

2. I submit copy of a letter addressed to me by the Deputy Collector of the Saidapet division from which it will be seen that there are two bungalows now available sufficiently commodious and suited for the residence of the Judge, one on the road from Guindy to St. Thomas' Mount and the other on the southern bank of the Adyar opposite the Adyar Club and Gambier's Garden. The suitability of these residences would depend somewhat upon where the new court-house would be.

ENCLOSURE.

From the Deputy Collector of Saidapet Division, to the Collector of the Chingleput District, dated 4th February 1895, Dis. No. 95.

With reference to your foot-note, reference on No. 259 G & B, dated 27th December last, to G.O., No. : 913, dated 30th November 1894, I have the honour to state that there are two bungalows sufficiently commodious and suited for the residence of the District Judge. I have seen the houses and they are not far from the Government House at Guindy. One belongs to Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, on the road from Guindy to St. Thomas' Mount and next to the building used by Messrs. Oakes and Company as their cigar manufactory. It is now occupied by their manager on a rent of Rs. 55 a month, and the tenancy will cease by the end of July 1895. It has an upper storey and it was for several years occupied by Colonel Cloete, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, as his residence. There are out-houses and stables attached to it, and the area of the compound is about 11 cawnies or about 14½ acres.

The other house is on the south bank of the Adyar opposite the Lady's Club and Mr. Winterbotham's residence. The house is very spacious, but has no upper storey or stable. The owner is willing to construct a stable and put up a thatched upstairs building, if required. A ferry boat is stationed near the house for crossing the river. I am told that the owner of the house occupied by Mr. Winterbotham is the owner of the building. It has got a large compound of about forty cawnies. It is about a mile from the main gate of the Government House and the road leading to it from the road to Elliot's Beach requires gravelling.

A statement giving the dimensions of the rooms, etc., in each of the two bungalows is enclosed.

ORDER—dated 15th June 1895, No. 1279, Judicial.

After full consideration of the comparative merits of the various sites suggested, the Government has come to the distinct conclusion that the most satisfactory course is to be found in the retention of the Reformatory where it at present is, such additional space as may be required being secured in the manner suggested in paragraph 9 of Dr. Duncan's letter, dated 4th March 1895, No. 2560, and in the resolution of the special meeting of the official visitors held on the 9th February 1895.

2. The question of the site having thus been definitely disposed of, it remains to consider how best the existing buildings can be adapted to the purposes of a Reformatory, and what additions will be necessary. The Consulting Architect will be requested in the Public Works Department to submit plans and estimates in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction.

(True Extract.)

Donal Davidson
29-1
In Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Inspector-General of Prisons.
" Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with
" Collector of Chingleput.

Exd. A. Raith.

10 P.C.

The amount, Rs. 55,000, entered in the estimate is the sum required by the proprietor, provided both the properties A and B are purchased. The valuation of the same is as follows:—

	RS.
Buildings as they stand on plot A valued by this office at present in considerable disrepair	11,000
Lands A and B valued by the Deputy Collector of Madras	41,536
Total ..	52,536

Between plots A and B there is a public foot-path which it might be necessary to close.

No. 24-D.

Transferred to the Judicial Department with reference to G.O., dated 30th November 1894, No. 2913, Judicial.

20th April 1895. (Signed) C. H. B. BURLTON,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 9th April 1895, No. 4303.

In continuation of my letter, No. 2560, dated 4th March 1895, I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Government copy of certain remarks of the Inspector-General of Prisons entered in the Official Visitors' Book on the occasion of a visit he made to the Reformatory School on the 28th February last.

ENCLOSURE.

It is much to be hoped that some decision as to the future location of the school will be arrived at before long. If the stage of talking and writing about proposals is not terminated by some decision, the serious defects in the present buildings may be unremedied ten years hence. Three years ago I urged the need of a workshop instead of the present use of the verandahs, the removal of the glass from the roof-ventilators, &c., but everything has been hung up till the question of site is settled.

I agree with the Sanitary Commissioner that the present buildings are bad and I think the sleeping wards will always remain unsatisfactory. But they could be improved, and it would be better to have improvement without perfection than no change at all. As regards the premises, the proposals adopted by the Committee on the 9th February 1895 seem to be a very good working scheme. Something ought to be decided without further delay. The absence of any sickness or mortality during the last six years proves that the badness of the buildings is not incompatible with health, and as the Adyar scheme seems to have fallen through, probably best to resolve to see the present site and to set to work to improve it.

