(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 24

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 10/90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

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நாள் : 7-1-1892 198 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

12 Sheets

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 2nd November 1891, No. 12590.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting, for the information of Government, a copy of his proceedings reviewing report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1890–91.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 24th October 1891, No. 12349.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Chingleput, 22nd September 1891, No. 1188:—

I have the honour to report on the progress and condition of the Reformatory School during the year 1890–91.

2. *Strength.*—The school was 3 years and 5½ months in existence on the 31st March last. During this period, 172 pupils were admitted. Of these 12 were transferred to jails, under orders of Government, as they were found unsuitable for this school, and 20 were released after undergoing training for longer or shorter periods. There remained on the roll at the close of the year 140 pupils, against 109 at the close of the previous year.

3. *Conduct of Released Pupils.*—As regards the conduct of the 20 released pupils, the following are the particulars available:—

Well conducted, as reported on by Magistrates	12
Do. do. by the youth himself	1
Not reported on by Magistrates	3
Sent back to the Reformatory	1
Of unsatisfactory conduct	2
In jail	1
Total ...	20

The non-receipt of reports from Magistrates in respect to 3 pupils is, I think, due to the difficulty of tracing them out, but according to information received from other sources they are reported to be doing well, following their caste occupations. In regard to the boys reported on unsatisfactorily and the one in jail, their misconduct is due to the influence of their former wicked friends who have driven them back to evil courses. There is nothing to show, in two instances at least, that the village officers and the Police have, as required by the rules, acted as their safeguard against such temptations. While on this point, I beg to mention that it is admitted by no less an authority than an Inspector of the Reformatory Schools of Great Britain, that supervision for the first few years after a pupil's discharge, is an essential feature in successful reformatory treatment, some special

instructions are therefore needed enjoining on village officers and Police the duty of holding out to the released pupils all reasonable protection against temptations to a relapse into crime, as required in Rule 22 of the school.

4. *Occupation of released Pupils.*—Of the released pupils only a few have been sufficiently long in the school to learn a trade which they could practise with advantage after release, but they have all been sufficiently benefited by the general education they have received to perform more efficiently than they did, the occupations they followed previous to conviction. The 13 well-conducted boys are engaged as follows :—

Pursuing the trade (blacksmith) learnt in the school	2
Do. (carpentry) do.	2
Pursuing occupations which they followed, prior to conviction	9

5. *Superintendence.*—Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer was in charge of the school until 24th July 1890, on which date he gave over charge to Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, and left for Tanjore. Previous to this, Mr. Lewis conducted the duties of the Superintendent from the 14th to the 25th June, inclusive, during the absence of Dr. Nailer from the station. As Dr. A. T. L. Patch, who was appointed to succeed Dr. Nailor, was not able to join his appointment at once, Mr. Lewis continued in charge of the school, without prejudice to his own duties, from 24th July to 12th August 1890, on which date Dr. Patch assumed charge of the school. That officer remained in charge till I relieved him on the 14th February 1891. Whenever the Superintendent, who is also the District Surgeon, proceeds on tour, Mr. Lewis is invariably left in charge of the duties of the Superintendent, in addition to his own.

6. *Conduct of Pupils.*—The pupils continue to improve in their conduct. It is the new pupils generally who give more trouble and render themselves more liable to punishment than the old ones; and it has therefore been found necessary to keep a watchful eye on their doings for the first six months or so after admission. In many cases the new pupils continue their pilfering practices even in this school. When they come they do not think it wrong to steal if they could escape detection, being guided solely by animal instincts. They come devoid of any religious or moral principles, and with their finer instincts undeveloped. Moral principles have to be instilled into them by means of moral lessons, exhortations, &c. (*vide* para. 11 *infra*), and their finer instincts have to be developed by means of a firm and rational discipline and a careful training; and when by these means they begin to realize that it is wicked to steal, to tell a lie, to use bad language and to do anything bad, they begin to desist from such practices and gradually become good boys.

7. *Monitors.*—The number of monitors and assistant monitors increased to ten. They consisted of four monitors appointed from amongst the best behaved boys under Rule 16 (*i*), and six assistant monitors, one for each department of the school. These serve as assistants to the various instructors. Proficiency in general education, or in one of the trades, combined with good behaviour, is the *sine quâ non* for an assistant monitorship. The monitors and assistant monitors on the whole behaved well. Only four of them were degraded during the year.

Monitors.
No. 2 Rangaswami Lazar.
„ 13 Chellan Kuppan.
„ 56 Yékambara Asari Swaminathan.
„ 76 Virapadayachi Ramaswami.

8. *Punishments.*—Of the 140 pupils in school during the course of the year, no punishment whatever is recorded against 76 pupils, and 32 pupils were punished only once. The following statement exhibits the punishments awarded :—

	Cases.		Cases.
Corporal punishment and penal diet	17	Solitary confinement	*Nil*
Corporal punishment	119	Gunny clothing	*Nil*
Penal diet	5	Loss of good conduct badges	2
Loss of marks	13	Degradation from monitorship	4
Deduction from earnings	13		

A combination of corporal punishment and penal diet is awarded only in cases of theft and other similar offences referred to in paragraph 6 *supra*.

9. Cases in which boys have been brought up and warned, are not included in the above statement, nor the punishments inflicted by the Deputy Superintendent during industrial school hours, and by the Headmaster during general education hours. These punishments which are very light, not exceeding three cuts on the hand, are not recorded under the rules.

10. *Attempts at escape.*—There were two attempts at escape during the year, and in one instance two boys attempted to escape together. These attempts were made by boys who had not been more than a few weeks in school. The facilities for escape are great, and the boys are not kept behind prison bars and locks, and their movements during play hours are as unrestricted as possible. To an outsider it should be a matter of surprise that the attempts at escape should have been so few; but the fact is that the pupils are happy under the influence of moral discipline, watchful care and the educational and industrial training they receive.

11. *Moral Training.*—Every opportunity is availed of to inculcate good principles into the pupils. They are carefully supervised during the time spent on the play-ground, where, in the society of companions of equal age and similar pursuits, the character and disposition of boys are developed, and the best opportunities for moral training are afforded. This work of supervision is divided between the Deputy Superintendent and the masters. The moral lessons, with which the school reading books are interspersed, are frequently questioned on and impressed on the minds of the pupils. A course of Sunday lessons has also been instituted, the object being to teach "the great moral truths of religion and morality" common to all mankind. These lessons are conducted on the plan of a Sunday school. A moral principle or subject is selected, upon which a lecture is delivered, the pupils being frequently questioned to ascertain whether they understand the lecture. Singing of Tamil lyrics and of moral songs to relieve the monotony, and the narration of a moral tale or two to lend additional interest to the lesson, also form a part of the Sunday school scheme. Apart from the moral instruction summarized above, reformation is also sought by training the pupils to habits of obedience, regularity, industry, order, cleanliness and also by a judicious system of rewards and punishments. The practice of using indecent terms with which the vernaculars abound, and that of telling lies, receives every possible discouragement.

12. *Distribution statement according to districts.*—The following statement shows how the various districts are represented in the school :—

	Pupils.		Pupils.
1. Madras	27	12. South Canara	4
2. North Arcot	14	13. Nellore	4
3. Coimbatore	12	14. Malabar	3
4. Tanjore	11	15. Vizagapatam	3
5. Ganjam	10	16. Chingleput	3
6. Kistna	9	17. South Arcot	3
7. Godávari	8	18. Trichinopoly	3
8. Madura	8		
9. Tinnevelly	7	Total	140
10. Nilgiris	7		
11. Salem	4		

Madras continues to head the list. The districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool have not yet sent a single pupil to the school. There was no pupil received during the year from Malabar. Until accommodation is extended to provide room, say in all, for about 250 pupils, it would be unnecessary to remind Magistrates of the existence of this institution.

13. *Ages of pupils on admission.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the ages of the pupils on admission and the periods of detention ordered :—

Age.	Number of pupils.	Period of detention.	Number of pupils.
8 years old	2	For 2 years	2
9 do.	2	,, 2½ do.	3
10 do.	7	,, 2¾ do.	4
11 do.	11	,, 3 do.	19
11¼ do	1	,, 3½ do.	3
12 do.	32	,, 4 do.	41
13 do.	24	,, 4¾ do.	1
13¼ do.	1	,, 5 do.	39
14 do.	36	,, 6 do.	15
14½ do.	3	,, 6¾ do.	1
15 do.	12	,, 7 do.	11
15¼ do.	4	,, 8 do.	1
15½ do.	3		
Under 16 years	2		
Total ...	140	Total ...	140

A large majority of the boys, it will be observed, will remain sufficiently long in the school to acquire a sound knowledge of at least the three Rs. in the vernacular, and sufficient skill in one or two trades to enable them to earn an honest livelihood when they return to their villages.

