

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 269, 8th May 1911.

Leather Expert.

Passing orders on the question of the appointment of a — in this Presidency for a period of three years and requesting the Director of Public Instruction to offer the appointment to Mr. Guthrie.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

I

G.O., No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910.

ABSTRACT.—Abolishing the Department of Industries with reference to the orders of the Secretary of State contained in his Despatch No. 50, Revenue, dated 29th July 1910, and passing orders as to the future conduct of the branches of work carried on by it.

II

G.O., No. 745, Educational, dated 16th December 1910.

ABSTRACT.—Appointing the Hon'ble Mr. A. Chatterton to be Superintendent of Industrial Education under the supervision and control of the Director of Public Instruction.

III

Letter—from H. G. STOKES, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Calcutta, the 17th November 1910.
No.—1140.

With reference to the correspondence ending with the Home Department letter No. 938, dated the 10th September 1910, I am directed to forward a copy of the papers noted on the margin, and to request that, if the Governor in Council has no objection, the appointment of a leather expert, on the terms suggested by the Secretary of State, may be offered to Mr. A. Guthrie, after it has been ascertained from Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore, that they are willing to spare his services for employment under Government.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from F. C. DRAKE, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.
Dated—London, the 29th September 1910.
No.—R. & S. 2208.

With reference to the Secretary of State's Revenue Despatch, No. 50, dated 29th July 1910 I forward, for information, copy of the papers noted in the margin, on the subject of the appointment of a leather expert for Madras. A telegram will probably follow.

(University of Leeds).

Talkin Tara Hotel, Brampton Junction,
Cumberland, 17th August 1910.

Professor Procter mentions Mr. Alan Guthrie as a likely man for the "leather" post. I dare say you know him by repute. He has had a considerable Indian experience and has been recently assisting in the technological survey of the Bombay Presidency. I know him well when he was a student and thought very highly of him in every way. I expect to have his address in a few days and I will send it on to you.

ARTHUR SMITHILLS.

Rawaagarth, Ben Rhydding,
Yorks, 10th September 1910.

I was very sorry to miss seeing you when you called at Leeds. As regards the Madras Tanning School I would strongly advise Alan Guthrie as head if he will take it. He is quite a good chemist, and has had many years' Indian experience with Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. at Cawnpore, and is very much interested in Indian tanning. I regard the Indian experience as most important, for the climatic differences and the requirements are so varied that a man with only English experience would be sure to make serious mistakes at first and "nothing succeeds like success." Guthrie's last address was "c/o the Postmaster, Bombay Presidency," but no doubt Cooper Allens also are in touch with him. If you want a more purely scientific assistant, my late student M. A. R. Paniker, M.Sc., is a *first-rate* chemist, and, for a Hindu, seems to me to have a good deal of initiative and organising power. He is at present chemist at "The Tannery, Shere, Gornshall," with some company whose name I forget who are developing a new quick-tanning patent of rather a novel character.

Of course I have had many other capable students, but they are all in good posts, and I cannot tempt them away. If any apply to you, I shall be glad to give you a candid private opinion, and I am in touch with most leather trades chemists of repute both here and on the Continent, and more or less in the United States of America.

HENRY R. PROCTER.

(2)

Telegram—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
To—the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India (Finance Department).
Dated—London, the 5th October 1910.

My Despatch, dated 29th July, No. 50, and my Revenue Secretary's letter, dated 29th September last. Madras Industries. Alan Guthrie, 83, Cantonment, Cawnpore, strongly recommended by Professor Procter, Leeds University, for post leather expert, Madras. It is understood that he was recently employed under Government of Bombay. I have no information whether he will accept appointment. Please make enquiry if you see no objection with regard to paragraph 2 (2) of my Revenue Despatch, dated 7th June 1907, regarding appointment of Mann to Agricultural Department. Engagement would be for three years only on a salary not exceeding Rs. 750 per mensem.

(3)

Extract paragraph 2 of Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 82 (Revenue), dated the 7th June 1907.

2. I felt considerable hesitation in approving this proposal on two grounds: (1) on account of the exceptionally high rate of pay proposed, which, though necessary if Dr. Mann's services were to be secured, forms an inconvenient exception to the general scale sanctioned for the Agricultural service; and (2) because I consider that private firms or societies have a reasonable occasion for complaint if persons engaged by them, and brought out at considerable expense from Europe, are induced to leave their employment by the offer of specially advantageous posts in Government service.

IV

Endorsement No. 5086-A/10-1, Revenue, dated 22nd December 1910.

Referred to the Director of Industries for report as to whether Mr. A. Guthrie is known to him personally and whether he would be suitable for the post of leather expert in this Presidency.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries with enclosures.*

V

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. CHATTERTON, Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Dated—the 23rd December 1910.
No.—201-G.

In reply to Endorsement No. 5086-A/10-1, dated 22nd December 1910, I have the honour to state that I do not know Mr. A. Guthrie but that he was strongly recommended to me by Professor Procter of the Leeds University. I understand that he has been employed for some years by Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore, who placed his services at the disposal of the Bombay Government for a period of six months to report on the leather industry of the Bombay Presidency. That report was recently issued and is of a rather non-committal character as might be naturally expected from the employee of the largest firm of tanners in India. I shall probably be in Cawnpore during the course of my northern tour and it will be easy then to see Mr. Guthrie if it is considered desirable that I should do so.

VI

Memorandum No. 157-2, Educational, dated 15th February 1911.

The Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in September 1908 recommended that a leather trade school should be established in Madras with a small tannery attached for purposes of practical instruction and that provision should be made for technical education in tanning. After careful consideration, the Government decided that the recommendation of the Conference should be carried into effect; and as they were advised that in order to superintend the work of the school a European leather expert was necessary, they made an application to the Secretary of State for sanction to create an appointment of a leather expert for a period of five years on a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem, proposing that on actual arrival in Madras the expert should be attached to the Government tannery at Sembiam and put in charge of the manufacturing work in that institution, so that he might become practically acquainted with the Indian tanning methods and the requirements of the tanners.

2. The Secretary of State has now sanctioned the appointment of a leather expert for a period of three years in the first instance on the condition that the appointment is for instructional purposes only, and has further laid down that the expert should not undertake to demonstrate commercially the merits of new processes of tanning and that leather articles should not be manufactured and sold to the public at a profit. The Secretary of State considers that in the proposed leather school the method of chrome-tanning may be demonstrated and taught, and that if the school is properly managed it will supply the private capitalist with instructed workmen and with all the information he requires for a commercial venture.

3. Since the application was made in 1909 for the creation of an appointment of leather expert, the conditions have somewhat changed. The Government tannery at Sembiam has been closed. Mr. Guthrie has recently submitted a report on the leather industries of the Bombay Presidency on which the Bombay Government have come to the conclusion that it is unadvisable to open a leather school there; and the general conditions of Madras being similar to those of Bombay (although the export trade in

hides and skins is much larger in Madras than in Bombay) the same decision may be arrived at in the case of this Presidency also. Further, the Secretary of State has decided that the Government should not do anything which might be calculated to interfere with "private enterprise" and should avoid any undertaking which has the "semblance of a commercial venture." In these circumstances, the Government are apprehensive that the original idea of a leather trade school with a tannery attached to it may on close examination be found to be impracticable and in view of the uncertainty of the present position they are not prepared to commit themselves to the opening of a leather school for instructional purposes only without further investigation. Before, therefore, taking action definitely to engage a leather expert, the Government desire to have a report from the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton on the following points:—

- (1) whether he considers it advisable in the present altered circumstances to open a leather trade school for instructional purposes only;
- (2) if he considers that such a school should be opened, what should be the scope and character of the institution, that is, what does he propose should be taught in the school, how should it be taught and what kind of students could be expected to attend the school;
- (3) whether, if he considers it unadvisable that a leather trade school should be opened, he considers that Mr. Guthrie may be asked to investigate the condition of the leather industry in Madras and to submit a report similar to that which he submitted as regards the leather industries of Bombay.

