

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR RECORD ONLY.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1909.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 125, 5th March 1909.

State Technical Scholarship.

Inviting applications for the — to be awarded in 1909 for the study of chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Chairman, Trades Association, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 24th February 1909.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 175-1, dated 29th January 1909, and to state that the members are of opinion, as stated in my letter of the 17th January 1908, that a scholarship should be granted for the study of soap-making and the commercial uses of all native oils and their bye-products.

II

Letter—from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 26th February 1909.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 165-1, dated the 29th January 1909, in which the Chamber is requested to state what industry or industries it would select for the award of the State Technical Scholarship during the current year.

2. In reply, I have to say that, while the opinions of the Members of the Chamber are very diverse, the majority are in favour of the scholarship being awarded for the study of pottery and glass-making. These industries, in a crude form, already exist in India, and their successful development would, the Chamber considers, very materially assist other existing and nascent industries, such as the manufacture of sulphuric and other acids, in connection with which a suitable and cheap package is a *sine qua non*.

3. As regards the other suggestions that have been made, I may mention that they are as follows:—

(1) "Agricultural Chemistry as more especially applied to the cultivation of sugarcane, etc., and the manufacture of raw-sugars."

(2) "The distillation of essential oils, the manufacture of which is now carried on in India in the most primitive fashion. There are a great number of roots and plants in India which would yield very good oils if properly distilled; the capital required would be small and the profits should be substantial, as the price is rising yearly. This opens a big field which has never been thoroughly explored, and it is specifically Indian."

(3) "The encouragement of the production of refined sugars, the student being sent to Java, recommended to the Government of Netherlands India, for the purpose of studying the sugar industry, and undergoing training as a working mechanic on the sugar extracting plant, no student refusing to agree to such a condition being nominated."

Order—No. 125, Educational, dated 5th March 1909.

In G.O.s, Nos. 46 and 630, Educational, dated respectively 23rd January and 26th September 1906, and G.O., No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908, the attention of the public was invited to the scheme of technical scholarships instituted by the Government of India, and information was furnished regarding the

object of the scholarships and the conditions under which they were offered. Since the introduction of the scheme in 1903, three scholarships have been awarded to candidates from this Presidency, one in 1906 to Mr. G. N. Dewal for the study of the weaving industry, and one in 1907 to Mr. M. A. Ramunni Panikkar for the study of the leather industry and one in 1908 to Mr. V. Govindan Nair for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics.

2. After consulting the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and some of the leading commercial firms in Madras, the Governor in Council considers that a scholarship may most advantageously be assigned in the current year for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils. The candidate for the scholarship should have taken the B.A. degree with Advanced Chemistry (Branch II-B of the Madras University) as his optional subject, but the claims of candidates who have passed in Chemistry for the degree will also be considered. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the technical study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils should submit their applications to the Director of Public Instruction so as to reach him on or before the 25th March 1909.

3. Ordinarily the period for which these scholarships may be held is two years, but in special cases, it may be increased to three years or reduced below two years. The value of the scholarships has been fixed at £150 sterling a year, but if in any particular case this amount is found insufficient, the Government will be prepared on good grounds to consider its enhancement. The scholarships are tenable in Great Britain and with the approval of the Secretary of State in a foreign country.

4. The holder of the scholarship will not be bound by any engagement to serve the Government on the completion of his course nor will the Government be bound to employ him. In selecting candidates, the Governor in Council will be guided by considerations of capacity, character and practical interest in the industry selected, and the assurance that the candidate will continue to devote himself to that industry on his return to India. No age limit is laid down for scholars. The course of study to be followed as well as the place in which it is to be prosecuted will be settled by the Secretary of State when a scholar arrives in England. Other conditions under which the scholarships are held are—

(1) that the candidate is a native of India as defined in section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1870, viz., "a person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only";

(2) that he has the consent of his family (*i.e.*, of his father, if alive; if deceased, of his guardian) to proceed to Europe, or America;

(3) that his character is good;

(4) that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language; and

(5) that he is physically fit to undergo the course of life and study that he will have to follow.

5. The following rules for Indian Government Technical scholars in England will also be published for general information:—

(1) Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

(2) Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University or College he is about to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself thereat.

(3) Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(4) Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a University or College, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper University or College authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(5) Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

(6) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of 150% a year for two years, or three years, if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University or College during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or College fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars, by second class, or by third class if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Accountant-General, India Office, S.W.

Charges for hotel bills are not defrayed.

(7) Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

(8) The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

Additional Rules.

(a) Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

(b) Every scholar will be required to keep a concise daily diary, to be certified by the authority under whom he is working, and to be submitted through that authority to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also submit in the same way, from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

(c) Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during the summer vacations of the institutions where they are working, with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, when possible, take the form of practical work.

6. The Director of Public Instruction will consider the applications received and submit them with such recommendations as he may see fit to make to Government on or before the 5th April 1909 furnishing full information as to the qualifications, physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants.