14. *Caste of pupils.*—As to the caste of pupils they were divided as follows:—

Caste.	No. of pupils.	Caste.	No. of pupils.
1. Brahman	3	19. Pariah	13
2. Vellala	14	20. Pulaiya	1
3. Kavarai	17	21. Korava	3
4. Weaver	5	22. Villi	1
5. Gavundavadalu	7	23. Jogi	1
6. Padayachi	4	24. Odda Dasiri	5
7. Kammalan	3	25. Tulu Tiyan	1
8. Okkiliyan	1	26. Boyi	2
9. Edayan	4	27. Kalla	2
10. Kapula	4	28. Marava	4
11. Sembadavan	1	29. Shanar	2
12. Mahratti tailor	1	30. Chakulavadu	1
13. Patnachetti	5	31. Native Christian	9
14. Upparavan	1	32. Mussalman	20
15. Agamadiyan	1		
16. Gollavadu	1	Total ...	140
17. Telaga	1		
18. Palla	2		

The caste pupils continue to exceed the non-caste ones. The so-called "criminal classes"—of whom it has been remarked that the propensity for marauding is in their blood—such as the Kalla, Korava, Jogi, Palla, &c., continue to be poorly represented. The great difficulty in the case of these pupils will be their ultimate disposal.

15. *Crimes for which judicially punished.*—The crimes for which the boys were sentenced judicially are as follows:—

Crime.	No. of pupils.
1. Theft	81
2. House-breaking	5
3. Do. and theft	35
4. Robbery	2
5. Theft and escape from lawful custody	2
6. Dishonestly receiving stolen property	4
7. Kidnapping a child with intent to steal	1
8. Lurking house-trespass	1
9. Mischief	2
10. Causing grievous hurt	2
11. Members of unlawful assembly and rioting	2
12. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2
13. Breach of trust	1
Total ...	140

It is clear that in the great majority of cases the offences are against property, and that the offenders are victims to circumstances, under which they have been compelled to resort to thefts, and that therefore the best preventive against relapse into such practices is to so train them as to send them out prepared to earn an honest livelihood.

16. *General education.*—The highest class completed its course for the Fourth standard and the pupils, ten in all, appeared for the Primary School examination; and all, I am glad to say, passed. The results in detail are appended. The subjects taught in the school are the three compulsory ones in the Vernacular (Tamil and Telugu) with English, Singing, Action Songs, Geography and History of India as optional subjects. Only three hours during the day (10-30 A.M.) to (1-30 P.M.) are available for this work, and this time is barely sufficient. The remaining hours are set apart for industrial education, recreation, drill, gymnastics, gardening and play. Owing to the want of a proper school-room full advantage cannot be taken of the voluntary night school hours (7-30 to 9 P.M.), because the attendance is restricted to 25 pupils, the largest number which can be accommodated in the only room available for night-school. The strength of the various classes as they stood on the 31st March last, compared with the previous year, was:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
IV Standard	14	24
III do.	20	29
II do.	31	45
I do.	39	31
Infant do.	5	11
Total ...	109	140

17. The Fourth standard appeared for the Primary School examination on the 23rd January 1891; and the Assistant Inspector of Schools examined the remaining standards on the 29th idem. The following statements show how the school fared at the above examinations, the figures being taken from the pass-lists furnished by the Examining officers:—

PRIMARY School examination.

Number presented for examination.	Passed for certificates. I Class.	Passed for certificates. II Class.	Passed in compulsory subjects and one optional subject.	Total passed.	Remarks.
10	3	2	5	10	None failed.

ASSISTANT Inspector's examination.

Standard.	Number presented.	Number passed. Merit.	Number passed. Ordinary.	Number passed. Total.	Failed.	Percentage of passes.
... ...	15	11	3	14	1	93
... ...	31	14	12	26	5	84
III	41	29	9	38	3	95
II	25	24	1	25	...	100
I						
Infant						
Total ...	112	78	25	103	9	92

On the above results, you were pleased to remark as follows, in your Proceedings, dated 11th March 1891, No. 2679:—

"It is gratifying to note that all the ten pupils that appeared for the Primary School examination passed, with three in the first and two in the second class. The high percentages secured in the Infant and first three standards testify to the progress made by the pupils. These results reflect much credit on the teaching staff."

18. Under Rule 16 of the school the course of general education is limited to the Fourth standard. The question of obtaining the sanction of Government to

educate the pupils to higher standards has been held over, pending the construction of a proper school-room, without which it will be difficult to carry on the work of teaching a higher standard. Even with the classes now under instruction, the inconvenience which both the masters and the pupils experience, is very great—the classes are mostly located in the verandahs of the main building, an arrangement which is far from suitable for teaching purposes, and does not admit of sufficient supervision on the part of the Headmaster.

19. I enclose a copy of the Assistant Inspector's report, dated 15th April 1891, No. 1710, together with the review thereon by the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, to enable you to deal with those papers when reviewing this report.

20. *Industrial examination.*—Mr. A. Chatterton, B.Sc., Professor of Engineering, examined the Carpentry, Blacksmith and Weaving classes on the 23rd and 25th April 1891. Mr. Chatterton's report on his examination, together with my general remarks thereon, are attached, as you promised to deal with them when reviewing this report.

21. The tailoring class has not yet been examined, and, I understand, that you are making arrangements to have the class examined at an early date.

22. *Debit and credit account under manufactory.*—The amount drawn from the treasury on account of manufacture during the year was Rs. 1,332–10–10 (including Rs.180 paid for an extra cooly carpenter employed), against Rs. 943–9–8, drawn in the previous year. The sum paid into the treasury under receipts increased to Rs. 1,598–1–7, against Rs. 939–12–6, paid in the previous year. The manufacture accounts for the year stand thus :—

Debit.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of materials in store on 1st April 1890	220	11	6
Value of manufactured articles in store on 1st April 1890 ...	52	12	0
Outstanding bills due on 1st April 1890	74	15	1
Value of materials purchased in 1890-91	1,152	10	10
Paid for a cooly carpenter employed in 1890-91	180	0	0
Amount spent for manufactory from contingent fund in 1890-91	126	4	4
Total ...	1,807	5	9

Credit.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of materials in store on 31st March 1891 ...	308	15	6
Value of manufactured articles in store on 31st March 1891 ...	62	14	0
Outstanding bills due on 31st March 1891	*203	2	10
Value of work turned out for the use of the school in 1890-91	374	4	4
Cash paid into the Treasury in 1890-91	1,598	1	7
Total ...	2,547	6	3

* Since recovered.

23. As a commercial enterprise the above results, viewed as a whole, cannot but be considered satisfactory, but the question, now, is, whether similar results can be attained in the future. It must be admitted that the industrial department is seriously handicapped by the location of the school in such a small mofussil town as Chingleput. All important local demands on our workshops will soon be exhausted. Arrangements will then have to be made to open an agency in Madras for the sale of the articles manufactured in the school.

24. *Strength of industrial classes.*—For the purposes of *industrial education* the school was divided as follows :—

	Pupils.
Carpentry class	34
Blacksmith do.	29
Weaving do.	26
Tailoring do.	33
Gardening do.	18
Total ...	140

25. As you have called for separate accounts to show whether each trade in the school is carried on at a profit or not, I enclose as Appendix I, detailed debit and credit statements for each trade.

The following is an abstract of the above statements :—

Trade.	As per debit statement attached.	As per credit statement attached.	Profit or Loss.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Carpentry	1,213 2 6	957 1 11	— 256 0 7
Blacksmith's work ...	392 0 7	653 8 11	+ 261 8 4
Weaving	417 10 0	416 3 5	— 0 12 7
Tailoring	100 7 2	257 15 1	+ 157 7 11
Gardening	58 9 6	259 2 11	+ 200 9 5
Total ...	2,181 13 9	2,544 10 3	+ 362 12 6

It will be observed that blacksmith's work, tailoring and gardening are carried on at a profit, but the carpenter's accounts show a loss of Rs. 256–0–7. This can be explained. The carpenter's class is the largest in the school, and the quantity of materials which the beginners waste is great. Planks and scantlings which are spoiled in work are seldom used again; but this is not the case with the blacksmith's work. There is nothing wasted there. Every bit of iron, steel, copper or brass which is spoiled by beginners is used again, and its value is somehow realized. When the weaving shed, already sanctioned by Government, is constructed, more looms are at work, and the boys become more expert at the trade, the *Weaving Department*, will also work at considerable profit. In *Tailoring* and *Gardening* the expenditure on materials is very small. In the last named industry earth plays an important part in producing the outturn, and she does so without any remuneration; hence the large profit under that head.

