Public Works (1897) Department.

Special

G.O., No. 2498 W

Dated 8th September 1897

9/9/97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Water supply of the Trichinopoly jail: Estimate of Rs. 4,350 for the distribution of the — sanctioned for early execution.

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8/9

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Indexed.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Government {1897} of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recd.

Regd. } 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 2498 W., 8th September 1897.

SEPTEMBER.

Water-supply of the Trichinopoly Jail

Estimate of Rs. 4,350 for the distribution of the —, sanctioned for early execution.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

Read—the following paper:—

G.O., No. 1962, Judicial, dated 10th December 1896.

Read—again G.O., No. 1132, Judicial, dated 8th July 1896.

Read—also the following papers:—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, No. C./1218, dated 6th November 1896.

Abstract.—Submitting, for the approval and sanction of Government, plans and estimate amounting to Rs. 4,350 for the improvements of the water-supply of the Trichinopoly Central Jail.

Order—No. 1962, Judicial, dated 10th December 1896.

A comparison of the original estimate with that now submitted renders it for the first time apparent that the former was inaccurate, in that it provided for a quantity of piping which the reduction in the number of bathing troughs from twelve to six had rendered unnecessary and thus reached a higher figure than was required. The Government is surprised that neither the Sanitary Engineer nor the Inspector-General of Prisons should have pointed this out. The actual reductions which have now been effected in the present estimate are not considerable, but the Government is of opinion that the plans and estimate may be approved. The small saving which would accrue from the adoption of the Inspector-General's suggestion in paragraph 3 of his letter does not appear to counterbalance the inconvenience which would be caused by the location of the bathing trough at a distance from the hospital and the original proposals may stand.

2. The existing financial pressure does not admit of the sanction of the immediate execution of the work and the Inspector-General should apply for an allotment of funds for it later when the financial prospects have improved. In the meantime he should ascertain from the Municipal Council whether, as suggested in the Sanitary Engineer's letter, No. 2985, dated 7th October 1896, it is prepared to carry out the work.

3. Whether the work is eventually executed by the Municipal Council or by the Public Works Department, convict labour should be employed for all those items in it which do not need skilled work.

4. In this connection the Inspector-General of Prisons will be requested to report whether it is not possible to show in the annual report, even if not in the accounts, the value of work done by the Jail Department in the execution of estimates for improvements and repairs in jails drawn up and carried out by the Public Works Department, and to offer his suggestions as to the system on which this should be done. If this were shown in future reports it would be possible to take it into account when calculating the cost of the department to the State.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

From A. G. CARDEW, Esq., Inspector-General of Prisons, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, the 24th March 1897, No. 1224.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1962, Judicial, dated 10th December 1896, I have the honour to submit copy of a letter, dated 8th instant, from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.

2. The work of distributing the new water-supply to the several yards of the Trichinopoly Central Jail is entered in the preliminary issue of the Public Works budget for 1897–98 as item No. 74 in class B works, the amount of the estimate being placed at Rs. 6,540. The amount of the revised estimate herewith returned is only Rs. 4,350. It has been approved by Government, and for reasons which were set forth in my letter, No. 2180, dated 15th April 1896, to which reference is invited, the work is a very important and urgent one. I, therefore, request that in the final issue of the Public Works budget, this work may be included in class A and an allotment provided for it, while, if necessary, item 57 of class A work may be transferred, in its place, to class B.

Enclosure.

Copy of a letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, dated 8th March 1897, Ref. on C. No. 363 of 1897.

[*Reference* your letter, No. 7098, dated 19th December 1896.]

I have the honour to inform you that the funds at the disposal of the Municipal Council are so very small that it regrets its inability to undertake the work.

2. The plans and estimates received from you are returned.

No. 782, Judicial.

Transferred to the Public Works Department.

1st April 1897. (Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Order—No. 2498 W., dated 8th September 1897.

The estimate amounting to Rs. 4,350 for the distribution of the water-supply of the Trichinopoly Jail is sanctioned for early execution. The full amount of the estimate has been provided in the final issue of the Provincial budget for 1897–98.

2. This sanction has been registered as Provincial No. 45 W. of 1897–98, and classified as Civil Buildings—Original Works.

(True Extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, with seven enclosures.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Judicial Department.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

G.O.

[40/500]

P.W. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 10th December 1896, No. 1962 (Judicial).
Again G.O., dated — 189 , No. —
Current No. 3389 of 1897, dated 1st april , from The Judicial Dept
" " " 189 , " , "
" " " 189 , " : "

ORDER. No. 2498 W, dt 8-9-97

The estimate amounting to Rs 4350 for the distribution of the water supply of the Trichinopoly Jail is sanctioned for early execution. The full amount of the estimate has been provided in the Jail ~~estimate~~ of the Provincial Budget for 1897-98.

2. This sanction has been registered as Provincial No 45 W of 1897-98, and classified as Civil Building, original works.

S. E. VI circle with 7 enclos 9/9/97
Ex: P.W. accts:
Judl dept: 7 D 16/9/97
R.E. 3.9.97 R 4.9.97

Civil
3/9/97

G.O.

Urgent

3381

I

The estimate received with this letter was attached to the Financial year of the Budget, as the question of funds cropped up. The meeting for scrutinising & sanctioning the estimate was entirely overlooked.

The S.D. now states in his progress report that he would commence with the erection of the estimate is awaited - This has caused the estimate to be unearthed, & Govt. wants the matter to be disposed of on enquiry.

Please therefore scrutinise the estimate with the least possible delay, & return the same with your remarks thereon by the earliest possible -

Sdn

Sdn

The estimate has been examined, vide my note attached

31-8-97

31.8.97

C.W. 3389

R.K

With G.C. No 1330W dt 20-5-97 the plans and estimate for the water supply in Chimpoli Jail have been stitched. Kindly separate these papers and send it to S.H.W for scrutiny by T.

P.K.S
30/8/97

C.S.

P.W. C.W. No 3389 and its enclosures are apparently the papers referred to 13th ult for removal. Kindly have the file re stitched & sent to S.H.W. The Cement should apparently be marked to T for signs tender to show what has become of it.

T.S.
31.8.97

To.

S.H.W

With C.W. No 3389 it is requested the remainder of the file may be returned to Cmdr.

S.H.W
31/8/97

N. 2c98a. 28-8-97

Public Works Department.

Current No. 3389 R.
Letter No. 782 D.
Dated 1st April 1897
From the Judicial Dept.

NOTE BY TECHNICAL SECTION.

Name of work. Water supply to the Central Jail at Trichinopoly.

Amount of Estimate Rs 4350/-

The estimate provides for Cmt: structing 5 masonry bathing tanks at Rs 400 each.

Each tank will be 30½ × 13'0" outer dimensions including pavement. The tank itself will be 20 × 7'6" × 1'9" inner dimensions & will be built of cement Concrete foundations 20¾ × 4¼ × 1½. The walls of the tank will be 9" thick and built of the best chunam with a coping of cut stone 6 inches thick & 1'1½" wide all round the end of the tank will be raised one foot above the tank wall & covered in with flat stone as shown on plan. At this point a ball valve will be fitted to 2" galvanized iron supply pipe.

A cut stone pavement 4'1½" wide will run all round the tank with a drain 6" wide at edge

away off the surface water. The drain will be laid with a slope 1 in 30.

The position of each of the side drains is reported to be good generally.

The cost of laying pipes, erecting hydrants, pillar fountains &c. will be Rs 2350.

The estimate provides for a 3" main cast iron pipe for a length of 580 feet. This pipe will run along the road from the main guard to the front of the house, where a double hydrant will be fitted to the end of the main pipe; minor pipes of 2" gal. iron will be taken from the main to the two pillar, around the house, cook house & pillar fountain the aggregate length of the 2" piping will be 1290 feet. The necessary provision for bends, Tees, knees, stop cocks &c. have been made, also for a double hydrant in front of house with 100 feet of hose complete, & for a drinking water tap near cook room &c. at a lump sum of Rs 250.

The rates for masonry works are fair.

The plans & estimate have been Countersigned by the I.G. of Prisons & transferred to this Dept. by the Judicial Dept.

31.8.97.

Public works

Judicial (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3389

From

The Inspector General of Prisons Ootacamund.

Order

Endorsement No. 782 J/1st April 1897 No. 1224

Transferred to the Public Works Dept.

Dated 24th March 1897.

Received 2.4.97

Registered 26-3-97

Enclosures Rs 10 (3 plans) 4 sheets of T.E. No. 4903/97 and annexure (3 plans)

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submits with remarks a Letter dated 8th instant from the Chairman Municipal Council Trichinopoly regarding the distribution of the new water supply to the several wards of the Trichinopoly Central Jail and requests that in the Final issue of the P.W. Budget this work may be included in class A and an allotment provided for it.

To the Public Works Dept. with copy of G.O. 1962 10-12-96.

No 1970 w/f 21-7-77
1330 w/f 20-5-77
2747 c/f 2-6-97
2463 c/f 13-5-77
2261 c/f 27-4-97
2001 c/f 7-4-97
961 w/f 25-3-97
1743 c/f 2-5-97
3315 w/f 18-11-96
1740 w/f 11-7-94
991 w/f 12-4-94
2953 R/f 8-12-92

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	451-2W	P.W.D	16 2 97
	204	Jail	11 2 97
	1962	"	10 12 96
	795	Jail	19 11 96
	1769	Jail	10 11 96
	1132	"	8 7 96
	574	"	14 3 95
	170	"	25 1 95

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	925	Jail	19.4.94
	1476	"	21.7.93

Print as enclosure (2)

Copy of a Letter, dated 8th March 1897, Ref on

C No.363/97

Reference Your Letter, No.7098, dated 19th December 1896

I have the honour to inform you that the funds at the disposal of the Municipal Council are so very small that it regrets its inability to undertake the work.

