

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

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*G.O., No. 184, 29th March 1911.

Dyeing Expert.

Approving the programme of work proposed for Dr. Marsden, the —.

Government of Madras.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Official Memorandum No. 441-1, Educational, dated 1st March 1911.

With reference to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 745, Educational, dated 16th December 1910, the Director of Public Instruction is informed that the Secretary of State has appointed Dr. F. Marsden to the post of Dyeing Expert in this Presidency and that the latter will arrive in Madras before the end of this month. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to report as soon as possible in consultation with the Superintendent of Industrial Education to what duties it is recommended that Dr. Marsden should devote his attention on his arrival.

(By Order.)

G. F. PADDISON,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., Ag. Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 22nd March 1911.

No.—Ref. on C. 8225/10.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 441-1, Educational, dated 1st March 1911, I have the honour to submit the enclosed copy of letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton No. 203 I, dated 6th March 1911, in which he explains how Dr. Marsden might be employed on his arrival in Madras and to state that I endorse the scheme of work proposed by him.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. ALFRED CHATTERTON, Superintendent of Industrial Education, Madras.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 6th March 1911.

No.—203-I.

In reply to your Ref. on C. No. 8225 of 1910, dated 3rd March 1911, I have the honour to suggest that Dr. F. Marsden, on joining his appointment in Madras, should at once be asked to make a survey of the dyeing industry in this Presidency. It would be convenient for him to make the acquaintance of the European Dyeing experts in Madras employed in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and to visit the various indigenous dyeing houses in the neighbourhood of Madras.

2. He might then proceed to Madura and make a detailed study of the work carried on there, after which he could visit other dyeing centres in the Presidency. This work would probably occupy him from two to three months, and he could then prepare a preliminary report embodying such suggestions for the improvement of the industry as he is able to make.

3. On receipt of that report, further investigations should probably be called for, and it is not unlikely that he will require a small laboratory into which to work. Whether that should be established in Madras or at Madura, I am not prepared at present to say. Possibly in the beginning, any arrangements might be made for him to carry on any urgent investigation connected with this enquiry in the chemical laboratories of the Presidency College.

Order—No. 184, Educational, dated 29th March 1911.

The Government approve of the programme of work proposed for Dr. Marsden, the Dyeing Expert. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to instruct Dr. Marsden accordingly and to give him all the assistance he may require.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 184, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 29TH MARCH 1911.

[SUBJECT.—*Appointment of a Dyeing Expert.*]

In the file relating to the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton as Superintendent of Industrial Education and the employment of dyeing, weaving, and leather experts, the Deputy Secretary noted :—

“ Issue draft notification. Then close this file. Please then open a separate
Vide page 9 of the notes to G.O., No. 745, “ note file about the dyeing expert. It
Educational, dated 16th December 1910. “ seems to be doubtful whether we have
“ the man is going to do on arrival and I think we must consult Director of Public
“ Instruction and Mr. Chatterton.” “ at present very definite ideas as to what

2. The appointment of a dyeing expert was proposed by this Government in
Pages 10 and 11 of G.O., No. 3446, Revenue, paragraph 2 of their letter to the Gov-
dated 27th October 1910. ernment of India, No. 3942-A/08-2,
Revenue, dated 3rd March 1909. The
circumstances which led to this proposal were as follows :—

The Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in September 1908 recom-
Resolutions Nos. 39 and 40 on page 218 of the mended that a dyeing expert should be
book. engaged to report on the state of the
industry throughout the Presidency and
that, after his report was received, he should be employed in carrying out such of his
suggestions as appeared feasible; that in particular he should be instructed to consider
the question of establishing one or more trade dyeing schools in the Presidency on the
lines of the Leeds and Bradford colleges and that the indigenous vegetable dyes
should be the subject of investigation and study in a suitably-equipped tinctorial
laboratory.