G. F. PADDISON,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

VII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. CHATTERTON, Superintendent of Industrial Education, Madras.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—the 24th February 1911.
No.—196-L.

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter received from Mr. Alan Guthrie, at present in the employ of Messrs. Cooper Allan & Co. at Cawnpore.

2. I had an interview with him at Allahabad on the 15th instant and I consider that his qualifications are such as would justify his appointment as Superintendent of the proposed tanning and leather trade school. Mr. Guthrie, while on loan from Messrs. Cooper Allan & Co. to the Bombay Government, was paid a salary of Rs. 600 a month, but if he accepts the Madras appointment which has only been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for three years, he will have to entirely sever his connection with Messrs. Cooper Allan & Co., and I doubt if he will accept the same unless he is paid a higher remuneration. Mr. Guthrie is, I understand, aware that the Secretary of State has approved of a salary not exceeding Rs. 750 a month for the appointment and, I think, if Government propose to engage his services, that it will be wise to offer him this salary. The appointment will only be for three years and if at the end of that time it is desirable to enter into a further agreement with Mr. Guthrie we may assume that he will certainly have proved worth the salary offered. I would recommend his engagement as early as possible and that on his arrival in Madras he should at once be deputed to select a suitable tannery for the establishment of the leather trade school.

3. For the period of three years during which Mr. Guthrie's engagement would last I consider it undesirable to spend any money on permanent buildings. The school will be somewhat of an experiment and till its success is assured it will be unwise to spend money on permanent buildings. It is absolutely necessary that there should be a good water-supply for the tanning school and this factor will largely determine the selection of the site. So far as I know, the Red Hills water is fairly

satisfactory, but the large quantity that would ultimately be required would probably prove expensive and, as a general principle, I do not think we should rely upon a drinking water-supply for manufacturing operations.

4. If my proposals are sanctioned, it will be necessary to provide for fitting up the tannery as a leather trade school and I doubt if we can do so for less than half a lakh of rupees. It is very unlikely that the experiment will prove a failure, but should it do so a considerable portion of this expenditure will be recovered by the sale of the machinery even as was the case with the tannery at Sembiam which was disposed of to the Rewah State. It has, I presume, been definitely decided to start a leather trade school and the first step, I think, should be to appoint the Principal as I shall then have the benefit of his advice and assistance in working out detailed plans both as to the equipment of the school and the lines upon which it should be worked.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from A. GUTHRIE, Esq., Cawnpore.
To—the Director of Industries, Madras.
Dated—the 18th February 1911.

With reference to our conversation on Wednesday last at Allahabad, I beg to give a few particulars you asked for.

I received my primary education in two private schools in Northallerton, from where at the age of 13 years I went to the North Eastern County school at Barnard Castle. Whilst at Barnard Castle I sat for the Cambridge Local Examination, in both the junior and senior grades, obtaining in the junior second-class honours, and in the senior third-class honours, with distinctions in arithmetic in which I obtained sixth position. This examination I took at the age of 16 years, and shortly afterwards obtained a North Riding Technical scholarship, value £60 per annum, for three years.

After obtaining this scholarship I became a student of the Yorkshire College, Leeds (now the Leeds University), studying pure science in the first year and during the second and third taking the course in the Leather Industries Department qualifying for the Yorkshire College Certificate of Proficiency in Leather manufacture and Chemistry, which I obtained at the end of three years. When I received this certificate the scholarship was renewed for the fourth year, which I spent doing further work in the Leather Department. During the various vacations I worked in my father's currier's shop and in Mr. Walker's tannery in Northallerton.

After completing my four years' study, I visited a fellow student in Holland who owned a tannery making continental sole leather by sweating, and tanning in acid liquors and continental layers.

From Holland I was recalled to England to meet one of the partners of Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore, who engaged me on a five years' agreement at Rs. 250 per mensem rising to Rs. 350. On the completion of this agreement, Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. increased my salary.

The first two and a half years in Cawnpore I worked as chemist and had charge of the Buff. and Kip linehouses. At the end of this period the above firm sent me to England to study chrome tanning, and I remained there for almost a year, spending part of my time in the Leeds University and afterwards in a tannery in Kettling and saw several other tanneries in different parts of England.

Since returning to Cawnpore I have been making several classes of chrome leather, amongst which I may mention natural, tan, and black kip and calf leather for boots; leather for well buckets and pakals, and buff. sole leather. In combination of chrome and vegetable tannage I have made tan and black buff. and cow leathers for boots, bed straps, etc., and black and tan glaze kid, and morocco.

During the first half of 1910, my services were lent to the Bombay Government for whom I prepared a report on the leather industries of the Presidency. Since returning from Bombay I have written two simple text-books on the tanning and currying of leather for use in Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co.'s school and these have been translated in Hindustani for the benefit of the boys attending.

I am a member of the International Association of Leather Trades Chemists and so obtain notice of all work done on the science of the trade.

In working a school on the lines mentioned by you I think it might be found advantageous to divide the course into two chief sections, viz., heavy leather, including sole, belting, harness and the heavier types of boot leathers, and light leather, including sheep and goat skins and the lighter classes of kip leather, together with chrome and allied tannages. The time necessary for the manufacture of each class of heavy leather is so considerable that it would be impracticable to take them separately, whilst in the case of light leathers it would not only be practicable but also

preferable to work the different classes consecutively. I consider that the students should do as much of the work of the tannery as possible, especially where machines are employed, as it is necessary that they should be able to use the machines as well as know their use.

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. CHATTERTON, Superintendent of Industrial Education, Madras.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—Camp Madras, the 1st March 1911.
No.—196-I.

In reply to Ref. on C. No. 1075, dated 24th February 1911, forwarding copy of Government Memorandum, No. 157-2, Educational, dated 15th February 1911, I have the honour to state that I still consider it advisable to open a leather trade school for the instruction of persons in the art of tanning leather. The conditions mentioned by Government in the memorandum do not seem to me to have materially altered the case for opening a leather trade school. It was always intended that ultimately it should be used for instructional work only. Mr. Guthrie, who is an applicant for the post of Superintendent, has already eight years' experience of commercial tanning in India, and therefore the closure of the Sembiam tannery will not affect him in the least as he has already that experience of commercial work in India which it is considered desirable that the Superintendent of the tannery should possess and which it was originally proposed he should acquire through the agency of the Sembiam tannery. It is true that Mr. Guthrie reported to the Bombay Government that it was unadvisable to open a leather trade school in Bombay, but Mr. Guthrie was very ill-informed regarding the conditions of the tanning trade outside the United Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. Moreover, his view of the tanning trade is naturally that which would be taken by an assistant from Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. of Cawnpore. He is perfectly aware that any lengthy tenure of his appointment in Madras entirely depends upon the success of the work during the first three years and the fact that he is willing to take up the work may be taken as evidence that, at any rate, in Madras he considers that a tanning school can do useful work.

