	Raghúber ...	16	Do. ...	13th ditto ...	0 30 0	0 30 4	0 30 12	0 30 12	0 0 8	0 0 12	...	...	
164	428	Mangla ...	15	Do. ...	16th ditto ...	0 31 0	0 31 4	0 32 0	0 32 0	0 0 12	0 1 0	...	...	
165	429	Gulzar ...	14	Do. ...	23rd ditto ...	0 30 4	0 30 7	0 31 0	0 32 0	0 1 9	0 1 12	...	...	
166	431	Ghariba ...	12	Do. ...	26th ditto ...	0 25 4	0 23 8	0 26 8	0 26 4	0 2 12	0 1 0	...	...	
167	433	Mangray ...	13	Do. ...	19th April 1896 ...	0 24 0	0 24 6	0 24 12	0 24 14	0 0 8	0 0 14	...	...	
168	435	Timal ...	13	Do. ...	12th June 1896 ...	0 33 0	0 33 6	0 33 12	0 35 4	0 1 14	0 2 4	...	...	
169	436	Sheo Ratan ...	13	Do. ...	17th ditto ...	0 34 0	0 34 2	0 32 0	0 34 6	0 0 4	0 0 6	...	...	
170	437	Sitapuri ...	14	Fair ...	17th August 1896,	0 33 12	0 36 4	0 38 2	0 38 8	0 2 4	0 4 12	...	...	
171	438	Nanda ...	13	Good ...	20th October 1896	0 36 0	0 36 2	0 35 12	0 36 14	0 0 12	0 0 14	...	...	
172	439	Gokul III ...	11	Do. ...	9th December 1896	0 29 0	0 29 0	0 29 8	0 29 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	...	...	
173	440	Salamat I ...	11	Do. ...	13th ditto ...	0 31 4	0 31 4	0 32 8	0 32 8	0 1 4	0 1 4	...	...	
174	441	Gulzari II ...	11	Do. ...	24th ditto ...	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 25 2	0 26 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	...	...	
175	443	Nur Muhammad...	13	Do. ...	29th January 1897,	0 31 8	...	0 31 0	0 31 8	...	...	...	...	
176	444	Ram Phal ...	11	Do. ...	8th February 1897,	0 29 0	..	0 30 0	0 29 10	...	0 0 10	...	...	
177	445	Kallu II ...	14	Do. ...	25th ditto ...	0 36 0	...	0 38 8	0 39 2	...	0 3 2	...	...	
178	446	Bharat Singh ...	12	Do. ...	6th March 1897 ...	0 26 0	...	0 30 0	0 28 14	...	0 2 14	...	...	
179	447	Ram Kishen ...	12	Do. ...	10th ditto ...	0 35 8	...	0 36 0	0 36 8	...	0 1 0	...	...	
180	448	Nanhunwa II ...	9	Do. ...	17th ditto ...	0 21 8	...	0 22 4	0 22 8	...	0 1 0	...	...	
181	449	Putti Lal ...	12	Fair ...	18th ditto ...	0 24 0	...	0 25 4	0 26 4	...	0 2 4	...	...	
182	450	Madho ...	13	Do. ...	Ditto ...	0 24 8	...	0 26 0	0 27 8	...	0 3 0	...	...	
183	451	Muhammadyar Khan.	11	Good ...	Ditto ...	0 24 12	...	0 27 0	0 27 12	...	0 3 0	...	...	
184	452	Punna ...	12	Do. ...	19th ditto ...	0 21 4	...	0 22 8	0 22 4	...	0 1 0	...	...	
185	453	Tokia ...	10	Fair ...	22nd ditto ...	0 23 2	...	0 25 8	0 25 8	...	0 2 6	...	...	
186	454	Dhani Ram ...	13	Do. ...	4th April 1897 ...	0 23 0	...	0 26 8	0 28 12	...	0 5 12	...	...	
187	457	Bhoja ...	14	Good ...	5th ditto ...	0 35 0	...	0 36 8	0 37 10	...	0 2 10	...	...	
188	458	Mahabir III ...	15	Do. ...	7th ditto ...	0 33 0	...	0 34 0	0 33 8	...	0 0 8	...	...	
189	459	Kanhai II ...	13	Do. ...	8th ditto ...	0 25 4	...	0 29 12	0 29 8	...	0 4 4	...	...	
190	460	Ghambhir Singh...	13	Do. ...	9th ditto ...	0 33 2	...	0 36 0	0 35 0	...	0 1 4	...	...	
191	461	Haru ...	13	Do. ...	10th ditto ...	0 29 0	...	0 31 0	0 31 8	...	0 2 8	...	...	
192	462	Ram Autar, II ...	11	Do. ...	Ditto ...	0 29 4	...	0 31 0	0 32 0	...	0 2 12	...	...	
193	463	Surjoo II ...	15	Do. ...	Ditto ...	0 36 0	...	0 38 6	1 0 6	...	0 4 6	...	...	
194	464	Mata Parshad ...	13	Do. ...	25th ditto ...	0 33 0	...	0 34 0	0 34 12	...	0 1 12	...	...	
195	465	Debia ...	12	Do. ...	27th ditto ...	0 30 12	...	0 32 0	0 34 4	...	0 3 8	...	...	
196	466	Munwa ...	12	Do. ...	ditto ...	0 31 4	...	0 32 0	0 33 8	...	0 2 4	...	...	