3. In paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 2894, Revenue, dated 17th October 1908, passing
orders on the resolutions of the conference, the Government requested the Director
of Industries to submit proposals for giving effect to the above resolutions.
Pages 1 and 2 of G.O., No. 3446, Revenue, Mr. Chatterton submitted his proposals
dated 27th October 1910. with his letter No. 695-B & G, dated 21st
November 1908. He observed that the

dyeing industry in this Presidency was of considerable importance and gave employ-
ment to a large number of people, and
Paragraph 2 of Mr. Chatterton's letter, page 2, that the old indigenous dyes had been
of G.O., No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th replaced largely by coal tar dyes imported
October 1910. from Germany and Great Britain in large

quantities. He said that he had no accurate information regarding the extent to
which vegetable dyes were still employed, but he was almost certain that that industry
was then of insignificant dimensions and that the imports of alizarine and aniline

dyes were increasing. He observed that in the year 1907-1908 alizarine and aniline dyes to the value of Rs. 9,65,377 were imported into this Presidency, that of this, dyes to the value of Rs. 4,84,311 or rather more than half were landed at Tuticorin chiefly for use in Madura where there was an extensive industry in dyeing cotton yarn turkey red and that the remainder was landed in Madras for use mainly in the dye-houses attached to the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. He further stated:—

“Alizarine and aniline dyes are largely used by native dyers scattered all over the country, but it is only in Madura and Madras that the consumption of dye stuffs reaches large figures. In Madras the industry is conducted on European lines and is managed by an expert European chemist. In Madura the industry is run on native lines and the dyers receive no expert assistance save from the Chemists of the Badische Anilin Fabrick who from time to time visit Madura in the interest of the firm. There is also a large dye-house attached to the Cotton Mills at Madura, but I have no information as to the scale on which dyeing is now carried on. At the time of my visit, which was some years ago, there was a European chemist in charge of the work, but he naturally did not help the people in the town. I am of opinion therefore that the dyeing expert will not have a very lengthy business to prepare a report on the state of the industry throughout the Presidency and I think it will be safe to assume that if anything is to be done in the way of establishing a dyeing school and laboratory it must be started at Madura. I would therefore suggest that the Secretary of State should be asked to send out an English dyeing expert who has not only received a good scientific training but has acquired some practical knowledge of the processes of dyeing as carried out in dye-houses. He should be under thirty years of age and I think we might offer an initial salary of Rs. 750 a month, the agreement being for a term of three years. I am also of opinion that, subject to such limitations as Government may deem it necessary to impose, he should be allowed to do private practice as a consulting dyeing chemist. Whether he will get much work of this kind or not I cannot say, but I think it will be of advantage to the trade if private dyers can avail themselves of his services.”

A note on the subject of dyeing industry by Mr. Tulasiram of Madura will be found on pages 200—202 of the collection of papers relating to the Ootacamund Industrial conference.

4. As regards the duties of the dyeing expert, Mr. Chatterton stated that he should study the processes of dyeing followed at present in this Presidency, and ascertain whether it was possible to introduce improvements. He observed that the process followed in Madura was a long and tedious one and involved a considerable waste of dye. From the applications he had received for assistance in solving dyeing problems, Mr. Chatterton was quite certain that it would be of advantage to the Madura dyeing industry if the services of a disinterested expert chemist were available. He said:—“What we want is a good chemist who has specialized in dyeing, but not a man who is merely an expert in the use of German coal tar dyes”. Mr. Chatterton also thought that an “unprejudiced dyer” could improve upon indigenous methods of dyeing and could render some assistance to the carpet weaving trade and that branch of the textile industry which concerned itself with the production of vegetable dyes for carpets.

5. On the question of the establishment of dyeing schools, Mr. Chatterton stated that at the dyeing school attached to the Yorkshire College at Leeds students received technical training in dyeing and bleaching, which presupposed some knowledge of Chemistry and Physical Science. He considered that at the outset the number of such students who could be attracted to a dyeing school in this Presidency

would be very small, but that on the other hand short practical courses in dyeing suited to the needs of the local trade would probably attract many of the more intelligent dyers in Madura, who, he considered, wanted at the present time not a technical training in dyeing, but rather practical instruction suited to their requirements.