26. *The Teaching Staff.*—The teaching staff, which needed strengthening, received the following additions during the year. A third master or Telugu assistant (Rs. 10–1–15) and a gymnastic instructor (Rs. 10–1–15) were appointed for the first time. An additional peon (trained Primary grade, lower) able to take part in teaching, was also appointed. There are no less than four peons in the school who possess some special qualifications. One of them teaches in the school, and three others work as drill instructors. The master tailor who was reported on unfavorably last year was replaced by a tailor trained in the firm of Messrs. Moses and Co., Madras. The following statement gives the required particulars regarding the teaching staff, as it stood on the 31st March 1891 :—

Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
1. Mr. M. D. Jacobs	Headmaster	Trained Secondary grade, lower.	40	
2. „ T. Antonisami Pillai ...	Acting Second master...	Matriculate	25	Under training in the Teachers' College. N. R. Parthasarathi Aiyangar is acting sub *pro tem.*
3. A. Subramaniya Aiyar ...	Acting Third master ...	Trained Primary grade, lower.	10	
4. Manikkam Naiken	Peon and school assistant.	Do. do.	7	Peon No. VII.
5. Mr. Jean Cochin	Weaver Instructor ...	*Nil.*	20	
6. A. Murugappa Pillai ...	Carpenter Instructor ...	Middle School, first class in Branch XIX.	15	
7. Koshi Velayuda Asari ...	Blacksmith Instructor...	Middle School, first class in Branch XX.	15	
8. Muhammad Husain	Acting Tailor Instructor	Passed the school test...	20	
9. Tirumalai Naidu	Garden Instructor ...	*Nil.*	7	
10. Ahmed Sheriff	Drill Instructor, No. I...	Drill Sergeant	10	Peon No. I.
11. C. Subramaniya Mudali ...	Drill „ „ II.	Trained sepoy	9	Peon No. II.
12. Lazar Philip	Drill „ „ III.	Do. ...	7	Peon No. VI.
13. A. Vijiyaranga Mudali ...	Acting Gymnastic Instructor.	First class certificate in Gymnastics and Middle School examination, second class.	10	

27. *Daily Routine.*—There was no change during the year in the scheme for daily routine, which was as follows:—

6 A.M. to 9-30 A.M., employment in workshop and garden.
9-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M., washing after work and morning meal.
10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M., general education.
1-30 P.M. to 2-30 P.M., recreation.
2-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M., employment in workshop and garden.
4-30 P.M to 5 P.M., drill and gymnastics.
5 P.M. to 6 P.M., bathing and evening meal.
6 P.M. to 7 P.M., recreation, if daylight admits of it.
7 P.M. to 7-30 P.M., locking up.
7-30 P.M. to 9 P.M., voluntary school, if possible.

28. *The Mark System.*—This system has continued to work well. The number of pupils entitled to money rewards under it, rose from 84 to 136, and the average earning per week was Rs. 6–8–2 against Rs. 4–8–3, in the previous year. The total earnings during the year amount to Rs. 338–9–8 against Rs. 221–4–1, and the amount deposited in the Savings Bank to the credit of the boys, rose from Rs. 201–14–11 to Rs. 444–7–9. The *Mark System* has been a great incentive to good conduct and industry.

29. *Health of the pupils.*—The general health of the pupils continued to be satisfactory, although not so satisfactory as in the previous years. The number of admissions into the hospital rose from 208 to 284, partly owing to the increased population and partly to the abnormal season during the latter part of the year. There was no death during the year. The most common diseases treated were febricula (74 cases), itch (17 cases), diarrhœa (17 cases), dysentery (10 cases), and wound (10 cases).

30. *Vaccination.*—All pupils are vaccinated on admission, if they are not already protected from small-pox. Periodical re-vaccination is also performed to ensure the boys a thorough protection from small-pox.

31. *Conservancy.*—Conservancy and cleanliness continued to be carefully attended to. The practice of keeping in the cubicles night-soil chatties was discontinued during the year, as I considered it deleterious to health. Even the urinal chatties, which are now kept in the cubicles, are objectionable, in my opinion, but there seems to be no remedy for it until an improved system of cubicles with night latrines is decided upon and constructed.

32. *Expenditure.*—The gross expenditure during the year, as per details appended, was Rs. 14,003–4–4 against Rs. 12,783–9–2 in the previous year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	7,326	11	0
Rations and hospital charges	3,975	5	8
Service postage and telegrams	51	8	0
Clothing and bedding	102	13	6
Ordinary contingencies	613	7	9
Travelling allowance	135	2	0
Manufactures	1,332	10	10
Mark and work money	408	9	7
Taxes	16	0	0
Furniture and apparatus	41	0	0
Total ...	14,003	4	4

33. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 128 against 101 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance per head was Rs. 96–14–8 against Rs. 126–9–1 in the previous year. The fall in the cost of maintenance is partly due to the larger number of pupils maintained during the year and to the reduced expenditure under contingencies, furniture and apparatus and a few other heads.

34. *Comparative Statement of Expenditure.*—The following statement compares the expenditure of the past two years under the more important heads and gives also the increase and decrease under each head:—

Head.	1889–90. Average number 101.	1890–91. Average number 128.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head, 1889–90.	Cost per head, 1890–91.	Increase per head, 1890–91.	Decrease per head, 1890–91.
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Establishment ...	6,806 12 2	7,326 11 0	519 14 10	.....	67 6 4	57 3 10	.....	10 2 6
Contingencies ...	812 15 10	664 15 9	.....	148 0 1	12 8 10	5 3 2	.....	7 5 8
Rations	3,088 0 4	3,963 7 2	875 6 10	.....	30 0 3	30 15 4	0 15 1	.....
Mark and work money.	215 11 1	408 9 7	192 14 6	.....	2 2 2	3 3 1	1 0 11	.....

The reduced expenditure under establishment is due to the increased number of pupils maintained during the year. The reduction under contingencies is noteworthy. It is due to the greater economy exercised in purchasing articles for ordinary use. The slightly increased expenditure under rations is due to the high prices of provision which prevailed during the whole year in consequence of the failure of rain.

35. *The Gardening Class.*—The pupils in the gardening class do almost all the work in the gardens under the gardener instructor's supervision. They are thus taught practical gardening. They also draw all the water required for irrigating the gardens, and the exercise which they thus derive serves to develop their physique. The pupils in the Industrial classes also take their turn at gardening and irrigation to the extent of about four hours per week. The pupils in the gardening class are detained in it only temporarily. They are promoted to a technical class when they have made some progress in general education, for the rule is, no boy is permanently transferred to such a class until he has passed the first standard examination.

36. *Gymnastic Instruction, Drill, &c.*—The gymnastic instructor was appointed in November 1890. Every boy receives half an hour's instruction in gymnastics twice a week. Those who take a liking to the exercise, practise on the apparatus during the recreation hours. The gymnastic register was opened when the instructor was appointed. The pupils also take ample exercise in various other ways. Drill is systematically taught by pensioned sepoy peons, and the pupils have acquired a fair amount of efficiency in it—they practise extension-motions, marching, squad and company drill; and on Sundays the whole School is drilled for half an hour, followed by a walking exercise for a mile or so beyond the limits of the school. The third Annual Sports and Distribution of Prizes were held on the 11th April 1891. All the schools in the town were invited to compete in the athletic sports, and, as usual, all the principal events were won by the reformatory boys, not a single outsider was able to pull off a first prize.

37. *Committee of Visitors.*—The Committee of Visitors held two meetings during the year against one in the previous year. The local members of the Committee have frequently visited the school, but I cannot say as much of the members residing in Madras.

38. *Tassa Silk Culture.*—The notes on the experiments made in tassa silk culture are complete. They will be embodied into a report and submitted at an early date.