2 The plans and estimates received from you are returned.

(True Copy)

D G Cardew

Inspector-General of Prisons.

[Form No. (4)—250—4-1-95.] Urgent CURRENT No. 1310

No. 1224. OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, MADRAS.

Dated Ootacamund, *the* 24th March 1897.

From

A. G. CARDEW, ESQ., M.A.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

MADRAS,

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. J.F.Price, C.S.I.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O.No.1962 Judicial, dated 10th December 1896, I have the honour to submit

Enclosures. copy of a Letter, dated 8th instant, from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.

2. The work of distributing the new watersupply to the several yards of the Trichinopoly Central Jail is entered in the Preliminary Issue of the Public Works Budget for 1897-98 as Item No.74 in Class B works, the amount of the estimate being placed at Rs.6,540. The amount of the revised estimate herewith returned is only Rs.4,350. It has been approved by Government, and for reasons which were set forth in my Letter No.2180, dated 15th April 1896, to which reference is invited, the work is a very important and urgent one. I, therefore, request that

in

1897 Jud. Dept. Enclos. No. 1 To C. No. 1310

G.W.S. 3389/97

n the Final Issue of the Public Works Budget, this work may

included in Class A and an allotment provided for it, while,

necessary, Item 57 of Class A work may be transferred, in

ts place, to Class B.

I have the honour to be,

sir,

your most obedient servant,

A G Cardew.

Inspector-General of Prisons.

Dev. 9
3385/97

[G. / 58 A.]
500—17-2-97.

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again G.O., No.1152, Judicial, dated 8th July 1896.
also

READ the following paper :—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, No.C/1218, , dated 6th November 1896 submitting for the approval and sanction of Government plans and estimates amounting to Rs.4,350 for the improvements of the water supply of the Trichinopoly Central Jail.

ORDER :- No.1962, dated 10th December 1896.

A comparison of the original estimate with that now submitted renders it for the first time apparent that the former was inaccurate, in that it provided for a quantity of piping which the reduction in the number of bathing troughs from twelve to six had rendered unnecessary and thus reached a higher figure than was required. The Government is surprised that neither the Sanitary Engineer nor the Inspector-General of Prisons should have pointed this out. The actual reductions which have now been effected in the present Estimate are not considerable, but the Government is of opinion that the plans and estimate may be approved. The small saving which would accrue from the adoption of the Inspector-General's suggestion in paragraph 3 of his letter does not appear to counterbalance the inconvenience which would be caused by the location of the bathing trough at a distance from the hospital and the original proposals may stand.

2. The existing financial pressure does not admit of the sanction of the immediate execution of the work and the Inspector-General should apply for an allotment of funds for it later when the financial prospects have improved. In the meantime he should ascertain from the Municipal Council whether, as suggested in the Sanitary Engineer's letter

No.2985

n

o.2985 dated 7th October 1896,it is prepared to carry out the ork.

3. Whether the work is eventually executed by the Municipal Council or by the Public Works Department convict labour should be employed for all those items in it which do not need skilled work.

4. In this connection the Inspector-General of Prisons will be requested to report whether it is not possible to show in the annual report ,even if not in the accounts,the value of work done by the Jail Department in the execution of estimates for improvements and repairs in Jails drawn up and carried out by the Public Works Department,and to offer his suggestions as to the system on which this should be done. If this were shown in future reports it would be possible to take it into account when calculating the cost of the department to the state.

(True Extract)

(Sd)A.T.Arundel
Ag: Chief Secretary.

9/4/97

Oc E 16
3385/57

Copy to the Public Works Department
The Inspector-General of Prisons
--- Sanitary Engineer

Government {1897} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 481, 482, 18th August 1897.

Rr. 2499 w ₹ 8/9/97

AUGUST.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, report on the working of the — for the year 1896, and forwarding copy to the Government of India.

31/8/97

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 30th April 1897, No. 4609.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, copy of my proceedings, No. 4583, dated 30th April 1897, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for 1896.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th April 1897, No. 4583.

Read the following letter from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. NAILER, M.B., Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 564, dated 31st March 1897:—

I have the honour to report on the progress and condition of the Reformatory school during the year 1896.

2. *The staff.*—I continued in charge of the school during the year except for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months from 9th June 1896 when I held an acting appointment in Madras. During my absence the Deputy Superintendent was left in charge.

3. *The teaching staff.*—Reckoning the Tamil and Telugu sides of each literary standard as separate classes, there were practically eleven classes; and to teach them the number of regular teachers available was only four. The trained staff of teachers was therefore supplemented, to an undesirably large extent, by the monitorial system. Monitors cannot be expected to be as efficient as trained teachers, however skilful and vigilant the supervision exercised over them may be. The appointment of a trained Hindustani teacher, who can teach in Tamil also, recommended by the visiting committee, and approved by you, would have strengthened the teaching staff to some extent, but you have deferred the appointment till the beginning of 1897–98. An important change in the staff was that T. Antoniswami Pillai, the second master, was transferred on promotion to the headmastership of the Panchama Training school, Madras, and he was relieved by an untrained Matriculate. A full-time Drawing-master was appointed for the first time during the year. The following statement gives the qualifications and other particulars regarding the teaching staff:—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
1	Mr. M. D. Jacobs	Headmaster	Trained Matriculate and Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test, Branches II and III.	40	Draws also a personal allowance of Rs. 10.
2	T. Antoniswami Pillai ..	Second master	Trained Matriculate ..	25	On other duty; S. G. Vedamanikkam, acting.
3	A. Subrahmaniya Aiyar ..	Third do.	Trained primary Grade ..	15	
4	K. Devarajulu Nayudu ..	Fourth do.	Do. ..	10	
5	G. Devavaram	Drawing master sub. *pro tem.*	Intermediate examination, group certificate, Technical teachers' certificate, elementary grade.	15	
6	V. G. H. Sibakdulla ..	Gymnastic Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Primary grade and certificate in gymnastics.	10	
7	C. Kuppuswami Nayudu ..	Peon and School Assistant, acting.	Primary Examination ..	7	
8	Ezra Asha	Weaver Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving.	30	
			Do. ..	7	
9	C. Kandaswami Nayudu ..	Weaver Assistant, sub. *pro tem.*			
10	V. Kandaswami Asari ..	Carpenter Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet making.	18	
			Do. ..	15	
11	A. Ponnuswami Asari ..	Carpenter Assistant, sub. *pro tem.*			

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
12	Koshi Velayuda Asari ..	Blacksmith Instructor ..	Intermediate Technical Examination in Blacksmith's work.	18	
13	T. Muhammad Hussain ..	Tailor Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Elementary Technical Examination in Tailoring.	20	
14	Tirumalai Nayudu ..	Garden Instructor ..	*Nil.*	8	
15	Sayad Akbar	Drill Instructor ..	Pensioned Havildar ..	10	

4. *The watching staff.*—This staff employed to watch the boys, consisted of eight peons and a head peon as in the previous years. The facilities for escape owing to the unprotected condition of the premises are admittedly great, and the necessity for an additional peon was frequently felt. As approved by you, provision will be made in the next budget for one additional peon.

5. *Strength.*—The school put in an existence of 9 years and $2\frac{1}{2}$ months on the 31st December last; and during that period 369 pupils were admitted in all, and they are accounted for thus:—

Admissions.	Transferred to jails.	Released by order of Government.	Sent back to Magistrate for re-trial.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged on expiry of term.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1896.
369	12	10	1	3	2	187	215	154

The year closed with 154 pupils, one more than the number with which it opened. Further increase to the strength was not possible owing to want of accommodation.

6. No juvenile offender was refused admission during the year for want of accommodation. This is unprecedented; but judging from several applications for admission received up to date, it is feared that during the current year a number of juveniles will escape detention in this school. It is doubtful whether all Magistrates keep this school sufficiently in view when dealing with juvenile offenders who need reformatory treatment.

7. *Pupils admitted during the year.*—The following statement gives the required particulars of pupils admitted during 1896:—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Age on admission.	District belonging to	Caste.	Offences.	Sent as habitual offender or on first conviction.
		Y. M. D.				
1	337	12 0 0	Salem	Mussalman ..	Theft	Habitual.
2	338	13 0 0	Tinnevelly ..	Maravа	Do.	Do.
3	339	13 0 0	Madras	Medala	Do.	Do.
4	340	12 6 0	Do.	Mussalman	Do.	First conviction.
5	341	12 0 0	Chingleput ..	Palli	Do.	Habitual.
6	342	14 0 0	Do.	Paraiya	Do.	Do.
7	343	14 6 0	Tinnevelly	Kammala	House-breaking and theft.	First conviction.
8	344	13 0 0	South Arcot ..	Reddi	Theft	Habitual.
9	345	15 0 0	Coimbatore ..	Vellala	Do.	First conviction.
10	346	14 0 0	Madras	Do.	Robbery	Habitual.
11	347	14 0 0	Do.	Mussalman ..	Theft	Do.
12	348	13 0 0	Do.	Vellala	House-breaking and theft.	Do.
13	349	14 0 0	Tanjore	Padayachi	Theft	Do.
14	350	15 0 0	South Canara ..	Mussalman	Do.	Do.
15	351	13 0 0	Madura	Korava	Do.	First conviction.
16	352	15 0 0	Chingleput	Vellala	Do.	Habitual.
17	353	12 0 0	Madura	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	354	15 0 0	Malabar	Tiyan	Robbery	First conviction.
19	355	14 0 0	Madras	Mussalman	Theft	Habitual.
20	356	11 0 0	Vizagapatam ..	Boyi	Do.	Do.
21	357	15 0 0	Tinnevelly	Chaliyan	House-breaking and theft.	First conviction.
22	358	13 6 0	Do.	Maravа	Theft in a building ..	Do.
23	359	14 6 0	Malabar	Tiyan	Theft	Habitual.
24	360	12 0 0	North Arcot ..	Edaya	House-breaking and theft.	Do.
25	361	9 0 0	Do.	Do.	Do.	First conviction.
26	362	12 0 0	Chingleput ..	Alagiri	Theft	Habitual.
27	363	13 0 0	Vizagapatam ..	Native Christian ..	Do.	Do.
28	364	15 0 0	Salem	Mussalman ..	Do.	First conviction.