197	467	Jawahir ...	14	Do. ...	28th ditto ...	0 31 6	...	0 35 12	0 35 0	...	0 3 10	...	...	
198	468	Dargahi ...	13	Do. ...	ditto ...	0 34 0	...	0 34 14	0 37 10	...	0 3 10	...	...	
199	469	Gappu ...	10	Do. ...	29th ditto ...	0 35 0	...	0 36 12	0 38 0	...	0 3 0	...	...	
200	470	Makwa ...	11	Do. ...	30th ditto ...	0 24 0	...	0 26 0	0 27 2	...	0 3 2	...	...	
201	471	Bachua ...	12	Do. ...	7th May 1897 ...	0 30 6	...	0 30 8	0 31 4	...	0 0 14	...	...	
202	472	Shib Lal, I ...	12	Do. ...	11th ditto ...	0 28 0	...	0 28 8	0 31 0	...	0 3 0	...	...	
203	473	Nasir Ali ...	13	Do. ...	15th ditto ...	0 28 0	...	0 29 8	0 34 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	
204	474	Sawak ...	12	Do. ...	24th ditto ...	0 25 0	...	0 30 0	0 33 4	...	0 8 4	...	...	
205	475	Alia ...	13	Indifferent (anæmic).	27th ditto ...	0 24 3	...	0 24 8	0 27 6	...	0 3 3	...	...	
206	476	Kalua ...	13	Good ...	28th ditto ...	0 27 8	...	0 28 4	0 30 8	...	0 3 0	...	...	
207	477	Chaudhia ...	14	Do. ...	31st ditto ...	0 27 8	...	0 28 0	0 29 8	...	0 2 0	...	...	
208	478	Padarath ...	11	Bad (enlarged spleen).	8th June 1897 ...	0 25 12	...	0 30 0	0 31 0	...	0 5 4	...	...	
209	479	Pershadwa ...	13	Good ...	10th ditto ...	0 26 8	...	0 27 0	0 31 0	...	0 4 8	...	...	
210	480	Itwari ...	11	Indifferent (secondary syphilis).	19th ditto ...	0 31 0	...	0 31 4	0 32 12	...	0 1 12	...	...	
211	481	Hemai ...	15	Good ...	21st ditto ...	0 28 0	...	0 28 0	0 33 4	...	0 5 4	...	...	
212	482	Nunhuná III ...	12	Indifferent ...	25th ditto ...	0 23 8	...	0 23 8	0 27 10	...	0 4 2	...	...	
213	483	Mahabir III ...	14	Good ...	27th ditto ...	0 30 0	...	0 33 8	0 34 0	...	0 4 0	...	...	
214	484	Methu ...	10	Do. ...	ditto ...	0 25 0	...	0 27 8	0 28 0	...	0 3 0	...	...	
215	485	Salamat II ...	13	Do. ...	28th ditto ...	0 28 12	...	0 28 12	0 31 4	...	0 2 8	...	...	
216	486	Gobindá ...	12	Do. ...	2nd July 1897 ...	0 29 8	...	...	0 34 0	...	0 4 8	...	...	
217	487	Pullá ...	14	Indifferent ...	ditto ...	0 31 0	...	...	0 33 0	...	0 2 0	...	...	
218	488	Billar ...	10	Good ...	4th ditto ...	0 19 0	...	...	0 22 8	...	0 3 8	...	...	
219	489	Mangar ...	11	Do. ...	7th ditto ...	0 26 6	...	...	0 28 12	...	0 2 6	...	...	
220	490	Purrá ...	14	Do. ...	ditto ...	1 1 12	...	...	1 3 12	...	0 2 0	...	...	
221	491	Bhimá ...	11	Fair ...	ditto ...	0 18 8	...	..	0 22 0	...	0 3 8	...	...	
222	492	Behári ...	12	Good ...	10th ditto ...	0 26 2	...	...	0 29 0	...	0 2 14	...	...	
223	493	Phallúá ...	14	Indifferent ...	11th ditto ...	0 29 12	...	...	0 32 4	...	0 2 8	...	...	
224	494	Shib Lall II ...	13	Good ...	14th ditto ...	0 25 4	...	...	0 26 12	...	0 1 8	...	...	
225	495	Maiku II ...	12	Do. ...	18th ditto ...	0 30 0	...	...	0 31 0	...	0 1 0	...	...	
226	497	Purbi Din ...	13	Do. ...	20th ditto ...	0 28 12	...	...	0 30 4	...	0 1 8	...	...	
227	498	Luchhman ...	9	Fair ...	21st ditto ...	0 21 12	...	...	0 24 0	...	0 2 4	...	...	
228	499	Punia ...	11	Good ...	ditto ...	0 30 0	...	...	0 31 12	...	0 1 12	...	...	
229	500	Manik ...	13	Do. ...	23rd ditto ...	0 25 12	...	...	0 29 8	...	0 3 12	...	...	
230	501	Jaikaran ...	13	Do. ...	27th ditto ...	0 28 4	...	...	0 30 8	...	0 2 4	...	...	
231	502	Malkhan Singh ...	12	Indifferent ...	3rd October 1897,	0 23 0	...	...	0 25 0	...	0 2 0	...	...	

