R.W.

Marine (1898) Department.

G.O., No. 593 W

DATED 27 June '98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Reformatory School, Chuzlofsk: Fro: Lond Deptt, recording the report on the working of the — for the year 1897, Communicated to the Subtg Govt Circle, with remarks.

B/J

[M. 6. 500—23-6-97.]

Indexed.

B/S

BACK PAPERS.

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

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P. W. Current No: 5027

Government {1898} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. 15. 6. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. 15. 6. } *Spare copies* 11

G.O., &c., Nos. 341, 342, 8th June 1898.

B/ No. 1593 Dated 27/6/98

Communicated to the Supt. Engr. V circle for information -

2. The plans & estimates for the works approved in G.O. No. 727 Edt. dated 20th June 1896. have been sanctioned in G.O. No. 1537 Edt. dated 20 June 1898.

B/ 1199

JUNE.

+ The G.O. is now going to press.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, the report on the working of the —for the year 1897. Copy to the Government of India (Home Department).

Cir

AOP 16-6-98

S.E. V circle the works

Exec dept circle

1171

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 29th April 1898, No. 4976.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings, No. 4844, of the 27th instant, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, for the year 1897.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4844, dated 27th April 1898.

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. 585, dated 31st March 1898 :—

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Reformatory during the calendar year 1897.

2. *Superintendence.*—I remained in charge of the school throughout the year. Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, was transferred to Madras to act as the Superintendent of the School of Arts from 11th June to 10th September; and during his absence Mr. J. W. Coombes, B.A., L.T., acting First Assistant Master of the Madrasa-i-Azam, was appointed to act as the Deputy Superintendent.

3. *The teaching staff.*—There was no change in the numerical strength of the teaching staff. The regular teachers continued to be only four, while the classes taught were practically eleven. The staff of teachers had therefore to be supplemented, as in the previous years, by a large number of inexperienced and untrained teachers in the person of monitors. Owing to the limited number of trained teachers, it was not possible to give the monitors the supervision that they needed, but they, nevertheless, did fairly good work. The appointment of a trained master competent to teach Hindustani and Tamil, as recommended by the visiting committee, and which I have looked forward to since 1896–97, has not yet been made, nor was a small increase to the assistant weaver instructor's salary, which is only Rs. 7 per mensem, sanctioned, although provision had been made in the budget estimate for these charges. The only change in the staff was the retirement on a gratuity of Tirumalai Nayudu, the garden instructor, after 9 years' service in this school. He was replaced by a gardener from the Agricultural College, but as this man was not able to give satisfaction, he left and was replaced, as a temporary measure, by a local gardener. As the lands known as "Hay fields" belonging to the school and situated on the other side of the railway line will be soon brought under cultivation to give the boys some training in agricultural work, it will be necessary to appoint a trained and skilful man as the garden instructor. The following statement gives the required particulars as regards 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. Vedamanikkam, acting.

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
3	A. Subramaniya Aiyar ..	Third master	Trained Primary Grade.	15	On one year's extraordinary leave; K. Devarajulu Naidu, acting, Rs. 10.
4	K. Devarajulu Nayudu ..	Fourth do.	Do. ..	10	On other duty; C. Manikkam Nayakar, acting, Rupees 7-8-0.
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. Kuppusawmi Nayudu ..	Peon and School Assistant, acting.	Primary Examination ..	7	
8	Ezra Asha	Weavers' Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving.	30	
9	C. Kandaswami Nayudu ..	Weaver Assistant, sub. *pro tem.*	Do.	7	
10	V. Kandaswami Asari ..	Carpenter Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	Intermediate Technical Examination in Cabinet-making.	18	
11	A. Ponnuswami Asari ..	Carpenter Assistant, sub. *pro tem.*	Do.	15	
12	Koshi Velayudha 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	Aiyakannu	Gardener Instructor, sub. *pro tem.*	*Nil*	10	
15	Sayad Akbar	Drill Instructor	Pensioned Havildar ..	10	

4. *The watching staff.*—This staff consisted of eight peons and a head peon as in the previous years and fell below the strength laid down by the Inspector-General of Prisons. Although you have approved of the appointment of an additional peon, no arrangement was made to appoint one during the year, because Government was opposed to any increase in establishment charges.

5. *Strength.*—The school completed its first decade of existence and $2\frac{1}{2}$ months over at the close of the year. During this period 392 pupils were admitted. They are accounted for thus:—

Admissions.	Transferred to jails.	Released by order of Government.	Sent back to Magistrate for retrial.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged on expiry of term.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1897.
392	12	10	1	3	2	213	241	151

The year closed with 151 pupils as against 154 at the close of the previous year. The decrease was due to more discharges than admissions during the last three months of the year. Although the year closed with a decreased number, the average strength of the year (153) was, however, greater than that of any previous year. For the first nine months the strength of the school ranged from 155 to 153. As anticipated, the number of juvenile offenders who were refused admission during the year for want of accommodation was five. The applications for the admission of these boys were all received prior to September 1897 when the strength of the school was full; but judging from the decreased strength with which the year closed and which was due to a falling off in the applications for admission since September, I am led to believe that Magistrates in the mofussil have not taken advantage of this school sufficiently when dealing with juvenile offenders who needed reformatory training.

6. *Pupils admitted during the year.*—The subjoined statement gives the necessary particulars of the pupils admitted during the year:—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Age on admission.	District belonging to	Caste.	Offences.	Sent as habitual offender or on first conviction.
		YEARS.				
1	370	14	North Arcot ..	Kammala	Theft	Habitual.
2	371	14	Tinnevelly	Reddi	Do.	First conviction.
3	372	10	South Arcot ..	Alagiri	Do.	Habitual.
4	373	14	Do. ..	Padayachi	Do.	Do.
5	374	13	Tinnevelly	Shanan	Do.	Do.
6	375	12	Madras	Kavari	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
7	376	12	Kistna	Mussalman ..	Theft	Do.
8	377	10	Madras	Chuckler	Do.	Do.
9	378	14	Salem	Vellala	House-breaking and theft ..	Do.
10	379	15	South Canara ..	Mappilla	Theft	Do.
11	380	13	Chingleput	Shanan	Criminal misappropriation ..	First conviction.
12	381	13	Coimbatore ..	Vettuva	House-breaking and theft ..	Habitual.
13	382	13	Tinnevelly	Shanan	Criminal trespass and rioting.	First conviction.
14	383	13	Trichinopoly ..	Kammala	House-breaking and theft ..	Habitual.
15	384	13	Coimbatore ..	Kavarai	Theft	Do.
16	385	15	Do.	Barber	Do.	Do.
17	386	13	Tinnevelly	Marava	Do.	Do.
18	387	12	Madras	Vellala	Do.	Do.
19	388	14	Bellary	Mala	Do.	Do.
20	389	13	Malabar	Mappilla	Do.	Do.
21	390	13	Madras	Palli	Do.	Do.
22	391	13	Do.	Lala	Do.	Do.
23	392	12	Madura	Chuckler	Attempt to poison cattle ..	First conviction.

The number admitted was the smallest compared with the admissions for any previous year. The chief reason for the decline is that urged in the preceding paragraph. Madras contributed only five pupils against nine in 1896 and 15 in 1895. Although the admissions from that city have thus gradually declined, it cannot be said in the case of the Presidency Magistrates that they do not keep this school sufficiently in view when dealing with juvenile offenders who need to be taken on hand and reformed; but under section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 the courts have power to deal with youthful offenders in more ways than one, and the exercise of this discretionary power should also be held as a cause for the diminished admissions during the year. It may be noted that ten districts are not represented at all in the above statement, and eight sent in only one pupil each. It is creditable to the Native Christian and Panchama communities that they did not contribute any pupil during the year. The Brahman is also unrepresented. It is satisfactory that there were only two admissions (Alagiri and Marava) from the criminal classes. Another satisfactory feature in the list is the considerably reduced number of Muhammadans admitted during the year, there being only three against nine in the previous year.