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,

No. 228 Mgal.

I have the honour to reply to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 2913, Judicial, dated 30th November 1894, calling for a report whether any house suitable for the District Judge is available outside the limits of the Presidency town.

A further reason against locating the school in Madras is the tendency there would be to look upon the school as one of the show places of the town. A visit to an interesting philanthropic experiment like the reformatory school would have a great attraction for numbers of well-meaning people, for the passing visitor who masters all the institutions of India during a month's tour, and for the idly curious who would think a morning or afternoon visit a pleasant way of relieving the monotony of daily life. To say nothing of the serious interference this would cause in the daily routine of the school, distracting the attention of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent as well as that of teachers, peons and pupils, it would have the worst possible moral effect on the boys themselves. The pupils are acute enough to note the interest they beget in visitors to the school, they could not fail to think themselves as of some importance, and some of them might be led to look upon the offence that brought them there as being rather meritorious than otherwise.

8. I would strongly recommend, therefore, that the school be not removed from Chingleput, which is sufficiently distant from Madras to give the school that degree of isolation which is essential to its welfare, and sufficiently near to allow of its being supervised. I am supported in this recommendation by the official visitors. At a special meeting held on the 9th ultimo under the presidency of the District Judge of Chingleput to discuss the question of the site with reference to the Government order under reply, it was resolved to recommend the continuance of the school where it is. The resolution is herewith submitted.

9. The future growth of the school may require that the whole of the fort be given up to the school; but I do not think that any such large measure is needed at present or will be needed for some years to come. I visited the school on the 2nd instant and discussed the several points on the spot with the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent. Present requirements will be met without interfering with the District court-house or with the Tahsildar's, Sheristadar's or Treasury officer's. If a road-way were opened as proposed in 1890 to skirt the railway and enter the fort between the bungalow occupied by the railway engineer and the Department of Public Works office, and if a wall were built so as to include in the reformatory premises the Department of Public Works office, the Sub-Registrar's office and the sub-jail, ample space for the accommodation of the school would be secured. The advantage of this limited proposal would be that if at any future time it was found necessary to extend the school, the court-house and the other offices could be attached to it. But it is estimated that the space which this limited proposal would secure would suffice for 250 pupils. On the further side of the railway line is a piece of land adapted for gardening purposes, and if it were deemed expedient to train some of the pupils more fully in agriculture additional wet land can be had on the other side of the road.

10. As to the order in which the buildings should be handed over to the school, I would recommend that the sub-jail should be handed over as soon as practicable, so that it may be converted into a store-room and a hospital. This would enable the present hospital to be converted into a dormitory. As soon as the new road and the boundary wall are completed, the Department of Public Work sub-division office and Sub-Registrar's office could be handed over.

11. Among the new buildings and works those that should be set about at once are the diversion of the road, the boundary wall and the dormitory on the top of the ramparts. Next would come a weaver's shed, the extension of the carpentry and black-smith shops and a school-room.

12. I am not entering at present upon the question of the increase of establishment that this proposal would involve. As far as increase of establishment is concerned, the larger area occupied by the school would be counterbalanced to a considerable extent by its greater compactness. The addition of 100 boys would, of course, involve additional menial establishment, additional peons and additional teachers, general and industrial. But the increase to the strength of the school would be gradual and the establishment would similarly require to be increased only gradually.

13. I trust that Government will pass early orders on this question, as the development of the school is being arrested owing to the uncertainty as to the site.

ENCLOSURES.

From J. P. LEWIS, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras (through the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput), dated Chingleput, 21st January 1895, No. 92—D.S.

I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your official memorandum dated 15th December 1894, No. 12253, I inspected, on the 5th instant, the land belonging to the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, situated south of the Adyar on the road to Elliot's Beach. In my opinion the land is altogether unsuitable as a site for the school. Of all the lands yet inspected and reported on, it is decidedly the poorest; it is sandy throughout, and in a large portion of the land the sand is not sufficiently triturated to admit of any kind of cultivation. No part of the land is fit for wet cultivation, and I very much doubt whether it is fit even for dry crops. I was informed that horsegram was once cultivated on the land; if so, it is a strong argument that the land is very poor, as that pulse is especially adapted for the poorest soils. It was also mentioned to me that the land was suited for ground-nuts. It is true that ground-nuts require a free sandy soil, but unless such soil is rich in lime, even ground-nuts will not grow, and the land is too poor to contain lime.