(True Extract.)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" all other heads of departments.
" all Collectors, Judges, Divisional-officers, Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
" the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" the Trades' Association, Madras.
" the Departments of the Secretariat.
Gazette (paragraphs 1 to 5 only).
Editors' Table (paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Order only)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 125, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 5TH MARCH 1909.

[SUBJECT.—State Technical Scholarship.]

A scheme of State Technical Scholarships was instituted in the year 1903 by the Government of India, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State, for providing promising natives of India with the means of studying the progress which has been made in industries and arts in the most advanced countries of the West. The scheme provides for the award of ten scholarships a year. The scholarship, the value of which is £150 a year, exclusive of fees and travelling expenses, is awarded for the study of any particular branch of industry, except Engineering—*vide* India's despatch on pages 2 to 4 of G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 1903.

2. In spite of the publicity given to the scheme no suitable candidates for the scholarships came forward in this Presidency in the years 1904 and 1905. The Government then consulted the Chamber of Commerce and certain officers as to what industries might be best encouraged by the grant of the scholarships and decided that the first scholarships under the scheme should be given for the study of Industrial Chemistry and Tanning. They also explained the object and scope of the scholarships and the conditions under which they were to be granted in G.O., No. 46, Educational, dated 23rd January 1906, and published the order in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and placed it on Editors' Table in order to give the fullest publicity thereto.

3. In the meantime, the Government had received an application from Mr. G. N. Dewal, Weaving Master in the Coimbatore Jail, for a scholarship to study the weaving industry. The Government at first thought that his age and imperfect knowledge of English disqualified him for the scholarship, but, after consulting the Secretary of State, agreed to recommend him for a scholarship on certain conditions and eventually recommended him for a scholarship *vide* G.O., Nos. 65 and 66, Educational, dated 6th February 1906. The Government of India granted him a scholarship *vide* G.O., No. 344, Educational, dated 14th May 1906. Mr. Dewal is still pursuing his studies in England, the tenure of his scholarship having been extended from two to three years—*vide* G.O., No. 255, Educational, dated 31st March 1908, and Despatch No. 3, Educational, dated 31st March 1908.

4. In 1906 the Government informed the Government of India that they had no nomination to make for the scholarship for want of a suitable candidate—*vide* G.O., Nos. 758-59, Educational, dated 23rd November 1906.

5. From the nature of the numerous applications received for the scholarship in 1906, the Government considered that there was considerable misapprehension as to the general educational qualifications and the special practical training which should be possessed by applicants for the scholarship, and it was notified that candidates for the scholarships in Industrial Chemistry and Tanning, which had previously been notified, should ordinarily have taken the B.A. degree of the Madras University with Advanced Chemistry as their optional subject, or at any rate should have passed in that branch, viz., Advanced Chemistry, and that after passing the examination in Advanced Chemistry they should have undergone a course of industrial training for 18 months. Please see paragraphs 3 to 5 of G.O., No. 630, Educational, dated 26th September 1906.

6. In 1907 the scholarship was awarded to M. A. Ramunni Panikkar, who had taken the M.A. degree in Chemistry of the Madras University. He was one of the applicants for the scholarship in 1906, but he was then informed that his application would be favourably considered if he would undergo a course of industrial training in compliance with the conditions of G.O., No. 630, Educational, dated 26th September 1906. He then underwent a course of training in tanning and was awarded a scholarship for the study of leather industry. He is still pursuing his studies in England.

7. Towards the end of 1907, the Government of India issued certain instructions as to how candidates should be selected for the award of the scholarships. They said that, in the autumn of each year, the local Government should proceed to consult local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals as to the industry which was to be encouraged and issue a notification containing full particulars of the scholarship to be awarded not later than December, that the final selection of candidates should be made by the end of March and that the recommendations for the award of the scholarship should be forwarded to the Government of India by the 15th April at latest.

8. The Government accordingly consulted the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, the leading commercial firms and some other gentlemen in Madras, and decided that the scholarship in 1908 should be awarded for the study of textile chemistry, as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics. Applications for the scholarship were invited in G.O., No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908. Out of eleven applicants for the scholarship V. Govinda Nair, who had passed the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University with Advanced Chemistry as his optional subject, was selected and the scholarship was awarded to him by the Government of India—*vide* letter No. 280, Educational, dated 15th April 1908, and G.O., No. 426, Educational, dated 1st June 1908.

9. Applications have now to be invited for the scholarship to be awarded during the current year. By an oversight, which is greatly regretted, no action was taken to consult local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals in December last. But when consulted on the last occasion, the local bodies and the selected gentlemen recommended the following subjects for the award of the scholarship:—

C. A. SOUTER—28-1-09.

Yes. The delay this year is to be regretted.