39. *Visit of His Excellency the Governor.*—An interesting event of the year was the visit to the school of Lord Connemara on the 27th September 1890. His Excellency was well pleased with all that he saw and heard at this institution, and recorded the following remarks in the Visitor's Book:—

"This institution deserves the immediate attention of Government. The accommodation ought to be increased, in conformity with the suggestion of Colonel Smith, and the danger of fire pointed out by Mr. Austin ought to be remedied. I doubt very much the necessity of locking up the boys at night and certainly the iron doors are unnecessary. I think by a proper system of monitor supervision by the well-behaved boys themselves, it could be done. I think Mr. Lewis deserves much credit for the progress that has been made in the various industries, and I have no doubt that when more space is given, still better results will be attained. On the whole, I am quite satisfied with the present management; but much is needed in directions for which the higher authorities are responsible that would make the institution more useful than it is."

40. *Service Books.*—The service books have been written up to date.

APPENDIX I.

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

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials in stock, 1st April 1890.	Manufactured articles in stock, 1st April 1890.	Outstandings on 1st April 1890.	Materials purchased in 1890-91.	Spent out of contingent fund in 1890-91.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1890-91.	Depreciation of tools at 10 per cent. of the cost.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Carpentry	34 10 9	7 8 0	23 1 0	*976 12 7	43 10 2	105 0 0	22 8 0	1,213 2 6	* Including Rs. 180, the wages of a cooly carpenter employed.
Blacksmith's work	116 5 6	17 14 0	21 1 9	123 3 11	24 15 5	64 0 0	24 8 0	392 0 7	
Weaving	69 11 3	27 6 0	1 2 0	202 9 9	8 13 0	82 0 0	16 0 0	417 10 0	
Tailoring	...	...	3 8 0	30 0 7	10 10 7	52 0 0	4 4 0	100 7 2	
Gardening	...	...	15 2 4	...	38 3 2	...	4 4 0	58 9 6	
Total ...	220 11 6	52 12 0	74 15 1	1,332 10 10	126 4 4	303 0 0	71 8 0	2,181 13 9	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on the 31st March 1891.	Manufactured articles on the 31st March 1891.	Outstandings on the 31st March 1891.	Work turned out for the school in 1890-91.	Cash paid into the Treasury in 1890-91.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Carpentry	61 7 9	21 8 0	101 12 0	107 10 11	664 11 3	967 1 11	If Rs. 2-12-0, the value of conjee water sold in the year is added, it will give the total amount paid into the Treasury (Rs. 1,598-1-7).
Blacksmith's work	125 12 9	10 4 0	9 4 3	83 7 6	424 12 5	653 8 11	
Weaving	121 11 0	31 2 0	51 13 6	27 12 0	184 6 11	416 13 5	
Tailoring	...	...	21 15 8	155 5 11	80 9 6	257 15 1	
Gardening	...	...	18 5 5	...	240 13 6	259 2 11	
Total ...	308 15 6	62 14 0	203 2 10	374 4 4	1,595 5 7	2,544 10 3	

(Signed) S. C. SARKIES, Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Superintendent.

CHINGLEPUT,
22nd September 1891.

From the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Chingleput, 26th September 1891, No. 1206.

In reference to your official memorandum, dated the 24th instant, No. 11345, calling for further information relative to the annual report of this school for 1890–91, I have the honour to submit the following particulars:—

(1) There was no juvenile refused admission during the year for want of accommodation.

(2) The following statement gives particulars of the juveniles admitted in 1890–91:—

No.	Admission number.	Names.	Age on admission.	District belonging to.	Caste.
1	123	A. Kaliyaperumal	12	Tanjore	Padayachi.
2	124	R. Munisami	14	North Arcot ...	Vanniya.
3	125	V. Murugesan	15¾	Madras	Vellala.
4	126	Ch. Venkatasami	14	Godávari	Chakkalavadu.
5	127	G. Sibakdulla	13	North Arcot ...	Mussalman.
6	128	K. Sellappan *	Over 16	Coimbatore ...	Vettuvan.
7	129	Timma Kala *	Do.	Nilgiris ...	Pariah.
8	130	P. Aiyavu	Do.	Coimbatore ...	Vellala.
9	131	M. Karuppanasari * ...	15	Do. ...	Kammalan.
10	132	V. Angappan	17	Do. ...	Agamadiyan
11	133	K. Chinna Kolandan * ...	12	Nilgiris	Vellala.
12	134	Ch. Munisami	17	Do. ...	Pariah
13	135	K. Venugopal Mariyan * ...	Over 16	Coimbatore ...	Native Christian.
14	136	P. Subbandi *	14	Madura	Andi.
15	137	V. Periyakaruppan ...	15	Trichinopoly ...	Kalla.
16	138	K. Arunachella	13	Nellore	Padayachi.
17	139	Irisetti Narasigadu ...	15	Do.	Kavarai.
18	140	Sheik Chinna Mowla ...	14	Do.	Mussalman.
19	141	Iga. Venkatesigadu ...	12	South Arcot ...	Odda Dasiri.
20	142	G. Zainul-Abdin	12	Tanjore	Mussalman.
21	143	N. Narivetti	14	Do.	Patnachetti.
22	144	M. Vellaiyan	13	Madras	Palla.
23	145	A. Ramasami	14	North Arcot ...	Edayan.
24	146	P. Ankadu	11	Madras	Odda Dasiri.
25	147	Husain Kalai	10	Do.	Mussalman.
26	148	P. Ankadu	14	Do.	Vellala.
27	149	B. Mustan	14	Do.	Mussalman.
28	150	A. Sheik Imam	14	Do.	Do.
29	151	R. Venkatachellam ...	13	North Arcot ...	Pariah.
30	152	N. Dasari	13	Do. ...	Upparavan.
31	153	M. Shani Munisami ...	12	Madras	Patnachetti.
32	154	P. Palaiyattan	11	Coimbatore ...	Do.
33	155	T. Mahomed Usman ...	15	Do. ...	Mussalman.
34	156	M. Mahomed Beg	15	Madras	Do.
35	157	S. Pachai Mudali	13	South Canara ...	Vellala.
36	158	M. Rangasami	12	Madras	Kavarai.
37	159	A. Karuppan	15	Do.	Shanar.
38	160	M. Mahomed Ummar ...	13	Chingleput ...	Mussalman.
39	161	S. Appu	14	Coimbatore ...	Brahman.
40	162	Umayi	15	Triehinopoly ...	Edayan.
41	163	A. Chengalroyan	14	Do. ...	Kapula.
42	164	Munisami	13	North Arcot ...	Vellala.
43	165	Pazhany	14	Do. ...	Kavarai.
44	166	R. Palaniyandi	14	Nilgiri	Native Christian.
45	167	P. Ratnam	13	Madras	Kavarai.
46	168	G. Perumalu	14	Do.	Patnachetti.
47	169	M. Kandasami			
48	170	P. Antony			
49	171	A. Varadan			
50	172	Kuppan Munisami ...			

The youths marked with asterisks were released during the year under G.O., dated 6th January 1891, No. 20, as they were over age on admission as decided by the School Visiting Committee.

(3) The following statement gives the required particulars as to the pupils released during the year :—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Names.	Age on admission.	District belonging to	Present employment as far as is known.	Caste.
			YRS.			
1	3	Ellaiya Madura	15½	Madras	(In Jail)	Shanar.
2	38	R. Nagamuttu	15	Trichinopoly ...	(No report)	Korava.
3	23	K. Armugam	15	Tanjore	Village Talayari	Pariah.
4	125	V. Murugasan *	18	Madras	Compositor	Vellala.
5	14	A. Deva Das	15	Godávari ...	Blacksmith	Native Christian.
6	27	M. Ramalingam	15	Trichinopoly ...	Cart-driver	Kalla.
7	9	M. Rasundram	15	Bangalore ...	Carpenter	Native Christian.
8	10	Innasi Chouri	15	Do. ..	Blacksmith	Do.
9	39	P. Raman Nair	15	Malabar	(No report)	Nair.
10	40	M. K. Ahmad	15	Do.	Village Schoolmaster ...	Mussalman.
11	68	T. Madurai	15½	Tanjore	Carpenter	Kammala.
12	128	K. Sellappan	Over 16	Coimbatore ...	Occupation not known. These youths were transferred to jail under G.O., 6th January 1891, No. 20, because they were over age on admission as decided by the Committee.	Vettian.
13	129	Timma Kalai	Do.	Nilgiri		Pariah.
14	130	P. Aiyavu	Do.	Coimbatore ...		Vellala.
15	131	M. Karuppannasari ...	Do.	Do. ...		Kammalan.
16	133	K. Chinna Kolandan ...	17	Do. ...		Vellala.
17	135	K. Venugopal Mariyan ...	17	Nilgiri		Native Christian.
18	136	Subbandi	Over 16	Coimbatore ...		Andi.
19	156	Mahomed Beg	12	North Arcot ...	Cart-driver	Mussalman.