ABSTRACT.

	WEIGHT.										
	Gained not more than one seer.	Gained more than one and not more than two seers.	Gained more than two and not more than three seers.	Gained more than three and not more than four seers.	Gained more than four and not more than five seers.	Gained more than five and not more than six seers.	Gained more than six and not more than seven seers.	Gained more than seven and not more than eight seers.	Gained more than eight and not more than nine seers.	Gained more than nine and not more than ten seers.	Total.
Gained weight ...	25	66	58	41	20	13	2	2	1	1	229
Neither gained nor lost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231

ANNUAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Hindi Department—187 boys.

I Class.—Roll 35—present 34, sick 1.

(1) *Reading*—Gutka, part III. Have finished and reviewed. The class generally read well.

(2) *Dictation.*—Most of the class caught the sentences and wrote correctly, four very badly.

(3) *Writing.*—Five boys wrote very well, the rest fairly.

(4) *Arithmetic.*—In May the class was in compound division, is now in compound proportion. Some of the older boys have finished vulgar fractions and are in decimal fractions; 28 out of 35 slates were right; the rest seem to know the work.

(5) *History.*—Eleven of the boys who were in the class in May have finished Hunter's History of India. The others who came up from class II have done Hindu period only. Only a few of the boys seemed to remember. Some had written a few questions set by the teacher.

(6) *Geography.*—In May the class was in map of Asia, are now in map of the World entire. Each lad has a small printed synopsis of the map. The map is in English, and hence a better test of real knowledge. The lads are getting a useful outline idea.

(7) *Grammar.*—The advanced lads are getting some ideas of the subject. Elementary book needed.

II Class.—Roll 30—all present.

(1) *Reading.*—Gutka, part II. Were at page 10 in May. Most of what was this II class in May have been promoted and this is the III class of that date, six lads have finished the book. Rest at page to 30. Most read fairly—four badly.

(2) *Dictation.*—The lads generally wrote three short sentences well. Some failed to catch a word or two, four were a little out in spelling.

(3) *Writing.*—Was much pleased with the writing of this class which was quite as good as class I.

(4) *Arithmetic.*—In May were in compound subtraction; now in compound division; 27 of the 30 slates were right. A good result.

(5) *Geography.*—Have finished the map of India and are on the map of the World, Eastern Hemisphere. Use an abstract chart of geography. Are doing well in getting main outlines.

III Class.—Roll 24—all present.

(1) *Reading.*—In May were at page 4, Gutka, part I; have finished to page 93. Except four, read promptly.

(2) *Dictation.*—Twelve wrote sentences correctly, rest poor in spelling and left out words.

(3) *Writing.*—Nine copy-books were praiseworthy, the rest fair.

(4) *Arithmetic.*—In May were in compound subtraction; are now in compound division; 14 of the 24 slates came right, of the rest four were bad failures but all knew the rule.

(5) *Geography.*—In May, map of Asia was begun, now is nearly finished, in an outline of countries, mountains, rivers, chief cities &c. Many of the lads show familiarity with the map, five were very dull.

IV Class.—Roll 24—all present.

(1) *Reading.*—In May were finishing II book, are now in III book—five read poorly, rest fairly. Have not been taught the meanings of words well.

(2) *Dictation.*—Are writing names and words from the book: some write fairly.

(3) *Writing.*—Eight copy-books praiseworthy—rest fair.

Arithmetic.—In May were in simple subtraction, now in simple division. Only 13 out of 24 slates correct; a poor result—four lads do not know the rule.

V Class.—Roll 24—present 22, sick 2.

(1) *Reading.*—In May were in the alphabet and simple words of I book, are now in the II book at various places, four have finished the book. The lads generally hesitate in making anything out.

(2) *Writing.*—Fairly good.

(3) *Arithmetic.*—Were counting in May; are now in simple addition, 19 out of 22 slates right; a good result.

VI Class.—Roll 50—present 49, one gone for retrial.

(1) *Reading.*—Are in the I book, some in the alphabet, some on easy words; four that were in the class in May, are now in II book.

(2) *Writing.*—Are making letters and figures on boards.

(3) *Arithmetic.*—All can count to 100. Some know the multiplication table to 5×5.

URDU DEPARTMENT—ENTIRE NUMBER 45.

I Class.—Roll 20, all present. Six of the class of May have gone out; six came up from class II, 14 of the May class remain.

(1) *Reading.*—Two boys are in the Government "Urdu course," 12 are in the V book, six in the IV book—are thus scattered. The "course" boys read well, seven read very badly, two soon to go out, hardly read at all.

(2) *Dictation.*—On two sentences given, five answers were entirely right; in the main, class not very good; several left out words, spelling often wrong.

(3) *Writing.*—Twelve copy-books fair, rest moderate.

(4) *Arithmetic.*—In May only five boys were in addition of fractions, and compound proportion. The class has finished common fractions and is in decimals. Fifteen out of 20 slates were right—a fair result. Some of the rest do not know the work.

(5) *Geography.*—Are on the map of the World, two lads have gone over the whole, 12 have seen only the eastern hemisphere, six are in the map of India. Only a few seem to know anything of what they are at; a few nothing.

(6) *History.*—Two lads have gone over Nesfield's History of India, but know very little,; 12 have gone to page 28 and know l little; the rest know nothing.

(7) *Grammar.*—Two have finished Quwaid-i-Urdu, the rest have done five pages, all answered fairly.