A. BUTTERWORTH—29-1-09.

Name of gentleman or body consulted.	Industry or industries suggested.
<i>Vide</i> page 7 of K.W. G.O., No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908.	
1. The Madras Trades Association.	Soap-making and the commercial uses of all native oils and their bye-products.
2. The Chamber of Commerce, Madras.	(1) Textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, and technical analysis. (2) Electrical engineering.
3. Mr. Yorke	(1) Raw sugar-making. (2) Oil-pressing. (3) Pottery-making.
<i>Vide</i> page 7 of K.W. G.O., No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908.	Mr. Yorke, however, preferred pottery-making for the award of the scholarship.
4. Mr. Boyson	(1) Textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, and technical analysis.
5. Mr. Chatterton	Dyeing and bleaching.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn.	Electrical engineering.
7. Mr. Menzies	Do.

Textile chemistry was then selected for the award of the scholarship in 1908, as the Government found that the balance of opinion was in favour of it. It is for consideration whether any one of the other industries which were suggested last year, namely, (1) sugar-making, (2) oil-pressing, (3) pottery-making and (4) soap-making and the commercial uses of all native oils and their bye-products, may be selected for the award of the scholarship during the current year, or whether the local bodies and others should again be consulted as to the industry which should be selected for encouragement during the current year. If the local bodies and others are to be consulted again, the drafts placed below may issue.

T.K.—27-1-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—27-1-09.

The office unfortunately forgot to bring up this matter until now. But there is still time. Last year the notification was issued on February 10th. The reference to India must reach them by the 15th April.

2. Last year's reference to the Chamber of Commerce, etc., and the replies thereto give almost enough information to go on, but it may be as well to ask for further opinions. It is also for orders whether any heads of firms should be consulted personally as last year. Mr. Lynn, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Ure (of Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.), Mr. Jackson (Parry's) and perhaps Mr. Simpson (of Binny's) might be asked. Draft demi-officials are submitted.

C. A. SOUTER—28-1-09.

Isn't Mr. Boyson head of the firm? If so he, not Mr. Simpson, should be asked.

A. BUTTERWORTH.

I thought Mr. Boyson had gone home. But find out.

C. A. SOUTER—29-1-09.

It has been ascertained that Mr. Boyson is in Madras. Fair copies of demi-officials to the Hon'ble Mr. Lynn and Messrs. Menzies, Ure, Jackson, Boyson, Chatterton and Stone, as well of the memorandum and letter to the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association are submitted for signature.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—29-1-09.

Letter—from A. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government,
Educational Department.
To—the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
Dated—the 29th January 1909.
No.—175-1.

I am directed to enclose a memorandum on the subject of the State Technical Scholarship and to request that you will be so good as to let the Government know if possible, before the 20th February, what industry or industries may in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras be selected for the award of the scholarship during the current year.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum, dated 29th January 1909.

In order to further the development of indigenous industries, the Government of India have instituted, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, a scheme of technical scholarships to provide natives of India, who are capable of taking advantage of it, with the means of studying the progress which has been made in industries and arts in the most advanced countries of the West. The scheme provides for the award of ten scholarships the value of each of which is ordinarily £150 a year, exclusive of fees and travelling expenses, and at least one of the scholarships will be available annually for each province.

2. The scholarships are awarded for the promotion of existing native industries and the development of new industries. They are not intended for the study of agriculture or for studying engineering, law, medicine, forestry or veterinary science, for which provision already exists in India.

3. Since the institution of these scholarships three scholarships have been allotted to Madras. One was given in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry, one in 1907 for the study of the leather industry, and one in 1908 for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics.

4. The industry to be selected should be one which is either already developed or in the process of development in this Presidency. Among the industries which were recommended for selection last year were sugar-making, oil-pressing, pottery-making and soap-making and the commercial use of all native oils and their bye-products. The Government will be glad to know what industry or industries in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the Trades Association may best be selected for the award of the scholarship in the current year. Any information regarding the state of the industry to be selected would be valuable.

Demi-official—from A. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
To—the Hon'ble Messrs. Lynn, Menzies, Ure, Jackson, Boyson, Chatterton and Stone.
Dated—the 29th January 1909.
No.—175-2.

The Government of India have instituted a scheme of Technical Scholarships, to enable natives of India to pursue a course of technical study in Great Britain or other western countries in order to qualify them to promote the improvement of existing native industries or the development of new industries. Under this scheme it is proposed to allot yearly one scholarship at least to each province for the study of selected industries. Since the institution of the scheme three scholarships have actually been given to Madras, one in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry, one in 1907 for the study of the leather industry and one in 1908 for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics.

2. The Government have now to determine for what industry the scholarship should be awarded in the current year and they would be glad to be favoured with your opinion as to the particular industry or industries which you consider may be best encouraged by the award of the scholarship. The industry to be selected should be one which is either already developed or in the process of development in this Presidency, and if in recommending the choice of an industry you will kindly give some account of the state of that industry it would be valuable.

Demi-official from Mr. V. G. Lynn of Messrs. Best & Co., dated 1st February 1909.

In reply to your Demi-official No. 175-2 of the 29th ultimo, I am in favour of the scholarship this year being given for the study of oil-pressing and the commercial use of native oils and their bye products.

Demi-official from Mr. A. D. Jackson of Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras, dated 1st February 1909.

I am in receipt of your letter No. 175-2, dated 29th ultimo, on the subject of Technical Scholarships to Europe.