6. On these proposals the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick noted as follows:—

“I agree that we should write for a dyeing expert from Home. Salary, I should say, Rs. 750 *per mensem* and with the qualification mentioned by Mr. Chatterton, he must be a chemist specializing in dyeing. His first work would be to study the literature on dyeing which exists here and then an inspection of the chief dyeing centres and a report to Government of what he would propose. I do not think we can decide on any kind of school until we get a proper report from the expert who comes out and probably his report could not reach Government for at least a year after his arrival.

“I do not think the man should be allowed to do anything in the way of private work until he has reported and Government has decided what to do. Later on if the dyeing department becomes a permanent sub-department of the Department of Industries, we may allow private work to be done. But at first the whole of the expert's time should be at our disposal.

“The industry is of course an enormously important one, and if earpet weaving and silk weaving develop, dyeing will become even more important than it is now.

“It is very important that we should get our expert as soon as possible.”

7. But when the draft letter went to him for approval the Honourable Member slightly modified his views as regards permitting the dyeing expert to take private work and noted—

“I have added a few words as to the importance of selecting a man who will get on with our weavers, and I have also entered a remark that we shall be prepared under such conditions as we think fit to let the man appointed take fees. I think this point is important. We want this man to be of general use, and as long as we keep him under proper restrictions I think it would be very advantageous that his advice should be available for the general public. It will also help to keep up his interest in his work and lead him to interest himself in making himself known and acquiring information. I believe, in America, all Government experts of this kind are allowed private practice.

“It should not be difficult to make such rules as will prevent him from abusing a concession of this kind.

“We can fix his fees and if necessary only let him take a moiety.

“We are more likely to get a good man if we hold out this additional attraction.”

8. From the above it would appear that the duties of the dyeing expert are to be — (1) to study on the spot the methods of dyeing practised in the various dyeing centres of this Presidency and the literature on the subject and to submit a report to Government on the state of the industry and what should be done to improve it,

Honourable Member's note extracted *supra*.

(2) in particular to report on the question of starting a trade dyeing school,

Honourable Member's note *supra*.

(3) to offer expert advice on the question of dyeing to manufacturers who may apply to him for such advice, and

Paragraph 2 of letter No. 3942-A, Revenue, dated 3rd March 1909, on page 11 of G.O., No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910.

(4) to investigate the possibilities of utilising indigenous vegetable dyes.
T.K.—21-1-11.

Paragraph 10 of despatch on page 18 of G.O., No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910.

The Secretary of State is taking steps to select and engage a dyeing expert, and no communication has yet been received from him on the subject.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—21-1-11.

A fairly definite programme has been drawn up for this expert who has only been sanctioned for two years, and I do not think that the principles laid down by the Secretary of State in his despatch of the 29th July 1910 make much change in the position. When we receive intimation from the Secretary of State that a man has been selected for the appointment, we shall have to issue orders—

- (1) defining the expert's duties, and
- (2) calling upon the Director to submit proposals to his establishment, headquarters and the like.

As to (1) these notes afford, I think, sufficient material, and there is no need for hurry about (2). No further action therefore appears to be necessary on this file until we hear again on the subject from the Secretary of State.

C. A. INNES—24-1-11.

Thanks. We must wait until we hear of the appointment.

M. H[AMMICK]—27-1-11.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Demi-official—from F. C. DRAKE, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India office.

To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Dated—the 3rd February 1911.

No.—R. & S. 277.

We have now secured a suitable dyeing expert, in Dr. F. Marsden, and he will leave this country about the end of the present month, so as to arrive in Madras before the end of March. The ordinary letter of advice, with copy of agreement, etc., will follow. I send this preliminary notice in order that you may have time to have work ready for him on his arrival.

Paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910. Please see *demi-official supra*. As the dyeing expert is to be under the control of the Educational department, it is submitted that the current may be transferred to that department u.o.

S.R.G.—21-2-11.

V.P.—22-2-11.

Transferred to Educational.

J. T. GWYNN—23-2-11.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The draft *demi-official* to the Director of Public Instruction below may issue:—

Demi-official—from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 24th February 1911.