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

	Number of pupils.
Age not exceeding 8 years	2
Do. do. 9 do.	4
Do. do. 10 do.	12
Do. do. 11 do.	10
Do. do. 12 do.	30
Do. do. 13 do.	40
Do. do. 14 do.	39
Do. do. 15 do.	14
Total ...	151

	Number of pupils.
Period of detention for not less than 3 years	14
Do. do. 4 do.	39
Do. do. 5 do.	51
Do. do. 6 do.	25
Dr. do. 7 do.	22
Total ...	151

The number of pupils of 10 years of age and under has again risen in keeping with the steady rise noticed during the past quinquennium. It is hoped that as the discretionary powers given to Magistrates under section 31 of the new Act become to be more freely used, the number of admissions of offenders who are mere children will gradually decline. There has been a further fall in the admission of pupils of 11 and 12 years of age. This is to be regretted, as these are the best ages at which pupils should be sent to this school to fully benefit by the training given in it. Pupils, as a rule, cannot acquire any education of practical utility, nor sufficient practical skill in some trade or other to enable them to earn an honest living, unless they have been sufficiently long in this school. It takes from 5 to 6 years for an ordinary boy to qualify himself for the primary examination, and it takes about 7 years for an adult to become a skilled and practical workman in such trades as carpentry, blacksmith's work, tailoring, &c.

8. *Nationality of pupils classified by districts.*—The following table exhibits the distribution of the pupils for the past two years according to districts and the five great classes of the native population:—

Number.	District.	Native Christians.		Muhammadans.		Brahmans.		Non-Brahman Hindus.				Panchamas.		Total.	
								Criminal classes.		Others.					
		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	Madras	2	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	33	33	9	8	58	51
2	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	9	..	..	11	14
3	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	12	..	..	11	12
4	Salem	..	..	4	3	1	1	..	..	5	5	..	..	10	9
5	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	6	7	..	..	7	9
6	Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	4	..	1	7	8
7	Malabar	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	7
8	Chingleput	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	1	1	8	6
9	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	..	..	6	6
10	Vizagapatam	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	6	6
11	Tanjore	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	7	5
12	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	4
13	Kistna	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	3
14	Gódávari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2
15	South Canara	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
16	Bellary	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
17	Cuddapah	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1
18	Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
19	Nilgiris	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
20	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
21	Nellore	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Madras, as in the previous years, is answerable for the largest number of juvenile offenders in the school, about 33 per cent. of the strength belonging to that city; but compared with the numbers contributed by Madras in the previous years there has been a further decline. Madras thus shares in the steady fall in juvenile criminality noticed by Government when reviewing the report on the administration of the jails of the Presidency for 1896. Among other districts, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore have increased their contributions and retained their places in the list. The Canarese and Telugu districts continued to be poorly represented. It is noteworthy that the district of Anantapur has not yet contributed a single pupil to this school. Whether this is due to absence of juvenile criminality in that district, or to any other cause, it would be interesting to ascertain. Caste pupils continued to preponderate as in the previous years, and their number has increased; but under Native Christians and Muhammadans, it is satisfactory to note that the numbers have declined. There has been a steady decline in the numbers of Native Christian pupils during the past five years, from 10 in 1892 to 2 in 1897, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that this decline is mainly due to the spread of education among the juvenile members of that community.

9. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The following statement exhibits the crimes committed by the pupils prior to their transfer to this school:—

Crime.	Number of pupils.
Theft	91
House-breaking and theft	37
Robbery	5
Theft and escape from lawful custody	2
Kidnapping a child with intent to steal	2
Delivering counterfeit coins	1
Mischief by killing cattle	1
Mischief by fire	1
Member of unlawful assembly and rioting	1
Attempt at murder	1
Breach of trust	2
Perjury	2
Concerned in Mappilla outbreak	2
Criminal misappropriation of property	2
Causing grievous hurt	1
Total	151

It is gratifying to note that such serious offences as dacoity and murder have disappeared altogether from the list, and that the number of crimes has diminished to 15 from 18 in the previous year's list. Judging from the above offences which are mostly thefts, offences which juveniles of the poor classes are apt to commit, it is evident that poverty, wicked associates, idleness and other disadvantages, which the lowest classes of people are subjected to, have been the causes which led to the commission of such offences. It is hoped that the training given to pupils while in school and the help given them after discharge will serve to reform a large proportion of them, if not all. Past experience has not belied this hope.

10. *Accommodation and Equipment.*—When reviewing the report of this school for 1896 you expressed the hope that the necessary additions and improvements such as extra accommodation, improved workshops and kitchen, the removal of a public thoroughfare situated right in the middle of the school premises, &c., would soon be carried out, but this hope has not yet been realized notwithstanding the pressing nature of those additions and improvements. The latest intimation received on the subject is that contained in G.O., No. 2499, dated 8th September 1897, according to which the sanctioned plans and estimates were in the Chief Engineer's office awaiting examination, but I learn that the necessary examination has since been made. The only delay seems to be in the allotment of funds and in the issue of instructions for carrying out the work. The purchase of the building known as the "Moat House" was sanctioned in G.O., No. 566, dated 8th October 1897. It is of utmost importance in the interests of the school that that building should be purchased. The Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, has addressed the Collector with a view to the house being purchased or acquired, but what action that officer has taken in the matter I have written to enquire. There were however some needful improvements effected during the year to the Deputy Superintendent's quarters; the old terraced roof, which was considered dangerous, was removed and a new one put on, and the whole building, which was in a bad state of repair, has been renovated to a large extent. A temporary kitchen and a staircase, which were urgently needed, were also constructed. The above kitchen is the only out-house the Deputy Superintendent has at present Other out-houses for that officer are included in the additions and improvements referred to above. The attempt to obtain coir hammocks made in the District Jail, Cuddalore, has fallen through, because the rate charged for the hammock by that jail was found to be excessive. Other efforts will be made to secure a cheap and suitable kind of hammock.

11. *Library.*—The books in the library are neither sufficient nor suitable. Books of reference for the masters and entertaining and instructive reading books in English and in the vernaculars for the pupils, are very much needed. No Government money has yet been spent on the school library, hence the want of suitable

books. If funds are available in 1898–99, I shall submit an indent for the necessary books. There are large libraries in all Government colleges and schools throughout the Presidency, and I have no doubt that in those libraries there are books not quite suitable for those institutions or which they can spare, and may suit this school. If arrangements could be made to transfer such books to this school, it would be an inexpensive way of strengthening the school library. I shall, if necessary, address you again on this subject in a separate communication. A library catalogue and register are maintained by the Headmaster who is in charge of the library. The following figures show that a good use has been made of the library, poor as it is :—

Number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the boys in 1897	813
Number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the teachers	462

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

Admissions into hospital.			Nature of disease.	Number of cases treated.		
1895.	1896.	1897.		1895.	1896.	1897.
164	186	133	Febricula	81	49	57
			Influenza	..	19	..
			Chicken-pox	4	54	..
			Dysentery	3	2	2
			Diarrhœa	3	1	9
			Eczema	..	6	2
			Wounds	11	3	5
			Sprain	1	11	1
			Boils	15	..	1
			Ulcer	1	8	..
			Abscess	2	1	4
			Other diseases	43	32	52
			Total ..	164	186	133

In the year under report, the pupils continued to enjoy good health. There was no death during the year. The 57 cases of febricula were generally simple cases of fever due to climatic causes. It is worthy of note that when cholera prevailed in the town in an epidemic form in the months of June, July and August, it did not show itself in the school owing to the careful attention paid to conservancy and cleanliness and to the dieting of the pupils. The practice of depositing nightsoil in pits dug on the outer ramparts has been discontinued on sanitary grounds ; a municipal nightsoil cart visits the school regularly twice a day and carries away the nightsoil beyond the limits of the town. The school has been subjected to considerable inconvenience by the totis absconding or resigning frequently in consequence of their small salaries which they do not consider worthwhile to hold for any length of time. I have addressed you on the necessity of raising the salaries of the head and second totis to Rs. 6 and 5–8–0 respectively, and trust that my recommendation will be sanctioned in due course.