At the moment I am unable to think of a more suitable industry for encouragement in the direction indicated than that of the manufacture of glass and pottery-ware, particularly in relation to industries at present existing or in course of development in this Presidency.

I take it that one object in instituting these scholarships is to encourage Indians to embark in industrial enterprise with native capital and under the expert management of their own countrymen.

Suitable materials for both glass and pottery manufacture exist I believe in sufficient quantities. The necessary labour would not be difficult to train, and indeed glass and pottery manufacture of a crude kind is already practised.

As regards glass, an obvious demand exists for glass bottles of all descriptions in very large quantities. The taste for aerated waters is spreading fast in all sections of the community and at present the source of supply of the necessary bottles is entirely foreign. A local glass factory is, I understand, approaching completion, but there must be room for many more in the Presidency.

As regards pottery, one of the difficulties if not the chief difficulty in developing a local Sulphuric Acid Works has been the impossibility of securing an adequate supply of acid-proof jars at non-prohibitive prices, the only supply available being the jars in which foreign acid is imported. These, however, are put to a variety of uses by the people, and are keenly competed for.

In the manufacture of glass and pottery of anything but the crudest description expert knowledge is required for the building of furnaces, or ovens, the selection of materials, and the supervision of the process of manufacture generally.

It appears to me therefore that there exists in this direction a wide and eminently suitable field for swadeshi enterprise which the training of Indians in scientific methods might go a long way to encourage.

Letter—from A. CHATTERTON, Esq., Director of Industries.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 2nd February 1909.
No.—49-G.

In reference to Demi-official No. 175-2 of the 29th January 1909, I have the honour to suggest that the Government of India Technical Scholarship might be assigned this year to the metal-work trade. The industry is an indigenous one of great importance and is in my opinion susceptible of improvement. It deals chiefly

with work in ductile metals such as brass, copper, German silver, yellow metal, and to some extent in lead and tin. The value of the imports into India last year was as follows :—

	RS.
Brass	12,96,542
Copper	2,06,34,592
German silver	27,28,322
Tin	43,03,537
Zinc	15,02,840

2. Among the unenumerated metals in the Trade Returns is aluminium which is beginning to be of some importance as the recent reductions in price have placed it on an equality with copper, whilst the enterprise of the Indian Aluminium Company has provided Madras with a well equipped metal-working factory. Attempts have been made to start similar factories to work chiefly in brass, copper and German silver in other parts of India, but they have failed, and the failure has been almost entirely due to lack of technical knowledge on the part of those who are in charge of the factories. If it is decided to grant the scholarship for this industry, the student to whom it is awarded should be possessed of considerable mechanical knowledge and should have had some workshop experience. There will be no difficulty about finding employment for the man when he returns from Europe if he makes good use of his time there. My only doubt is whether any suitable candidate for the scholarship will come forward.

3. I therefore suggest as an alternative that the scholarship might be awarded to a Graduate of the University in Chemistry to enable him to acquire a practical experience of the methods of chemical manufacture in large works in England. We have under contemplation at the present time the establishment of a wood distillation plant and a Committee which commences its sittings this week has been appointed by Government to review the state and prospects of chemical industries in this Presidency. It is almost certain that practical developments in this direction will be made during the next few years, and the services of men who have had a practical training at home in manufacture on a large scale will be in considerable demand. There are many branches of chemical manufacture in which a student might specialise, and it would, I think, be wise to allow the student some latitude in selecting the industry which he wishes to take up.

Demi-official from Mr. J. A. Boyson of Messrs. Binny & Co. (Ltd.), Madras, dated 2nd February 1909.

I am in receipt of your letter of 29th ultimo asking me to suggest some industry as deserving of an allotment of a scholarship under the Government scheme of technical scholarships.

The two industries that first occur to me are—

- (1) sugar, and
- (2) the development of the mineral resources of India by local industries.

The former I put under your classification of "existing", the latter under that of "new" industries.

It is needless to dilate on the importance to India of sugar cultivation and manufacture and the fact that both processes are capable of considerable improvement with the aid of modern science and more modern methods and the large imports of sugar into India indicate, I think, that the industry is capable of very considerable development, as the consumption so greatly exceeds the production of the country.

I therefore give sugar the first place in the two suggestions I make, viz. :—

- (1) Agricultural Chemistry as more especially applied to the cultivation of sugarcane, etc., and the manufacture of raw sugars.
- (2) Metallurgical Chemistry as applied to the production of metals from the mineral resources of India.

I don't know how the former may conflict with the objects of the Government Agricultural College, which I understand has been started at Coimbatore with a staff of European experts.

Metallurgy is a big subject at home and a passed student would, I fancy, find scope for employment in the manganese and kindred developments accomplished and potential in Mysore and in this Presidency.

Demi-official from Mr. W. Ure of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co., Madras, dated 8th February 1909.

I duly received your letter of 29th ultimo regarding technical scholarship and asking my opinion as to the particular industry which I consider might be best encouraged by the award of the scholarship to be granted in the current year.