2. In paragraph 8 of your Proceedings, dated 27th April 1893, No. 4621, reviewing the report of this school for the year 1892, you have taken a favourable view of the suggestion of introducing agriculture into this school, and remarked that that industry would be both popular and useful. There can be no doubt on this point; and no working scheme for this school can be complete without agriculture taking an important part in it. It must be remembered in this connection that most of the pupils in this school belong to the agricultural classes, and therefore the training best suited for them is to prepare them for the work which they will naturally take to after leaving the school. In the land under report, it will be impossible to provide for all needful agricultural operations including field husbandry and farming without considerable cost. The two tanks on the land are small. To meet the requirements of the school there should be a large tank on the property, or a large tank in its vicinity as at Chingleput, or a river.

3. I enclose a list of trees on the land as furnished to me by Mr. Stranack. Most of the trees do not look healthy and vigorous owing evidently to the poverty of the soil. A large number of casuarina seedlings have been recently planted on a portion of the land. The land seems to be adapted for casuarina cultivation.

4. As the Sanitary Commissioner has been called upon to report on the question of water-supply in connection with the land, I refrain from making any remarks on that point.

5. Even on the score of health, the site is not all that is desirable. The land is in the village of Urur, and in its neighbourhood there is a *kupam* or *paracheri*. Cholera recently broke out in Urur.

6. Under another cover I forward a plan of the site which Mr. Stranack desires should be returned to him when done with. The only good feature in the land is that there is ample space for constructing the various buildings required for the school, but the defects pointed out above constitute a great drawback. Should Government, however, decide to purchase the land, it will be indispensably necessary to purchase also a house and land which adjoin the site belonging to Mr. Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, as on this land there is scope for some wet cultivation.

No. 93.

Forwarded.

22nd January 1895.

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

List of trees on the land belonging to the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank situated south of the Adyar on the road to Elliot's Beach.

Account of trees in No. 2 Plantation.

Cashewnut trees	..	..	..	..	..	72
Palmyra trees	..	..	..	..	..	225
Cocoanut trees	..	..	..	..	..	621
Mango trees	..	..	..	..	..	111
Bassia Longifolia trees "Ipay."	..	..	..	..	..	122
Jungle trees	..	..	..	..	..	32
Guava trees	..	..	..	..	..	21
Gooseberry trees	..	..	..	..	..	5
Orange trees	..	..	..	..	..	13
Tamarind trees	..	..	..	..	..	9
Fig trees	..	..	..	..	..	6
Jack fruit tree	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,238

PROCEEDINGS of a special meeting of the official visitors for the calendar year 1895 held at the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on Saturday the 9th February 1895, at 8-50 A.M.

PRESENT.

C. H. Mounsey, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Acting District Judge, voted to the Chair.
The Rev. A. Andrew, F.C.M.
M.R.Ry. M. Ramanuja Chariyar Avargal, Public Prosecutor.
Mr. Mir Sirajuddin Sahib, Tahsildar.
The Rev. M. Iswariah, F.C.M.
Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer, in attendance.

III. Read G.O., dated 30th November 1894, No. 2913, on the question of a site for the Reformatory School placed before the committee for its information.

The committee are of opinion that ample accommodation for the reformatory may be provided in Chingleput Fort without giving up to it the District Court buildings and the Tahsildar's cutcherry. If the sub-jail and the Sub-Registrar's office be removed and the present road diverted along the railway line, a wall could be run along near the Sub-Registrar's office up to the Tahsildar's cutcherry, thereby enclosing the northern end of the school compound and isolating the school. Mr. Grigg proposed this diversion. To provide increased accommodation, cubicles could be built on the top of the ramparts or workshop as proposed in the recommendations of the official visitors—Rev. A. Andrew and the Tahsildar of Chingleput.