13. *Vaccination and Weighment.*—Pupils who needed vaccination on admission were immediately vaccinated and periodical re-vaccination was also resorted to to ensure complete protection from small-pox. That this object was attained is proved by the fact that, while small-pox prevailed to some extent in the town, the pupils of this school enjoyed perfect immunity from the disease, notwithstanding the public thoroughfare amidst the school premises and through which crowds of people pass to and fro. Every pupil is weighed on admission and thereafter regularly every month, the weights being duly recorded. An abstract weighment statement is made up quarterly and a copy of it is regularly submitted to you. The following results are compiled from the quarterly statements for the year :—

(*a*) Average number of pupils who lost weight as compared with their weight on admission out of an average strength of 153 ...	6
(*b*) Loss per head in pounds by the above pupils	4
(*c*) Gain per head in pounds calculated on the total number of pupils dieted in the year	12

The loss of weight is generally confined to new admissions, such pupils are as a rule placed under special observation and are given rice or other special diet when necessary. In addition to the above weighment, the pupils are also weighed and measured regularly to test their physical development, and these results are entered in the gymnastic register. Physical development continued to be satisfactory.

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

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.
123	17	26	20	12	20	1	..	219

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.
9	23	10	..	2	34	128	13	219

It is evident from the total number of punishments awarded (219) which is only slightly in excess of the number (216) for the previous year that the conduct of the boys continued to improve, the slight excess being due to the increased average strength of 153 against 151 of the previous year. In dealing with boys who are bereft of education and devoid of principles when they come to this school, it is natural that more than ordinary punishments have to be resorted to in the way of correction, and yet the number of punishments awarded is not excessive in my opinion considering the number of boys dealt with. There was only one attempt at escape against three in the previous year ; and another gratifying feature of the year was the appreciable decrease under the offence of stealing. The number of boys not punished at all continued to be 66 as in the two previous years, and those punished only once were 35 as in the previous year. It is to be regretted that there was a large increase under the head "degradation from monitorship." These degradations were mainly due to the demand from monitors of a higher rule of conduct than that expected from ordinary pupils. The amount of fines inflicted during the year excluding those awarded for wasting or damaging materials, which were credited to the departments concerned, amounted to Rs. 39–9–6 against Rs. 10–0–4 in the previous year. The fine fund accounts stood thus :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount at the close of 1896	62	14	10			
Realised during 1897	39	9	6			
Deduct—				102	8	4
Fees refunded to pupils who passed the Primary and Government Technical Examinations ...	16	8	0			
Amount spent in providing tailoring appliances to ex-pupil No. 196	4	0	0			
				20	8	0
Balance at the close of 1897 ...				82	0	4

The number of pupils benefited by G.O., No. 49, dated 27th January 1896, were 16. These boys passed the Elementary Technical Examination or the Primary Examination or both. One boy was supplied with some appliances to enable him to carry on the trade of tailoring as recommended by the Deputy Magistrate in whose division the boy lived.

15. *Monitors and Assistant Monitors.*—There were five monitors and eleven assistant monitors as in the previous year. These youths rendered fairly good service and served as useful assistants in the various departments and branches of the school. The assistant monitors are sometimes left in charge of the duties of the instructors when the latter take leave. Among the privileges conceded to these select pupils, one is that at night they are not locked up in cubicles like other boys, but they are allowed to sleep each one in a separate ward which contains from five to twelve cubicles which they supervise, and the gate of the ward is merely closed and bolted, but not locked. This arrangement provides for the necessary alarm being given, or action taken in the event of any emergency, such as a fire or a boy being taken ill at night in his cubicle. The monitors and assistant monitors continued to behave well on the whole. The degradations enumerated in paragraph 14 *supra* were confined chiefly to assistant monitors.

16. *Moral Training.*—The moral training of the pupils was conducted on the established lines of the previous years. 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 separated so as to prevent the contagion that would insensibly or otherwise contaminate the younger boys when associated with older ones.

17. *The Mark System.*—The scheme of awarding marks for general education, industrial work and good conduct continued to work satisfactorily. The average earning of the pupils per week rose to Rs. 9-4-10 from Rs. 7-15-1 in the previous year. This is satisfactory, as the increase was mainly due to earnings under work. The total earnings also rose to Rs. 446-15-11 as against Rs. 373-6-7. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the earnings for the year were for 48 weeks; while those for 1896 were for 47 weeks. The deposit in the Savings Bank under this account was Rs. 574-6-9 against Rs. 586-9-6 at the close of 1896. The decrease was due to the unusually large withdrawals from the bank, six pupils having withdrawn sums ranging from Rs. 13 to Rs. 50 and aggregating to Rs. 156.

18. *Education.*—It will be observed at a glance at the following statement how comprehensive is the course of education imparted in this school. This of course is in addition to the *moral education* described in paragraph 16 *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 and without songs. Extension motion. Company drill. Exercise with stilts. Sunday walks. Bar-bell exercises with songs. Tennis and other games.
Optional subjects.	English Geography Indian History Singing		

The general education course goes a little beyond that prescribed for the Primary Examination. The special class consisting of pupils who have passed the Primary Examination receives a special course of instruction in Drawing and is prepared for the Elementary Technical examinations in Freehand Outline, Model and Geometrical

Drawing. Only three hours during the day (10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.) are devoted to general education. The optional subjects are chiefly taught during the voluntary night school which is held from 7-30 to 9 P.M. The admission to this class is restricted to about 30 pupils per night, as there is no accommodation for more. Eighty-five pupils out of the 151 studied English as an optional subject against 94 in the previous year. As some of the pupils, when discharged, are likely to be employed as peons, attenders, &c., 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:—

	1896.	1897.
Special class	12	12
Fourth standard	29	18
Third do.	24	34
Second do.	37	32
First do.	40	34
Infant do.	12	21
Total	154	151

19. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, examined the classes in literary subjects, gymnastics, drill and singing on the 6th and 8th March 1897. The results of his examination which you were pleased to describe as very satisfactory are embodied in his report which is attached (Appendix I).

20. *Primary Examination.*—In the year under review, the school sent up a large number of pupils—larger than the number in any previous year—for the Primary Examination, and the results were satisfactory. It is to be regretted, however, that out of such a large number (24) of pupils examined, not one secured a first-class pass. The annexed table compares the results of the examination for the past two years:—

Number presented.		Passed for certificates.				Passed compulsory subjects and in one optional subject only.		Total passed.		Failed.	
		First class.		Second class.							
1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
11	24	..	..	10	16	..	7	10	23	1	1

The total number of pupils who have secured Primary Examination certificates and thus qualified themselves for admission into the lowest grades of the public service rose to 76 up to the close of the year. 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*.