I think great benefit to the country generally would result were Government to give assistance in the studying of mineralogy. It seems to me that a suitable man, well grounded in this science, might, besides doing a great deal as an educationalist in the direction of imparting a knowledge of minerals to others, be of the greatest assistance in advising zamindars and others as to the mineral wealth of their properties and thus enable them to exploit their lands in an intelligent manner. Working in this way the latter would be in a position to bring influence to bear on natives to invest in industries which would add materially to the prosperity of the country.

The man selected should also be required to take up Chemistry as it would be necessary for him to be able to give an exhaustive analysis of the ores that were found.

Demi-official from Dr. A. G. Bourne, DSc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, dated 13th February 1909, No. 9.

Your Demi-official of the 29th ultimo, No. 175-2.

With reference to Mr. Chatterton's communication * which accompanied Dr. Bourne's letter Ref. on Cur. No. 5996, dated 30th August 1905, read in G.O., No. 46, Educational, dated 23rd January 1906, and to the resolution No. 54 † of the

Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in September last, I think that the State technical scholarship for the current year might be given for the study of the metal work industry.

The suggestions which have been made as to the industry or industries for the study of which a Government scholarship may be given in the current year are summarized below :—

Name of gentleman or body.	Industry or industries suggested.
1. The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn	Oil pressing and the commercial use of native oils and their bye-products.
2. Mr. A. D. Jackson	Manufacture of glass and pottery ware.
3. Mr. A. Chatterton	1. Metal work industry. 2. Chemical manufacture on a large scale.
4. Mr. Boyson	1. Agricultural chemistry as more especially applied to the cultivation of sugar-cane, etc., and the manufacture of raw sugars. 2. Metallurgical chemistry as applied to the production of metals from the mineral resources of India.
5. Mr. W. Ure	Mineralogy. The man selected should also be required to take up Chemistry, as it would be necessary for him to give an exact analysis of the ores that were found.
6. The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne	Metal work industry.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association have not yet sent in their opinions although they were reminded on 20th February 1909.

2. Attention is solicited to the remarks contained in the letters from Messrs. Jackson, Boyson and Chatterton. Mr. Jackson considers that suitable materials for both glass and pottery manufacture exist in this Presidency in sufficient quantities and that there is really a large demand for glass bottles of all description and for acid-proof jars, the latter being specially required for sulphuric acid works. Mr. Boyson points out that the sugar industry is capable of very considerable development, having regard to the large quantity of sugar imported into India, which indicates that the consumption greatly exceeds the production of the country. As regards metallurgy, Mr. Boyson observes that a student in metallurgy would find scope for employment in manganese and kindred developments, accomplished and potential, in Mysore and in this Presidency. Mr. Ure appears to support the views of Mr. Boyson on the subject of metallurgy and recommends mineralogy for the grant of a scholarship this year.

3. Mr. Chatterton states that the metal work industry is an indigenous one of great importance and is susceptible of improvement. He observes that if it is decided to grant the scholarship for this industry, the student, who is selected, "should be possessed of considerable mechanical knowledge and should have had some workshop experience." He however doubts whether any suitable candidate will come forward for this subject, and he suggests in the alternative that the scholarship may be awarded to a graduate of the University in Chemistry to enable him to acquire a practical experience of the methods of chemical manufacture in large works in England, the candidate being left to choose the particular industry in which he wants to specialize.

4. The result of the recommendations is as follows:—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Metal work industry | (1) Mr. Chatterton. |
| | (2) The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne. |
| 2. Metallurgical chemistry, mineralogy. | (1) Mr. Boyson. |
| | (2) Mr. Ure. |
| 3. Oil pressing and commercial use of native oils and their bye-products. | The Hon'ble Mr. Lynn. |
| 4. Manufacture of glass and pottery ware. | Mr. A. D. Jackson. |
| 5. Agricultural chemistry as more especially applied to the cultivation of sugarcane, etc. | Mr. Boyson. |

5. It is for consideration which of the industries may be selected for the award of the scholarship in the current year. As regards the metal work industry, Mr. Chatterton doubts whether suitable candidates with the necessary qualification and training will come forward.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—23-2-09.

I have had this note put up before receiving replies from the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce as the time is short.

2. Mr. Jackson's letter at page 5 *supra* seems to carry conviction, but there is little consensus of opinion. There has been a good deal of activity in mining lately, especially in manganese, and the recommendations of Messrs. Boyson and Ure have weight.

C. A. SOUTER—24-2-09.

The reply of the Trades Association, which was since received, is added to the file, under the orders of the Under Secretary. The Association recommends the grant of the scholarship for the study of soap-making and the commercial uses of all native oils and their bye-products.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—24-2-09.

All the suggestions made are well worthy of consideration. Excellent reasons can be urged for establishing or encouraging glass-making as recommended by

Mr. Jackson. It seems, however, from pages 563 and 564 of Watts' Commercial Products that there are formidable obstacles in the way of starting manufacture. Soap-making is another sound suggestion. The imports are rising rapidly and there is some soap-making in India itself (pages 819 and 820 of Watts'). When I was at home last year I saw in a chemist's shop boxes of soap bearing the name *సాప* in Telugu and I have been told since that there is some manufacture of soap in this Presidency.