The Superintendent is requested to address Government in the light of their remarks in the official visitors' book, as the committee believe that the points Government require may, if these recommendations are accepted, be carried out at a saving of half a lakh at least upon any other plan; and if even it does not make a saving, the advantages at present secured by the Reformatory being at Chingleput will outweigh the disadvantages of any increased cost.

(Signed)	C. H. MOUNSEY, Chairman.
(")	A. ANDREW.
(")	M. RAMANUJA CHARIYAR.
(")	MIR SIRAJUDDIN SAHIB.
(")	M. ISWARIAH.

From J. P. LEWIS, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Chingleput, 25th February 1895, No. 305-D.S.

I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your endorsement dated 24th December 1894, No. 12605 on G.O., dated 19th December 1894, No. 3137, I inspected the garden land offered by Mr. P. S. Gurumurti Aiyar, as a site for the school, on the 27th January 1895.

2. Under another cover, by packet post, I submit a sketch of the property which is situated in Perambur at the western extremity of the Municipality of Madras. It will be observed that the land is situated north of the railway line, and not far from the railway station, the Perambur high road separating it from the railway line. Looking from the railway embankment, the land appears to be low, and that portion of the land which is near the railway is decidedly low and is only fit for cultivation; but further north, about the middle of the property, there is a sufficient extent of elevated land fit for building purposes. In this connection I would suggest that information be obtained from some municipal or other local officer who is personally acquainted with the locality as to whether the land remains sufficiently high and dry during heavy rains, and, if so, to what extent.

3. The land measures about 50 acres, and large portions of it are well adapted for all manner of cultivation, and if the question whether the middle portion of the land will keep sufficiently high and dry during heavy rains is placed beyond a doubt, the land will certainly suit as a site for the school, provided two defects, which are remediable, are removed. The defects are that at the south-western corner of the land, within an angle, there is a *paracheri* containing about twenty huts. This land should also be purchased from the Pariahs and attached to the property; and the other defect is a municipal latrine situated beyond the above huts and nearer the Madavaram road. This latrine should also be removed to some distant site on the other side of the road.

4. There is a good tank on the land measuring 164' x 140', and four wells with 16 to 20 feet of water. One of the wells supplies drinking water; and the municipal water pipes run close to the property, and taps could be easily introduced into it if required. There will be no difficulty as regards water-supply, whether for drinking or domestic purposes, or for cultivation. The Viyasarpadi tank is about three furlongs away from the land, and a channel from it reaches an adjoining paddy field. This channel could be easily extended if required.

5. As regards medical supervision also, a medical officer from Madras could easily supervise the school, if located at the site, because a train from Madras arrives at Perambūr almost every half hour during the day.

6. There are valuable fruit trees on the property including 584 cocoanut trees which are mostly young, and which will begin to bear two years hence. The property is now estimated to yield about Rs. 800 a year from the crops, fruits, grass and betel gardens. This income will be doubled when the cocoanut trees begin to bear.

7. The Perambūr Railway Workshop is situated about half a mile away from the property. Its proximity to the school would be a decided advantage, because arrangements could be made with Railway Company to allow well-behaved boys skilled in carpentry and blacksmith's work to attend the workshop as apprentices.

8. Mr. Gurumurti Aiyar assured me that he is prepared to sell the land to Government for a reasonable price.

No. 306.

Forwarded.

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

25th February 1895.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction,
to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th March 1895,
No. 2783.

With reference to my letter, No. 2560, dated 4th instant, I have the honour to submit a copy of certain remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner entered in the official visitors' book on the occasion of a visit he made to the Reformatory school on the 23rd ultimo.

ENCLOSURE.

In 1890 I wrote a detailed report of the sanitary state of this institution. Beyond a change in the form of the cubicles, matters are *in statu quo*. As with every other contemplated improvement, I presume the "no funds" question blocks the way of change of site, and therefore of possible improvements to buildings. As they stand, the buildings conform very badly with the type requisite for a juvenile reformatory. "If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well," and I certainly think the premise here ought to be accepted. The patch-and-alter policy here, I think, would be an absolute mistake; the buildings being radically unsuited for the function expected, it would be wise and economic in the end to choose a good site and make thereon a suitable class of buildings.

23rd February 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner.