Serial number.	Admission number.	Age on admission.	District belonging to	Caste.	Offences.	Sent as habitual offender or on first conviction.
		Y. M. D.				
29	365	14 0 0	Tanjore	Mussalman ..	Theft	First conviction.
30	366	12 0 0	Malabar	Mappilla	House breaking and theft.	Habitual.
					Implicated in a Mappilla outbreak.	First conviction.
31	367	12 0 0	Madras	Vellala	Theft in a building ..	Habitual.
32	368	13 0 0	Do.	Mussalman ..	Theft	Do.
33	369	13 0 0	Do.	Lala		

The number admitted was four less than the number for the previous year. The City of Madras contributed, as usual, the largest number, namely, nine against fifteen in the previous year. Malabar rendered itself prominent by sending three pupils consisting of two Tiyans and one Mappilla. Tiyans appear in the list for the first time; the Mappilla referred to is a State prisoner who was implicated in the outbreak in East Ernad in March 1896. It is noteworthy that only one Panchama was admitted against six in the previous year. The Brahman is conspicuous by his absence from the list. There was an increase in the criminal classes, four against three in the previous year. This is to be regretted, as the successful disposal of such pupils under the present rules is almost impossible, if not beset with considerable difficulties. In my last report (paragraph 7) I referred to the authoritative opinions expressed in favour of the view that it is exceedingly unlikely that boys of such classes will appreciably benefit by the training given in this school. I await further information as regards past pupils of the criminal classes before submitting the final report called for on the proposal to close the school against the criminal classes. Another regrettable feature in the list is the increased admission under Muhammadans, nine against four in the previous year.

8. *Ages of pupils and periods of detention.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the required particulars under this head:—

	Number of pupils.		Number of pupils.
Age not exceeding 8 years	2	Period of detention for not less than 3 years	11
Do. do. 9 do.	4	Do. do. 4 years	42
Do. do. 10 do.	11	Do. do. 5 do.	48
Do. do. 11 do.	13	Do. do. 6 do.	28
Do. do. 12 do.	33	Do. do. 7 do.	25
Do. do. 13 do.	38		
Do. do. 14 do.	42	Total	154
Do. do. 15 do.	11		
Total ...	154		

The number of pupils of 10 years of age and under rose from 16 to 17. Your suggestion that a minimum age for admission should be fixed, and that it should not be below 10 is one which needs, in my opinion, very careful consideration. My views on the subject and those of the committee will be submitted in due course. There are some grave objections to it. One of them is that if the rule is enforced as suggested all juvenile offenders below 10 when convicted will necessarily be sent to jails to herd with hardened criminals; and the early impressions and contamination resulting from such association are likely to last and mar their future life. A reformatory school is decidedly a better place of detention for such juveniles than a jail so long as no auxiliary home or any other suitable place of detention for such children exists. It may be remarked here that age as a rule is a measure of criminality; if a child is of a decidedly criminal bent the older he is the worse he becomes, and the more difficult to manage. Such children should be taken in hand at as early an age as possible. The suggested restriction to become law will need the sanction of Government, but as the pupils affected by it, namely, those below 10 years form only a small minority, it may not be considered worthwhile to move Government in the matter. Pupils under 10 years continue to be admitted into the Reformatory schools in Great Britain.

9. *Nationality of pupils classified by districts.*—As to the nationality of the pupils, they were grouped as follows for the past two years under the five great divisions of the native population :—

Number.	District.	Native Christians.		Muhammadans.		Brahmans.		Non-Brahman Hindus.				Panchamas.		Total.	
								Criminal classes.		Others.					
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	Madras	2	2	13	14	..	..	..	..	35	33	10	9	60	58
2	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	10	..	..	10	11
3	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	4	6	..	..	7	11
4	Salem	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	6	5	..	..	9	10
5	Chingleput	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5	..	1	5	8
6	Tanjore	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	9	7
7	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	6	..	..	6	7
8	Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	4	..	..	6	7
9	Trichinopoly	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	5	1	..	9	6
10	Vizagapatam	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	6	6
11	Malabar	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	6
12	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	3	4
13	Kistna	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	2
14	Gódávari	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	4	2
15	Cuddapah	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
16	Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
17	Nilgiris	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1
18	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
19	South Canara ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20	Nellore	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
21	Bellary	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
22	Kurnool	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
	Total ..	7	5	21	27	4	3	10	12	94	95	17	12	153	154

The City of Madras, for obvious reasons and as in previous years, contributed the largest number, about 37 per cent. of the strength ; but compared with the number of the previous year there was a decline. Coimbatore continued to retain the second place in the list. Tinnevelly, Chingleput and Malabar have relatively speaking increased their contribution considerably. The Canarese and Telugu districts were poorly represented, and Anantapur continued to be wholly unrepresented. This district has retained this distinction since the opening of the school nine years ago. Caste pupils continued to preponderate as in the previous years, and such pupils are better adapted than any other class to benefit by the training given in this school. The number of Muhammadans, it is to be regretted, rose to 27 ; the falling off in their number noted in the last report was only temporary. The Native Christians continued to decline gradually and reached the comparatively small number of five.

10. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The crimes committed by the pupils prior to their admission into this school are as follow :—

Crime.	Number of pupils.
Theft	92
House-breaking and theft	36
Robbery	5
Dacoity	1
Theft and escape from lawful custody	2
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	1
Kidnapping a child with intent to steal	2
Delivering counterfeit coins	1
Mischief by killing cattle	1
Do. do. by fire	1
Member of unlawful assembly and rioting	1
Attempt to murder	1
Breach of trust	3
Murder	1
Perjury	2
Concerned in an outbreak (Mappilla)	2
Criminal misappropriation of property	1
Causing grievous hurt	1
Total ...	154

Judging from the fact that the criminal classes form only a small minority and that the offences committed are mostly against property, it is evident that sheer destitution and its consequences and wicked associates are chiefly responsible for the presence of the pupils now in school. The trades taught should provide the boys with the means of living, or make them handy for any kind of work which they may be called upon to do after their discharge ; and thus it is hoped that they will be protected from destitution and so from dishonesty.

11. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The improvements effected during the year, though slight, were important. A temporary wall was erected to separate the playground and latrine of the senior division from those of the junior ; and the latrine of the former had to be enlarged in consequence of this separation. The drain around the kitchen well and the sewer attached have been substantially improved and cemented to prevent soakage into the well. A half-railed iron door was fixed in the southern wall of the small barrack to enable the junior boys to proceed direct to their playground, thus avoiding a circuitous course and contact with senior boys during play-hours. But as regards the most pressing wants of the school, namely, increased sleeping accommodation, workshops, school room, and improvements calculated to bring the premises within a ring-fence to prevent escapes and to get rid of a much frequented public thoroughfare, &c., the action taken, as far as I am aware of, is recorded in G.O., No. 727, dated 20th November 1896. Whether the plans and estimates prepared by the Consulting Architect and approved by Government have been transferred to the Public Works Department, whether funds have been sanctioned for the purpose and when the works will begin are questions on which those interested in the institution eagerly look out for information. The purchase by Government of the Resident Engineer's bungalow in the Fort in order to remove into it some of the offices which have to vacate their present buildings for the use of this school is a substantial step towards the introduction of the contemplated improvements. The proposal to introduce coir hammocks into the cubicles as a remedy against the bug nuisance is engaging attention. The Cuddalore District Jail has supplied this school with sample hammocks made after a design prepared by the Deputy Superintendent ; and four such hammocks have been in use for some time past ; the experience gained so far is highly satisfactory, as the pupils who use those hammocks report that they enjoy a perfect immunity from bugs. A report on the hammock question as to its cost and other particulars will be submitted after obtaining some further information from the Superintendent of the Cuddalore Jail, with whom I am still in correspondence on the subject. The school library was strengthened by the addition of 39 books containing illustrations and entertaining and instructive readings in English, Tamil and Telugu. The cost of these books was met from a private fund raised by Mr. Lewis. The books in the library consist of 110 miscellaneous reading books and histories and 77 numbers of periodicals in English and Tamil. Forty-eight periodicals were bound into four volumes. More books are very much needed, and not a single pie from Government has as yet been spent on the school library, and I have therefore, as approved by you, provided Rs. 50 as a library allowance in the budget estimate for 1897–98. The number of times books and periodicals taken out by the boys during the year was 710, and by the staff including teachers 458. The headmaster is in charge of the library.

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

Admissions into hospital.			Nature of disease.	Number of cases treated.		
1894.	1895.	1896.		1894.	1895.	1896.
122	164	186	Febricula	15	81	49
			Influenza	5	..	19
			Chicken-pox	6	4	54
			Dysentery	..	3	2
			Diarrhœa	1	3	1
			Eczema	..	..	6
			Wounds	3	11	3
			Sprain	1	1	11
			Boils	2	15	..
			Ulcer	3	1	8
			Abscess	2	2	1
			Other diseases	84	43	32
			Total ..	122	164	186

The increased admissions into hospital during the year were solely due to influenza and chicken-pox which prevailed in a slightly epidemic form, but the large decrease under febricula, dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases go to show that the pupils on the whole continued to enjoy good health. It would have been possible to reduce the number of cases under influenza and chicken-pox if suitable accommodation were available to segregate the early attacks. There was no death during the year.