M. H[AMMICK].

The N.W. Soap Company turns out indigenous soaps of a quality equal to European soaps and has a very big business with machinery up to date in every respect.

M. H.

So far no scholarship has been granted in any of the subjects now recommended.

Scholarships have been granted so far for (1) weaving, (2) industrial chemistry and tanning and (3) textile chemistry.

A. BUTTERWORTH—25-2-09.

To the Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted.

C.R.V.—26-2-09.

The two most promising suggestions appear, I submit, to be soap-making and metal work. It is, I submit, very problematical if a scholarship in mineralogy or metallurgical chemistry would lead to any useful results.

F. NOYCE—26-2-09.

I would recommend that the scholarship this year be offered for oil-pressing and the commercial uses of native oils and their bye-products.

This has the support of Mr. Lynn. Mr. Yorke placed it second on his list last year and the Trades Association recommended it (coupled with soap-making to which it is ancillary) both last year and this year.

I should imagine there was a larger field for the employment of native capital and labour in this direction than in any of the others at present and more likelihood of its being taken up.

The benefit to the country at large is also likely to be greater.

L. M. WYNCH—27-2-09.

I agree. I think the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils will be the most useful subject. The demand for soap is very rapidly increasing among natives and if the use of soap becomes generally popular the demand for it should be enormous. At present the N.W. Soap Company has a very large trade and is up to date in every way, but there must be room for plenty more of such factories in South India.

Glass is likely to come to the front soon. Watts says the swadeshi development of glass-making is impeded by cheapness of English glass. But Professor Rudolf was telling me the other day that in this country all industries which used glass were very much impeded by the enormous expense of glass. He showed a chemical retort which he said cost two pence in England and I think Rs. 3 out here owing to the huge freight charge. But I don't think at present there is much use in giving a scholarship for glass-making.

M. H[AMMICK]—28-2-09.

I agree with my Honourable Colleague generally.

G. S. F[ORBES]—2-3-09.

I agree that the scholarship this year shall be for the chemistry of soap-making together with—as far as possible—the use of native oils.

A. L[AWLEY]—3-3-09.

Do we draft or does Educational?

F. NOYCE—4-3-09.

Draft please.

L. M. WYNCH—4-3-09.

Orders have to issue in the Educational Department. Submitted that this file may now be sent u.o. to that department.

C.R.V.—4-3-09.

F. NOYCE—4-3-09.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Draft.

A. BUTTERWORTH—5-3-09.

The draft order placed below is for approval. The draft follows G.O., No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—5-3-09.

Draft for approval.

2. Please see at page 5, K.W. G.O., 279-A, Educational, dated 15th April 1908. Mr. Bradley thought that all candidates recommended should have been interviewed by some one and their physique reported on. It is for consideration whether this should be mentioned in the draft. It might be better perhaps after the issue of the

Yes.

A.B.

5th will do.

A.B.

order to write demi-officially to the Director of Public Instruction and tell him to see the candidates personally. He might also be told to submit his recommendations by the 1st April at the latest as the 15th is the latest date by

which the Government of India should get our recommendations.

C. A. SOUTER—5-3-09.

Hurry it out. It gives very little time to get applications.

A. BUTTERWORTH—5-3-09.

Issue.

C. A. SOUTER—5-3-09.

[G.O., No. 125, Educational, dated 5th March 1909.]

G.O., No. 125, Educational, dated 5th March 1909, has issued. The draft Demi-official to the Director of Public Instruction placed below is for approval:—

Demi-official No. 417-2 dated 9th March 1909.

"I am directed to refer to G.O., No. 125, Educational, dated 5th March 1909, which has just issued, regarding the selection of candidates for the State technical scholarship in the current year, and to request that you will be good enough to interview, if possible, the several applicants, and furnish Government with a full description of their physique when submitting their applications to Government."

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—8-3-09.

Issue.

C. A. SOUTER—9-3-09.

List showing the Distribution of the Proceedings of Government,
No. 125, dated 5-3-09.

						Ordinary.	Circular.
Judicial Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Public Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Political Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Ecclesiastical Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Financial Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Revenue Department	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Do. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	31	60
Marine Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Local and Municipal Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Pension Department	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
						91	120
JUDICIAL.	Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.)...	...	...	...	...	6	31
	Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Do. of Prisons, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	2	22
	Do. of Registration	...	...	...	...	6	25
	Chief Presidency Magistrate	...	...	...	...	1	6
	Commissioner of Police	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Advocate-General *	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Government Solicitor	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Administrator-General	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Sheriff of Madras	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Government Pleader	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Crown Prosecutor †	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies †	...	...	...	...	1	1
						32	101
PUBLIC.	Surgeon-General	...	...	...	...	8	6
	Protector of Emigrants	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Superintendent, Government Press	...	...	...	...	8	1
	Tamil Translator to Government	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Telugu do.	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Malayalam do.	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Canarese do.	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Hindustani do.	...	...	...	...	1	1
	British Consular Agent, Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Bangalore	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Government Epigraphist, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages	...	...	...	...	6	6
	President, Board of Examiners	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Military Secretary do. do.	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Chemical Examiner	...	...	...	...	1	1
						27	26
POLITICAL.	Resident in Travancore and Cochin	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Political Agent, Pudukota	...	...	...	...	4	1
	Do. Sandur	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. Banganapalli	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Government Agent at Tanjore	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Special Agent, South Arcot	...	...	...	...	1	1
						16	11
ECCLESIASTICAL.	The Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Venerable Archdeacon of Madras	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Roman Catholic Archbishop	...	...	...	...	1	1
						8	5