From H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E., Consulting Architect to the Government of
Madras, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Chepauk,
3rd April 1895, No. 46.

In returning the plans and papers received with G.O., No. 3222 W., dated 14th December 1894, I have the honour to submit an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,19,930 for adapting the Hon'ble P. Rungiah Naidu's house, and land adjoining, for the purposes of a Reformatory school.

The land connected with the house marked A on the accompanying plan contains 11.84 acres, and the adjoining grounds 37.16 acres. If Government approve of this scheme, it will, I consider, be advisable to acquire the plots marked C and D also, containing 2.33 and 2.64 acres, which will then give a total area of 53.97 acres. The probable cost of the scheme will then be raised from Rs. 1,19,930 to Rs. 1,24,604.

like this to be over-visited. A few sensible people interested in the school are far more likely to benefit the school by their visits than a large number of people constantly fussing about, interfering with many things and distracting the attention of the staff and the pupils when engaged in their ordinary daily round of duty. The official and non-official residents of Chingleput afford a wide enough field from which to choose local visitors, who, assisted by the less frequent visits of those from Madras, are quite competent to give the school all the help which such an agency can bestow. The remarks of the visitors are regularly forwarded to me by the Superintendent for information and orders, so that I am in a position to judge whether this part of the scheme of the school is working satisfactorily. I have every reason to be satisfied with it. The visits are more frequent, the remarks are more to the point, and while there is less and less tendency to interfere with the details of administration, it is more and more evident that a watchful eye is kept on all the main concerns of the institution. These remarks apply in particular to the local visitors, for whose interest and help I am most grateful. In short, I do not think that the school would gain by having the larger number of visitors which it might secure were it situated in Madras.

Mr. Grigg was also of opinion that the school should be nearer the head-quarters of the Director. But with his other heavy duties, it is not much time that the Director can devote to the close personal supervision of the school.

I doubt whether Mr. Grigg's expectation of a better market for the articles manufactured in the school were it in Madras would be realized. There would, for one thing, be much keener competition to contend against. The school has hitherto been most successful in its industrial work and will continue to be so as long as it has the benefit of the present Deputy Superintendent's knowledge and sound practical judgment. But after all the question whether the industries carried on pay or not is a minor one, and should not, in my opinion, have much weight in determining the site of the school.

7. The question of a site for the school first engaged my attention in 1890 when I was acting for Mr. Grigg. The opinion I then formed was in favour of keeping the school where it is, and I am still of that opinion. The school has done exceedingly well at Chingleput—has indeed surpassed expectations. The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, notwithstanding that, owing to the fact of the question of its location being undecided, the drainage of the premises and the ventilation of the dormitories have not been improved as otherwise they would have been. Had the improvements been carried out which I thought were immediately to be set about in 1890, the drawbacks which are now noticed would in all probability not have existed. These improvements can be carried out now for far less money than would be needed for the purchase and alteration of premises in Madras. I do not suppose that Government is in a position to spend a large sum of money on the erection of such premises as will satisfy all the requirements of an ideally perfect reformatory school. If such be the case, then why not leave well alone, keeping the school where it is and where it has thriven, and gradually extending the premises and improving the appliances as the number of pupils increases? A strong reason for keeping the school at Chingleput is the fact that it is already in possession; but even were I advising Government as to the selection of a site for a reformatory school about to be started, I would not be disposed to locate it in Madras. The facilities for escape and for eluding recapture would be much greater in Madras than in a small mofussil town. In a prison the arrangement of the buildings, the armed police guard and the strict and severe regulations make escape almost impossible. It is otherwise in a reformatory school where the arrangements and regulations are as like those of a boarding school or orphanage as they can be consistently with the fact that the inmates are criminal offenders subjected to forced detention. In a small town like, say, Chingleput, it is comparatively easy to ascertain whether any relatives of the boys are hanging about the outskirts of the school premises and to check any attempts that may be made to help the boys to escape. It is also comparatively easy to trace the whereabouts of such boys as do escape. In Madras it would be more difficult to prevent communication between the boys and their relatives outside, and, once a boy did escape, it would be most difficult to find him and bring him back.

is not suitable for use by a large population, which must depend upon sub-soil water for its supply. If there existed pressing reasons why this locality should be selected, it would be necessary to explore with tube wells, with the hope of securing water of uniformly good quality below the first impervious stratum.