13. *Vaccination, conservancy, &c.*—Pupils who needed vaccination on admission were immediately vaccinated. Re-vaccination was also periodically performed to ensure the boys a thorough protection against small-pox. The pupils were weighed monthly, and those who were found to have lost weight, chiefly new admissions, were placed under special observation and given rice diet when necessary. They were also regularly weighed and measured, and the result entered in the gymnastic register. The progress made by the pupils in their physical development continued to be satisfactory. Conservancy and cleanliness continued to be attended to with due care as in the previous years.

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

Offences.

Fighting and offences against school discipline.	Found in possession of forbidden articles, such as snuff, tobacco, &c.	Mischief.	Offences relating to work.	Fibbing and using abusive language.	Stealing.	Escaping from school.	Outrageous conduct.	Total.
100	36	22	17	9	29	3	..	216

Punishments.

Caning, gunny clothing, solitary confinement, penal diet and fine.	Caning, penal diet and fine.	Caning on the buttocks.	Penal diet and fine.	Penal diet.	Fine and loss of marks.	Caning on the hand.	Degradation from monitorship.	Total.
6	7	10	1	6	30	150	6	216

Judging from the diminished number of recorded punishments (216) as compared with the number (223) of the previous year, the inference is that the conduct of the boys has improved. There was a large decrease under the more serious punishment of "caning, penal diet and fine." The number of boys not punished at all continued to be 66 as in the previous year, and the number of boys punished only once was 35. The amount of fines realised during the year, excluding fines inflicted for wasting or damaging materials which were credited to the departments concerned, amounted to Rs. 10–0–4. The fine fund accounts stood thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount at the close of 1895	74	1	2			
Realised during 1896	10	0	4			
				84	1	6
Deduct—						
Fees refunded to pupils who passed the Primary and Government Technical Examinations ...	17	8	0			
Providing tools and appliances to an ex-pupil ...	3	10	8			
				21	2	8
Balance at the close of 1896 ...				62	14	10

15. *Attempts at escape.*—There were, I regret to record, three escapes during the year against four in the previous one, but all the runaways were recaptured and brought back. It is well known that the school premises are not sufficiently well protected to prevent escapes, and the wonder is not that there were three escapes, but that the escapes were so few. It is not by physical restraint alone that the boys are kept within bounds, but they are made to feel that they have a home in the school, and that they are happy under the discipline, watchful care and the eduational and industrial training they receive.

16. *Monitors and assistant monitors.*—The number of monitors continued to be five as in the previous years, but the staff of assistant monitors was raised from nine to eleven. An assistant monitor for the drawing classes and an additional assistant monitor for the general education classes were created during the year on the recommendation of the headmaster. With the limited staff for teaching and supervision, the monitors and assistant monitors continued to render good service, and there was also some improvement in their general conduct for only six of them were degraded during the year, as against nine in the previous year. The work done by these select and well-behaved pupils, and the privileges enjoyed by them continued to be the same as those described in paragraph 16 of the last report.

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

18. *The mark system.*—The system of awarding marks continued to work satisfactorily as an incentive to good conduct and good work. The average earning of the pupils per week was Rs. 7–15–1 as against Rs. 7–12–9 in the previous year. The increased earning is satisfactory. The total earnings, however, fell from Rs. 382–3–7 to Rs. 373–6–7. This apparent decrease is to be explained by the fact that the earnings of 1895 were for 49 weeks, while those for the year under review were for 47 weeks only. The amount in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils at the end of the year was Rs. 586–9–6 against Rs. 515–10–2 at the end of 1895. A running account is maintained for each pupil showing from time to time the amount earned by him, the amount spent on sweetmeat, the amount banked, and the balance to his credit. Every boy knows the balance to his credit, and a statement showing these amounts is posted outside the office quarterly for the information of all boys.

19. *Education.*—The following statement shows the course of education pursued in addition to the *moral education* described in paragraph 17 *supra*:—

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

The general education course adopted goes a little beyond that prescribed for the primary grade. Only three hours during the day (10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.) are devoted to it. The optional subjects are chiefly taught during the voluntary night school which is held from 7-30 to 9 P.M. The admission to this class is restricted to about 30 pupils per night, as there is no accommodation for more. Ninety-four pupils out of the 154 studied English as an optional subject against 91 in the previous year. As some of the pupils when discharged are likely to be employed as peons, compounders, attenders, etc., some knowledge of English will be useful to them in their after life. The strength of the general education classes, compared for two years, was as follows :—

	1895.	1896.
Special class	9	12
Fourth Standard	22	12
Third ,, ...	20	29
Second ,, ...	40	24
First ,, ...	23	37
Infant ,, ...	39	40
Total ...	153	154

The special class consisted of twelve pupils who had all passed the Primary Examination for certificates. This class continued to receive instruction in drawing, English, hand-writing and singing, and all the boys in this class are prepared also for the elementary technical examination in some subject or other.

20. *Inspection.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, examined the classes in literary subjects, gymnastics, drill and singing in February 1896. The following statement gives the numerical results of the examination which the Assistant Inspector has described as " very fair." :—

Standard.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	Failed.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.		
Third	17	8	6	14	82	3
Second	35	4	22	26	74	9
First	17	12	5	17	100	..
Infant	34	18	11	29	85	5
Total ..	103	42	44	86	85	17

Your Proceedings, dated 4th May 1896, No. 5097, reviewing the Assistant Inspector's report of the examination are attached (Appendix I).

21. *Primary Examination.*—Owing to the fluctuating character of the fourth standard class, the school sent up only 11 pupils for the Primary Examination held in November 1896 as against 19 in the previous year, but the result was, comparatively speaking, very satisfactory, as only one pupil failed against five in the previous year. The annexed table shows how the school fared at the past two examinations :—

Number presented.		Passed for certificates.				Passed compulsory subjects and in one optional subject only		Total passed.		Failed.	
		First class.		Second class.							
1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
19	11	..	..	11	10	3	..	14	10	5	1

Up to the close of the year, 60 pupils obtained Primary Examination certificates with 17 in the first class. The Government was pleased on your recommendation to rule (G.O., No. 738, dated 26th November 1896) that pupils of this school who are

successful at the Primary Examination will be supplied with the certificates of qualification for the public service *gratis*. This is an important concession for intelligent pupils.

22. *Technical education.*—The strength of the industrial classes as they stood at the close of the year was as follows :—

Industry.	Passed Elementary Technical examination.	Passed Standard D and working for the E. T. examination.	Standards				Total.
			D.	C.	B.	A.	
Carpentry (cabinet-making)	5	..	2	3	13	14	37
Blacksmith's work	1	..	3	8	10	6	28
Tinning (Kalloying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(5)
Weaving	3	..	4	10	7	8	32
Tape-making	..	(1)	2	4	3	4	(14)
Tailoring	..	2	2	12	10	20	46
Drawing	6	11	6	29	23	..	(75)
Gardening	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
							154

The industries taught, as in the previous years, consisted of five main industries and three subsidiary ones. Carpentry included wood-turning and sawing as its subsidiary industries. Wood-turning will in future be treated as a separate industry to suit the revised courses of instruction. The textile fabrics woven consisted of tapes of sizes, cotton-webbing, peons' belts, kummerbunds (silk and cotton), rugs, towelling, napkins, chintz, check, cotton tweeds and native cloths. The following statement, as required by you, will show the quantity of each class of textile fabric manufactured and sold during the year and the districts, offices and places to which such articles were supplied :—

No.	Nature of textile fabrics.	Quantity made.	Quantity sold.	Offices and places to which supplied.
1	Tape, ½" to 2" .. .. Yds.	300	506	Reformatory School, Chingleput.
2	Cotton-webbing .. .. ,,	12½	15½	Chingleput.
3	Peons' belts, green .. .. No.	12	1	Sub-Divisional office, Public Works Department, Chingleput.
4	Educational peons' belts .. ,,	16	27	Reformatory School, Chingleput; Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet; Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Waltair; Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ceded Districts division; Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madanapalle, Udipi, Nandyal, Cocanada and Russellkonda; Superintendent of Hill Schools, Jeypore; Headmasters, Lower Secondary Schools, Alathur and Gutala.
5	Kummerbund (cotton) .. ,,	33	35	Chingleput, Madras, Calicut and Trichinopoly.
6	Do. (silk) .. ,,	37	26	Chingleput, Saidapet, Madras, Chittoor, Adóni and Vellore.
7	Cotton rugs .. .. .. ,,	6	3	Chingleput and Madras.
8	Mati towels .. .. .. ,,	..	41	Chingleput.
9	Dosuti cloth .. .. .. Yds.	225	234	Reformatory School, Chingleput.
10	Bed sheeting .. .. .. ,,	..	21¾	Chingleput.
11	Table napkins .. .. No.	114	135	Chingleput, Madras, Tiruvallúr, Walajabad and Pódanúr.
12	Face towels .. .. .. ,,	104	122	Chingleput, Madras, Pállavaram, Walajabad and Chittoor.
13	Bath towels .. .. .. ,,	302	214	Chingleput, Madras, Saidapet, Tiruvallúr, Trichinopoly, Tuticorin and Palghat.
14	Country towels .. .. ,,	97	97	Chingleput, Madras and Chittoor.
15	Chintz at 4½ annas .. .. Yds.	493	506	C.F.O. Asylum, Madras.
16	Chintz at 4 to 5 annas .. ,,	203½	329¾	Chingleput, Madurántakam and Madras.
17	Check and cotton tweeds at 6 to 12 annas. ,,	951	1,220	Chingleput, Pállavaram, Saidapet, Madras, Madurántakam, Covelong, Tiruvallúr, Trichinopoly, Tuticorin and Secunderabad.
18	Silk handkerchiefs .. .. No.	17	7	Chingleput and Madras.
19	Angavastrams .. .. ,,	12	10	Chingleput and Saidapet.
20	Davani .. .. .. ,,	3	2	Chingleput.