2. Dealing with the second question asked by Government, I think that the tanning school should give instruction in all branches of the art of dressing and tanning leather, that at the outset the courses of instruction should be of a purely practical character and that the work should be carried on under conditions as nearly resembling those of a factory as possible. When the school once starts work I think it will not be difficult to induce local tanners to send considerable batches of hides and skins to the school to be tanned for demonstration purposes. As the work will be under the charge of an expert tanner, the raw material will be returned to the owners considerably enhanced in value and as it will be open to any one to assist the work in this way there is not likely to arise any question about interference with private enterprise or manufacturing leather for profit. The students, whom I hope will chiefly attend the school, will be the sons of people already engaged in the leather trade. At the Sembiam tannery, levying a fee of Rs. 5 a month and limiting the number of students to twelve, there was never any difficulty about getting as many students as we wanted although the facilities for instruction were of a meagre character. I should propose to make all students coming to the school pay fees and, at the outset, I think a two years' course of instruction might be arranged limiting the number of students to thirty in each year. In my No. 196-I, dated 24th February 1911, I suggested that to start with we should select a suitable tannery in which to carry on the school and that we should spend as little money as possible on work the value of which could not be recovered, even in part, if ultimately it is found undesirable to continue the school.

3. In reply to the third query of Government, I do not think that under any circumstances it will be any use to ask Mr. Guthrie to investigate the condition of the leather industry in Madras and to submit a report thereon similar to that which he has submitted to the Government of Bombay. Personally, I have certainly as much information regarding the Madras trade as is disclosed by Mr. Guthrie in his report on the Bombay Presidency and there are several persons in Madras engaged in various branches of the trade whose knowledge is of a still more detailed and intimate character.

N. Ref. on C. No. 1075/11, dated 20th March 1911.

Submitted to Government with reference to their memorandum No. 157-2, dated 15th February 1911, and for favour of orders.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

Order—No. 269, Educational, dated 8th May 1911.

The Secretary of State has approved the proposal of the Local Government to appoint a leather expert for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem and has suggested, as a suitable candidate for the place, one Mr. A. Guthrie, who is now employed under Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. of Cawnpore. This firm, which was consulted in the matter, has no objection to Mr. Guthrie's being appointed as leather expert under this Government. The Director of Public Instruction will accordingly be requested to offer this appointment to Mr. Guthrie for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem, with the intimation that, if he accepts the offer, he should join the appointment as soon as possible. A form of agreement to be executed by Mr. Guthrie should be drawn up, if necessary, in communication with the Government Solicitor.

2. The Superintendent of Industrial Education should, in the meanwhile, be requested to enquire whether a suitable tannery could be hired to be used as a leather school. On Mr. Guthrie's arrival the Superintendent should submit a detailed scheme for the working of the school in consultation with him. The school should be a place of instruction pure and simple and should not be run on commercial lines. Such machinery as is absolutely necessary for the successful working of the school should be obtained, but no more. Articles made in the school should be sold by auction at convenient periods, but otherwise no sales should take place in the school. The Government will not object to private firms supplying skins to be tanned at the school and taking them back when tanned on payment of a reasonable charge.

3. As soon as a definite scheme has been worked out for the opening of the school and a tannery has been selected, the Director of Public Instruction should submit the scheme with an estimate of its cost for the final approval of Government. The scheme should set out clearly the terms on which the students will be admitted. The Government consider that fees should be charged from the students, but they will consider the question of granting not more than two scholarships, if such a course is considered absolutely necessary.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 269, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 8TH MAY 1911.

[SUBJECT.—*Appointment of a leather expert.*]

From the Government of India, No. 1140, dated 17th November 1910.

In paragraph 5 of letter No. 3942-A/08-2, Revenue, dated 3rd March 1909, addressed to the Government of India, this Government proposed, among other things, the creation of an appointment of a leather expert for a period of five years on a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem to start and work a leather trade school, the establishment of which was recommended by the Ootacamund Industrial Conference.

2. In paragraph 9 of his Despatch, No. 50, Revenue, dated 29th July 1909, the

Page 18 *ibid.*

Secretary of State sanctioned the creation of the appointment on the condition "that

"it is for instructional purposes only" and stated that he would take steps to select and engage a leather expert on a suitable salary for a term of three years in the first instance.

3. The Secretary of State now states that one Mr. Alan Guthrie, 83 Cantonment, Cawnpore, has been strongly recommended for the post by Professor Procter of the Leeds University, but that he has no information whether Mr. Guthrie will accept the appointment. He says that the engagement of Mr. Guthrie should be for three years only on a salary not exceeding Rs. 750 per mensem.

4. The Government of India request that, if the Governor in Council has no objection, the appointment may be offered on the terms suggested by the Secretary of State to Mr. Guthrie, after it has been ascertained from Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore, that they are willing to spare his services for employment under Government.

5. It is for consideration whether Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. may be requested to state whether they are willing to spare Mr. Guthrie's services for employment

under this Government for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem.

T.K.—25-11-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR—27-11-10.

Revenue Department had better see. I think it might be useful to ascertain from Mr. Chatterton whether he knows Mr. Guthrie and whether he is the sort of man we want. We ought to know too exactly what we are going to do with the man when he arrives.

C. A. INNES—5-12-10.

To the Revenue department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In his letter No. 16-G., dated 25th January 1909, Mr. Chatterton stated that the following qualifications: "He should be under thirty years of age and he should

"have received a scientific training in tanning and leather dressing in a European leather trade school such as exist at Leeds and Bermondsey. It is essential that he

"should have had practical experience in a tannery where the chrome process is employed." As regards the nature of the duties the expert would be expected to discharge, Mr. Chatterton stated "on

Page 7 of G.O., No. 8446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910.

"arrival in Madras he (the expert) will be attached to the Government tannery at Sembiam and will be put in charge of the manufacturing work going on in that institution. This, I presume, will continue till the tannery is handed over to private enterprise. During this period he will be able to make himself practically acquainted with the Indian tanning trade and the requirements of the tanners. He will then be required to submit detailed proposals for the establishment of a leather trade school to meet these requirements, and when the same is sanctioned he will as soon as possible be put in charge of it as Superintendent or Principal. His work then will be entirely educational." As the Sembiam tannery has been handed over to the Rewa Darbar, the expert cannot be attached to it. He will be required to submit proposals for the establishment of a leather trade school.

2. As suggested by the Deputy Secretary, Mr. Chatterton may, it is submitted, be consulted. A draft endorsement is submitted below for approval.

S.R.G.—13-12-10.

V.P.—17-12-10.

F. NOYCE—19-12-10.

Issue.

L. M. WYNCH—21-12-10.

[Endorsement to the Director of Industries, No. 5086-A/10-1, Revenue, dated 22nd December 1910.]

From the Director of Industries, No. 201-G, dated 23rd December 1910.

In reply to the above endorsement, Mr. Chatterton states that Mr. Guthrie is not known to him personally, but that he was strongly recommended to him by Professor Procter of the Leeds University. He also says that Mr. Guthrie has been employed for some years by Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore, who placed his services at the disposal of the Bombay Government for a period of six months to report on the leather industry of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Chatterton adds that he will probably be in Cawnpore during the course of his northern tour and that if it is considered desirable he will see Mr. Guthrie.