* Addressed to the Government Solicitor.

† Only such orders as concern him.

	Ordinary.	Circular.
FINANCIAL.		
Accountant-General	4	18
Commissioner of Paper Currency	1	1
Superintendent of Stationery	3	1
Postmaster-General	3	3
	11	9
EDUCATIONAL.		
Director of Public Instruction	5	36
Commissioner for Government Examinations	4	1
Superintendent, Government Central Museum	1	1
	10	38
REVENUE.		
Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)	15	15
Do. (Revenue Settlement)	20	20
Do. (Separate Revenue)	15	15
Superintendent, Revenue Survey	7	7
Inam Commissioner	2	2
Director of Government Cinchona Plantation, Ootacamund.	1	1
	60	60
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.		
Sanitary Commissioner	3	8
Sanitary Engineer	3	3
Sanitary Board	1	1
	7	12
THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF		
Anantapur	8	16
North Arcot (Chittoor)	8	26
South Arcot (Cuddalore)	8	24
Bellary	8	16
South Canara (Mangalore)	8	16
Chingleput (Saidapet)	8	18
Coimbatore	8	23
Cuddapah	8	23
Ganjám (Chattrapur)	8	23
Górávari (Cocanada)	8	31
Kistna (Masulipatam)	8	26
Kurnool	8	19
Madura	8	26
Malabar (Calicut)	12	31
The Nilgiris (Ootacamund)	8	8
Nellore	8	23
Salem	8	26
Tanjore	9	26
Tinnevelly	8	23
Trichinopoly	8	16
Vizagapatam	8	31
	173	471
DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE OF		
North Arcot (Chittoor)	6	6
South Arcot (Cuddalore)	6	6
Bellary	8	8
South Canara (Mangalore)	10	10
Chingleput	6	6
Coimbatore	9	9
Cuddapah	6	6
Ganjám (Berhampur)	6	6
Górávari (Rajahmundry)	10	10
Kistna (Masulipatam)	6	6
Kurnool	6	6
Madura	11	11
North Malabar (Tellicherry)	9	9
South Malabar (Calicut)	6	6
Nellore	6	6
The Nilgiris (Ootacamund)	6	6
Salem	6	6
Tanjore (Tanjore)	6	6
Tinnevelly (Palamecottah)	8	8
Trichinopoly	6	6
Vizagapatam	7	7
	150	150

Don't find

No 175-3 of 20-2-09.

20/2/9

The *Chairman* Chamber of Commerce
Chairman, Trades' Association
Madras

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to my letter no 175-1 dated 20th January 1909 ^{requesting the opinion} regarding the of the *Chamber* as to the industry or industries to be selected for the award of the Govt Technical Scholarship during the current year and to enquire when ^a reply of the *Chamber* may be expected.

7/2
20-2-09.

80
20-2-09

165
20-2-9.

22 Divisional Officers as per circular list of 1-1-9.
All Presidents of District Boards
All Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

12

Page 8 supra

In letter no. 175-1. of 29-1-09, the
 Chamber of Commerce and the
 Trades' Association were requested
 to let the Govt. know before the 20th
 Feb. 1909 ^{if possible} the industry or industries
 which ^{might} in their opinion be selected
 for the award of the Station Technical
 Scholarship during the current year.
 Today is the 20th & their reply
 has not yet been received. Submitted
 that they may be reminded -

The draft below is for approval.

7/4
 20.2.09

DD
20.2.09

Issue

Obd
 20.2-9.

READ AGAIN G.O, No., dated 190 .

” ” ” ” ” 190 .

READ ALSO:—

READ ALSO:-
C. No. 369 From the Madras Chamber of Trades, No. 24 - 2 - 1909.
Association

417, " " Chamber of Commerce, " 26-2-1909.
Madras

" " 1 " " , " , " 190 .

ORDER.

P.S.

N

R

F

No. 125, dated 5-3-1909.

In G.Os. Nos. 46 and 630 Educational
respectively
dated 23rd January and 26th September

1906 and G.O. No.103 Educational dated

10th February 1908, the attention of

the public was invited to the scheme

of technical scholarships instituted

by the Government of India, and informa-

tion was furnished regarding the object

of the scholarships and the conditions

under which they were offered.. Since

the introduction of the scheme in 1903

three scholarships have been awarded

to candidates from this Presidency,

One in 1906 to Mr. G.N. Dewal for the

study

vide para. memo. dated 29.1.09,
on page 4 of note file.