The total value of the textile fabrics manufactured during the year amounted to Rs. 1,344–1–11 and the sale-proceeds paid into the treasury to Rs. 800–2–6. As regards the question of introducing printing which, as you remark, will be the means of securing employment for a large number of pupils, the Collector of Chingleput has

written to say that he is willing to transfer tentatively the whole of the District Press to this school. A special report on this question will be submitted in due course. I have no doubt that the introduction of printing into this school will be attended with beneficial results. All pupils are, as a rule, put to gardening on admission, and on passing the first standard in general education or earlier, if thought desirable, they are allowed to choose a trade and are drafted to it. Transfer from gardening to a trade is held as a reward for diligence in school. The pupils in the garden class draw all the water required for irrigating the gardens, and this exercise serves to develop their physique. The pupils in the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening for about four hours per week.

23. *Physical education.*—The scheme of physical education in force was that detailed in the statement attached to paragraph 19 *supra*. Systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill, in which all the pupils participated, continued to be given, every pupil receiving instruction twice a week for half an hour each time. The physical training drill continued to be exercised with great interest ; and this drill is considered to be well adapted for setting up the pupils. The pupils go through all the exercises accompanied with songs. The Bar-bell exercises are also performed with songs. For the purposes of drill, the whole school is divided into squads, each squad being drilled twice a week, and on Sundays all squads are drilled at the same time for one hour. The excellent physique of most of the boys and the health generally enjoyed by them testify to the quality of physical education imparted to them. Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., Acting Sub-Collector of Chingleput, who visited the school on the 23rd November 1896 recorded his impression to the effect that he had never seen a healthier looking set of boys, and that they seemed to do their work very cheerfully.

24. *Industrial examinations.*—The annual examination in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making was conducted by Mr. J. F. Whittome of the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr; Mr. E. D. Smith of Esplanade Row, Madras, examined the tailoring class. In reviewing the reports of the above examinations, you were pleased to remark that they were on the whole very encouraging. The results in tailoring were described by Mr. Smith as "most satisfactory" (*vide* Appendix II).

25. *Government technical examinations.*—The following statement shows the results achieved by this school at the elementary technical examinations compared for the past two years :—

Subject.	1895.		1896.		Remarks.
	Number went up.	Number passed.	Number went up.	Number passed.	
Cabinet-making	3	3	4	4	
Blacksmith's work	1	1	1	1	
Cotton-weaving	2	2	3	3	
Tailoring	1	1	..	..	
Freehand outline drawing	7	1	10	5	
Geometrical drawing	1	1	..	..	
Total	15	9	18	13	

All the five pupils who went up in cabinet-making and blacksmith's work have passed and that the results on the whole indicate an improvement on those of 1895. The results in Drawing which were unsatisfatory in 1895 also show progress in that subject. The full-time drawing master was appointed only in May 1896 ; he was not therefore able to give a full year's instruction to the pupils ; but the results, nevertheless, were better than those of 1895, and bid fair to improve.

26. *Distribution of prizes.*—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils was held on 23rd April 1896, and it passed off very successfully. The distribution was proceeded by sports which began on the previous day. The pupils of the two high schools in the town were invited to compete at the sports, but the lion's share of the prizes fell to pupils of this school. Mr. S. Russell, I.C.S., the District Judge, presided at the distribution of prizes and gave an interesting address which was translated into Tamil for the benefit of the boys.

27. *Accounts of the industrial section.*—It is gratifying to note that the industrial section as a whole worked at a profit of Rs. 1,189–13–7 as against Rs. 1,130 in the previous year as will be seen in the debit and credit statement attached (Appendix III). All branches of the section worked at a profit except *carpentry*, which resulted in the loss of Rs. 12–1–4. In the previous year also, you noted that carpentry was not a success financially. It is not probable that there will be any appreciable improvement in that direction, unless the services of an energetic carpenter instructor are secured. The present instructor, who is only acting in the appointment, is rather slow and fails to execute orders expeditiously. In *weaving* the profit again rose from Rs. 454 to Rs. 560 in the year under review. Blacksmith's work improved during the year, as the profit rose to Rs. 174 from Rs. 145 in the previous year. The total amount paid into the treasury during the year rose to Rs. 3,173 from Rs. 3,081 in the previous year.

28. *Discharged pupils.*—The following statement exhibits the necessary particulars of pupils discharged during the year, and, as required by Government, the employment of the boys while in school is also given :—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Caste.	Age on admission. Y. M. D.	Period in school. Y. M. D.	District belonging to.	Employment in school.	Present employment.
1	160	Mussalman	13 0 0	5 0 0	Madras	Blacksmith	Petty dealer.
2	163	Saiva Chetti	13 0 0	5 0 0	Do.	*Tailor*	*Tailor.*
3	198	Kammala	14 0 0	4 0 0	Trichinopoly	Blacksmith	(Unemployed).
4	167	Paraiya	13 0 6	5 0 0	Do.	*Carpenter*	*Carpenter.*
5	170	Native Christian.	13 0 0	5 0 0	Nilgiris	Carpenter	(No report).
6	237	Palli	15 0 0	3 0 0	Madras	Blacksmith	Labourer.
7	234	Korava	15 0 0	3 0 0	Chingleput	Weaver	Peon.
8	202	Jogi	14 0 0	4 0 0	North Arcot	Blacksmith	Labourer.
9	174	Chakkili	13 0 0	5 0 0	Madras	Carpenter	Sanitary Maistry.
10	176	Native Christian.	13 0 0	5 0 0	Vizagapatam	*Carpenter*	*Carpenter.*
11	238	Kammala	15 0 0	3 0 0	Tanjore	*Do.*	*Do.*
12	177	Janapan	13 0 0	5 0 0	Madras	*Tailor*	*Tailor.*
13	196	Mussalman	13 9 0	4 3 0	Kurnool	*Do.*	*Do.*
14	123	Padayachi	12 0 0	6 0 0	Tanjore	Weaver	Bricklayer.
15	179	Mussalman	12 0 0	5 0 0	Madras	*Tailor*	*Tailor.*
16	180	Do.	12 0 0	5 0 0	Do.	Tailor	(Cannot be traced).
17	99	Paraiya	11 0 0	7 0 0	Gódávari	*Tailor*	*Tailor.*
18	182	Mussalman	12 0 0	5 0 0	Do.	*Do.*	*Do.*
19	209	Palli	14 0 0	4 0 0	Madras	*Carpenter*	*Carpenter.*
20	114	Brahman	11 0 0	7 0 0	Tanjore	Tailor	Gymnastic student.
21	210	Native Christian.	14 0 0	4 0 0	Trichinopoly	Do.	Cultivation.
22	211	Gamalla	14 0 0	4 0 0	Kistna	Carpenter	Petty dealer.
23	212	Paraiya	14 0 0	4 0 0	Madras	Blacksmith	Servant.
24	134	Do.	11 10 7	6 1 23	Nilgiris	*Carpenter*	*Carpenter.*
25	213	Palli	14 0 0	4 0 0	Madras	Carpenter	Weaver.
26	120	Velaga	11 0 0	7 0 0	Kistna	*Blacksmith*	*Sapper Blacksmith.*
27	143	Patna Chetti	12 0 0	6 0 0	Tanjore	Blacksmith	Fishing.
28	252	Vellala	15 0 0	3 0 0	Coimbatore	Carpenter	Labourer.
29	217	Mala	14 0 0	4 0 0	Vizagapatam	Tailor	(No report).
30	255	Edaiya	15 0 0	3 0 0	Madras	Blacksmith	(Do.)
31	262	Kammala	15 0 0	3 0 0	Salem	Carpenter	(Unemployed).
32	193	Komatti	11 0 0	5 0 0	Kurnool	Do.	Normal student.

It will be observed that the proportion of boys who were able, after their discharge, to pursue the trades they learned in this school increased to 37 per cent. from 21 per cent. in the previous year. I consider this a satisfactory increase, regard being had to the difficulty experienced by those not belonging to the artisan castes to secure a footing in some industrial occupation. This difficulty is aggravated in the case of reformatory boys by want of means and influence, and by the stigma on their previous character. It is encouraging to note that not a single pupil discharged during the year relapsed. It may not be out of place here to add that the technical instruction imparted in this school may not, in all cases, turn out practical carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, &c., but it will undoubtedly give the pupils the "hand-and-eye" training which is one of the objects of technical education, and which qualifies the pupils to learn quickly and successfully and with little waste of materials, the routine of any handicraft which they may be called upon to do after they leave the school. It is a training of this kind which most pupils of this school, who have caste prejudices to contend with, need.

29. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—According to the statement attached to paragraph 5 of this report, 187 pupils discharged since the opening of this school

have to be accounted for. The following statement gives the required particulars for the past two years as gleaned from the reports of magistrates and others:—

Year.	Well-conducted pupils with their occupation.							
	Following the trade learnt in the school.				Cultivation.	Pursuing occupations helped by the discipline and training received in this school.	Pursuing occupations followed prior to conviction.	Total.
	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.				
1895	6	7	6	6	16	41	34	116
1896	11	5	12	8	16	42	49	143

Year.	Others.							Grand total.
	Not reported on by magistrates.	Emigrated.	Cannot be traced.	Died after discharge.	Conduct not satisfactory.	In jails.	Total.	
1895	3	6	13	3	2	12	39	155
1896	3	6	14	3	13	5	44	187

The number of pupils reported on favourably, I am glad to note, rose from 116 to 143, and the percentage of good reports rose accordingly to 76. This proportion compares favourably with that of other Reformatory schools in India, while the proportion of boys reported to be doing well to those discharged from the Reformatory schools in Great Britain during 1892, 1893 and 1894 was only 74 per cent. Of the discharged pupils, 19 per cent. took to the trades they were taught; and in this respect also this school compares favourably with the other Reformatory schools.