2. In connection with his deputation to the United Provinces, Mr. Chatterton has been permitted to visit any weaving or industrial schools which can be conveniently visited from Allahabad provided that the total period of his absence from this Presidency does not exceed five weeks. As Mr. Chatterton will be going to Cawnpore, it is submitted that it will be advantageous if he sees Mr. Guthrie personally and finds out whether he (Mr. Guthrie) will be suitable for the post of leather expert in this Presidency. The question is, however, one for consideration in the Educational department. The papers may, it is submitted, be now transferred to that department u.o.

S.R.G.—3-1-11.

V.P.—3-1-11.

Mr. Guthrie would seem to be a suitable candidate, but the question is now one for Educational.

Yes.

F. NOYCE—4-1-11.

L. M. WYNCH—4-1-11.

To the Educational department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The immediate question for the Honourable Member's orders is whether Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. should be asked whether they have any objection to our offering Mr. A. Guthrie the post of leather expert which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for a period of three years. But at the risk of making myself unpopular by raising difficulty at this late stage, I think that there are certain preliminary considerations affecting the proposal to employ a leather expert for a period of three years to which the Honourable Member's attention ought to be drawn.

2. The genesis of the proposal will be found in Resolution No. 50 of the Industrial Conference, and it is further developed in paragraph 5 of the Revenue Department letter to the Government of India, No. 3942, dated 3rd March 1909. The Conference considered that a leather trade school should be established with a small tannery attached for purposes of practical instruction, and that provision should be made for technical education in tanning. In paragraphs 3 and 6 of his letter No. 16-G, dated 11th December 1908, Mr. Chatterton proposed that a European expert should be engaged to superintend this school, but he admitted that only the prospect of attracting students from other parts of India justified what would otherwise be a rather doubtful experiment. On a further reference he suggested that the proposed expert should be attached to the Government tannery at Sembiam for a year and that he should then be required to submit detailed proposals for the establishment of the school. The Government tannery at Sembiam has been closed, but this does not matter much as Mr. Guthrie has Indian experience. The present programme therefore is that Mr. Guthrie should be appointed for three years, that on arrival in Madras he should set about submitting detailed proposals for the establishment of the school, and that he should be Superintendent or Principal of the school when established. It will be observed that the whole basis of this programme is the assumption that a leather trade school is required in this Presidency, and it is impossible not to feel some doubts as to whether this assumption is justified. So far as I can make out from these papers, it does not appear to have been very closely examined. It is true that the Industrial Conference recommended that such a school should be started. But in the first place it is not very clear how many of the gentlemen attending that Conference were experts in or even interested in the leather trade, and secondly on a matter of this kind, a recommendation by such a body as the Conference does not mean much more than that there is a *prima facie* case for enquiry into the proposal made. The only other thing on record in this connection is Mr. Chatterton's statement that this "rather doubtful experiment" is justified by the prospect of students coming to the school from other parts of India. What grounds Mr. Chatterton had for making this statement I do not know, but in any case I venture to submit that the fundamental point, viz., whether there is any need for the establishment of a school at all, has not been properly examined. Not even a survey has been made (so far as these papers show) of the present condition of the leather trade and tanning industry of this Presidency, and in the circumstances I venture to doubt whether it was wise for Government to commit themselves to the establishment of the proposed school and the appointment of a European expert to run it. From the papers recorded in G.O., No. 3597, Revenue, dated 14th November 1910, it will be seen that this very Mr. Guthrie whom it is proposed to appoint for three years to start and run a leather school in Madras has just completed a survey of the leather industries in Bombay. One of the questions he was required to report upon was whether a leather trade school should be established in Bombay, and on his report the Bombay Government has just decided that there is not much scope for such an institution. Paragraph 8 of the Bombay Government's Resolution on Mr. Guthrie's report should be read and also Mr. Guthrie's separate report on the school question. It is very possible that this conclusion applies also to Madras, and in any case it seems

Page 12 of G.O., No. 3446, dated 27th October 1910.

Page 16 of G.O., No. 3446, dated 27th October 1910.

Vide his letter No. 16-G, dated 25th January 1909, at page 7 of G.O., No. 3446, dated 27th October 1910.

Vide paragraph 6 of letter No. 16-G, dated 4th December 1908, at page 6 of G.O., No. 3446, dated 27th October 1910.

doubtful whether on the somewhat meagre information available, Madras should rush in where Bombay has feared to tread. We know absolutely nothing as to (1) the kind of school it is proposed to establish, (2) the class of men it is proposed to train, (3) the sort of training they are to get and (4) the prospects they will have of finding employment after they have been trained. We have nothing on record barring the Conference's opinion that a school is desirable and Mr. Chatterton's assertion that students will flock to it from all parts of India. The receipt of the Bombay papers gives us an excellent excuse for reconsidering our position and I venture to suggest that we should hold in abeyance for the present the Secretary of State's sanction to the appointment of a leather expert for three years. The proper course, I think, would be to ask Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. if they could let us have the loan of Mr. Guthrie's services for six months in the first instance on the pay sanctioned for the leather expert, viz., Rupees 750 per mensem, in order that he may make a survey of the leather industry of this Presidency similar to that made in Bombay and report on the scope for a leather school on the lines suggested by the Conference. Otherwise we may find ourselves saddled for three years with an expert for whom we can find employment only if we go to the expense of setting up a school which we do not really want.

3. It may be advisable to consult Mr. Chatterton on this proposal, but in the first place the file may be sent to Revenue department for remarks. Will they kindly treat it as urgent? If Mr. Chatterton is to see this Mr. Guthrie, we ought to issue very early orders.

C. A. INNES—6-1-11.

To the Revenue department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To Secretary.

F. NOYCE—6-1-11.

The idea of starting a leather trade school on the lines of Leeds and Bredmondsey originated several years ago.

Pages 6 and 7 of G.O., No. 302, dated 18th March 1903. It was revived in 1903 only to be shelved again. Mr. Chatterton himself at that time saw no advantage in it and the Chamber of Commerce were much against it.

Mr. Chatterton's enquiries into the state of the leather industry, however, led him to start experiments in chrome tanning at the School of Arts, and his experience with regard to these experiments at the School of Arts and at the Sembiam factory has apparently induced him to change his mind as regards the leather trade school. In his report on the working of the department read in G.O., R. No. 820, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1906, he refers in paragraph 5 to the rapid growth of the business and the number of applications received for permission to work in the Tanning department and again in paragraph 7 to men being sent by large firms, e.g., Dymes & Co., to learn the trade.

Again in paragraph 5 of his letter on page 8 of the same Government Order he writes: "There is a considerable demand for instruction in tanning. I am gradually coming to the conclusion that Government will probably be of great assistance to the trade if the present Chrome Tanning department is developed into a properly equipped leather trade school."

Subsequent experience apparently strengthened this conclusion for the Resolution of the Ootacamund Conference of 1908 was drafted by Mr. Chatterton and carried unanimously.

The members of the committee are named on page 35 of the Proceedings. It included Messrs. Thingaraya Chetti, Venkatasawmi Nayudu, and Tulsi Ram, all practical men of business and some of them connected with the leather trade. Also Mr. Yorke of the Chamber of Commerce, who was by no means in favour of Government interference.