* Murugasan, No. 125, was released under G.O., 8th September 1890, No. 1498, as his father proved to be satisfaction of the committee that the youth had attained his 18th year of age. He remained only four months in the school.

The last named boy was released only after four months' stay in the school, as the judicial sentence passed on him was quashed on appeal, and Government thereupon ordered his release in its order, dated 24th March 1891, No. 540.

(4) Mr. Nurse has not yet held any examination in tailoring for 1890–91. The results of the examination held in May 1890 for 1889–90, are printed as Appendix IV to the report for that year. These results were reviewed in your Proceedings, dated 12th June 1890, No. 6008. You were of opinion that Mr. Nurse demanded too much of the boys in the Second and Third standards.

(5) The committing Magistrates who failed to fix proper ages of pupils during the year were—

Presidency Magistrate, Black Town, Madras.
Acting Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry.
District Magistrate, Coimbatore.
Deputy do. Madura.
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
District Magistrate, Nilgiris.

(6) The reason why not more than two meetings were held in 1890–91, is, that the Committee made no arrangements in that year to hold regularly monthly meetings, but they have done so during the current year; they have now fixed a day and hour for the monthly meetings. In 1890–91 I called the two meetings to have the ages of certain pupils fixed.

(7) Although the local members of the committee, have, on the whole, frequently visited the school, the only members who visited at least once a month as required in the Act are—

The District Judge.
The Tahsildar.
M.R.Ry. M. Rámánuja Chárriar Avargal.

(8) The boy who has been sent back to the Reformatory is Munisámi *alias* Rámasámi, No. 164. His former number is 12. He was admitted into the school on the 18th October 1887, and was released five months after that date, under G.O., 23rd March 1888, No. 725, because the order transferring the boy from the jail to the Reformatory was illegal, as he had not been previously sentenced to imprisonment within the meaning of section 8 of the Act. Having committed him again, the Joint Magistrate of Vellore has ordered his present detention in the school, his age being fixed at 14.

From the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 16th May 1891, No. 2582.

It will be seen from table (*a*) of the report that 8 per cent. of the total cost was derived by the sale of manufactured articles from the different departments of industry practised in the Reformatory; the remaining 92 per cent. was met from Provincial funds. In view of ascertaining the outlay on general and special education, the suggestion of the Assistant Inspector may be adopted.

2. The teaching staff comprises one master who has passed the First-in-Arts examination, one Matriculate, two who have passed the Special Upper Primary examination and one the Middle School examination. With the exception of Vijayaranga Mudali, the rest are trained and certificated teachers. It is desirable that the uncertificated gymnastic instructor should also qualify for a certificate. There are besides four teachers for industrial subjects.

3. Sudras predominate among the pupils; next come Muhammadans; then "others," Native Christians, Brahmans and Vaisyas. All the classified occupations with the exception of mendicants are represented, coolies and traders being most numerous. All the pupils are reported to belong to the "poorer" classes.

4. Since last inspection, the attendance has shown an increase of 21 pupils or about 20 per cent. of the former strength. It is to be remarked that the increase in the attendance of pupils is not accounted for by the Assistant Inspector. It is believed that the increase is due to the admission of juvenile convicts from a larger number of jails in the Presidency.

5. The results of the school in the Middle School examination were excellent and those at inspection were very good. On account of the limited time devoted to general education, it is reported that more optional subjects have not been taught.

6. The suggestions of the Assistant Inspector for the improvement of the library and accommodation may be given effect to.

7. On the whole, the management and discipline of the school are reported to be satisfactory.

No. 2583.

Submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for information.

(Signed) G. BICKLE,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.

16*th May* 1891.

From the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, to the Director of Public Instruction (through the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle), dated Madras, 15th April 1891, No. 1710.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the tabular inspection report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput, inspected on the 29th January last.

2. There were 130 boys in the school, of whom 7 were under two months in school, one sick in hospital and the remaining 122 were presented for examination.

All the races and castes were represented excepting Europeans and Eurasians, the Sudras being the most numerous and next to them the Muhammadans.

The boys were all of the poorer classes, the children of coolies preponderating, but it is a matter for surprise that there were no children of mendicants.

3. The receipts and expenditure in table (*a*) are for the whole institution; and such of them as appertain to education proper cannot, as the table stands, be distinguished from the rest. It would be well, in my opinion, if the items are classified under—

(1) Education, General and Industrial;
(2) Boarding and Clothing; and
(3) Supervision.

4. The staff consists of four teachers of industrial subjects, a gymnastic instructor and two drill peons, and three teachers of general education subjects, who are also assisted by the gymnastic instructor and the school peon. The opening of a Fifth standard class will necessitate the appointment of an additional teacher. The second teacher, T. Antonisawmi Pillai, is under training in the Teachers' College, and on his return will also be employed as the teacher of drawing. The industrial subjects taught are carpentry, blacksmithy, tailoring and weaving.

5. The routine of daily life is given in the following statement:—

5 A.M. to 6 A.M.	Sweeping the room, washing and early repast.
6 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.	Employment in the workshop and garden.
9-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Washing after work and morning meal.
10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. ...	General education.
1-30 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. ...	Recreation.
2-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. ...	Employment in the workshop and garden.
4-30 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Drill, garden and gymnastics.
5 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Bathing and evening meal.
6 P.M. to 7 P.M.	Recreation.
7 P.M. to 7-30 P.M.	Locking up.
7-30 P.M. to 9 P.M.	Night classes (voluntary attendance).

6. It will be seen from the above statement that only 3 hours a day can be allotted to general education. The optional subjects taught at present are Geography and English in the third standard and Indian History and English in the fourth. The teaching of a larger number of optional subjects was required in Proceedings No. 3899-G, dated 16th April 1890, but this will be a difficult matter, I submit, with the limited time available, of which the greater portion should be devoted to the teaching of two languages. Night classes are, however, held for such of the boys as wish to attend them; of whom the number varies from 10 to 25, and some more optional subjects are taught. The teachers attend by turns and the taste for reading and the desire for improvement are being steadily cultivated.

It is recommended that the Geography of the Third standard may be continued in the Fourth, instead of, or in addition to, Indian History during the regular school-hours.

7. The school was examined as for grant and the results are summarised below:—

Class.	Number examined.	Number of merit passes.				Number of ordinary passes.				Number failed.
		Compulsory subjects.	English.	Indian History.	Geography.	Compulsory subjects.	English.	Indian History.	Geography.	
IV Standard	10	5	...	3	..	5	6	5	...	...
III do.	15	11	...	...	2	3	8	...	3	1
II do.	31	14	...	...	...	12	...	..	...	5
I do.	20	13	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2
Infant	21	16	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1
Total ...	97	59	...	3	2	29	14	5	3	9

8. Instruction in gymnastics was introduced only in November last and the boys have not as yet been organized. They are regularly taken through drill; and for exercise combined with amusement they have their sports, races and action songs.

Some attempt is made at instruction in singing, but it has not as yet assumed a definite shape. A number of Tamil songs have been learnt by the ear, some of which are well meant and well suited to their present condition.

9. The accommodation is quite inadequate. The pupils are seated in the verandahs which are exposed to sun and rain. A *pandal* over the open enclosure erected in such a manner as not to shut out ventilation is desirable as a temporary arrangement.

10. A small library has been formed, which consists of the back numbers of the *Janavinodhani* and the *Maharani* and some Christian Vernacular Education tracts. The publications of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society may well be added and other Vernacular bazaar books that are unobjectionable.

11. The organization is all that is desirable and good discipline is maintained. The supervision book is full of remarks and instructions which are being acted up to. Among the defects that I noticed were lengthy ways of working arithmetic and a neglect of manuscript reading; and among the recommendations I have to make is the greater attention to be paid to the teaching of Geography, English and Telugu.

12. The results were, on the whole, very good and may be pronounced creditable, considering the short time the pupils have been in school and the fact that from their antecedents and parentage few of them could read and write when they were brought to Chingleput.