30. Of the 18 pupils whose conduct was not satisfactory, including the five in jails, their misconduct or relapse was chiefly due to their own evil-disposed relatives and friends. There are no means at present of segregating discharged pupils from such dangerous associations.

31. *Enlistments in the Madras Army.*—The number of pupils enlisted in Madras regiments rose to thirteen, four of whom including three in "Queen's Own," Sappers and Miners, and one in the 24th Madras Infantry pursued also the trades learnt in the school.

32. *Finance.*—The following table gives the details of expenditure and receipts for the past two yeas:—

	1895.			1896.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	8,918	7	6	9,256	6	7
Rations	3,886	11	9	3,931	9	2
Hospital charges	150	2	1	90	11	3
Service postage and telegrams	68	7	9	84	8	0
Clothing and bedding	450	14	9	605	8	11
Office contingencies	688	7	11	691	9	8
Travelling allowance of pupils	46	8	9	96	9	6
Do. of establishment ...	141	9	0	196	0	9
Library, mark and work money	469	11	7	448	5	7
House-tax	12	0	0	15	0	0
Manufactures	2,054	11	11	2,073	7	3
Furniture and apparatus	280	12	6	451	14	0
Special contingencies	150	0	0	...		
Total ...	17,318	9	6	17,941	10	8
Deduct receipts (sale-proceeds) ...	3,081	12	1	3,190	11	8
Net expenditure ...	14,236	13	5	14,750	15	0

The net expenditure rose slightly owing to more causes than one. The increase under establishment was due to the acting appointment in consequence of the Deputy Superintendent being on privilege leave in January 1896, to the appointment of a full-time Drawing master, and to periodical increments drawn by some members of the staff. Although the price of ragi per bag rose steadily from Rs. 3–8–0 in May to Rs. 4–1–6 in October, owing to an unfavourable season, there was really no increased expenditure under rations, although the figures apparently point to the contrary. Though the average number of pupils dieted during the year rose to 151 as against 149 in the previous year, the cost of dieting per pupil decreased to Rs. 25–8–8 from Rs. 26–0–8 in the previous year, the cost per mensem being only Rs. 2–2–0. The increase under clothing and bedding is also more apparent than real, for, on the 31st December 1896, there were in stock cumblies and coir mats valued at Rs. 113. After deducting this amount from the total expenditure, the difference to be accounted for as compared with the expenditure of 1895 is only about Rs. 41. This expenditure was due to the increased number of pupils clothed during the year.

33. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—You were pleased to visit and inspect the school on the 30th March 1896.

34. The committee of visitors held only eight meetings as against nine in the previous year, and thus it failed to meet at least once in every month as provided in the Act. Seven meetings failed for want of a quorum. The members who attended more than half the number of meetings were Mr. S. Russell, I.C.S., District Judge, and Rev. A. Andrew. The Sub-Collector attended only one meeting. The following are the particulars of work transacted by the committee at its meetings:—

(*a*) Number of reports on discharged pupils read and recorded ... 108
(*b*) Number of times the punishment book was examined ... 8
(*c*) Number of times went round the school to hear complaints and to see that the requirements of section 5 of the Act have been complied with 8
(*d*) Special cases brought to the notice of the Inspector-General ... 7
(*e*) Revised, considered or fixed the age of pupils 2

The usual extracts from the remarks of official visitors are attached (Appendix IV).

35. *State prisoners.*—The Mappilla State prisoner Káttuvála Kundil Ahamad, who was admitted in October 1894, continued to behave well and enjoy good health. He has passed the third standard in Tamil and standard B in Tailoring. Máttummal Moidin, the second Mappilla State prisoner, who was admitted in November 1896, is also a well behaved lad who is doing well.

36. An inventory of valuable stock continued to be maintained, and the service books have been written up to date.

APPENDICES.

I.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 4th May 1896, No. 5097.

Read inspection report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput, submitted by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, under date 20th April 1896, No. 744-C.

Recorded.

2. The handwriting of the boys should be improved. A separate Drawing master having been sanctioned for the school, he can also be required to serve as a Writing master.

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

II.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 18th January 1897, No. 460.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, to the Director of Public Instructon, dated 31st October 1896.

I have the honour to state that I examined all the students according to the Grant-in-aid Code in all the carpentry and blacksmiths and also the weaving and tape-making classes at the Reformatory school, Chingleput, on the 19th and 20th October 1896.

* * * * *

3. There was a marked improvement in the work done by the boys in the carpentry A and B standards; the boys in the C and D standards ought to have shown better results, *i.e.*, a higher standard of work; there is still much room in all the carpentry classes for greater accuracy and finish in their work, the boys from the beginning should always be given as far as possible definite work to do and *complete*; this method gives the boys greater experience in finishing their work and makes them more efficient.

4. The boys in the blacksmiths classes did decidedly better than last year; the models as supplied for the boys to work from are very unsatisfactory, and unfit to be placed before the boys as samples of good workmanship. If the boys in this and also in the carpentry classes could have a greater variety of work, it would be of immense value to them.

5. The boys in their weaving classes did their examination work very satisfactorily, but there is need of great improvement in the tape-making classes; if these boys could have more time for practice, they would do very well.

6. I beg to point out that, under the present system of arranging the classes, it is difficult for the boys to attain a very high standard of efficiency. In the carpentry classes there are 24 boys, with scarcely sufficient tools and benches for half that number; in the absence of experienced workmen, it is not possible for the teachers to properly instruct so many at one time.

In the blacksmiths classes there are also 24 boys and only one teacher (or maistry, by no means a young man), and it is impossible for him to supervise and teach so many, besides there are not enough forges and appliances for classes with half that number of boys.

In the weaving and tape-making classes there are 35 boys and seven European looms and two native looms with accommodation for three or four at tape-making.

If all the above classes were divided and half the number of boys were to study their literary and drawing subjects, while the other half were engaged in the industrial department, the industrial teachers would have a better opportunity for giving separate instructions and help to the boys, and the boys would be able to do more useful work and gain greater experience and be more efficient.

The present accommodation, tools and appliances would also be more adequate than they can be while the boys are all working at the same time.

7. A list giving the names of boys examined is herewith enclosed.

Read the following letter from J. D. SMITH, Esq., Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th October 1896.

I have the honour to submit my report on the examination in Tailoring held by me on the 16th October 1896 at the Reformatory school at Chingleput, and to state with pleasure that the results are most satisfactory; a tabular form is herein enclosed.

Standard D.—Two boys appeared, both passed with merit.

Standard C.—Two boys appeared, both passed. No. 21 passed with merit and No. 195, ordinary.

Standard B.—Thirteen boys appeared, twelve passed. Nos. 146, 205, 226, 258, 290, 296 passed with merit; Nos. 192, 220, 239, 230, 270, 277 passed ordinary; No. 301 failed.

Standard A.—Eight boys appeared, all passed. Nos. 289, 311, 314, 316 passed with merit. Nos. 264, 235, 281, 333 passed ordinary.

The general opinion I have formed after examining the classes is that all the boys have a very good system of working; they understand the use of the needle, have a very good knowledge of handling their work, and are quick; in short, most of the boys, especially of the three higher standards, have acquired habits and skill which would undoubtedly help them to earn their living as tailors.

I noticed that there were no less than nine boys belonging to the City of Madras; they all stand a very good chance of being employed as tailors, there being at present a great demand for them; I have promised Mr. Lewis to employ some of the boys myself, when they are discharged.

I found also that all the boys can more or less work on the treadle-sewing machine.

To make them proficient in its use, it would be advisable to procure a much stronger machine than the present one; to stand the rough usage of beginners, I can recommend Singers No. 5.

The present tailor instructor is paid only Rs. 20 per month—a very small salary for a good instructor. If funds could be found for a higher salary, say, Rs. 40 a month, it would be possible to secure the services of a good master-tailor, who would be able to push the boys on rapidly to the higher standards in larger numbers, and also to the Elementary and Technical Examinations. I think that a better qualified tailor is desirable, if boys are to be trained up for those examinations.

In conclusion it occurs to me that the present course of studies is capable of considerable improvement to make them suit the boys who are mostly beginners; I consider cutting out should be relegated to a higher course of study, while the standards should be reserved exclusively for the work of tailoring, pure and simple.

The above reports relating to the examination of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, in industrial subjects conducted in October last are, on the whole, very encouraging. An analysis of the results is given below:—

Industry.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Carpentry	21	5	14	19	26	90
Blacksmith's work	25	2	18	20	54	80
Weaving { on the European hand loom	19	4	13	17	100	89
Weaving { on the Native hand loom	5	5	..	5		100
Tape-making	15	3	6	9	75	60
Tailoring	25	13	11	24	42	96

In tape-making alone the percentage of passed to examined had deteriorated. This subject should receive greater attention.

2. The Superintendent is requested to express his views with reference to Mr. Whittomes' suggestion for the division of the boys into separate batches for purposes of literary and industrial education. Such a division is now carried out in respect to gymnastic instruction, and will likely lead to some advantage. The question of supplying the school with a stronger sewing machine, such as that recommended by Mr. Smith, will be considered after the necessary alterations and improvements to the building have been effected.

3. It does not seem expedient to go up to Government at present to raise the salary of the master-tailor; but a higher salary can be made available for a really efficient tailor if the scheme of re-organization of the subordinate educational service now before Government is introduced.

4. Cutting out in tailoring has been prescribed for standard D after mature consideration and the elimination of this portion of the test from the course of studies prescribed for the above standard will be considered after further experience has been gained.

(A true Extract.)

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

III.