3. As there is a continuous sheet of water at about eight feet below the surface (as shown by numerous excavations on the side) subject to a subsidence of only about three feet in the hottest weather, there can be no doubt the supply of water would be ample at all times, provided suitable means be employed for raising it.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th March 1895, No. 2560.

Adverting to G.O., No. 2913, Judicial, dated 30th November last, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the question of a site for the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

2. Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, inspected the site situated to the south of the Adyar offered by the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank. I went over the ground myself, and I agree with Mr. Lewis in considering that it is unsuitable for several reasons. Though there are several wells on the property, I fear the water-supply for a large institution like the reformatory school would occasionally prove a serious difficulty. Mr. Lewis' report is herein enclosed. I think that further consideration need not be given to this site.

3. I inspected the Hon'ble Mr. Rungayya Nayudu's property in the Poonamallee road. Without the additional land at the back referred to by Mr. Lewis the school could not be located there. Moreover, a large expenditure would have to be incurred on buildings, the out-houses being unsuitable for school purposes and being moreover very dilapidated. I do not know at what figure the proprietor would be prepared to sell the property including the additional land or what valuation the Consulting Architect has put on it. If the price were high the site would probably prove in the end as costly as any of the sites that have been considered since the question of moving the school was raised.

4. With reference to paragraph 7 of the order under reply, I have ascertained that the Directors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum have no objection to the Reformatory School being located on this site.

5. If the school is to be brought to Madras or to the neighbourhood of Madras, I think the Hon'ble P. Rungayya Nayudu's property is the best that can be had. The other site situated near Perambur, and referred to in my letter read in G.O., dated 19th December 1894, No. 3137, Judicial, is not suitable. There are no buildings on it, it lies very low, it would probably be frequently under water in the rainy season, and it possesses other disadvantages mentioned by Mr. Lewis, whose report is enclosed. Mr. Lewis refers to its proximity to the Railway Workshops as one thing in favour of this site; but I doubt whether the Madras Railway would be prepared to afford to pupils of the Reformatory School facilities for obtaining a practical insight into wood and metal work.

6. The choice seems to be between the Hon'ble P. Rungayya Nayudu's property and the Chingleput Fort, and in favour of the former it may be urged by some that it is in Madras. My own opinion is that this is its great drawback. The search for a site that has been going on for years has been caused by the idea that it is desirable, in the interests of the school, that it should be located in, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, Madras. Mr. Grigg held very decided opinions on this side of the question, and I would invite the attention of Government to his letters No. 808-O, dated 16th January 1890, and No. 4092, dated 15th April 1891, in which he gives his reasons in favour of removing the school to Madras.

Mr. Grigg thought that the distance of the school from Madras rendered the visiting part of the scheme a failure. I think it is quite possible for an institution

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 8th February 1895, No. 340.

I am directed to reply to the Proceedings of Government, No. 2913, dated 30th November 1894, Judicial, asking for the remarks of the High Court on a suggestion to transfer the District Court of Chingleput to Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount.

2. The suggestion arises in connection with a proposal to take up the Chingleput Fort, including the District Court and other buildings within it, for the Reformatory school at that station and is not based immediately upon considerations of the convenience of the judicial administration.

3. The Government remarks that if the Fort is given up to the Reformatory school, the District Court will probably have to be moved to Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount, but it is not apparent whence any such necessity will arise. The Judges understand that there is no lack of convenient space for building a new court-house at Chingleput, and, so far as can be seen, a change of station cannot be advocated on grounds of economy, for, in any case, a new court would have to be provided at Chingleput for the District Munsif, who now occupies part of the District court-house, and even if a residence could be found for the Judge at Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount, the expense of a new district court-house could not be avoided.

4. What the Judges have to consider therefore is whether in case a new court-house has to be built, it is desirable to retain the District Court at Chingleput or to remove it to some other station. On the whole the Judges are inclined to think that there is not sufficient reason for making any change. If a transfer were to be made, Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount would be the most suitable station to select, but apart from the obvious inconveniences that would be entailed upon the vakils as well as upon the ministerial officers of the court by a transfer which would compel them to change their residences, it is to be observed that Chingleput lies at the junction of three railways connecting it with the east, the north and the south, and though distant from the northern taluks is centrally situated for the more litigious portions of the district. The High Court, therefore, is opposed to the suggested transfer.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 11th February 1895, No. 276-S.