21. *Technical education.*—It will be observed that, compared with the figures for the previous year, the industrial and special classes, as exhibited in the subjoined table, show considerable improvement. The progress made in Drawing is note-worthy:—

Industry.	Passed Elementary Technical Examination.	Passed Standard D and Studying for E. T. examination.	Standards.				Total.
			D.	C.	B.	A.	
Carpentry (cabinet-making)	2	..	4	9	9	1	25
Blacksmith's work	3	..	5	6	7	6	27
Tinning (kalloying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(5)
Weaving	2	5	10	5	5	2	29
Tape-making	..	2	2	2	3	3	(12)
Tailoring	..	1	9	8	18	9	45
Drawing	8	15	10	18	33	..	(84)
Gardening	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
							151

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. The textile fabrics woven consisted of tapes of sizes, cotton-webbing, peons' belts, kummerbunds (silk and cotton), rugs, towelling, napkins, chintz, checks, 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.	506	566	Reformatory school, Chingleput.
2	Peons' belts, green .. .. No.	2	14	Chingleput Municipality; District Board Engineer, Chingleput; Union Chairman, Uttramerur and Karunguli.
3	Educational peons' belts .. ,,	60	12	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Division, Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Vizianagram, Trichinopoly, Bapatla, Kasaragod, Coimbatore Girls' range and Tinnevelly; Headmasters, Government Training school, Berhampur, and Municipal High school, Cannanore.
4	Kummerbund (cotton) .. ,,	71	38	Chingleput, Madras, Calicut, Chittoor and Quilon.
5	Do. (silk) .. ,,	13	16	Chingleput, Madras, Saidapet, Chittoor and Mangalore.
6	Cotton rugs .. .. .. ,,	5	2	Chingleput and Madras.
7	Mati towels .. .. .. ,,	59	24	Chingleput.
8	Dosati cloth .. .. .. Yds.	171	123½	Chingleput and Madras.
9	Table napkins .. .. No.	488	226	Chingleput, Madras, Kumbakónum, Podanúr, Walajabad, Vellore and Chunampet.
10	Face towels .. .. .. ,,	166	131	Chingleput, Madras, Kurnool, Salem, Tanjore, Chittoor, Hyderabad, Chunampet and Saidapet.
11	Bath towels .. .. .. ,,	311	257	Chingleput, Madras, Chunampet, Máyavaram, Saidapet, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Vellore, Hyderabad and Conjeeveram, Madras, Chunampet, Rajahmundry and Tanjore.
12	Turkish towels .. .. ,,	13	13	Chingleput, Kumbakónam, Chittoor and Saidapet.
13	Country towels .. .. ,,	50	57	Chingleput, Quilon, Madras, Madurántakam, Saidapet and Salem.
14	Chintz at 3 to 7 annas .. Yds.	668½	634½	Chingleput, Madras, Poonamallee, Saidapet, Kumbakónam, Vellore, Chittoor, Tanjore, Madura, Bellary, Arni, Madurántakam, Sriperambadúr, Potteri, Vizagapatam and Bangalore.
15	Check and cotton tweeds, 8 to 12 annas. ,,	621½	544½	Chingleput and Saidapet.
16	Silk handkerchiefs .. No.	..	10	

The total value of the textile fabrics woven during the year amounted to Rupees 1,329–13–10, and the sale-proceeds paid into the treasury to Rs. 870–5–4 as against Rs. 800–2–6 in the previous year. It is gratifying to note that both educationally and commercially weaving has proved a decided success in this school. The good work performed by some of the ex-pupils trained in that industry will be described in paragraph 28 *infra*. It is evident, judging from the transactions detailed in the above table, that the textile fabrics manufactured in this school are becoming popular, and that there is a settled demand for them from different parts of the country. There was a profit of Rs 660–10–6 under Weaving (*vide* Appendix III). Owing to the want of suitable rooms for accommodating a printing press, the question of introducing printing into the school as an additional industry remains at the same stage in which I left it in last year's report (paragraph 22). The Collector of Chingleput has agreed to transfer tentatively the whole of the district press to this school, and I have no doubt that this measure, if carried out, will not only result in a large saving to Government, but will also prove beneficial to a large number of pupils by providing them with the means of securing employment. 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.

22. *Industrial Examinations.*—The annual examinations in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making was conducted by Mr. J. P. Perkins, Workshop Instructor of the College of Engineering; and Mr. E. D. Smith of Esplanade Row, Madras, conducted the examination in tailoring. I expect that the results,

viewed as a whole, will be satisfactory, but I have not yet received the Examiners' reports together with your review thereon. I understand that they will issue shortly from the press, but as this report is due to-day, I am sending it without the industrial reports, which I request you will be so good as to insert at the proper place as Appendix II.

23. *Government Technical Examinations.*—The results achieved by this school at the Elementary Technical Examinations, as compared for the past two years, are given in the subjoined table:—

Subject.	1896.		1897.	
	Number went up.	Number passed.	Number went up.	Number passed.
Cabinet-making	4	4	1	1
Blacksmith's work	1	1	3	3
Cotton weaving	3	3	2	1
Tailoring	..	..	1	1
Freehand Outline Drawing	10	5	6	6
Geometrical Drawing	..	..	3	3
Total ..	18	13	16	15

There was an improvement in the total number of pupils passed, and in blacksmith's work. The progress in drawing is particularly good, and is creditable to G. Devavaram, the Drawing master. Any great improvement in cabinet-making or tailoring cannot be expected until the present instructors are replaced by better paid and more skilful men.

24. *Accounts of the Industrial Section.*—It is again gratifying to note that the industrial section of the school worked at a profit, the profit for the year being Rs. 1,207–3–5 as against Rs. 1,189–13–7 of the previous year as will be seen in the debit and credit statement attached (Appendix III). It will be observed that the profit has steadily advanced since 1892, but it is apprehended that with the present limited allotment for raw materials which for 1897–98 was only Rs. 1,900, and with the present strength of the school, the maximum of profit has been reached. Another satisfactory feature of the year was that every branch of the section earned some profit or other, notwithstanding the unfavourable year during which the necessaries of life had risen to famine rates. It is evident therefore that there is an established demand for the various articles manufactured in this school, as they supply a real want particularly among the middle and lower classes. The carpentry department continued to afford good scope for manual training, but further improvement—for which there is room—is not possible until a more energetic and skilful instructor is employed. The School of Arts will not be able to supply a suitable instructor for less than Rs. 25 a month, but the salary of the present instructor is only Rs. 18. The blacksmith's department continued to turn out useful work in the shape of iron utensils used in native household and also field and garden implements. About 300 iron utensils and implements were manufactured during the year. The introduction of aluminium in the manufacture of domestic utensils may be tried, and, as personally suggested by you, early arrangements will be made to send Mr. Lewis to the School of Arts to study the experiments made there with that metal. The demand for iron sheet gongs for schools, as designed by Mr. Lewis, continues. A successful experiment was made during the year to grow the red and white varieties of the Mediterranean carrot from seeds supplied by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-West Provinces and Oudh. The experiment resulted in a luxuriant crop consisting of fully developed plants and roots. A large supply of the carrots has been sold to the people of the town. Cultivation of carrots on a larger scale to prove its value as a root-crop will be undertaken as soon as the lands known as "hay fields" are brought under cultivation.

25. *Physical Education.*—The nature of the physical education in force is detailed in the scheme attached to paragraph 18 *supra*. Systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill, in which all the pupils participate, continued to be given, every pupil receiving instruction twice a week for half an hour each time. The physical training, drill

continued to be exercised with great interest. This drill is considered to be well adapted for setting up the pupils who go through all the exercises accompanied with songs composed for the purpose. The bar-bell exercises are also performed with songs and violin accompaniment. 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 the physical education imparted to them.

26. *Distribution of prizes.*—The annual public distribution of prizes was held on 23rd April, and it passed off very successfully. The distribution was preceded by sports at which the two high schools in the town competed; but the superior training and physique of the Reformatory pupils enabled them to pull off as usual the lion's share of the prizes. Mr. J. Hewetson, I.C.S., the District and Sessions Judge, presided on the occasion and delivered an interesting address.