Accounts of the Industrial section showing whether each trade was carried on at a profit or not in 1896.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials and unfinished articles on 31st December 1895.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1895.	Outstandings on 31st December 1895.	Cash on hand on 31st December 1895.	Materials purchased in 1896.	Spent out of contingent fund in 1896.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1896.	Depreciation of tools at 10 per cent. of the cost.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Carpentry	1,039 1 5	102 0 0	162 1 6	..	605 1 10	* 29 12 2	93 15 0	32 13 0	2,064 12 11	* Including Rs. 17-15-6 cooly carpenter's wages paid during the year.
Blacksmith's work	257 1 3	50 6 3	40 4 0	2 10 0	461 9 2	21 5 1	37 11 0	36 6 6	907 5 3	
Weaving and Tape-making	306 1 8	493 0 11	424 6 2	16 3 4	912 3 3	18 14 5	56 14 0	23 7 0	2,251 2 9	
Tailoring	32 6 2	3 4 6	54 5 3	0 13 6	94 9 0	5 7 5	67 15 0	9 14 0	268 10 10	
Gardening	15 0 0	..	0 2 0	1 7 11	..	16 0 0	..	8 14 0	41 7 11	
Total ..	1,649 10 6	648 11 8	631 2 11	21 2 9	2,073 7 3	91 7 1	266 7 0	111 6 6	5,533 7 8	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1896.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1896.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1896.	Outstandings on 31st December 1896.	Work turned out for the school in 1896.	Sale-proceeds paid into the treasury in 1896.	Amount written off in 1896.	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	731 11 0	242 0 0	43 3 0	69 15 9	165 10 6	800 2 6	..	2,052 10 9	
Blacksmith's work	410 12 10	69 14 0	57 4 0	31 13 6	91 9 6	420 12 3	..	1,082 2 1	
Weaving and tape-making	383 10 6	156 5 0	352 6 3	302 9 1	35 15 6	1,512 10 6	9 2 10	2,812 11 8	
Tailoring	62 4 7	16 0 0	0 11 0	64 2 2	230 9 3	130 14 6	..	484 9 6	
Gardening	..	10 0 0	..	2 5 0	..	278 14 3	..	291 3 3	
Total ..	1,578 6 11	494 3 0	483 8 3	460 13 6	523 12 9	† 3,173 6 0	9 2 10	6,723 5 3	† If Rs. 17-5-8 (Miscellaneous receipts in the year) are added, it will raise the total amount to Rs. 3,190-11-8 as paid into the treasury.

(Signed) H. A. B. NAILER, M.B., Surgn.-Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent.

Chingleput,
31*st March* 1897.

IV.

Extract from the Reformatory School Visitors' Book.

1. Mir Sultan Moideen Sahib, Acting Deputy Collector in charge of the Sub-division, writes: "Inspected the Reformatory and went all over the place with the Deputy Superintendent. The boys were all engaged in their work and was pleased to see them under proper discipline." . . . . (3rd June 1896).

2. Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., Sub-Collector of Chingleput, writes: "I have never seen a healthier looking lot of boys. They seem to do their work very cheerfully." . . . . (23rd November 1896).

3. Mr. E. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, writes: "I looked round the school this morning and was quite satisfied with the arrangements made for teaching the boys. The results of the Primary Examination were very good. The exercises in Drawing were very well done." . . . . (3rd December 1896).

4. M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Chari, non-Official visitor, writes: "Attended the Reformatory school this morning and found the boys diligently at work. I found everything in a very satisfactory state" (17th December 1896).

Proceedings, No. 4583 of 1897.

Staff.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Nailer was in charge of the school throughout the year, except for about two months and a half from 9th June 1896, when the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. J. P. Lewis, held charge. A full-time drawing master has been added to the staff. The sanction of Government will be requested for the employment of a master competent to teach Hindustani and Tamil and for the raising of the pay of the assistant weaver. It is satisfactory to learn that the monitors and assistant monitors continued to render good service. Successful and well-behaved monitors might, on passing the Primary Examination and at the expiry of the period of their detention, be trained at Saidapet as general or gymnastic teachers to the extent of three or four annually. All the teachers and instructors were qualified for the profession and their work was on the whole very satisfactory.

2. *Accommodation.*—Plans and estimates for the necessary additions to the building were sanctioned in G.O., No. 727, dated 20th November 1896, and the Resident Engineer's bungalow in the fort has been acquired in order to remove into it some of the offices which have to vacate their present buildings for the use of the institution. It is hoped that the necessary additions and improvements will soon be carried out and that suitable accommodation, workshops, &c.—a long standing desideratum—will soon be provided. The Director awaits the receipt of the promised report on the usefulness of the coir hammocks supplied from the Cuddalore District Jail, which are stated to have relieved the pupils from the bug nuisance in the cubicles.

3. *Library.*—Thirty-nine books had been added to the library. The Superintendent is requested to submit an indent for the reference books needed by masters and for suitable vernacular reading books for the pupils. It is presumed that a library catalogue and register are kept. The number of books taken out by pupils and teachers should be separately given in future reports.

4. *Sanitation and health.*—The number of admissions into the hospital recorded in the margin shows that the health of the pupils was not so satisfactory as in the previous three years. But the increase in the number of patients during 1896 was due to an outbreak of influenza and chicken-pox in an epidemic form. When the new buildings have been erected, the Superintendent will be in a better position to take effectual steps to segregate the affected pupils and so to check the spread of the disease. A large decrease is noticed in the number of pupils admitted for dysentery and other diseases, which prove, as pointed out by the Superintendent, that the pupils enjoyed on the whole good health. The fact that there was no death in the

1892	239
1893	86
1894	122
1895	164
1896	186

year bears testimony to the continued care taken of the sick. The physical development of the pupils received due attention. The Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in England and Scotland has laid stress in his report for 1895 on this important function of such schools, viz., the building up of weak constitutions and the rearing of youths who will have the stamina to enable them to hold their own in the struggle for life.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—There were 154 boys on the rolls at the close of 1896 as against 153 in 1895 and the total strength during the last five years ranged from 149 to 154, as will be seen from the distribution given below according to districts, these being arranged according to numbers in 1896 :—

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Madras	37	51	52	60	58
Coimbatore	12	11	9	10	11
Tinnevelly	7	5	6	7	11
Salem	6	6	12	9	10
Chingleput	7	9	8	5	8
Tanjore	11	11	9	9	7
South Arcot	6	5	6	6	7
Madura	4	2	4	6	7
Trichinopoly	8	8	8	9	6
Vizagapatam	2	2	5	6	6
Malabar	2	2	3	3	6
North Arcot	14	12	8	3	4
Kistna	8	5	4	4	2
Gódávari	3	3	2	4	2
Cuddapah	4	3	2	2	2
Ganjám	5	3	1	2	2
Nilgiris	7	6	3	3	1
Bangalore	1	1	2	1	1
South Canara	2	1	1	..	1
Nellore	4	2	1	1	1
Bellary	1	1	1	1	1
Kurnool	2	2	2	2	..
Total	153	151	149	153	154

Madras as usual contributed the largest number which, though fewer by two than in 1895, exceeded the figures for 1892, 1893 and 1894. Over 30 per cent. of the number on the rolls in 1896 belonged to that city. Coimbatore continued to retain the second place in the list, Tinnevelly, Salem, Chingleput and Malabar were more largely represented, while South Canara and the Telugu districts furnished a small quota. It is noted that Anantapur has not sent up a single pupil to the school since its establishment. As will be seen from the figures in the margin the committals to the school during 1896 were fewer than in any of the previous four years. Applications had to be refused in 1895 and the previous years for want of accommodation. Probably in consequence of such refusal, several Magistrates did not care to commit juvenile offenders to the school during the year under review. The criminal status of the juveniles admitted during the past five years is given below :—

1892	35
1893	35
1894	35
1895	37
1896	33

—	Habitual offenders.	First conviction.	State prisoners.
1892	18	17	..
1893	26	9	..
1894	29	5	1
1895	25	12	..
1896	23	9	1
Total	121	52	2

Wide fluctuations are noticed from year to year in the number of committals after first conviction; but on an average 30 per cent. of the admissions come under

this category. This presents a close approximation to the proportion (32 per cent.) of committals after first conviction into the English Reformatories. The distribution of pupils according to the classes of the community is compared below :—

Classes.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Native Christians	10	7	6	7	5
Muhammadans	23	24	25	21	27
Brahmans	3	3	4	4	3
Non-Brahman Hindus—					
Koravans and other criminal classes			10	10	12
Others	93	89	87	94	95
Panchamas	17	20	17	17	12
Total	153	151	149	153	154

As in the previous years, caste pupils predominated. Pupils of the criminal classes had increased. The number of Native Christians was the lowest and that of Muhammadans was the highest reached during the past five years. An analysis will be found below of the chief offences for which youthful offenders were committed to the school :—

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Theft	89	93	82	86	92
House-breaking and theft	41	34	39	41	36
Robbery	2	3	4	4	5
Dacoity	..	1	1	1	1
Theft and escape from lawful custody	2	2	3	2	2
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	2	2	1	1	1
Kidnapping children	1	1	3	3	2
Attempt to murder	3	2	2	2	1
Breach of trust	1	2	2	3	3
Murder	2	2	2	1	1
Other crimes	10	9	10	9	10
Total	153	151	149	153	154

A comparison of the figures for the last five years establishes the fact that most of the juvenile offenders were convicted of offences against property, viz., theft, house-breaking, robbery and dacoity. They were probably led to commit such offences by want of means to support themselves, or they were too lazy to work for their bread. It may be mentioned here that over 81 per cent. of the admissions into the English Reformatories were for larceny, house-breaking and attempt to steal. Pupils are classified below according to age limits :—

—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Ten years and under	11	14	13	16	17
Eleven and twelve years	52	49	49	48	46
Over twelve years	90	88	87	89	91
Total	153	151	149	153	154

The number of pupils of 10 years of age and below steadily rose from 11 to 17, while those of 11 and 12 years of age steadily fell during the past five years. Section 4 of the new Reformatory Act (Act VIII of 1897) defines the youthful offender as one under the age of fifteen years at the time of his conviction. This must be held to have set at rest the question of fixing a minimum age for admission. Juvenile offenders under 15 years of age, who are considered by the committing Magistrates as proper persons to be inmates of a Reformatory school, will be admitted. Section 31 of the new Act, however, empowers courts to discharge youthful offenders after due admonition or to deliver them to their parents or guardians on the latter executing a bond, with or without sureties, for the good behaviour of youthful offenders for any period not exceeding twelve months. Offenders who are mere children will, it is

hoped, not be forced into the Reformatory school. In this connection, the Director notes that out of 1,119 boys admitted into the English Reformatory schools in 1895, only 19 were under 10 years of age.