Other witnesses who may be cited in favour of the school are Sir F. Nicholson—*vide* his letter at page 3 of notes in G.O., No. 302, Revenue, dated 18th March 1903, in which he points out the need of some place where the technological principles of tanning may be studied (investigated) by experts and learnt by students.

Mr. Chambers, who was hotly opposed to Chatterton and his leather factory at Sembiam—*vide* his letter on page 2 of notes to G.O., No. 641, Revenue, dated 8th March 1909, in which he refers to the demand for trained men and the difficulty of getting them owing to the want of a trained expert instructor; see also paragraphs 8 and 9 of his letter on page 14 of notes to same Government Order in which he refers to the development of his tannery on modern methods and undertakes to provide employment for a number of students trained in a leather trade school.

Mr. Seymour Jones, in paragraph 17 of his memorandum read in G.O., No. 2643, Revenue, dated 11th August 1910, refers to the need for devising some scheme of instruction in order to educate and bring before the enlightened native the great possibilities of increased wealth which at present, because of want of knowledge, he is losing.

On this we have the Chamber of Commerce who were amongst the scoffers in 1903 writing to Government to emphasize *vide* letter in G.O., Mis. Nos. 3944-45, dated 13th December 1910. the importance of the tanned leather industry to Madras, and asking Government to conduct experiments so as to set before the eyes of the leather worker in actual working improved methods and machinery.

On the other hand the Deputy Secretary sets the report of Mr. Guthrie on his survey of the leather trade in Bombay and the proposal to start a leather trade school there.

The first comment which occurs to me to make on these is that history repeats itself. These are the conclusions that Chatterton arrived at in 1903 on a survey of the leather trade in Madras. And if Mr. Guthrie were to set to work as Chatterton did to introduce some actual improvements and new methods, he would probably find occasion to change his conclusions in the same way.

Mr. Guthrie appears to negative the suggestion of a leather trade school for Bombay chiefly on the results of Chatterton's earlier work in the School of Arts. He makes no reference to the Sembiam factory and the training that was given to a number of students there. The passage which he quotes from a Board's Proceedings of 1908 in paragraph 3 of his report was written before the establishment of the Mysore chrome leather tannery under the managership of Tiruvankata Chari, the late assistant in the Sembiam chrome tannery.

He expresses some doubt as to whether employment could be found for trained students and this is what Mr. Chatterton apparently had in mind when he alluded to the establishment of a leather trade school as a rather doubtful experiment, a remark which the Deputy Secretary, I think, seems inclined to press rather too far in view of the fact that the resolution passed by the Ootacamund Conference was drafted by Mr. Chatterton. Read with its context I take Mr. Chatterton's remark to imply simply that he doubted whether a sufficient number of students would be forthcoming from Madras alone, but he considered the establishment of a school would be justified because it would be the only one in India and students would come from all parts of India—an assumption which is perfectly justifiable—*vide* statement appended of the students who came to Sembiam. Bengal and Bombay sent a considerable number, while others came from the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Burma and the Punjab.

It may also be noted that the population which subsists on industries connected

	Population.	
Madras	425,744	this Presidency than in Bombay, while
Bombay	26,213	the quantity and value of hides and
		skins exported is five times greater, the

figures being 2-57 lakhs of cwts. valued at 324 lakhs of rupees for Madras as against 50 lakh cwts. valued at a quarter of that for Bombay.

STATEMENT showing students trained in the Sembiam tannery (compiled from particulars obtained from Mr. Chatterton's office).

Year.	Number of students trained.	Distribution of students according to the Provinces they came from									
		Madras.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Central Provinces.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma (Rangoon).	Mysore.	Tamarcere.	Cochin.
1905-1906	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1906-1907	28	21*	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1907-1908	37	14	12	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
1908-1909	87	14	16	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1909-1910	25	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1910-1911	9										

Not known.

N.B.—(1) The students from Central Provinces and one of the students from Madras and Rangoon owned a business concern.
(2) No information is available in Mr. Chatterton's office regarding the subsequent career of the students who have been trained.

To the Educational department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Will Secretary please read these notes?

2. The Revenue Secretary's note and the papers cited therein (many of which were not on the file when I last noted) throw additional light on the proposal, but I venture to direct Secretary's attention to the following points.

3. In the first place I doubt if we could expect Mr. Guthrie to throw up his present employment in order to accept an engagement for three years if that engagement were liable to be terminated at six months' notice. I doubt if he would accept a three years' engagement at all unless there was a reasonable chance of its leading to a permanency.

4. In the second place, I do not think Government would look foolish if they held the Secretary of State's sanction in abeyance pending the receipt of a detailed report as to the scope for and character of this leather trade school, or pending the results of the effort that is to be made to get a reconsideration of Lord Morley's orders. Mr. Guthrie's Bombay report is undoubtedly a new factor of much importance, and further it is extremely doubtful whether Lord Morley's orders in his despatch No. 253, dated the 28th October 1909, do not make a very considerable difference in the whole basis of Government's proposal to start a leather trade school. Paragraphs 6 and 7 of that despatch should be read. The school is to be a school pure and simple and is not in any way to be converted into a Government factory. Lord Morley of course has fallen into the old fallacy of arguing from English to Indian conditions. The Chamber of Commerce fell into the same error, and the fallacy was exposed in paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 3346, Revenue, dated 4th December 1909. There it was pointed that in "England students of technical processes obtain their practical training in the factories (i.e., I suppose private factories) which exist side by side with the technical schools and in which the students work by day while they attend the schools at night. In this country such opportunities for training in factories do not exist and the students must, therefore, obtain both their theoretical and their practical training in the schools which must, therefore, be organized on a more practical basis than is necessary in Europe." An essential feature of the Government's proposal, therefore, was that with the school should be associated a large leather factory. I had already pointed out that the conditions of Madras are very similar to those of Bombay at the time of the school. The conditions of Madras are very similar to those of Bombay at the time of the school.

The original idea was that the expert should have at least a year's time spent in practical work at Sembiam and in studying the condition of the leather trade before he was called upon to start a school. That idea of course cannot now be carried out, but I should very much doubt if anything would be gained by employing an expert now to make further survey and report. The sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained to the employment of an expert for instructional purposes, and I think Government would look rather foolish if it went back on its recommendation and confessed that it only wanted a survey made.

Surely it would be better now to make the experiment and insert a clause in the expert's agreement to the effect that his engagement would be terminated on six months' notice at any time before the expiration of the three years' period if the experiment was demonstrated to be a failure. We have, I think, ample justification for making the experiment of affording means of technological instruction in the processes of tanning.

L. M. WYNCH—15-1-11.

POPULATION supported by leather industries compiled from Table XV of Census Statistics (1901).

	Bombay Presidency.				Madras Presidency.			
	Actual workers.		Depend-ents.	Total.	Actual workers.		Depend-ents.	Total.
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		
Tanneries and Owners, managers and other leather superior staff.	18	8	28	11	1	83	96	
factories. Operatives and other sub-ordinates.	3,142	180	1,770	5,092	4,908	728	8,939	14,573
Tanners and curriers	8	24	32	3,219	403	5,798	9,420	
Leather dyers	2	8	10	70	7	159	207	
Shoe, boot and sandal makers	9,330	1,668	9,002	19,900	99,967	11,618	157,868	269,451
Water-bag, well-bag, bucket and ghee pot makers.	332	26	796	1,153	46,262	5,533	81,203	131,998
	12,732	1,873	11,608	26,213	163,437	18,288	264,019	425,744

EXPORT of tanned skins and hides (compiled from the annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India).