II Class.—Roll 11—all present.

(1) *Reading.*—Four lads in IV book to page 14. Read poorly, five in III book, read fairly, two in I book came from Hindi class.

(2) *Dictation.*—Only nine were able to write, all failed in spelling in two short sentences given.

(3) *Writing.*—Nine lads only write on paper, five fairly good, the rest practise on boards.

(4) *Arithmetic.*—In May were in simple division, are now in compound division. Two questions were given; one in compound multiplication, nine out of 11 right. In compound division three only out of 11 right, but they seem to know the method.

(5) *Geography.*—Four lads are on the map of India but know nothing. Seven are on the map of the North-Western Provinces and know almost nothing.

III Class.—Roll 14—all present. Four of this class in May have been promoted, seven are recent admissions.

(1) *Reading.*—Five lads are in the II book, the rest are in the I book at various stages. All are doing fairly well.

(2) *Writing.*—Twelve lads are writing on boards. Two write Hindi copies on paper because they did not get on well in Urdu.

(3) *Arithmetic.*—Four lads were promoted to the 2nd class in May; five lads are now in subtraction, all slates were right in addition and subtraction. Can multiply 6×6.

REMARKS.

1. The school has certainly been doing better work than in former years. An inspection shows a better arrangement of the classes and especially in the Hindi Department better work in the classes. This may be accounted for by the addition of another teacher in this Department.

2. In the *Hindi Department*, I now find six classes instead of three as in May which is a much better distribution. The classes are *in flux* by new admissions, class promotions and time discharges, hence it is difficult to preserve a uniform classification in study, yet the head teacher seems to be managing well.

3. In the *Hindi Department*, each teacher has two classes, and in the limited time for study, two hours daily, it is impossible to go over all the subjects taught, hence two subjects a day are taught to each class and there cannot be a daily lesson in each subject. This will account for the comparatively slow progress of the classes. The course of study is much like that of the tahsíls, but working hours are much less. The problem is how to make the most of the two hours daily. The result for the opportunity is very fair.

4. It is well to conserve to the boys as far as possible in the management of the Reformatory, the entire time set apart for study; this in view of the fact that part of the Reformatory aim is to give some book learning to the lads.

5. The *Urdu Department* does not keep pace with the *Hindi Department* for some reason. The teacher perhaps is not awake to his work or qualified for it. His excuse is that the 45 lads and three classes are too much for him in the time allowed, and he certainly has a problem on hand. Any ordinary school of 45 boys would have at least two teachers and more classes than three as a better arrangement. On the other hand can the Reformatory afford so many teachers when so little time is given for the school work Perhaps the solution is in using the brighter and more advanced boys as monitors.

The Urdu Department should be improved.

6. Some prizes and rewards might be given to great advantage in stimulating the lads, many of whom seem wanting in interest and motive. Pictures, books, toys, and merit-marks may be suggested.

7. The attendance on study in view of sickness, and Sunday duties that count in has been very good. A daily register with each teacher would be useful in showing at a glance, absence as the cause of the slow progress of some who are for any reason kept away.

8. Munshi Ram Charan Lal has done particularly well in getting the Hindi Department forward.

(Sd.) T. J. SCOTT,
Principal, Theological College, Bareilly.

December 22nd, 1897.

STATEMENT D.

Particulars regarding boys discharged from the Reformatory.