"I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State has selected Dr. F. Marsden for the post of dyeing expert in this Presidency. He will leave the United Kingdom about the end of the current month and be in Madras before the end of March. I give this preliminary notice of his appointment in order that you may have time to have work ready for him on his arrival."

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—24-2-11.

This came to me as I was leaving office last night. I informed Mr. Stone (whom I was seeing at his house about some educational matters) of the date of the expert's arrival and asked him to let Mr. Chatterton know.

Meanwhile it has been decided that he should at first study the literature of the subject presumably at Madras. The Honourable Member will perhaps like to see Mr. Chatterton in the matter, so I submit the file for his perusal before taking any action.

G. F. PADDISON—25-2-11.

Please tell Mr. Stone to consult Mr. Chatterton and let us know as soon as possible what it is proposed that this gentleman shall do on arrival. We must not forget that Mr. Stone is the head of the department and Mr. Chatterton his Assistant. When Mr. Stone has reported, I shall probably see both him and Mr. Chatterton.

M. H[AMMICK]—26-2-11.

Put up draft to Director of Public Instruction on these lines.

G. F. PADDISON—26-2-11.

Draft submitted for approval.

T.K.—28-2-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—28-2-11.

Issue.

G. F. PADDISON—1-3-11.

[Memorandum No. 441-1, Educational, dated 1st March 1911.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 22nd March 1911, No. 8225.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton suggests that Dr. Marsden, the dyeing expert appointed by the Secretary of State, should, on arrival, be asked to make a survey of the dyeing industry in this Presidency. He suggests the following programme of work for Dr. Marsden:—

- (1) to make the acquaintance of the European dyeing experts employed in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras,
- (2) to visit the various indigenous dyeing houses in the neighbourhood of Madras,
- (3) to visit Madura and make a detailed study of the work carried on there,
- (4) to visit other dyeing centres in the Presidency, and
- (5) to submit a preliminary report embodying such suggestions for the improvement of the industry as he is able to make.

2. Mr. Chatterton considers that Dr. Marsden will very likely require a small laboratory into which to work, but that he is unable to say at present whether it should be established in Madras or at Madura. He suggests that Dr. Marsden might in the beginning be permitted to carry on any urgent investigation in the chemical laboratories of the Presidency College.

3. The Director of Public Instruction approves of the above programme of work.

T.K.—24-3-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—25-3-11.

The above programme will give the expert ample work and the order Madras first, then Madura, then the other dyeing centres seems correct. To start with Dr. Marsden's head-quarters may be Madras.

6

Dr. Mardsen has arrived. He intends to call and see Honourable Member to-morrow. The Secretary tells me it is unlikely there will be a Council.

I agree to the proposals made. Please tell Mr. Stone to instruct Dr. Marsden accordingly and give him all the assistance he may require.

Draft submitted for approval.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—29-3-11.

G. F. PADDISON—29-3-11.

[G.O., No. 184, Educational, dated 29th March 1911.]

1,500-8-12-10.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, dated _____ 191_____

” ” ” ” ” 191 .

C. No. 656, From the D.P.I., No. 8225, dated 22-3-1911

[illegible]

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” 191

No. 184, dated 29.3.1911

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B. 11

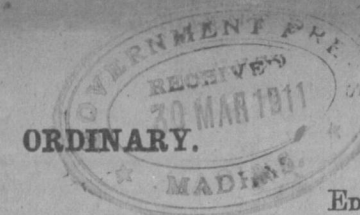
The Govt approve of the programme of work proposed by ~~the Superintendent of Industrial Education~~ for Dr. Marsden, the Dyeing Expert. The D.P.I. will be requested to instruct Dr Marsden accordingly and ^{to} give him all the assistance he may require.

77.
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To The D.P.I. ✓ $\frac{\text{Dpd}}{29.3.11}$
 -- A.G. ✓
 -- Final Dept. ✓ $\frac{\text{Dpd}}{30.3.11}$



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Approving the programme of work proposed for the Madras

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