	Tanned hides.			Tanned skins.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Rate per lb.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate per lb.
Madras.	cwt.	RS.	RS. A. P.	cwt.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1906-1907	197,490	1,51,98,048	0 11 0	109,410	2,08,31,548	1 11 2
1907-1908	113,929	88,47,092	0 11 1	108,324	2,16,13,785	1 12 6
1908-1909	144,765	1,12,22,187	0 11 1	114,208	2,27,81,492	1 12 6
1909-1910	161,301	1,16,16,509	0 10 10	105,868	2,08,78,330	1 12 2
Bombay.	cwt.	RS.	RS. A. P.	cwt.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1906-1907	20,689	19,83,325	0 13 8	32,433	51,27,332	1 6 7
1907-1908	17,241	16,82,714	0 13 11	30,448	62,63,560	1 6 1
1908-1909	24,568	26,47,922	0 15 5	26,209	42,66,361	1 7 3

Figures are not available.

despatch, and I should be inclined to attack the whole position Lord Morley took up in regard to the limitation of State effort in India to industrial instruction pure and simple. At any rate we should probably get the position cleared up even if we did not get the orders reconsidered. The present position is obscure, unsatisfactory and uncertain, and until it is cleared up, I venture to doubt whether Government should not refuse to take any decided line of action. Delay will follow; but the responsibility will rest not on Government but on Lord Morley. And in the meantime the interval might be utilized by working out more carefully the proposals for the school. It is possibly doubtful whether we should get Mr. Guthrie even for the six months I originally proposed. It might be better to hold the Secretary of State's sanction for the appointment of a leather expert entirely in abeyance for the present, and we might content ourselves for the present with making an effort to get out of Mr. Chatterton a definite expression of his views as to the scope and character of the school. I would ask him to say precisely what he proposes to teach in the school, how it is to be taught, and what class of man he expects to get.

C. A. INNES—17-1-11.

The questions immediately in issue are—

- (i) Whether a three-year appointment as leather expert should be offered to Mr. A. Guthrie, an employee of Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. of Cawnpore, and
- (ii) Whether Mr. Chatterton, who is now at Allahabad and will probably visit Cawnpore, should be authorized by telegram to interview Mr. Guthrie and his employers and make the former a definite offer.

Point (ii) arises out of an oral request made by Mr. Chatterton, who would like to see Mr. Guthrie, if Government have no objection, in order to ascertain by a personal interview whether he is *prima facie* a suitable man for the post.

2. Mr. Innes has raised the whole question of the policy of employing a leather expert. He was, I think, quite right to bring it under review—for two reasons, namely:—

- (i) the fact that Lord Morley has definitely forbidden “all semblance of a commercial venture” and any attempt to convert a “leather school into a Government factory in order to demonstrate that articles can be manufactured and sold at a profit.”
- (ii) Mr. Guthrie's own report on the proposed establishment of a leather trade school in Bombay, in which he points out (a) that the local demand for trained “experts of the leather industry” is negligible and—which is very germane to the subject now in issue—that “if the idea be to teach illiterate workers the use of the different machines and tools . . . this class of instruction can only be carried out in a factory, the turn-over of which is very considerable and as the amount of material irretrievably damaged in this teaching would be very great, it would be quite impossible to get any commercial firm to undertake it.”

So long as the Sembiam factory was at the disposal of Government and a leather expert could profitably be employed partly on the superintendence thereof and partly on acquainting himself with local trade conditions and working out the problem whether any, and if so, what kind of a leather trade school should be established, and so long as we were not forbidden to indulge in “all semblance of a commercial venture,”—so long, I say, it was a practical policy to engage a specialist to make a survey of the leather trade and frame proposals for the establishment of a trade school.

Leather, it is true, is vastly more important in Madras than in Bombay, but if every allowance be made for this aspect of the case, Mr. Guthrie's arguments do serve to throw grave doubt on the policy of committing Government at this stage to the establishment of a leather school. Nor with the views he has expressed, is it likely that he would be the right man to pioneer such an institution.

I agree with Mr. Innes that it would be useless to try and engage an expert with a condition authorizing six months' notice. Employ a man to make a survey and formulate proposals in detail as to the location and working of a school, if Mr. Chatterton is not in a position to frame a detailed scheme himself; but do not engage an expert for three years with a general mission to start a school, when on detailed examination may be found to be either (a) inexpedient as in Bombay or (b) barred by the Secretary of State's economic principles.

To sum up, I would not offer the appointment to Mr. Guthrie or move farther in the matter unless it be—

- (a) to try and get the Secretary of State to revise his orders, or
- (b) to employ Mr. Guthrie simply to examine the feasibility of establishing a leather school here and to report in detail as to its location, the buildings and workshops required and the lines on which instruction should be given. I doubt if he could profitably spend more than six months or a year on this task. His engagement might be looked upon as covered by the present sanction, which goes farther; if so a telegram might go to Mr. Chatterton at once authorizing him with Messrs. Cooper

* Government should, I think, also telegraph direct to Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. themselves.

L. DAVIDSON—18-1-11.

Allen & Co.'s consent * to offer Mr. Guthrie an engagement on Rs. 750 for six months—with extension to one year if necessary—for the purposes specified. If the project materialised, Mr. Guthrie's services would no doubt be sought to carry it on; but nothing definite ought to be said about that at this stage.

I may in conclusion invite Honourable Member's attention to his own note in Page 12 of notes in G.O., No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910. In the case of the proposed dyeing expert, in which he adverts to the unwisdom of deciding as to the establishment of a dyeing school until the expert's report and proposals have been received. Mr. Innes has taken much the same point in regard to the leather trade school, though of course we do know more about leather than dyeing; thanks to the Sembiam tannery.

L. DAVIDSON—18-1-11.

I quite agree with Mr. Innes that the circumstances at present are so different from what they were when the Industrial Conference met in 1908 and from what they were even in October 1910 when we asked the Secretary of State to appoint a leather expert, that there is no reason whatever why the Government now should not come to the decision that it will be better to wait before making any further steps in the direction of a school for the teaching of leather industry. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment for three years on a salary of Rs. 750 of Mr. Allen Guthrie. Since we made our proposal we have had first the report on the leather industries of Bombay written by Mr. Guthrie and the resolution of the Bombay Government thereon. We have secondly had the despatch of the Secretary of State in which he has forbidden the pioneering of any industry and therefore the original scheme which this Government had in view namely of combining a leather school with the profitable sale of the products thereof may now without any discredit to this Government be dropped. The conditions of Madras are very similar to those of Bombay although

will be a very expensive undertaking. It could only be of use if the latest machinery for leather working were imported and used in the institute and the amount of raw material which would be necessary for experiments, unless we could sell the finished material, would involve us in a very heavy expenditure. From conversation I have had with Mr. Simson who is connected with the South Indian Trading Company which does a very large business in leather, I understand that what he would like to see is the encouragement by Government of experiments in the tanneries in various parts of the country by the purchase and loan of machinery. This, of course, is a very different thing from starting an institute ourselves. I cannot think that we should be justified now without a further enquiry into our leather industries, in starting an institute for conducting experiments in the treatment and manufacture of leather. As regards instruction pure and simple as Mr. Guthrie has pointed out, there are two kinds of instruction which may be given, first the superior instruction to be given to educated men who would use their knowledge as heads of industrial undertakings, and, secondly, the instruction of the more ignorant workers. As regards the first, the experience at Sembiam shows us that about half the students who were there came from other parts of India than Madras. We have no knowledge of what has become of those students or whether any of them have used the knowledge that they obtained there to pioneer industries anywhere. Looking at the expense that would be necessary for the training of these schools of workers I do not think Government would be justified at present in starting a leather school for them. On the other hand as regards a school for the more ignorant workers of leather, the objections raised by Mr. Guthrie to such schools seem as valid in Madras as they are in Bombay. As he says this class of instruction could only be carried out in a factory where the turn-over was very considerable and the amount of material which would be damaged in this kind of teaching would be very great. The ignorance and inability of the greater number of workers to take in profitably any instruction which we can give them makes it inadvisable that we should indulge in a very costly experiment in this direction.