Serial number.	Name and caste.	Date of discharge.	Time passed in Reformatory.	Conduct while in Reformatory.	Trade learnt in Reformatory.	Last report since discharge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Husain Ali, Pathán ...	15th January 1895 ...	5 years ...	Indifferent ...	Shoemaking, durrie-weaving and agriculture.	Is reported by the Magistrate to have been lost sight of.
2	Kewan, Lonia ...	18th Ditto ...	4 do. ...	Fairly good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Was imprisoned under section 379, Indian Penal Code, in 1896.
3	Umraya, Kachhi ...	30th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Cannot be traced.
4	Gobinda, Dalera ...	11th February 1895 ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Was sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment under section 454, Indian Penal Code, in October 1895.
5	Buddhan, Sonár ...	5th March 1895 ...	5 do. ...	Excellent ...	Ditto ditto ...	Follows the occupation of embroidery ; lives with his mother ; character good.
6	Birj Lal, Bania ...	Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Indifferent ...	Ditto ditto ...	Was sentenced to six months' imprisonment under section $\frac{454}{411}$, Indian Penal Code, in June 1895.
7	Mula, Teli	23rd Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Fair ...	Ditto ditto ...	Cannot be traced.
8	Sheo Balia, Thákur ...	25th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Excellent ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lives with his uncle : character good ; is a cultivator.
9	Ram Charan, Dharkar ...	13th April 1895 ...	5 do. ...	Good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lives with his mother : character good ; makes *morahs*.
10	Sakhawat, Shaikh ...	30th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Is reported to have been lost sight of since last year's report.
11	Deokali, Brahman ...	25th May 1895 ...	1 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lives with his father : character good ; is a cultivator.
12	Mathuri, Teli ..	1st June 1895 ...	6 do. ...	Excellent ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lives on his own account ; is employed by a *morah-maker* in Bareilly ; character good.
13	Baldeo, Kurmi ...	13th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Fairly good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Is reported to have been convicted of theft and whipped since last year's report.
14	Luchhmana, Gaderia ...	Ditto ...	3 do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Was employed as a *mali* in the Teloi Estate, in Rae Bareli district. On 26th April 1897, he was sentenced to 30 stripes for stealing money from the estate money-box.
15	Altaf Ali, Saiyed ...	17th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Good ...	Durrie-weaving, tailoring and agriculture.	Lives with his father : character good : is employed in the Victoria Mills at Cawnpore.
16	Sheomber, Chamár ...	18th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Died of cholera in September 1895.
17	Khuba Singh, Thákur ...	21st Ditto ...	6 do. ...	Do. ...	Canework and agriculture ..	Lives with his parent ; character good ; is a cultivator.
18	Nunhun Singh, Thákur ...	21st Ditto ...	6 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
19	Nathwa, Chamár. ...	28th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Died in October 1896.
20	Rahim Bux, Jolaha ...	6th July 1895 ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Left home about four months ago, and not heard of since.
21	Juthan Sindh, Chhattri ...	18th Ditto ...	6 do. ...	Do. ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Sentenced to six months' imprisonment under section 380, Indian Penal Code, on the 13th November 1897.
22	Tullan Khan, Pathán ...	29th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Was sentenced to two years' imprisonment under section $\frac{380}{75}$, Indian Penal Code, on 8th June 1896.
23	Sumerwa, Chamár ...	29th Ditto ...	3 do. ...	Indifferent ...	Ditto ditto ...	Was sentenced for theft to two years' imprisonment on 1st May 1896.
24	Ram Sahai Brahman ...	31st August 1895 ...	6 do. ...	Very good ...	Canework, durrie-weaving and agriculture.	Cannot be traced.
25	Nand Kishore, Mallah ...	12th September 1895 ...	5 do. ...	Fairly good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Is reported to have been imprisoned in Bhartpur State since last year's report.
26	Kishna, Badhai ...	26th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Good ...	Carpentry, tailoring and agriculture.	Was sentenced to five years' imprisonment under section $\frac{379}{75}$, Indian Penal Code, on 17th July 1897.
27	Abdullah, Pathán ...	7th October 1895 ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Cannot be traced.
28	Nabi Bux, Pathán ...	19th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	No report received.
29	Willayat, Pathán ...	2nd November 1895 ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Is reported by the Magistrate to have now gone with the Frontier force as a mule driver ; formerly lived with his mother and bore a good character.
30	Kiffan, Pathán ...	2nd Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Was sentenced to two years' imprisonment under section 379, Indian Penal Code, on 6th April 1896.
31	Gokaran, Brahman ...	4th Ditto ...	Do. ...	Very good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Lives with his mother ; character good ; is in service.
32	Pirag, Sonar ...	23rd Ditto ...	6 years, 2 months and 18 days.	Good ...	Ditto ...	Lost sight of.
33	Enait Ali, Rangrez ...	Ditto ...	4 years, 10 months and 25 days.	Do. ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Lives with his mother ; character good ; is in service.
34	Hira, Kori ...	20th December 1895 ...	5 years ...	Fairly good ...	Cloth-weaving, tailoring and agriculture.	Cannot be traced.
35	Karim-ud-din, Pathán ...	27th Ditto ...	4 do. ...	Bad ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment under section 379, Indian Penal Code, on 19th June 1896.
36	Rám Ghulam, Nau-Muslim,	12th January 1896 ...	6 years, 3 months and 23 days.	Good ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	One of the boys in the school received a letter from this lad. He had emigrated to Trinidad and was employed in a sugar plantation being paid at the rate of Rs. 28 a month.
37	Naneh Khan, Pathán ...	20th Ditto	5 years ...	Do. ...	Tailoring and agriculture ...	Cannot be traced.
38	Ajodhya, Brahman ...	22nd Ditto ...	Do. ...	Bad ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Sentenced to four years' imprisonment in September 1897, for robbery.
39	Gokul, Naí ...	28th Ditto ...	Do. ...	Very good ...	Ditto ...	Left home about six months ago, and not heard of since.
40	Khuda Bux, Mokeri ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Was sentenced to four years' imprisonment under section 379 Indian Penal Code, on the 10th July 1896.
41	Janki, Mali ...	6th February 1896 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Canework, gardening and agriculture.	Lost sight of.
42	Buddhu Shah, Fakir ...	13th March 1896 ...	5 years, 3 months and 13 days.	Indifferent ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Lives with his parents ; character good ; is a beggar.
43	Kunwara, durmi ...	14th Ditto ...	5 years ...	Excellent ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Lives with his sister ; character good ; is a field labourer.
44	Baijwa, Loha ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	Is employed as a peon in the Lakhimpur tahsíl ; lives on his own account ; character reported to be unsatisfactory.
45	Perma, Thákur ...	4th April 1896 ...	4 do. ...	Good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Cannot be traced.
46	Achua, Pathán ...	22nd Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Sentenced to one year's imprisonment and 20 stripes under section 454, Indian Penal Code, on 26th April 1897.
47	Tunda, Brahman ...	21st July 1896 ...	Do. ...	Very good ...	Tailoring and agriculture ...	Got employment as *mali* in the public gardens at Bareilly but ran away, and has since been lost sight of.
48	Ismail, Saiyid ...	6th August 1896 ...	Do. ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	Employed in the public gardens at Bareilly but soon left and has not since been heard of.
49	Ori, Kewat ...	18th Ditto ...	6 do. ...	Good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Worked for a short time in the public gardens at Bareilly, then left and has since been lost sight of.
50	Jugal, Bania ...	12th September 1896 ...	7 do. ...	Fairly good ...	Durrie and carpet-weaving and agriculture.	Lives with his mother ; character good ; is in service.
51	Banka, Bhurji ...	12th Ditto ...	6 do. ...	Very good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Left home about ten months ago, and not heard of since.
52	Sukkha, Thákur ...	12th Ditto ...	6 do. ...	Excellent ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Left home about three months ago and has not been heard of since.
53	Ram Bali, Dalera ...	17th Ditto ...	7 do. ...	Good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lives with his mother ; character good ; is a cultivator.