27. *Discharged pupils.*—The subjoined table exhibits the necessary particulars as regards 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.	Period in school.	District belonging to	Employment in school.	Present employment.
			YRS.	YRS.			
1	197	Palli	13	5	Chingleput ..	Carpenter (Sawing) ..	Sawyer.
2	232	Mussalman ..	14	4	Madras	Tailor	Tailor.
3	235	Do.	14	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	201	Native Christian ..	13	5	Chingleput ..	Carpenter	(No report.)
5	173	Mussalman ..	12	6	Salem	Do	Process-server.
6	243	Vellala	14	4	Madras	Do.	Gymnastic student.
7	183	Vaduga	12	6	Salem	Weaver	Weaver.
8	184	Valayan	12	6	Tanjore	Blacksmith	(No report.)
9	185	Satani	12	6	Ganjám	Weaver	Normal student.
10	246	Weaver	12	4	Tanjore	Do.	(Not known.)
11	208	Kavarai	14	5	Coimbatore ..	Carpenter	Sepoy (28th, M.I.)
12	215	Madiga	13	5	Cuddapah ..	Tailor	Peon.
13	216	Korava	13	5	Tinnevelly ..	Weaver	(Not known.)
14	253	Mussalman ..	13	4	Madras	Carpenter (Sawing) ..	Unemployed.
15	256	Native Christian ..	14	4	Do.	Carpenter	Labourer.
16	191	Do. ..	14	6	Do.	Blacksmith	Normal student.
17	146	Dasiri	12	7	North Arcot ..	Tailor	Servant.
18	218	Edaya	10	5	Madras	Carpenter (Sawing) ..	Unemployed.
19	149	Mussalman ..	13	7	Do.	Tailor	Tailor.
20	222	Panchama	11	5	Do.	Carpenter	Unemployed.
21	224	Do. ..	11	5	Do.	Blacksmith	Blacksmith.
22	157	Vellala	13	4	Chingleput ..	Do.	Mill work.
23	260	Edaya	11	6	Madras	Carpentry	Carpenter.
24	192	Vanniya	14	5	Trichinopoly ..	Tailor	Unemployed.
25	226	Palli	12	4	Coimbatore ..	Do.	Labourer.
26	263	Korava	12			Blacksmith	Blacksmith.
			14				

Notwithstanding every effort made by this school to obtain employment for pupils discharged during the year, the proportion of such boys who obtained employment was only 65 per cent. Although this proportion compares very favourably with that secured by other Reformatory schools in India, yet the proportion is small. This is mainly due to the difficulty experienced by those not belonging to the artisan castes to secure a foot-hold in industrial occupations and this difficulty in the case of Reformatory boys is aggravated by want of means and influence and by the unfortunate stigma on their previous character. It is satisfactory to note in this connection that several of the magistrates, particularly the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, to whom pupils were sent for discharge took special interest in obtaining some employment or other for discharged pupils. I regret to report in reference to your Proceedings, dated 10th June 1893, No. 6389, that no inspecting officers have applied to me during the past few years for the services of ex-pupils to fill inferior appointments under them as directed by you. It would be useful in the interests of the school to republish the above Proceedings with special instructions to all inspecting officers to keep the claims of ex-pupils constantly in view when filling vacancies for peons and other inferior appointments under them. The percentage of pupils discharged during the year who took to trades taught in the school was 30.

28. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—The number of pupils to be accounted for as regards their conduct and mode of occupation since the opening of the school is 213 according to the statement appended to paragraph 5 *supra*. 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.							
	Pursuing the trades 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.				
1896	11	5	12	8	16	42	49	143
1897	11	8	11	7	15	55	57	164

Year.	Others.							Grand total.
	Not reported on by Magistrates.	Emigrated.	Cannot be traced.	Died after discharged.	Conduct not satisfactory.	In jails.	Total.	
1896	3	6	14	3	13	5	44	187
1897	3	7	16	5	12	6	49	213

There was a further advance in the number of pupils favourably reported on, the number for the year being 164 as against 143 of the previous year, and the percentage of good reports accordingly advanced to 77 as against 76 of the previous year. If we bear in mind what depraved human nature is capable of, even after a course of intellectual training, we should not pitch our expectations so high as to meet with disappointment. Bearing in mind also the various unfavourable circumstances which hedge round a Reformatory ex-pupil, and the great difficulties he has to contend with in life's great struggle, I consider that the good fruits borne by the training and discipline of this humane institution, as evidenced by the proportion of good reports recorded above, not only exceed expectations, but that they compare favourably with the results attained by the Reformatory schools in Great Britain and Ireland; and, compared with the other Reformatory schools in India, this school undoubtedly stands far ahead. Its pupils are found in various respectable walks of life: five are schoolmasters and two are undergoing training for that profession; five are gymnastic instructors and one is undergoing training for that work; 14 are serving as soldiers in the Madras Army, three of whom have been to the front to fight; and other professions which the training given in this school has helped pupils to qualify for are those of clerk, compositor, maistry, process-server, peon, painter, &c. The pupils who followed the trade learnt in the school are, of course, excluded from the above enumeration. Their percentage is 17 as against 19 in the previous year. I have already explained the difficulty experienced by ex-pupils in following the trades learnt in the school. Several of these pupils are doing good work, and encouraging reports continue to be received about them. The following report, dated 9th November 1897, from the Second-class Magistrate of Madura, addressed to the District Magistrate as regards an ex-pupil trained in weaving, is interesting:—

> With reference to order No. 1275-Roc., dated 19th October 1897, I beg to report that Jini Subbayyan, therein referred to, is settled at Madura and carries on weaving trade. He has ten looms of his own. He lives with his brother and mother. He was married this year. He carries on trade in Madura, Dindigul, Sivaganga, Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, &c., and gets on an average a monthly income of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. He bears a good character. The Town Police Inspector, who was present to-day in Court, expressed the same opinion.

Madura is a great centre for native hand-loom weaving. The ex-pupil named above and another ex-pupil employed by a wealthy weaver have succeeded not only in introducing improvements into the native hand-loom, but also in the textile fabrics

woven at Madura. These pupils have thus made a beginning in the direction advocated by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, that of improving and expanding eastern ideas without substituting for them in their entirety western ideas.

29. *Enlistments in the Madras Army.*—Following the practice adopted in English Reformatories, this school has enlisted in the Madras Army fourteen pupils up to the close of the year, and has thus increased its sphere of usefulness. No other Reformatory school in India has yet done this. Encouraging and interesting reports continue to be received about our soldier pupils. One of them, Kuppuswami, No. 13, in "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, who rendered good service at the late Chitral expedition and subsequently at Malakand, has been promoted to the grade of Lance Corporal. The following reports about two other pupils are interesting :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Juxon-Jones, Commandant, 2nd M. I., writes from Raipur under date 26th October 1897 :—

> In reply to your letter, No. 1754, dated 19th instant, I have the honour to inform you that John (*alias* the John Francis alluded to) has served in my regiment nearly 2½ years as a private. His conduct has been throughout very good. There has been no scope in the regiment for him to develop his knowledge of blacksmith's work, but finding him good at gymnastics, I sent him to Poona, where he now is to undergo a special course of gymnastic training with a view to his becoming a regimental instructor. I hear that already he has won some prizes in gymnastics at the late Poona Assault-at-arms.

Major H. E. Goodwyn, R.E., Officiating Commandant, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, writes under date 17th December 1897 :—

> The man referred to is very promising. His character is good ; he is fairly proficient in drill and is a very good gymnast. He is learning the trade of smith, but has not yet passed the examination, as during working hours he is employed at field works.

30. *Finance.*—The following table compares the details of expenditure and receipts for the past two years :—

	1896.			1897.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	9,256	6	7	9,049	2	8
Rations	3,931	9	2	4,971	14	5
Hospital charges	90	11	3	140	6	2
Clothing	390	11	11	440	13	4
Bedding	214	13	0	118	3	0
Travelling allowance of establishment ...	196	0	9	148	0	0
Allowances to pupils	96	9	6	96	14	6
Raw materials	2,073	7	3	1,558	1	9
Library, Prizes, Class-books and Mark money.	448	5	7	543	6	4
Rents, Rates and Taxes	15	0	0	20	12	0
Contingencies	1,227	15	8	1,052	0	8
Total ...	17,941	10	8	18,139	10	10
Deduct Receipts (Sale-proceeds) ...	3,190	11	8	2,271	13	3
Net expenditure ...	14,750	15	0	15,867	13	7

The abnormally increased expenditure under rations was due to an unfavourable year. The price of ragi per bag, which was Rs. 3–8–0 in the middle of 1896, continued to rise steadily, and in the year under review the price rose to the unusually high figure of Rs. 5–14–0 per bag. There was a corresponding rise in the prices of other articles of diet also, such as, chilli, onion, tamarind, coriander, &c. The prices of these articles rose to scarcity rates, and in some instances they were doubled. The expenditure under hospital charges was unavoidable, but compared with the expenditure of 1895 the amount is less. The increase under clothing is more apparent than real. If the expenditure under clothing and bedding are taken together as in the previous years, the increase will disappear, but those heads have been separated to suit the new system of contingent accounts. The average number of pupils dieted during the year was 153 against 151 in the previous year, but the cost of dieting per pupil and the cost per mensem rose to Rs. 32–7–11 and Rs. 2–11–4, respectively,

against Rs. 25–8–8 and Rs. 2–2–0 in the previous year. The cause of the increased expenditure is explained above.

31. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—You inspected the school on 22nd March 1897.

32. *Visiting Committee.*—The committee held nine meetings as against eight in the previous year, and thus it failed to meet at least once a month as provided in the Act. Mr. J. Hewetson, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, who always presided as Chairman, attended all the meetings except one. The members who attended more than half the number of meetings were the Rev. A. Andrew and M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasachariyar, Tahsildar. The following are the details of work transacted by the committee at its meetings :—

(*a*) Number of reports on discharged pupils read and recorded ...	90
(*b*) Number of times the punishment book was examined	9
(*c*) Number of times went round the school to hear complaints and to see that the requirements of section 6 of the Act have been complied with	9
(*d*) Special cases brought to the notice of the Inspector-General ...	5

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, having failed to visit the school during six consecutive months, were considered to have vacated their seats on the committee under section 23 (2) of Act VIII of 1897. The usual extracts from the remarks of visitors are attached (Appendix IV).

33. *State Prisoners.*—The two Mappilla State prisoners, Kattuvala Kundil Ahmed and Mattummal Moidin, continued to behave well. The first-named youth has, with the approval and sanction of Government, been enlisted in the 4th Pioneers at Trichinopoly, and he is doing well according to the latest report.

34. 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 23rd June 1897, No. 6885-G.

Read the following letter from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, to the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, dated Madras, 31st March 1897, No. 685-C.:—

As required in the Proceedings, No. 4854, dated 27th April 1896, of the Director of Public Instruction, I have the honour to submit my special report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput, inspected and examined by me on the 6th and the 8th instant.

2. *Accommodation and Sanitation.*—The accommodation, viz., the verandahs round the large courtyard where the juveniles are assembled and taught exposed to the sun and rain is hardly satisfactory. I understand that the erection of a new building has been sanctioned for the purpose; but it does not appear to have been as yet taken on hand.

3. *Furniture, apparatus and appliances.*—There is little furniture; and the apparatus and appliances are insufficient. There is a small library formed, and it requires an addition of reference books to the masters and suitable vernacular reading books for the boys.

4. *Staff.*—There are four regular teachers to teach the five classes, each of which again consists of two sections, Tamil and Telugu. The gymnastic instructor, the drawingmaster, the peon and the compounder are also given general education work in addition to their proper duties. Their faulty modes of teaching, of which I noticed several instances, should be set right by the Headmaster. The Telugu teaching too given requires much improvement and reading and recitation throughout the whole school.

5. *Results of examination.*—The examination was conducted as for result grant; but I do not think it is any longer necessary. I believe this kind of examination was introduced with a view to stimulate both the teachers and their pupils to work and give them some of the results earnings. But as this kind of remuneration is not given, the system of examination may well be replaced by a more testing one for improvement. As it was, the several classes acquitted themselves well on the whole and creditably in some subjects, as would appear from the following analysis:—

Class.	Compulsory.			Geography.			English.		
	Presented.	Passed.		Presented.	Passed.		Presented.	Passed.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.		Merit.	Ordinary.		Merit.	Ordinary.
Infant	31	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
I	36	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	23	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	27	11	14	27	14	13	19	6	13

6. For the Primary Examination eleven pupils were presented for the whole test, of whom ten passed for complete certificates while one failed altogether. One more was presented for either the compulsory subjects alone or the optionals who was not successful.

7. The subject where progress was most marked was *writing*. It was to a large extent due to the system of writing on the copy books introduced by Mr. Lewis. According to this system the pupils have to commence writing at the last ruling and go up to the top keeping the model always in view. To proceed from the top would, according to Mr. Lewis, leave the children's own writing between the model and the ruling they are at which there would be a tendency to imitate rather than the model.

8. The optional subjects taught are English, Geography and Drawing. I am not sure of the advantages of teaching English to the boys and would prefer instead instruction given to them in either Hygiene or Object lessons. As to Geography and Drawing, the instructions given should not be confined to one or two classes as it is now; but the complete course as it is laid down in the Educational Rules should be followed.

9. *Physical education.*—Plenty of provision is made for the physical exercise of the boys. In addition to the manual work they have to do in the garden and at their several industries, they are taken through a regular course of gymnastics through barbell exercises, physical drill with music and company drill. It was a pleasant evening that I spent in witnessing these performances.

10. *Discipline and moral training.*—The system of awards for good conduct and of punishments for bad that is now in force goes to secure the good discipline of the boys within the walls of the Reformatory. But to completely reform the morals and make them good citizens in future it is desirable, I submit, that the training thus given should be supplemented by a regular course of moral lectures given in a simple and impressive way.

No. 264-Ch.

Submitted to the Director of Public Instruction.

(Signed) E. MARSDEN,
Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.

Madras,
14th April 1897.

From the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 13th April 1897, No. 670.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the special report of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, dated 31st March 1897, No. 685-C., to enable you to take them also into consideration when reviewing the report.

2. *Paragraph* 3.—The Assistant Inspector of Schools has not specified what furniture, apparatus and appliances are necessary. The evil at present is not want of furniture, but want of suitable accommodation to put additional furniture in. The furniture for the Drawing classes sanctioned in your Proceedings, No. 7784, dated 21st July 1896, are ready for use, but no suitable room is available for arranging the drawing tables and stools with due advantage for the purposes of class-teaching.

3. *Paragraph* 8.—As to the advantages of teaching English to the boys. This question has been already fully considered by you; and in paragraph 6 of your Proceedings, No. 5007, dated 26th April 1895, reviewing the report of this school for 1894, you have approved of English being continued as an optional subject.

4. *Paragraph* 10.—The regular course of moral lectures, which the Assistant Inspector suggests, has long formed an important feature in the scheme for the moral training given in this school—*vide* paragraph 17 of the Annual Report for 1895. A copy of this report was handed to the Assistant Inspector on the day he visited the school.

Proceedings, No. 6285-G.

Recorded.

2. As remarked by the Superintendent, the new buildings should be completed before any new furniture and other appliances can be supplied to the school. Already it is under consideration to get some tools and apparatus manufactured at the workshop of the College of Engineering for the use of this school. The library may be improved in the way suggested by the Assistant Inspector.

3. The results shown at the Assistant Inspector's examination were very satisfactory. The Director sees no objection to the school being examined in future as if for improvement. For the reasons set forth in paragraph 8 of Proceedings, No. 4583, dated 30th April 1897, instruction in English should continue to be given. With reference to the Assistant Inspector's suggestion in paragraph 8 of his report, the Superintendent is requested to be good enough to report the existing practice in regard to the teaching of geography and drawing objected to by M.R.Ry. Pranatharthihara Aiyar. The improvement noticed by the Assistant Inspector in the handwriting of the boys is noted with satisfaction.

4. As regards paragraph 10 of the report the attention of the Assistant Inspector will be drawn to paragraph 17 of the Superintendent's report for 1895 read in Proceedings, No. 4854, dated 27th April 1896.

(A true Extract.)

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

II.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 14th March 1898, No. 2797.

Read the following letter from E. D. SMITH, Esq., to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 17th November 1897.

I have the honour to submit my report on the examination in tailoring held by me on the 12th November 1897 at the Reformatory School at Chingleput, and to state that the results are satisfactory.

A tabular form is herein enclosed.

Standard D.—One boy appeared, No. 195, and passed ordinary.

Standard C.—Eleven boys appeared, all passed; Nos. 192, 226, 258, 270, 277 and 290 passed with merit; Nos. 205, 220, 239, 230 and 296 passed ordinary.