Page 4 of note file

Press

Disregard pencil alteration
in para 2 of 7H

5-409

(But the C. of C.

never replied
did it? If not
amend as shown)

Has been read. Keep as in

original

601

5B

See paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 103 Sd.
of 10-2-08 - F; also para. 3
of G.O. 630 Sd. of 26.9.06. K.

This lives 3 weeks

2.

2D

study of the weaving industry, one in 1907 to Mr. M.A. Ramanni Panikkar for the study of the leather industry and one in 1908 to Mr. V. Govindan Nair for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics.

taking the views of
2. After consulting the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and some of the leading commercial firms in Madras, the Governor in

Council considers that a scholarship may most advantageously be assigned in the current year for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils.

The candidate for the scholarship should have taken the B.A. Degree with Advanced Chemistry (Branch II-B of the Madras University) as his optional subject, but the claims of candidates who have passed in Chemistry for the degree will also be considered. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the technical study of the chemistry of soapmaking and the use of native oils

should submit their applications to the Director of Public Instruction so as to reach him on or before the 25th March 1909.

3.

✓
vide para 3 of ltr. No. 103 Col. F
10-2-08

153P
3.

3. Ordinarily the period for which these scholarships may be held is two years, but in special cases, it may be increased to three years or reduced below two years. The value of the scholarships has been fixed at £.150 sterling a year, but if in any particular case this amount is found insufficient, the Government will be prepared on good grounds to consider its enhancement. The scholarships are tenable in Great Britain and with the approval of the Secretary of State, in a foreign country. ~~It has been decided to award one scholarship annually in Madras if a suitable candidate is forthcoming but the Government will be ready to award an additional scholarship if any other specially promising and well-qualified applicant should be considered worthy.~~

Vide para. 4 of do — F.

4. The holder of the scholarship will not be bound by any engagement to serve ^{the} Government on ^{the} completion of his course nor will the Government be bound to employ him. In selecting candidates, ^{the G. in C.} Government will be guided by considerations of capacity, ^{character} intelligence and practical interest in the industry selected, and the assurance that the candidate

Para 4 of G.O. no. 103 Edl.
10-2-08

D.O.

S.O.

Para 5 of S.O.

16 LIP
4.

candidate will continue to devote himself to that industry on his return to India. No age limit is laid down for scholars. The course of study to be followed as well as the place in which it is to be prosecuted will be settled by the Secretary of State when a scholar arrives in England. Other conditions under which the scholarships are held ~~are similar to those laid down for the existing Government of India scholarships, and are:-~~

(1) that the candidate is a native of India as defined in section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1870, viz., "a person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, or parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only";

(2) that he has the consent of his family (i.e., of his father, if alive; if deceased, of his guardian) to proceed to Europe or America;

(3) that his character is good,

(4) that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language, and

(5) that he is physically fit to undergo the course of life and study ~~that~~ he will have to follow.

5. The following rules for Indian Government Technical scholars in England will also be published for general information:-

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University or College he is about to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself thereat.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a University or College, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper University or College authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of 150l. a year for two years, or three years, if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University or College during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or College fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars, by second class, or by third class if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Accountant-General, India Office, S.W.

Charges for hotel bills are not defrayed.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

Additional Rules.

(a) Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

(b) Every scholar will be required to keep a concise daily diary, to be certified by the authority under whom he is working, and to be submitted through that authority to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also submit, in the same way, from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

(c) Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during the summer vacations of the institutions where they are working, with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, when possible, take the form of practical work.

18 67

6. The Director of Public Instruction will consider the applications received and submit them with such recommendations as he may see fit to make to Government on or before the 5th April 1909 furnishing full information as to the qualifications, physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants.

ROD
5.3.09

Cal
5.3.9.

Al
5/3

To

The D.P.I. ✓
All other Heads of Departments ✓
" Collectors, Judges, Divisional officers, Local Boards and Municipal Councils. ✓

The Chamber of Commerce, Madras. ✓
" Trades Association, Madras. ✓
" Departments of the Secretariat ✓

Done
6/3/9

Gazette (paragraphs 1 to 5 only)
Editors' Table (paragraphs 1 to 5 of the order only)

9.3.09 ✓

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 190 .

G.O., No. 125, dated 5-3-1909.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b¹)
Notes.....

Docket: State Technical Scholarship

Working applications for the award in 1909 for the study of Chemistry of Soap-making & the use of kerosine oil.

Number (c) of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).

Complete Correspondence and orders. Notes

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Madras Records	...	...	...	...
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For filing with original	...	...	...	...
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Total					

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The Collector of.....						
The P. D. B.....						
The.....						
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on.....*(Press Clerk.)

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Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.	Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.	As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.
	Type may be released <u>after usual interval</u> at once.	Type may be released after usual interval.
.....Clerk.	Clerk.	Clerk.
.....Supdt.	Supdt.	Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

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