STATEMENT D—(concluded.)

Particulars regarding boys discharged from the Reformatory.

Serial number.	Name and caste.	Date of discharge.	Time passed in Reformatory.	Conduct while in Reformatory.	Trade learnt in Reformatory.	Last report since discharge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54	Chhotak Singh, Chhathri ...	18th September 1896 ...	7 years ...	Fairly good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Lives with his brother ; character good ; "no occupation."
55	Sooraj Bali, Kurmi ...	26th Ditto ...	6 do. ...	Good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lives with his mother : character good Is reported to be ill at the time of last inquiry.
56	Hirwa, Gusain ...	28th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Tailoring and agriculture ...	Cannot be traced.
57	Bahadur Husain, Pathán ...	13th October 1896 ...	7 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Is reported to have turned out a *fakir* and cannot now be traced.
58	Kamalwa, Chamár ...	24th Ditto ...	6 do. ...	Fairly good ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Lives on his own account ; character good ; works as a shoemaker.
59	Jamayat, Nat ...	31st Ditto ...	4 do. ...	Very good ...	Canework and agriculture.	Lives with his mother ; character good ; is a beggar
60	Dukhran, Pási ...	13th November 1896 ...	5 do. ...	Fairly good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lives with his mother ; character good ; is a cultivator.
61	Luchhmana, Chamár ...	20th Ditto ...	7 do. ...	Excellent ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Was employed by a shoemaker in Bareilly but ran away and has not been heard of since.
62	Mahabir, Bania ...	2nd January 1897 ...	7 do. ...	Good ...	Canework, durri and kalin weaving and agriculture	Lives with his aunt ; character good ; is in service.
63	Dalsingar, Chamár ...	16th Ditto ...	7 do. ...	Fairly good ...	Shoemaking and agriculture.	Lost sight of.
64	Puttoo, Kalandar ...	16th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Good ...	Canework and agriculture.	Was employed in the public gardens at Bareilly but soon left and has not since been heard of.
65	Muhammad Ali, Pathán ...	19th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Tailoring and agriculture ...	Got employment as *mali* in the public gardens at Bareilly but ran away and since lost sight of.
66	Gobind, Mallah ...	4th February 1897 ...	5 do. ...	Good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Was employed in the public gardens at Bareilly, but soon left and has not been heard of since.
67	Ram Sewak, Bhat ...	5th Ditto ...	6 do. ...	Indifferent ...	Tailring and agriculture ...	Lost sight of.
68	Angad, Mallah ...	D tto ...	4 years, 9 months and 5 days.	Good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lives with his sister ; character good : is a field labourer.
69	Kasim Husain, Shaikh ...	Ditto ...	4 years, 5 months and 28 days.	Very good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lives with his parents ; character good : "no occupation."
70	Bhagwan Din, Kahar ...	15th Ditto ...	6 years ...	Good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Cannot be traced.
71	Ghariba, Chamár ...	20th Ditto ...	7 do. ...	Do. ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Lives with his mother ; character good ; is a cultivator.
72	Bulasi, Thákur ...	13th March 1897 ...	6 do. ...	Do. ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Lives with his brother ; character good ; is a cultivator.
73	Debi Ram, Mallah ...	Ditto ...	2 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lives with his parents ; is in service ; character good.
74	Ram Sewak, Thákur ...	3rd April 1897 ...	5 do. ...	Very good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Is a cultivator ; character good ; lives with his parents.
75	Sohana, Sansiah ...	26th Ditto ...	4 do. ...	Good ...	Ditto ditto ...	Is a cultivator ; character good ; resides with the other Bhatus in the Court of Wards Estate "Kalesor" in the Sítapur district.
76	Alim-ullah, Julaha ...	1st May 1897 ...	3 do. ...	Do. ...	Tailoring and agriculture ...	Lives with his parents ; character good ; sells cloth.
77	Munni, Shaikh ...	Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ..	Was employed in the Cawnpore Cotton Mills, but ran away, and since lost sight of.
78	Ganga Charan, Brahman ...	12th Ditto ...	Do. ...	Fairly good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Lives with his father ; character good ; is a cultivator.
79	Sital, Shaikh ...	13th Ditto ...	7 do. ...	Ditto ...	Durrie and kalia-weaving and agriculture.	Cannot be traced.
80	Panchoo, Kurmi ...	18th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment on 11th August 1897, under section 454, Indian Penal Code.
81	Balia, Kachi ...	12th June 1897 ...	4 do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Is in service ; character good ; lives with his mother.
82	Mani, Mali ...	12th Ditto ...	4 do. ...	Good ...	Canework, gardening and agriculture.	Works as a gardener ; bears a good character and lives with his mother.
83	Sundhoo, Kahar ...	18th Ditto ...	7 do. ...	Very good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Lives with his mother ; character good ; works as a field-labourer.
84	Ghisa, Nat	3rd July 1897 ...	5 do. ...	Excellent ...	Ditto ...	Lives with his brother ; bears a good character : is a cultivator
85	Maharaj Din, Kayasth ...	7th Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Very good ...	Ditto ...	Cannot be traced.
86	Jwala, Kalwar ...	12th Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Good ...	Tailoring and agriculture ...	Lives with his parents ; character good ; keeps a liquor shop
87	Khedu, Dusadh ...	10th August 1897 ...	4 do. ...	Very good ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Lives with his parents ; character good ; is a field-labourer.
88	Peer Bux, Shaikh ..	14th Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Works as a field-labourer ; character good ; lives with his mother.
89	Latif, Butcher ...	27th Ditto ...	3 do. ...	Good ...	Tailoring and agriculture ...	Is employed in the public gardens at Bareilly ; bears a good character and lives on his own account.
90	Sooraj Balia, Bania ...	30th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Ditto ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Lives with his brother ; character good ; is a field-labourer.
91	Damroo, Chamar ...	2nd October 1897 ...	6 do. ...	Ditto ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Lives with his uncle ; character good ; is a field-labourer.
92	Sukkha, Lodha ...	9th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Ditto ...	Canework and agriculture ...	No report received.
93	Fateh Nasib, Butcher ...	Ditto ...	3 do. ...	Ditto ...	Tailoring and agriculture ...	Ditto.
94	Allah Bux, Julaha ...	7th December 1897 ...	5 do. ...	Very good ...	Shoemaking and agriculture ...	Ditto.
95	Hira, Mallah	Ditto ...	4 do. ...	Good ...	Carpetmaking and agriculture,	Lives with his uncle ; character good ; "no occupation."
96	Narain, Kachhi ...	28th Ditto ...	5 do. ...	Ditto ...	Canework and agriculture ...	Was discharged only on 28th December 1897.