Standard B.—Nine boys appeared, eight boys passed; Nos. 301 and 311 passed with merit; Nos. 289, 264, 281, 333, 314 and 316 passed ordinary. No. 302 failed.

Standard A.—Eighteen boys appeared, thirteen boys passed; Nos. 303, 347, 359 and 313 passed with merit; Nos. 326, 327, 328, 331, 332, 354, 288, 350 and 366 passed ordinary. Nos. 229, 337, 355, 356 and 325 failed.

There is no doubt a marked improvement by the boys in D and C standards and they appear to settling down to their work.

B and A standards—these are only beginners and require more training, but some are good.

To teach the four standards in one class, is too much for one instructor, and I would suggest having them taught in batches, say two hours for each standard, or an extra assistant on Rs. 10 per mensem to relieve and help the instructor.

This will, no doubt, give the boys a better chance of learning the different kinds of garments, and will help them to obtain employment in after life.

I would furthermore suggest catering for out-door work as this would give the boys a better insight into the work and enable them to correct mistakes.

There were two boys sent me for employment, one, I am pleased to say, is getting on well, and I intend sending him up next year for the Elementary grade in tailoring, and if he passes I would suggest that he might be employed as assistant instructor in the Reformatory, thus adding to the good name of that institution.

The other, I regret, at the instigation of his parents stayed away.

Read the following letter from J. P. PERKINS, Esq., Workshop Instructor, College of Engineering, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated February 1898.

I have the honour to submit my report of the Practical examination held by me at the Chingleput Reformatory School, Chingleput, in December 1897.

There were 78 candidates in all, viz., in cotton-weaving 27, tape-making 9, carpentry 20, blacksmith's work 22; the results of which are attached.

The blacksmith's work was fairly executed, but there is still room for improvement which could be greatly facilitated by carrying out the suggestions made in my report of the 4th of March 1897.

The carpentry work was not so satisfactorily done, the article selected was a three-legged stool, and I attribute the failures to the work which is for a more advanced stage. The difficulty experienced by the boys is want of knowledge in making oblique joints.

The weaving on the European hand-loom is very good, the boys would even do better if they were not too anxious to do so much work in a given time. On the Native hand-loom the work is also exceptionally good.

Tape-making is quickly and neatly done and great credit is due to the Deputy Superintendent for the energy and interest taken to produce good work and training for the boys, and I beg to express my thanks for the assistance he gave me in conducting the examinations.

I might suggest, tin-smith's work subsidiary to blacksmith's work might be taken up, because natives go in largely for goods such as boxes, pots, lamps, dishes, pumps, &c.

The above reports, which relate to the examination of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, in industrial subjects are communicated to the Superintendent. An analysis of the results is given below:—

Industry.	Number examined.	Number passed.			Percentage passed.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Carpentry	20	6	11	17	90	85
Blacksmith's work	22	10	8	18	80	82
Weaving { on the European hand-loom	23	13	7	20	89	87
Weaving { on the Native hand-loom	4	3	1	4	100	100
Tape-making	9	5	3	8	60	89
Tailoring	39	12	21	33	96	85

The results are satisfactory. Greater attention needs to be paid to tailoring in standard A.

2. The Superintendent is requested to consider and report on Mr. Smith's suggestion for dividing the tailoring class into two convenient sets for purposes of instruction. It is not, however, likely, in the present state of the finances, that Government will sanction any increase to the staff on this account.

3. It does not seem expedient to introduce tin-smith's work into the school at present. This industry is not included in the Government Technical Examination scheme, nor in the courses of instruction in industrial subjects laid down in chapter V of the Madras Educational Rules.

(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 1897.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials (and unfinished articles on 31st December 1896.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1896.	Outstandings on 31st December 1896.	Cash on hand on 31st December 1896.	Materials purchased in 1897.	Spent out of contingent fund in 1897.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1897.	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	978 11 0	43 3 0	69 15 9	2 12 0	992 13 2	* 32 5 0	61 13 0	26 14 0	2,208 6 11	* Including Rs. 10, cooly carpenter's wages paid during the year.
Blacksmith's work	480 10 10	57 4 0	31 13 6	2 1 0	141 9 7	11 6 10	57 6 0	21 15 0	804 2 9	
Weaving and tape-making	539 15 6	382 6 3	302 9 1	18 13 0	310 11 0	14 2 3	62 1 0	0 14 0	1,631 8 1	
Tailoring	68 4 7	0 11 0	54 2 2	2 15 0	113 0 0	6 0 3	45 8 0	2 10 0	293 3 0	
Gardening	10 0 0	..	2 5 0	0 3 4	..	32 7 6	..	10 12 0	55 11 10	
Total ..	2,072 9 11	483 8 8	460 13 6	26 12 4	1,558 1 9	96 5 10	226 12 0	63 1 0	4,988 0 7	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1897.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1897.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1897.	Outstandings on 31st December 1897.	Work turned out for the school in 1897.	Sale-proceeds paid into the treasury in 1897.	Amount written off in 1897.	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	1,194 1 4	62 4 0	54 9 0	112 4 4	111 15 4	770 4 1	18 8 0	2,323 13 9	
Blacksmith's work	334 7 7	40 6 0	80 6 3	35 8 3	85 15 4	255 7 2		832 2 7	
Weaving and tape-making	160 5 3	89 10 0	651 11 5	449 0 7	68 2 3	870 5 4	2 15 9	2,292 2 7	
Tailoring	84 9 3	10 0 0	0 11 0	67 2 3	232 3 9	104 3 0	..	498 13 3	
Gardening	1 0 0	15 0 0	..	3 11 9	..	228 8 1	..	248 3 10	
Total ..	1,774 7 5	217 4 0	787 5 8	667 11 2	498 4 4	† 2,228 11 8	21 7 9	6,195 4 0	† If Rs. 43-1-7 (miscellaneous receipts in the year) are added, it will raise the total amount to Rs. 2,271-13-3 as paid into the treasury.

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

Chingleput,
31st March 1898.

Extract from the Reformatory School Visitors' Book.

1. Surgeon Major-General C. Sibthorpe writes :—"Visited the school—154 boys. They appear in good health. Sickness has been slight during the year. Only four boys in hospital to-day. No deaths during 1896. The school appears to be well conducted and doing admirable work. It is most desirable that the proposal regarding the improvements in the accommodation should be carried out soon." (21st January 1897.)

2. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Sturrock, I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, writes :—"Mrs. Sturrock and I visited the Reformatory this morning and were much interested and pleased with all we saw. When District Magistrate of Coimbatore, I lost no opportunity of sending juvenile criminals here, and now that I have seen the institution, I am more than ever glad that I did so. The arrangements seem to me to reflect credit on every one concerned in the management. The only thing wanting is extension. This, I hear, is contemplated, and I trust that nothing will be allowed to interfere with it. There are few directions in which the exercise of economy could be more harmful." (25th January 1897.)

3. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, writes :—"It is hardly worth while to record any remarks on the state of the buildings of this institution, as everything is either "lying over" or "hung up"! The Sanitary Commissioner's remarks of the 13th October 1895 will express the apparent hopelessness of the position. The most urgent requirements of the school—a new kitchen, a new workshop and so on—have been perfectly well known for years, but are not yet commenced. I suppose there are reasons. Apart from the innumerable structural defects, the school appears to be worked by Surgeon-Major Nailer and Mr. Lewis with the same interest as hitherto, and with continued satisfactory results. All discharged boys since the school was opened are said to be accounted for, and in 1895, 75 per cent. were doing well. The result up to end of 1896 is said to show no falling off." (12th February 1897.)

4. The Hon'ble N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu writes :—"I am much pleased with all that I have seen here. The institution is kept in very good order. The officers take great interest in the institution." (14th April 1897.)

5. Mr. J. H. Robertson, I.C.S., Sub-Collector of Chingleput, writes :—"Visited and inspected. Everything satisfactory." (1st October 1897.)