13. The progress made within this short period speaks, I think, to the earnestness with which the boys have begun to reform themselves—a wholesome resolution that is carefully fostered by the kind treatment they receive in school and by the numerous provisions made for their forgetting the past and making themselves good and useful citizens in future.

14. The delay in the submission of the report is, I submit, due to the heavy inspection work in the Nellore district that I have had in the meantime.

From the Professor of Engineering, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Ootacamund, 26th May 1891.

I have the honour to report that I visited the Chingleput Reformatory School on the 22nd and 25th of April for the purpose of examining the boys in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making, under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code for the examination under the result system for industrial schools. A fifth industry, tailoring, is also taught, but as I was informed that it was customary for a professional tailor to conduct the examination, I did not consider it necessary to include that industry in my inspection.

2. The detailed results of the examination are appended in tabular forms prepared for me by Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent in charge; they show the name, general educational attainments, age and caste of each boy, the period during which he has been learning the trade, and his success at previous examinations.

The brief summary is given in the following statement:—

Trade.	Standard presented for examination.	Passed.		Failed.	Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.		
Carpentry	IV	...	...	1	1
	III	1	2	2	5
	II	1	4	4	9
	I	...	5	10	15
Blacksmith's work	III	2	2	...	4
	II	1	2	1	4
	I	2	6	7	15
Weaving	IV	...	1	...	1
	III	1	3	...	4
	II	3	1	3	7
	I	3	6	4	13
Tape-making	III	2	...	...	2
	I	2	1	...	3

3. The carpentry class consists of 33 boys, of whom 30 were presented for examination. The percentage of failures is much larger than last year, amounting

to 56·6 per cent., and is attributable to (1) the inadequate accommodation for so large a class, (2) the inability of a single instructor to efficiently teach so many boys, (3) the great difficulty which is usually experienced by first year boys in performing the tests for the First standard as compared with the difficulty experienced by second and third year boys in the Second and Third standards. In respect to these causes it may be remarked—

(1) That the carpenter's shop is far too small and very badly equipped. There are only four dilapidated benches, all unprovided with bench screws. The tools are totally insufficient in quantity and are in a very bad state. To put the shop into a fair working order an expenditure of about Rs. 500 is necessary. The school might be furnished with a model bench either from the College of Engineering or the School of Arts, from which pattern at least seven more should be made by the boys under the supervision of the maistry. Shooting boards and metre boxes, which are seldom seen in Native workshops, are badly required and can easily be made in the shop. One very marked fault in nearly every boy's work was inaccuracy in setting out the work to the dimensions given. The errors were generally not more than one-fourth inch and were mainly due to the roughly marked sticks which were used in place of two foot-rules. This is very false economy as the rules are not expensive and a proper supply of them should be procured as early as possible.

(2) Since the boys work for five and a half hours every day, they must necessarily all be in the workshops at the same time. The maistry is a fair carpenter, but not a very good teacher. Were he, however, as good as could be desired, it would still be quite impossible for him to properly look after more than 30 boys at once. Boys just commencing carpentry require a large amount of individual attention. They must be shown how to use the tools and their early essays with them carefully watched to prevent the acquirement of bad habits. Instead of this the maistry is mainly engaged with the more advanced boys and the beginners are left to shift for themselves.

(3) The first standard in carpentry is undoubtedly more difficult to pass than the corresponding standards in most of the other trades; it is also more difficult to pass at the end of the first year than it is to pass the second standard at the end of two years' training. The reason is that, before the tests can be properly performed, a fair amount of skill in the use of a number of tools is required, but this once acquired progress becomes much more rapid and the subsequent standards can be passed with ease at intervals of a year. It is useless to attempt to render them simpler or to accept a less degree of finish about the work as that would increase the failures in the higher standards afterwards. It should be strongly impressed upon the managers of industrial schools that carpentry can only be successfully taught by the most careful attention to beginners. The criterion by which the success of the instructor must be judged is the results obtained in the first standard and it is generally here that most failures are to be found.

A set of carpentry models has been provided, but they are too small and many of them defective in design and the quality of the finish.

The principal faults observed in the boys' work are inaccuracy in working to dimensions, inability to form the shoulders of tenons perfectly square, bad planing and a general extreme want of finish. One boy was presented for the fourth standard and was asked to work to a drawing which was furnished him. Neither he nor the maistry had the slightest idea what it meant, and even after it was carefully explained to the boy he set to work and made something else which he had made before. As long as the maistries of industrial classes are ignorant uneducated workmen, little better than coolies, this style of doing work will necessarily be in vogue and so long will these classes make no great stride in improving the technical skill of artisans. Every carpentry instructor in Government or Aided schools should be required to produce evidence that in the first place he is a good workman; secondly that he is able to work to a sketch or drawing; and thirdly that he is sufficiently acquainted with the principles of carpentry to make a good teacher. I have dwelt at some length upon the defects which are exhibited in the working of this class because most of them are easily

remedied, but I should not wish to give the impression that during the past two years no progress has been made. Much has been done and I do not doubt that, with larger and better equipped workshops and more instructors, this class will soon be one of the best in the Presidency.

4. In the blacksmith class there are 29 boys, of whom 23 were presented for examination. Of these 15 passed, a result fairly creditable, as most of the failures were either among the younger boys or those who had been learning the trade for not more than six months. I saw each boy in turn use the sledge hammer and many of them wielded it in very good style. The physique of the boys is good and with but one or two exceptions they were able to do their work with ease and rapidity. The main defect exhibited in all their work was its roughness. None of them were able to use the file correctly, and the work sent in was well forged, but entirely wanting in finish. The shop is not large enough; the number of forges might with great advantage be doubled. At present there are two English forges and two provided with country bellows. The former are excellent and the bellows large enough to feed two or more fires at the same time. This could easily be arranged by providing double delivery tubes fitted with valves to regulate the supply of air. Additional bellows might be made in the school so that the total cost would be small. Two new anvils, two vices, a drilling machine and a moderate supply of files are also urgently required.

The patterns which the boys have been taught to copy are in several cases bad, notably the bolt and nut and the chisel in the second standard tests. I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the school if it were provided with a thoroughly good set of models, not only the finished forgings, but also the various stages through which each has to pass in the process of manufacture. The school possesses only one grindstone for both the carpenter and smith's shop. This is bad, as each class should have one for its exclusive use. In connection with this class, I think it would probably prove of great advantage to the boys if instruction in farriery could be given. There are no doubt considerable difficulties in the way, but they are not insurmountable, and it would be an immense benefit to the country to train blacksmiths to shoe horses properly.

5. In the weaving class there are 26 boys, of whom 25 came up for examination and 18 passed. Five of the weavers also took up tape-making and all passed. From the results it might appear that these trades are better taught than the others, but in reality it is not so. The work is much simpler, and the tests for examination easier. No boy can possibly hope to pass the fourth standard in carpentry or blacksmith work with less than four years' training, but the boys who had been working as weavers for not more than two years were able to perform the tests laid down in the code for the third and fourth standards.

Suggestions have been made that the tests for examination in the different trades should be rendered more uniform in difficulty, but I do not think that it is possible and it is certainly not desirable. Trades like those of the carpenter and blacksmith are difficult to acquire skill in, but they command high wages; whereas a weaver, who learns his trade in one-half the time, is in comparison very poorly paid. The only change, therefore, that appears to me desirable is a reduction in the number of standards in such trades as weaving, in which the first and second standards can easily be passed after 12 months' work and the third and fourth at the end of two years. At present greater encouragement is given to the managers of industrial schools to teach this trade because in the first place it can generally be made to pay its expenses; there is little waste of raw material and the woven cloths have practically an unlimited market; and, secondly, the grants-in-aid are much larger and more certain, for there is little difficulty in passing nearly all the pupils. By reducing the number of standards the grants-in-aid will be materially reduced and the energies of managers will be directed to the improvement of the teaching in industries requiring more skill, which it is highly desirable should be fostered. Moreover, I would suggest that tape-making is simply a branch of weaving and should be included in it. The tests in this industry are extremely

simple and any boy of moderate parts with a previous knowledge of weaving could pass all four standards with six months' practice.

An alternative to reducing the number of standards is to revise the syllabus and render them more difficult by the introduction of pattern-weaving in either cotton or silk, but I question very much whether it will be of any material advantage to teach the use of complicated and costly looms to people who are scarcely likely to be able to afford to set them up. The weaver caste has already been reduced to great destitution by the severe competition they have had to work against, and sooner or later in India as in England hand looms will become extinct.