E. MAIR, M. B., SURG.-LT.-COL.,

Superintendent, Reformatory School,
Bareilly.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{1257}{\text{VI—40D}}$ OF 1898.

FROM

W. H. L. IMPEY, ESQ.,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 9TH MAY 1898.

SIR,

JUDICIAL DEPT. (CRIMINAL.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{2460}{\text{E.—28}}$, dated 16th March 1898, forwarding the Annual Report on the Administration of the Bareilly Reformatory School for the year 1897.

2. The year was marked by the enactment of the new Reformatory Schools Act, which came into force in March 1897, and introduced several changes of importance in reformatory administration. Rules were made under the Act by this Government, defining what class of youthful offenders should be sent to reformatory schools, and regulating the periods for which youthful offenders may be sent to such schools according to their ages; and full instructions for the working of the Act were at the same time issued for the guidance of Magistrates. As the Government has lost the power formerly vested in it of relegating boys improperly sent to a reformatory school by a Magistrate to undergo the residue of their substantive sentences of imprisonment in jail, some difficulty has been experienced in administering the Act, the only course open to the Government being to discharge such persons from the school, in which case they escape all punishment for their offences. It is hoped that, in view of the detailed instructions that have been issued, such cases will in future be few in number.

3. The following table taken from paragraph 3 of the Superintendent's report exhibits the strength of the School and admissions and discharges during the past five years:—

Year.			Remaining on the 1st January.	Admitted.	Re-admitted after escape.	Discharged.	Transferred to jail or lunatic asylum, or otherwise disposed of on re-trial.	Released by order of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st December.	Daily average strength.
1893	...	...	152	55	...	4	7	3	...	...	193	172·12
1894	...	...	193	65	...	44	6	4	...	...	204	207·87
1895	...	...	204	77	...	35	1	...	1	1	243	221·58
1896	...	...	243	10	...	26	8	11	...	...	208	224·67
1897	...	...	208	61	1	35	2	2	...	...	231	224·20

The School remained open for admission until July, when notice was given that no accommodation was available. At this time the numbers in the Reformatory were 242, which was in excess of the accommodation, which is for 232 inmates in the cubicles and 24 in the hospital; but at the end of the year the numbers had been reduced by discharges to 231. The question of increasing the accommodation has, for some time past, been engaging the attention of the Government; it has finally been decided to enlarge the buildings by two new barracks capable of containing 40 boys each. Sanction has been given to the project, which will be carried out as soon as possible.

4. Though fever was somewhat prevalent at one time of the year, the health of the boys was, on the whole, good. There were no deaths, and the statement of weighments attached to the report shows satisfactory increases in the weights of the inmates, a result which is doubtless to be attributed in part to the training the boys receive in gymnastics and to the course of work in the garden and farm. Discipline was again well maintained, and the number of serious offences calling for punishment was slight. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the account of the Revd. Dr. Scott's careful examination of the School. The account is encouraging and shows that continued progress is made in education, especially in the Hindi class. The results of the examination of the Urdu class are less satisfactory, but it is hoped that the steps taken by the Superintendent will remedy this. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Revd. Dr. Scott for the interest and care he has taken in the matter.