6. *Conduct and discipline.*—The decrease in the more serious offences and punishments is a gratifying indication that the conduct of the pupils had generally improved. The fall under the severe punishments, such as "caning, penal diet and fine" and "penal diet" is perceptible. An increase is reported under the lighter punishments, such as "caning on the hand" and "fine and loss of marks." It is gratifying that the three boys who escaped were all recaptured. The number of pupils benefited by G.O., No. 49, dated 29th January 1896, for good work and conduct should have been reported.

7. *Mark System.*—It is satisfactory to note again that the plan of awarding marks for general education, industrial work and good conduct continued to work with successful results. The average earnings of the pupils per week had risen from Rs. 7–3–8 in 1892 to Rs. 7–15–1 and had nearly reached the figure of 1893. There had, however, been a fall in the total earnings, which has been explained. The amount in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils was considerably in excess of that deposited in any of the previous years. The inculcation of habits of industry, which is one of the primary objects of the mark system, should be constantly kept in view.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Average earnings in	1892 ...	7	3	8
Do.	1893 ...	8	0	0
Do.	1894 ...	8	4	0
Do.	1895 ...	7	12	9
Do.	1896 ...	7	15	1

8. *Examinations*—(i) *General Education Classes.*—The number of candidates presented and passed at the Primary Examination for the last five years is noted in the margin. The results of 1896 were very satisfactory, compared with those of 1895. Of the 67 pupils who passed, 60 obtained certificates, 17 being placed in the first class. There was a considerable decrease in the strength of the second and fourth standard classes. The school acquitted itself creditably at the Assistant Inspector's examination also, 86 out of 103 having passed, 42 with merit. Greater attention should be paid to the handwriting of the pupils. The increase in the number studying English as an optional subject is encouraging. The Assistant Inspector deprecates its study, but the Director is at one with the Superintendent in thinking that some knowledge of English will be of use to the young men in their after-life, especially to those who may be employed as peons, compounders, attenders, &c. The special class consisted of 12 pupils who had all passed the Primary Examination and who continued to receive instruction in drawing, English, handwriting and singing. The Superintendent is requested to report whether it would be expedient to employ one or two well-behaved students of the special class as pupil-teachers in the school, preparatory to their training and in place of monitors. Small stipends might be given to them with the sanction of Government and the necessity of employing additional teachers might thus be avoided.

	Number presented.	Number passed.
1892	14	10
1893	19	17
1894	18	16
1895	19	14
1896	11	10
Total ..	81	67

(ii) *Special Education Classes.*—In the margin, the results of the Government Technical examinations for the past five years are compared. The percentage of success must be considered very satisfactory for a Reformatory school. Of the 42 successful candidates one passed for the intermediate grade and the rest for the elementary grade. Fifteen passed in carpentry and cabinet making, five in blacksmith's work, eight in weaving, two in tailoring, ten in freehand drawing and two in geometrical drawing. Mr. J. F. Whittome of the Wesleyan Mission Industrial

	Number examined.	Number passed.
1892	7	7
1893	8	7
1894	10	6
1895	15	9
1896	18	13
Total ...	58	42

School, Karúr, examined the pupils in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making, and Mr. E. D. Smith in tailoring. The results in carpentry and blacksmith's work were much better than in the previous year; but there was still room in the carpentry class for greater accuracy and finish in work. Pupils should, as recommended by the Examiner, be given definite work to execute. The blacksmith's classes were found in need of good models and greater variety of work. The weaving class fared very well, but the results in tape-making were again disappointing. The Superintendent's views as to Mr. Whittome's suggestion for the division of the boys into separate batches for purposes of literary and industrial education are awaited. The results in tailoring were decidedly satisfactory; but here also there was room for improvement. The special report promised as regards the introduction of printing as an additional industry should be submitted as soon as possible. It is gratifying to note that the textile fabrics manufactured have been supplied to several mofussil districts and towns and that there is a great demand for them. In the industrial section, there was a net profit aggregating Rs. 1,189 against Rs. 1,130 in 1895. As a commercial test of the nature and quality of the work turned out by the school, the above profit must be considered satisfactory. Comparing the profits of the past five years as noted in the margin, the scope and influence of the industrial section have been steadily advancing, and it bids fair to become an important training school for young men in industrial pursuits. The loss in carpentry was due partly to the unavoidable waste of materials and partly to delay in executing orders. But carpentry must be looked at not only as a trade, but also as manual training, familiarizing lads with the use of tools. It must not be thought of lightly merely because the carpentry department has not been yielding a profit to the school. The present instructor should, at the earliest opportunity, be replaced by a more energetic and experienced teacher. The School of Arts may be able to supply a suitable instructor. The increasing attention paid to drawing is noted. The importance of drawing viewed in connection with manual instruction of almost every description can hardly be exaggerated.

	Rs.
1892	322
1893	543
1894	874
1895	1,130
1896	1,189

9. *Discharged pupils.*—Of the 32 pupils discharged during 1896, 12 were following the trades they learnt at the school and the percentage of such pupils increased to 37; 14 secured useful avocations as petty dealers, peons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, sanitary maistries, &c.; two remained unemployed, and no report was received from four. Eleven of the discharged pupils belonged to Madras. The number of pupils enlisted in the Madras regiments rose to 13, four of whom were pursuing the trades they learnt in the school. The increase from 116 to 143 in the number of discharged pupils who were favourably reported on is noted with pleasure. The proportion, viz., 76 per cent., of well-conducted pupils to the total pupils discharged compares favourably with the corresponding percentage, viz., 74, in the case of the discharged boys from the English and Scotch Reformatories during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894. Messrs. T. A. Taylor & Co. of Madras forwarded for presentation to the best trained weaver boy a European hand-loom. This was presented to the former pupil J. Subbayya, No. 103, who was discharged in June 1894 and who has ever since worked as a weaver on his own looms and has earned a good name both for himself and for his work. The Inspector-General of Police has continuously been impressing on the Police not to interfere with the Reformatory boys after they have left the school. The number of discharged pupils convicted was not great and was due to several causes, the chief of which were poverty, disinclination to follow a trade, and the evil influences of early surroundings. Means must be devised to protect them against such temptations. In cases where the pupils are handed back to their parents or guardians, these should be required to execute a bond for the boys' good behaviour for a specified period. Mr. A. G. Cardew, the Inspector-General of Prisons, attributes the relapses to sending the pupils back to the parents or relatives whose depravity originally drove the boys into crime; and he suggests that discharged pupils should be sent to some employer of labour, instead of to parents or relatives. Some boys have repeatedly

expressed their unwillingness to go back to their people. Relapses cannot, perhaps, be altogether avoided; but it must, nevertheless, be the constant aim of every Reformatory to keep the number as low as possible.

10. *Committee of visitors.*—Eight meetings of the committee of visitors were held during the year. As many as seven had to be adjourned for want of a quorum; this is very disappointing. Proposals were made to increase the strength of the committee with a view to meet this difficulty. This was, however, considered undesirable, seeing that seven of the members resided in the town of Chingleput and the quorum might easily have been secured if these members had made greater efforts to attend. Section 23 (2) of the new Act provides for the removal of any member who does not attend during a period of six consecutive months, and it is hoped that this will result in improvement. The Superintendent will convey to the visitors the thanks of the Director for the help they have given him in the management of the institution.

11. *Finance.*—The receipts and charges during the past five years are summarized hereunder :—

—	Charges.	Receipts.	Net cost.	Average cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892	18,987	1,876	17,111	115
1893	18,331	2,153	16,178	108
1894	17,616	2,564	15,052	100
1895	17,319	3,082	14,237	96
1896	17,942	3,191	14,751	98

The receipts have steadily risen and the net cost similarly fallen. The change in the system of supplying diet, the school having undertaken the work for itself instead of getting the supply from a contractor, explains the decrease in expenditure compared with 1893. The increase in the net cost for 1896 over that for 1895 has been explained by the Superintendent. On the whole, the average cost per head had fallen during the above period from Rs. 115 to Rs. 98, which is another satisfactory feature in the working of the school. A further decrease is expected when additional accommodation is provided and a larger number of pupils is admitted.

12. *General.*—On the whole, the administration of the school was conducted on efficient and economical lines and reflects credit on the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

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

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput,
with ten spare copies.
„ Principals of Colleges.
„ Inspectors of Schools.
„ Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
„ Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
„ Superintendent, School of Arts.
Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ „ Inspector-General of Police.
„ „ Members of the Visiting Committee.
„ „ District Magistrates.
„ „ Chief Presidency Magistrate.
„ „ District and Sessions Judges.
„ „ Government, with covering letter.

Order—No. 481, Educational, dated 18th August 1897.

Recorded.

2. The Public Works Department will be requested to state what has been done with the plans and estimates approved and transferred with G.O., No. 727, Educational, dated 20th November 1896.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

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

Endorsement—No. 482, Educational, dated 18th August 1897.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. A. Raitt.