The weaving department is well equipped; most of the looms have been made by the boys in the carpentry and blacksmith classes from a pattern which was purchased. A considerable addition to the number is contemplated as soon as accommodation is provided for them. When this occurs it would be well to have them better made. The present looms do their work well enough, but they are not specimens of workmanship such as is likely to reflect credit on the school.

6. Two years ago, I examined the school not long after industrial work had been started, and since then the weaving and tailoring departments have been opened and in all branches great progress has been made.

The financial results of the industrial work are rapidly increasing in importance.

* * * * *

This is satisfactory when compared with the preceding years, but there is no doubt the returns might be immensely increased if the workshops were larger, more conveniently arranged and better equipped with tools and appliances. The * * statement of the sums paid into the treasury during the three years the industrial classes have been at work shows not only the rapid way in which the receipts have increased, but affords some indication how, with care and attention to the teaching and by the exercise of constant readiness on the part of the Superintendent to meet the wants of the public, they may increase in future years.

* * * * *

7. As yet it is too early to express an opinion as to whether the school is really achieving its main object, viz., the reformation of boys of a decidedly vicious turn of mind. Nothing is more likely to succeed than the course pursued; habits of industry, regularity and order are being formed and each boy as he passes out will have received a fairly good general education and will have acquired sufficient knowledge of a trade to enable him to earn a comfortable livelihood and thus will be preserved from temptation to relapse into his former evil courses.

General remarks on Mr. Chatterton's report, dated 26th May 1891, as called for by the Director in his endorsement, dated 2nd June 1891, No. 6300.

I am inclined to think that Mr. Chatterton's ideal standard for testing the work of carpentry is very high. I attribute some of the failures in carpentry to the severity of the test.

2. In para. 3 Mr. Chatterton attributes the failures in carpentry to three causes. I admit that causes 1 and 2, for which the school is not responsible, have retarded progress, but as regards cause 3, I do not think that the tests for the first standard for the first year boys are comparatively more difficult than the remaining standards, provided the tests during examination are not made much more difficult than what they really are by insisting on accuracy, finish and working to measurements, while these are features which belong only to finished workmen who have had some years' experience in the trade.

3. Mr. Chatterton recommends an expenditure of about *Rupees five hundred* to equip the carpenter's shop alone. I agree that, with a much greater expenditure than I have been allowed, the shop could have been better equipped, but the

annual provision the school has hitherto been assigned for furniture and apparatus has never exceeded *Rupees two hundred for five industries* (carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving, tailoring and gardening). For obvious reasons we prefer efficiency combined with economy to efficiency resulting partly from high expenditure. Moreover, it is open to question whether it will be of any material advantage to teach the use of costly benches and tools to boys who are not likely to be able to purchase or obtain such articles after they leave the school.

4. Mr. Chatterton states that inaccuracy in setting out the work to the dimensions given was one very marked fault in nearly every boy's work. On this point I beg to remark that Mr. Chatterton expected too much. I do not think it fair that boys for the first and second standard tests should be asked to set out work to given dimensions. The tests do not provide for work done to measurements. It is too soon to expect uniform accuracy in setting out the work amongst boys in the first and second standards.

5. Mr. Chatterton thinks that "the maistry is a fair carpenter," whereas this man has passed Branch XIX of the late Middle School examination, carpentry, joining, cabinet-making and turning in the *first class securing the maximum number of marks assigned to that subject*, and he was examined in such a practical place as the Madras Gun Carriage Factory. It is true that he is rather slow in his work and that he is not a trained teacher in carpentry and therefore unsystematic in his teaching, but for the salary given (Rs. 18) a better man cannot be had. The Deputy Superintendent, who has a fair practical insight in the trade, sees that the teaching is carried on systematically and that the pupils receive the attention they need. I however agree with Mr. Chatterton that the master carpenter is not able to look after more than 30 boys at one time. He needs an assistant, and I shall recommend the entertainment of one in the budget for 1892–93.

6. I do not know what authority Mr. Chatterton has in stating that "the maistry is mainly engaged with the more advanced boys, and the beginners are left to shift for themselves."

7. I do not concur with the views of Mr. Chatterton as expressed in para. 3 of his report. It is a well known fact in all trades that the essays of beginners are, as a rule, deficient in that finish which comes only after some experience in the trades.

8. The models condemned by Mr. Chatterton were supplied by the Industrial schools at Nazareth and Ramnad, and we had to pay dearly for them.

9. The boy who failed for the fourth standard was asked to turn out a complete wheel, 2 feet in diameter. This is not provided for in the tests.

10. In para. 4 Mr. Chatterton states that the main defect in the work of the blacksmith boys was its roughness. My remarks in para. 7 *supra* apply herewith equal force.

11. Mr. Chatterton suggests that the blacksmith class should be provided with "a thoroughly good set of models." I concur; but Mr. Chatterton would have given his suggestion a practical turn if he had named the place where they could be had. They cannot, I think, be had in this country. They should be ordered out from London.

12. Mr. Chatterton is of opinion that it is neither possible nor desirable to render the tests for examination in the different trades more uniform in difficulty than they are now. I am not of the same opinion. Weaving can be made as difficult as any other trade by introducing tape-making, the weaving of kammarbands in cotton and silk, pattern-weaving, silk-weaving, &c.

13. In a country like India where labour is cheap, weaving is practised as a caste profession, and hand looms supply certain special requirements of the people, and such looms will never, therefore, become extinct, although Mr. Chatterton

thinks that they will. To prove that hand looms are useful in their own way, I need only mention the fact that there are at present in France upwards of 600,000 hand looms at work.

(Signed) S. C. SARKIES, Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Superintendent, Reformatory School.

His Excellency Lord Connemara visited the institution in October.

2. *Superintendent and staff.*—Surgeon-Major Nailer was in charge of the school till 24th July 1890, when he was transferred to Tanjore. Surgeon Patch, who was appointed to act, entered on his duties only on the 24th August following, and he held charge till 14th February 1891, when he was relieved by Surgeon-Major Sarkies, the present Superintendent. The staff was strengthened by the appointment of a Telugu Assistant and a Gymnastic Instructor.

3. *Strength.*—The year opened with 109 boys on the rolls and closed with 140. There were 50 admissions and 19 discharges against 27 and three, respectively, in the previous year. It is to be regretted that the school cannot accommodate more than the present number. No steps can, however, be taken to provide the necessary additional accommodation until Government has passed final orders as to the place where the school is to be located permanently. It will be seen from the figures recorded in the margin, relating to pupils transferred to the Reformatory during the year from the different districts, that Madras contributed 14 and Coimbatore and North Arcot nine each, while nine other districts sent in only 18 in all. Of the 19 pupils discharged during the year, seven were transferred to jails as being over the maximum age limit, nine are reported to have been employed in various capacities, and one is in jail for an offence committed after leaving the school. On the remaining two no report has been received. All the districts in the Presidency, with the exception of the Ceded Districts, were represented as in the previous year. The greater part of the increase appertained to Madras, North Arcot and Nilgiris.

Districts.	Number sent in 1890–91.
Tanjore	3
North Arcot	9
Madras	14
Godávari	1
Coimbatore	9
Nilgiris	4
Madura	1
Trichinopoly	3
Nellore	3
South Arcot	1
South Canara	1
Chingleput	1
Total ...	50

4. *Ages of the pupils.*—Compared with the figures of 1889–90, there was a marked increase in the number of pupils of 12, 13 and 14 years of age, while the number under 12 years rose slightly—from 19 to 23.

5. *Castes and classes.*—As usual, Sudras predominate, and next to them come Muhammadans and Native Christians. Eight Muhammadans were admitted into the school during the year. It is worthy of note that only a small proportion belongs to the professionally criminal classes. Most of the Sudras belong to inferior sections, and have been subjected to little or no intellectual or moral discipline in their early years. This is to some extent evidenced by the troublesome conduct of many of the new pupils. There was an increase in the number convicted of theft and of house-breaking and theft.

6. *Health and general condition.*—In consequence of the unfavorable season and partly owing to increased attendance the number of admissions into the hospital rose from 208 to 284. Otherwise the health of the pupils continued satisfactory. There was no case of death during the year, and attention was paid to the vaccination of the pupils.