5. Special prominence was given in the orders on the report for 1896 to the system of industrial training practised at the Reformatory, and the views of the gentlemen on the Committee of Visitors were asked on the subject of the trades most likely to be of value to the boys on discharge. After considering their opinions, the Government adhered to its previous resolution that, as the greater number of the inmates belonged to castes engaged in agriculture, and experience had shown that, whatever trade they were taught in the Reformatory, caste associations would in most cases lead them to return on release to that pursuit, gardening and farming should be taught as a second trade to boys belonging to the agricultural castes. Boys belonging to non-agricultural castes were to be taught, so far as possible, the trade of their caste, though in so small an institution as the Bareilly Reformatory, instruction in a multiplicity of trades is not practicable. Acting on the advice of the Committee, orders were issued that instruction should more especially be given in carpentry and carpet weaving. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts your view as to the importance of a thorough training in these industries, the object being to turn out proficient and skilled workmen, who, when they leave the Reformatory, will have sufficient confidence in their own powers to take up work for themselves. The instruction at present given appears to lack method and thoroughness. It fails to make the boys proficient, and you should take steps in consultation with the Superintendent to revise the system of teaching and to obtain trade masters with better qualifications.

At the same time agricultural work and gardening must remain an essential part of the technical training given at the Reformatory. The bulk of the inmates in the Bareilly Reformatory belong to purely agricultural classes, many of whom will not, under any system of training, become skilled mechanics. To such persons a practical knowledge of gardening and agriculture, combined with the habits of industry acquired by such work, is likely to prove of most service on discharge.

6. In Statement D particulars regarding the inmates of the Reformatory discharged during the last three years are given. The results, while not all that could be hoped for, are not altogether discouraging, considering the character of the boys admitted to the Reformatory. It appears that out of 59 discharged inmates whose history could be traced, 42 are said to be of good character and one of doubtful character, 37 are earning a livelihood in different employments, six are reported to be of no occupation or to subsist by begging, while 16 have relapsed into crime. The account of the occupations followed on discharge is instructive; the great majority, 22, are engaged in agriculture or gardening, nine are in service, two find employment in cane work, one by shoemaking. The trades taught in the Reformatory, except when they are those of the boy's caste, are rarely followed, which clearly indicates the necessity of paying consideration to the boy's caste in selecting the trade to be taught.

7. As might have been expected from the character of the year, the expenses in maintaining the School were higher than in 1896. The chief increases occurred under the head of dieting, due to the enhanced price of food grain, and under the head of establishment, owing to the appointment of a third teacher. The average cost per head was Rs. 64-7-5 as compared with Rs. 56-6-6 in 1896. There was a falling off in profits, chiefly on account of the failure of the *kharif* crop.

8. In conclusion, I am to convey the acknowledgments of the Government to the Superintendent and Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. L. IMPEY,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1898
Ecclesiastical Dept.
Enclos. No. 12
To
G. No. 1266

India Office;

London, the 14th July 1898.

Judicial,

No. 24.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

My attention has been drawn to the letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, North-West Provinces, dated the 16th March last, contained in the Annual Report on the Reformatory School at Bareilly. It is stated in the second paragraph that the conversion of a separate building into a second reformatory had been suggested, but that the Local Government preferred to have one of the boys' prisons in a central jail arranged as a reformatory. I am disposed to think that this decision should be reconsidered. It may well be doubted whether the work of reformation can be carried on with any hope of success in a school which is associated, in the minds of the boys themselves and in public estimation, with the idea of a prison. So strongly is this felt in the Madras Presidency that its school has been placed under the Director of Public Instruction and at a station where there is no prison. I think this was a wise decision, and should be glad to see it followed in other Provinces.

2. Dr. Hall's remarks on the importance of making the industrial training in these institutions more thorough are interesting, and, until this is done, I do not consider that it can be said to be established that boys will not on their release follow the trade which they have been taught, unless it is that of their own caste. It would be instructive to institute a comparison in this respect between the schools which teach other industries and those where the training imparted is principally agricultural. But at present the tables in the reports showing the occupations of boys after release are confined to those released during the year under report.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1383 H. D.—14-9-98—180.

CURRENT No. 1266

No. 422 .

FROM

A. H. L. FRASER, Esq., C.S.I.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Home Department.
Jails.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
22 SEP 1898
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Simla, the 15th September 1898.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Madras, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 24 (Judicial), dated the 14th July 1898, commenting on the Report on the Bareilly Reformatory School for 1897, together with a copy of that Report and the orders of the Local Government thereon.

2. It is stated in the first paragraph of the Despatch that the Reformatory School in the Madras Presidency has been placed under the Director of Public Instruction and at a station where there is no prison. The Secretary of State suggests that this arrangement should be followed in other Provinces. The Government of India will be glad to receive a report on the working of the system in the Madras Presidency.

3. The Government of India will also be glad to receive a report on the remarks and suggestions in the second paragraph of the Despatch on the subject of the agricultural and industrial training of boys. In especial the Government of India desire that it may be explained to what extent the training imparted in the Chingleput Reformatory School is chiefly agricultural or is in other industries, and that a statement may be furnished showing the industries followed by the boys at present in the school and after release, contrasting the numbers following agricultural with those following other pursuits.

4. The Government of India consider that statements similar to the above should in future be appended to the Annual Report on the school.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. H. L. Fraser.

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

1898
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To
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ENCLOSURES TO C. No. 1266 - A
Despatch from Secy of State
to Govt of India

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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