With reference to G.O., dated 30th November 1894, No. 2913, Judicial, I have the honour to report that I have inspected the area defined. As regards the quality of the water, the accompanying analysis by the Chemical Examiner shows that the specimen taken from a well in the compound said to contain the best water available must be classed as simply "usable," that is, it fails to fall within the "good and wholesome" class, and that a specimen from a second well is "bad":—

	No. 1 well near gate.	No. 2 well to the west.
Total solids, Grms. per litre	0.260	0.200
Volatile solids, do.	0.050	0.060
Chlorine, do.	0.071	0.026
Total hardness, Clark's scale	4.200	2.450
Permanent hardness, Clark's scale	1.750	1.050
Free ammonia, Mlgrms. per litre	0.680	trace
Albumenoid ammonia, Mlgrms. per litre	0.320	0.280
Nitric acid, Mlgrms. per litre (as ammonia)	trace	trace

Apparent quality of the water as inferred from the result obtained on examination Bad Usable

2. The whole area is formed of very recent marine deposits of sand; the sub-soil water must therefore be expected, as indeed shown by the analysis above referred to, to be of very variable quality, even at neighbouring points. The locality therefore

15TH JUNE 1895, No. 1279, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., dated 30th November 1894, No. 2913, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Calling for certain information in regard to the Chingleput Fort site and the sites south of the Adyar and on the Poonamallee Road.

G.O., dated 19th December 1894, Mis. No. 3136, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from M.R.Ry. P. S. Gurumurti Aiyar Avargal, District Munsif, Poonamallee, offering to sell a garden within the municipal limits of Madras for the Reformatory School and instructing the Director to address Government on the subject if he considers the site suitable.

G.O., dated 19th December 1894, Mis. No. 3137, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Recording letter from the Director of Public Instruction requesting permission to depute the Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to inspect a garden in Perambur offered as a site for the school by the District Munsif of Poonamallee and stating that there is no objection to the proposed inspection.

READ—also the following papers :—

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th January 1895, No. 15.

With reference to the last clause of paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 2913, Judicial, dated the 30th November 1894, I have the honour to state that if the Judge leaves Chingleput and the Reformatory School still remains at the station, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer should in my opinion continue to remain at Chingleput as it would be difficult to get a suitable officer there to take charge of the school.

2. In the event, however, of the school being removed to Adyar, it is most desirable that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's head-quarters should also be at Adyar or Saidapet. By this arrangement the chief district authorities, viz., the Collector and the Judge, and their families, would have the benefit of the District Medical Officer's services, and he will also be available to relieve the Surgeon of the 4th District, Madras, of some of his duties, so as to enable him to take up some of the district duties of the Surgeon, 3rd District, when the Women and Children's Hospital is permanently moved to the General Hospital, the Surgeon, 3rd District, taking up some of the duties of the 2nd District. If it is not considered desirable to move the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to Adyar, the medical supervision of the school can be conducted by the Surgeon, 4th District, provided the nature of the supervision is similar to that exercised by the Civil Surgeon of Ootacamund over the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale. The supervision would consist in visiting and inspecting the school premises and hospital once a week and also the inmates. This will necessitate the employment of a medical subordinate of at least a civil apothecary's grade as resident medical officer.

3. If it be decided to move the school to the Hon'ble P. Rungayya Nayadu's house in the Poonamallee road, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer should be transferred to Adyar and the duties of the Surgeons, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Districts, Madras, redistributed.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.
JUDICIAL.

5088

10.5.95
Recd: 3.7.95

No 1691 Wd 10 July 1895

B

Communicated
to the Cons. Architect
for necessary action
with reference to
para 2.

5

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 15th June 1895, No. 1279.

JUNE.

Reformatory School.

Deciding that the — should remain where it now is; and requesting the Consulting Architect to submit plans and estimates in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction for the adaptation of the existing buildings to the purposes of a Reformatory.

DESPATCHED

17 JUL. 95

C.A. to Govt

C.A. to Govt

referred to

029.197

22/7