7. *General education.*—The pupils were tested in literary standards by the Assistant Inspector and in industrial subjects, Tailoring excepted, by Mr. Chatterton, Professor of Engineering. There was a very appreciable improvement in the general attainments of the pupils. The strength of the various standard classes and the number of examinees are given in the margin. In the Primary School Examination, five out of ten that appeared secured complete certificates, two passing in the first class, while the remaining five pupils passed in compulsory subjects and in an optional subject. Greater attention should be paid to the method of instruction in Arithmetic, to the teaching of Geography and Telugu and to the Conversation and Translation Exercises in English. The Superintendent is requested to report on the Assistant Inspector's recommendation to introduce Geography into the Fourth standard class. Out of 112 pupils presented under the Infant and first three standards, no less than 78 secured merit and 25 ordinary passes. The high percentages of passes reflect much credit on the zeal and capacity of the staff. As in the previous year, the number in the night class did not exceed 25. Voluntary attendance and study need special encouragement. For want of accommodation a larger number could not be admitted into the class.

	1890–91 Strength.	Number of examinees.
IV Standard ...	24	10
III do.	29	15
II do.	45	31
I do.	31	41
Infant	11	25
Total ...	140	122

8. *Industrial education.*—Mr. Chatterton's exhaustive report on the progress of the Industrial departments is very interesting and deserves the special attention of the managers of all industrial schools. The pupils were tested by him in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making. Thirty pupils were presented in carpentry in the first four standards. Out of the 15 pupils examined for the first standard, only five earned ordinary pass, five out of nine succeeded in the second with one merit, and three out of five in the third, while the only pupil entered for the Fourth standard failed. The large percentage of failures in the First standard is due, partly at least, to inefficient teaching, the only carpenter maistry being unable to pay sufficient individual attention to all the beginners. Much remains to be done in this branch of industry to train the pupils to perfection, and the attention of the Superintendent is drawn to the various defects pointed out. Definite proposals should be submitted for the employment of a competent assistant carpenter and for providing the shop with the necessary appliances in addition to those sanctioned in Proceedings No. 10565 of the 9th ultimo. Provision has been made for these items in the budget estimate for 1892–93.

In the blacksmith class, of the 23 presented 15 passed, five obtaining merit and ten ordinary passes. It is satisfactory to note that only one pupil failed out of eight that appeared for the Second and Third standards. The suggestion of Mr. Chatterton to give instruction in farriery deserves consideration. The Superintendent should place himself in communication with that officer and ascertain and report on the supply of a good set of carpentry models suited to the requirements and condition of the boys.

The results of the weaving class were also favourable, 18 out of 25 passing. The five weavers who took up Tape-making also passed.

No examination has yet been held in Tailoring for 1890–91, but arrangements will shortly be made. Thirty-three pupils were under instruction in this branch of industry. The master Tailor has been replaced by a more competent workman.

Eighteen pupils were taught practical Gardening in addition to those in the Industrial classes.

9. *Physical education.*—Instruction in gymnastics has been regularly given since November 1890 in addition to exercises in drill, and the Reformatory pupils successfully competed at the annual sports which were thrown open to pupils from other schools in the town. The Gardening work also tends to improve the physique of the pupils.

10. *Manufactures.*—The account rendered in para. 25 of the report shows a net profit of Rs. 362–12–6 on the whole, against Rs. 321–2–2, in the previous year.

Owing to waste of materials, which is, however, unavoidable, the carpentry industry worked at a loss of Rs. 256–0–7. The amount of loss under weaving is insignificant. The main object of teaching trades being to fit the boys to gain an honest living in after-life, efficiency in training should not be sacrificed to profit. It would to be false economy to lessen the amount of practical instruction by trying to avoid the necessary waste of materials. The Acting Director awaits the report on the experiments that are being made in Tassa silk culture.

11. *Former pupils.*—Of the 20 juveniles released during the last three and a half years, the institution has been at work, 13 were reported to be well-conducted, two of these pursuing trade in Blacksmithery, two in Carpentry and others in occupations which they followed prior to conviction, as they were not sufficiently long in the school to learn any trade. The conduct of two former students is reported on as unsatisfactory, and one, as already said, is in jail. When a youth is released the Superintendent should request the Magistrate of the District to require the Village Officials to exercise some sort of supervision over him, avoiding, however, everything of the nature of police surveillance.

12. *Daily routine.*—No change is noticed in the daily routine of the school. The Superintendent will consider and report on the advisability of extending the time fixed for the general education of the pupils to allow them time to study a larger number of optional subjects.

13. *Mark system.*—The mark system has worked with much success. The total earnings for the year of 136 pupils amounted to Rs. 338–9–8, against Rs. 221–4–1 earned by 84 pupils in the previous year, and the deposit in the Savings' Bank has more than doubled.

14. *Tone and discipline.*—The conduct of 76 or more than one-half of the boys was so good that no punishment whatever was recorded against them. Owing to the refractory conduct of some of the newly admitted boys, the number of cases of corporal punishment rose from 60 to 119. There were but two attempts at escape in spite of the ample facilities, which the present arrangements afford for eluding the watch.

The Acting Director endorses, with much gratification, the various measures adopted for the moral training of the pupils. Some years must, of course, elapse before it can be fully known how far the institution has fulfilled its aim.

15. *State of premises.*—The Acting Director is fully aware of the unsuitability and insufficiency of the accommodation, and how greatly these defects tend to retard the progress of the institution in several ways. But the orders of Government as to the permanent location of the school must be received, before any steps can be taken to remedy them.

16. *Cost of maintenance.*—As the average number on the rolls rose from 101 to 128, the cost of upkeep fell to Rs. 140–9–7 per head, notwithstanding the additional expenditure on establishment and rations.

17. *Committee of visitors.*—Only two meetings of the Visiting Committee were held during the year, and these on the requisition of the Superintendent to fix the ages of certain pupils. The provisions of section 18 of the Reformatory Act were thus not carried out in their entirety, but regular monthly meetings have since been arranged for. The District Judge, the Tahsildar and M.R.Ry. M. Ramunja Chariyar are the only three, out of twelve members, who visited the school once a month as required by the Act. This state of things does not speak well for the interest evinced in the welfare of the institution by the other independent gentlemen on the committee.

18. *Fixing of ages.*—Six of the committing Magistrates failed during the year to fix the age of juveniles, and the committee had to fix it under the Reformatory rules. The Acting Director trusts that the omission will be guarded against in future, as it leads to unnecessary correspondence and expense.

19. Considering the short period the school has been in existence, the creditable results secured at the various public examinations, the successful working of the mark system, the settling of most of the released pupils to some

trade or other in life, the prospects of the school must be regarded as most encouraging. With increased interest on the part of the Visiting Committee, sustained energy on the part of the teaching staff and Superintendents and improved accommodation, there is every hope of the institution fulfilling its object.

20. The Superintendent, his Deputy and the Staff deserve much credit for their unsparing exertions for the well-being of the institution.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, with 38 copies.
" Principals of Colleges.
" Inspectors of Schools.
" Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
" Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division.
" Managers of all Superior Industrial Schools.
" Superintendent, School of Arts.
" Inspector-General of Jails,
" " of Police,
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
" Members of the Visiting Committee,
" District Magistrates,
" District and Sessions Judges,
" Editor, *Madras Journal of Education.*
" Government, with covering letter.

} for information.

ORDER—dated 9th December 1891, No. 2508, Judicial.

Recorded.

2. Only two meetings of the Visiting Committee were held during the year, and these on the requisition of the Superintendent to fix the ages of certain pupils; but the Government is glad to observe that regular monthly meetings have since been arranged for.

3. The question of providing additional accommodation must be deferred until that of the permanent location of the school is settled; this point is now under the consideration of Government.

4. The attention of District Magistrates and the Inspector-General of Police will be called to the remarks in the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of the Superintendent's report, and that of the Magistrates mentioned in paragraph (5) of the same officer's letter, No. 1206, dated 26th September 1891, will be drawn to their failure to fix the age of the boys sent by them to the Reformatory.

5. The report is very creditable to those entrusted with the management of the institution.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Inspector-General of Jails.
" the " " Police.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" the Revenue Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Accountant-General.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 9th December 1891, No. 2508A., Judicial.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

P. W. CURRENT No. 62

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

B
No 57 to of 7th January 1892

Recorded.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., &c., 9th December 1891,
Nos. 2508, 2508A.

DECEMBER.

(12)

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, Director's Proceedings reviewing the report on the working of the — during 1890–91.

with order