6. Mr. E. Marsden, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, writes :—"I went over the various industrial sections this afternoon. There were 148 boys at work, 3 being in hospital. The gymnastics were done particularly well. The development of the chests and arms of the boys show that they are well taught. The drill was also done fairly well. The freehand, model and geometrical drawings shown were very good. I saw the boys at their evening meal and tasted the ragi pudding and condiments. The food was well cooked and tasted very good." (23rd November 1897.)

Proceedings, No. 4844 of 1898.

Staff.—Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer continued in charge of the school throughout the year. Mr. J. W. Coombes, B.A., L.T., second assistant, Madrasa-i-Azam, acted as Deputy Superintendent for three months from the 11th June 1897, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Lewis on other duty as acting Superintendent, School of Arts. The subordinate teaching staff needs to be strengthened; but as Government has declined to entertain any proposals involving additional expenditure owing to financial exigencies, the matter must lie over for the present. The suggestion made in paragraph 8 of the last year's review as to the expediency of employing one or two well-behaved students of the special class as pupil teachers in the school on payment of small stipends appears to be the only feasible means of strengthening the teaching staff. The work done by the staff was, however, very satisfactory. It is also gratifying to note that the monitors and assistant monitors continued to render material help in the several departments.

2. *Accommodation and equipment.*—Some urgent repairs and improvements were made during the year. Government will be addressed as to the allotment of funds for the speedy execution of the additions sanctioned in G.O., No. 727, dated 20th November 1896. The purchase of the building known as the "Moat-house", to be used as the residence of the headmaster or for purposes of quarantine in the event of any epidemic breaking out, was sanctioned in G.O., No. 566, Educational, of the 8th October 1897. It is to be regretted that the cost of the coir hammocks, which were to have relieved the pupils from the bug nuisance in the cubicles, is prohibitive. It is hoped that the efforts that are being made to secure a cheaper kind of hammock will be successful.

3. *Library.*—Fairly good use was made of the library both by the masters and pupils. Heads of Government institutions will be requested to report whether they can spare any books suitable for the Reformatory boys. The indent for the necessary books may be submitted if necessary after the receipt of a reply from the heads of Government institutions.

4. *Sanitation and health.*—It is very gratifying to learn that the health of the inmates of the Reformatory during the past years has been very good. There were no deaths during the year, while the number of admissions into the hospital, viz., 133, showed a marked decrease. The physical development of the pupils continued to receive due attention.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—There were 151 boys on the rolls at the close of 1897 as against 154 at the close of the previous year. The decrease is reported to have been due to more discharges than admissions during the last three months of the year. The number of admissions during the year stood at 23—the smallest compared with the admissions for any previous year. Five pupils only were refused admission for want of accommodation. The gradual decline in the number of fresh admissions is due partly to the discretionary powers vested in magistrates by section 31 of the new Act and partly to G.O., No. 934, Educational, of the 2nd July 1897, which ruled that no order for the detention of a youthful offender should be passed without first ascertaining from the Superintendent whether room was available. Of the 23 pupils admitted, four were on first conviction, while as many as 19 were habitual offenders. The decline (five as against nine in 1896 and 15 in 1895) in the number of admissions from the city of Madras is noteworthy, although there was a slight increase in the total number contributed. None of the 23 pupils newly admitted belonged to the Brahman, Native Christian, or Panchama class. There was a great fall in the number of Muhammadans. As many as 16 of the boys had been convicted of theft, four of housebreaking and theft and the remaining three of less serious offences. As compared with the figures of the previous years, the number of pupils of ten years of age and under had slightly risen, while there was a fall in those of eleven and twelve years of age. This decrease will continue year after year, as the magistrates exercise the discretionary powers given to them by the new Act.

6. *Conduct and discipline.*—The conduct of the pupils was generally good. There was an appreciable decrease in the number who were guilty of stealing, but an increase was noticeable under the head of severe punishments. The amount of fines inflicted in consequence rose from Rs. 10–0–4 to Rs. 39–9–6. As many as 16 pupils were benefited from this fund, and one boy was supplied, with reference to G.O., No. 49, Educational, of the 27th January 1896, with some appliances to enable him to earn a living as a tailor.

7. *The mark system.*—The mark system continued to work well. There was a further and satisfactory increase in the average earnings per week from Rs. 7–15–1 to Rs. 9–4–10, and the total earnings rose from Rs. 373–6–7 to Rs. 446–15–11. The amount of deposit in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils fell from Rs. 586–9–6 to Rs. 574–6–9 on account of the large withdrawals from the Bank.

8. *Examinations*—(i) *General education classes.*—For the Primary examination 24 pupils were presented against 11 in 1896. Sixteen passed in the second class for certificates and seven in the compulsory subjects and in one optional subject only. These results are very satisfactory. The school acquitted itself with credit at the Assistant Inspector's examination. For reasons given by the Superintendent, it is not possible at present to teach drawing and geography to all the classes as suggested by the Assistant Inspector. It is disappointing to note that the number studying English fell from 94 to 85.

(ii) *Special Examintion classes.*—There was a marked improvement in the total number of pupils that passed the Government Technical Examination. Mr. J. P. Perkins, workshop instructor, College of Engineering, conducted the annual examinations in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making, and Mr. E. D. Smith conducted the examination in tailoring. Blacksmith's work was fairly executed, but that of carpentry was not quite satisfactory. Little improvement can be expected until the present carpentry instructor is replaced by a more competent person. The

pupils did exceedingly well in weaving and tape-making. The results in tailoring were very good. The employment of an assistant master to teach the subject is out of the question in the present state of the finances. The Superintendent's attention is invited to paragraph 2 of this office Proceedings, No. 2797, dated 14th March 1898. Printing cannot be introduced as an additional industry until additional accommodation is provided. The textile fabrics manufactured continued to be in great demand. The cultivation of carrots was successful, and this will be undertaken on a larger scale in future. The Director is glad to learn that every branch of the industrial section yielded a profit during the year, and that, taking all the branches together, there was a net profit of Rs. 1,207–3–5 against Rs. 1,118–13–7.

9. *Discharged pupils.*—It is noted that only eight of the 26 pupils discharged during the year were following the trades they learnt at the school. One enlisted himself as a sepoy, one was a gymnastic student, two were normal students, four remained unemployed. No report was received from four, and the rest were in menial service as peon, process server and labourer. The attention of the Inspecting officers will again be drawn to this office Proceedings, No. 6389 of the 10th June 1893. Favourable reports have been received about 164 pupils out of 213 discharged since the opening of the institution. It is gratifying to note that 14 were serving as soldiers in the Madras Army, three of whom had been to the front. Seven were following the profession of schoolmaster and six were gymnastic instructors. The conduct and success of some of the old pupils are highly creditable to themselves and to the institution.

10. *Finance.*—The total expenditure for 1897 was higher than that of the last three years. The increase was due partly to the high prices of several articles owing to unfavourable season and partly to the fall in the receipts.

11. *Committee of visitors.*—Nine meetings of the committee of visitors were held during the year. The Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police vacated their seats under section 23 (2) of the Act VIII of 1897. The Superintendent will convey to the visitors the thanks of the Director for the help they have given in the management of the institution.

12. *General.*—The efficient condition of the Reformatory reflects much credit on the Superintendent, the Deputy 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.
" the Inspectors of Schools.
" Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
" Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
" the Superintendent, School of Arts.

Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" the Inspector-General of Police.
" Members of the Visiting Committee.
" District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" District and Sessions Judges.
" Government, with covering letter.

ORDER—No. 341, Educational, dated 8th June 1898.

Recorded, with the remark that the report is, as usual, very satisfactory.

2. The school appears to suffer much from want of sufficient accommodation, and the Public Works Department will be requested to arrange for the speedy execution of the works approved in G.O., No. 727, Educational, dated 20th November 1896.

(True Extract.)

A Edgington
for Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ all Session Judges.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
„ the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Public Works Department.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 342, Educational, dated 8th June 1898.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

Ed. A. Raitt.