Lastly I would point out that in Mr. Guthrie we should not have an unbiassed adviser. He is at present employed by Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore, who are very large dealers and manufacturers of leather goods. It is quite clear from Mr. Guthrie's report that his mind is to a great extent prejudiced by his interest in Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co.'s industry and I do not think that he is the man who would do for us for a three-year appointment for this purpose. He is not at all likely to enter whole-heartedly into any scheme of industrial instruction if the period of his appointment with us will be only three years. Another point is that with a man who is only in our employ for three years, it will be impossible to start these schools properly before his appointment comes to an end. The expense and delay in finding a site and setting up the machinery will be very great.

On the whole, therefore, I am not at all inclined to engage Mr. Guthrie's services for three years for the purpose of starting a leather industrial school. Certainly we cannot do so without first consulting Mr. Chatterton. On the other hand, I am inclined to think that it would be worth the while to engage Mr. Guthrie for six months for the purpose of carrying out a survey of our leather industries in this Presidency similar to that which he carried out in Bombay. I think the following telegram might be sent perhaps to Mr. Chatterton:—

"The Secretary of State has proposed to obtain if possible the services of Mr. Guthrie of Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore, for three years for starting a leather school. Government very doubtful whether proposals should be adopted. If possible, please see Mr. Guthrie and without making any offer learn from him whether it would be likely that his services could be spared to us either for three years or a shorter period."

It may be asked for the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson but should not issue until the Hon'ble Sir M. Hammick has seen it on his return from Calcutta. Mr. Chatterton told me on the 4th evening that he had not seen the telegram despatched on 24th January (page 11 *supra*). Ascertain to what address it was despatched and send him a copy with a demi-official asking him to invite Mr. Guthrie to come and see him at Allahabad, (whether he is proceeding on the 9th or 10th? instant) if he cannot conveniently arrange to visit Cawnpore himself.

L. DAVIDSON—6-2-11.

The telegram despatched to the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton on the 24th January last was sent to the following address—

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Chatterton,
Superintendent of Industrial Education,
Madras,
c/o The Postmaster, Lucknow.

The address was ascertained from the Director of Public Instruction's office.
2. The following draft demi-official to Mr. Chatterton is submitted for approval:—

Demi-official—from G. F. PADDISON, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government,
Educational department.
To—the Hon'ble Mr. CHATTERTON, Superintendent of Industrial Education,
Madras.
Dated—the 6th February 1911.

The telegram despatched to you on the 24th January last requesting you to visit Cawnpore and interview Mr. Guthrie was sent to the following address:—

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Chatterton,
Superintendent of Industrial Education,
Madras,
c/o The Postmaster, Lucknow.

I enclose a copy of it. I am to suggest that you should invite Mr. Guthrie to come and see you at Allahabad, if you cannot conveniently arrange to visit Cawnpore yourself.

T.K.—6-2-11.

K. RANAGASWAMI AIYANGAR—6-2-11.

N.B.—The telegram should have been sent both to Lucknow and Gwalior.

G. F. PADDISON—6-2-11.

Issue and keep other telegram in aeyance for re-examination on receipt of reply.
Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has seen the draft and concurs.

L. DAVIDSON—23-1-11.

Telegram—from Messrs. COOPER ALLEN & Co., Cawnpore.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational department.
Dated—the 24th January 1911.

Your telegram 23rd. Mr. Guthrie can meet Mr. Chatterton at any time.
We consider Mr. Guthrie well qualified for the appointment referred to and we will not stand in his way.

Put up file.

File submitted.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR—24-1-11.

With reference to Honourable Member's note of 21st January 1911, the following telegram may now be sent to Mr. Chatterton. (I am telephoning to the Director of Public Instruction's office to find out when a telegram would catch him.) "Your letter 23rd December. Leather expert. Government doubtful whether expert should now be appointed in present circumstances and are calling on you for report. But you should visit Cawnpore and interview Guthrie in order that you may judge whether he is sort of man we want in event of our deciding to appoint expert for three years or for shorter period. You should not offer him appointment. Cooper Allen have agreed to interview."

C. A. INNES—24-1-11.

This telegram may issue.

L. DAVIDSON—24-1-11.

Issue.

Then draft an official memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction calling for report referred to by Honourable Member. It should be explained in the draft official memorandum why Government now are in doubt as to creating the appointment for three years.

C. A. INNES—24-1-11.

...siders that Mr. Guthrie... other trade...
...industry in Madras and to... ed to investigate the condition...
...regards the leather industries of Bombay". If this is added to the draft I app...
of it

M. H[AMMICK]—13-2-11.

The addition suggested by the Hon'ble Sir M. Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has been made to the draft which may now issue.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR—14-2-11.

Issue.

G. F. PADDISON—15-2-11.

[Memorandum No. 157-2, Educational, dated 15th February 1911.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1075, dated 20th March 1911.

In Memorandum No. 157-2, dated 15th February 1911, the Hon'ble Mr Chatterton was requested to report on the following points:—

(1) whether he considered it advisable in the present altered circumstances to open a leather trade school for instructional purposes only;

(2) if he considered that such a school should be opened, what should be the scope and character of the institution, that is, what he would propose should be taught in the school, how should it be taught and what kind of students could be expected to attend the school.

(3) whether, if he considered it unadvisable that a leather trade school should be opened, he thought that Mr. Guthrie might be asked to investigate the condition of the leather industry in Madras, and to submit a report similar to that which he submitted as regards the leather industries of Bombay.

2. Mr. Chatterton now submits his reply. As regards the first point, namely, the opening of a leather trade school, Mr. Chatterton considers it advisable to open such a school for the instruction of persons in the art of tanning leather. He is of opinion that the conditions mentioned in the Government Memorandum No. 157-2, dated 15th February 1911, have not materially altered the case for the opening of a leather trade school.

3. With regard to the second point, viz., the scope and character of the school, Mr. Chatterton states that the tanning school should give instruction in all branches of the art of dressing and tanning leather and that at the outset the courses of instruction should be of a purely practical character as in a factory. He expects that sons of people already engaged in the leather trade will attend the school. He considers that all the students attending the school should be made to pay fees; that at the outset the number of students should be limited to thirty a year and that the course at the school should extend to two years. He is further of opinion that the school should be started in connection with an existing tannery and that Government should spend as little as possible on work the value of which cannot be recovered.

KANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—22-3-11.

Mr. Chatterton's reply except on the point of Mr. Guthrie's qualifications is rather vague. Is the school to be attached to a private tannery? or are Government going to take over a tannery and convert it into a school? Submitted that Mr. Chatterton's proposals might be elucidated by a personal interview.

G. F. PADDISON—23-3-11.

Mr. Chatterton explains that he proposes to take over an existing tannery and to rent it; the tannery would be a small one and need not be actually a working one. It is submitted that if a conference is to be held as Mr. Chatterton wishes, the question of the appointment of a leather expert may be orally discussed. Mr. Chatterton talked for some time. It appears he wants to train men who are to be foremen and managers, not artisans; he was not I thought very convincing as to how he would get over the difficulty that a trade school should be attached to an existing factory. But he hopes that when the merchants of Madras including tanners see how well the tanning is done in the trade school, they will send their hides there to be tanned, for which Mr. Chatterton would I gather charge a small or no fee.

The subject is, however, entirely new to me. I had no notice of his coming; and I was not therefore prepared to elucidate from him the answers to the objections raised to employing a leather expert at all at present.

G. F. PADDISON—26-3-11.

I do not think we need any conference on this matter. We know the facts. We had better offer Mr. Guthrie the appointment on the term mentioned by the Secretary of State, viz., for three years on Rs. 750 a month and ask him to join as soon as possible. Mr. Chatterton should, in the meanwhile, enquire whether he can obtain the hire of a tannery to be used as a tannery school, and work out details with Mr. Guthrie as soon as he arrives. It must be remembered that the school is to be in no way run on commercial lines. It is to be a leather school pure and simple. We shall have to buy and set up the necessary machinery, getting only what is necessary. No sale will

Why not simply make a charge for tanning.

V. K[RISHNASWAMI AIYAR].

take place from the school, but there would be no objection to private firms supplying skins and taking them back tanned.

Materials made in his school would be sold by auction at periods as found convenient.

There is to be no idea of making the school pay.

As soon as a definite scheme has been worked out with Mr. Guthrie and a tannery selected, the Director of Public Instruction should report for final approval with an estimate of the cost of the school. The terms on which students are to be admitted should be stated. Fees should be charged and, if absolutely necessary, perhaps one or two scholarships might be given.

This paper should circulate before final orders are issued.

M. H[AMMICK]—28-3-11.

M. H[AMMICK].

I agree. I have added a few words. I think not less than two sessions for each year's course should be offered. The school fees should not be high. I would like to see the scheme before adoption.

V. K[RISHNASWAMI AIYAR]—4-4-11.

I accept the draft. Mr. Chatterton was talking to me a few days ago, and in connection with the difficulty of giving industrial students practical instruction, mentioned the device of getting raw materials from merchants and handing them back worked up. Of course, we should have to pay for all raw materials spoiled, but that is an expense inevitable to instruction. I see this device has been also proposed by Sir M. Hammick and is embodied in the draft.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—4-4-11.

I accept the draft.

I am very sorry that quite inadvertently I put this file on one side and delayed the issue of the order.

A. L[AWLEY]—5-5-11.

The draft order may now issue?

2. Attention is invited to the addition made at the end of paragraph 2 of the draft by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar. Local tanners will not probably send their hides to the leather school if any charge is to be made for tanning them. Please see in this connection paragraph 2 of the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton's letter No. 196 I., dated 1st March 1911. Orders are solicited whether the draft should be circulated to the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick with reference to the addition to paragraph 2 above referred to or whether it may issue at once.

T.K.—6-5-11.

K. KANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—7-5-11.

The draft may issue.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—8-5-11.

Issue at once.

L. DAVIDSON—8-5-11.

[G.O., No. 269, Educational, dated 8th May 1911.]

Office of the Superintendent
of Industrial Education
Madras. 9.1.11.

Sir

I would peruse the list of students who were trained in the Tannery from 1905-06 up to Sep 1910 when it was closed. A regular history of the subsequent career of these students was not maintained. The Manager of the Tanning Dept, who is now accountant here reports that the papers relating to students were transferred to the Revenue Stale together with other records of the Sumbium Tannery. The information now given has been collected from the ^{Cash} Receipt Books.

2. If desired I shall obtain information
particulars from Mr. N. S. Tiruvankata
Chari of the Mysore Tannery re the
present occupation of many of these
students, as I expect that he is likely
to have this information.

Yours faithfully

S. S. Srinivasiah

H. S. Clark

To.

Mr. Teasdale

Superintendent.

Rev. Secretariat

1905--1906.

1. K. H. Bam, Bombay, owner of a business concern at Ahmed
nagar.
2. R. Sripat Row, Madras.
3. Singaravelu Do.
4. P. P. Devayya Do.
5. K. Raman Menon Do.
6. V. Govinda Menon Do.
7. F. A. Ghosham Do.

1906--1907.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. B. S. Aaron | Madras. |
| 2. P.S.Muthumudali | ,, |
| 3. R.C.Venkatareddy | ,, Vayalpad--owned a small Tannery |
| 4. K. Parthasarathy | ,, |
| 5. M. Purniah | ,, |
| 6. Sarveswara Row | ,, |
| 7. M. Arumugam | ,, |
| 8. N.S.Ramachandra Iyer | ,, |
| 9. A.Sivananda Row | ,, |
| 10. D. Venkata subbiah | ,, |
| 11. Shadrak Elcaser | ,, |
| 12. Panjaksharam Pillai | ,, |
| 13. C. A. Guruswami Naidu | ,, |
| 14. Ramamurti | ,, |
| 15. Stephen Madena | ,, Specially trained for West Coast. |
| 16. Meenakshi Sundaram | ,, |
| 17. K. Appaji Row | ,, |
| 18. H. H. Abdul Aziz | ,, |
| 19. Ramasastry | ,, |
| 20. Kunjappa Francis | ,, |
| 21. Vasudevan | ,, |
| 22. Sachindra Kumara Ghose | Bengal |
| 23. Pramathanath Roy | ,, |
| 24. Nisikanta Roy | ,, |

Gnanachandra Ghose	Bengal
27. Sisirchandra Bhose	"
28. Gnanaranjan Sen	"
29. Gnanasen Gupta	"
30. Ripon Bhose	"
31. Jagadesh Chandra Mitter	"
32. Bhirendranath Roy	"
33. Bhagavanjee	Bombay
34. Sayid Moheemad Ali	Central Provinces
35. Abdul Hai	Panjab Sent from the Hissar Municipality,
36. Ponnuswami Aiyer	Mysore,
37. Kutti Krishna Menon	Travancore
38. K. Kariappa	Coorg.

1907--1908.

1. George Verghese	Madras
2. C.C. Verghese	"
3. T. K. Mathews	"
4. K. C. Chakkuni	"
5. Gulab Rai Mohan Lal	Bombay
6. K.P. Doraiswami Iyer	Madras.
7. V.M. Joseph	"
8. B. Martin	Burma--held a business concern at Rangoon
9. Lab Shanker Mohan Lal	Upadhyaya Bombay
10. S. K. Travadi	Bombay
11. K. J. Jacob	Madras
12. V.T. Sebastin	"
13. Kulachandra Kundo	Bombay
14. Athel Chandra Dhar	Bengal
15. Durgesh Chandra Sen	"
16. Anwar Ahmed	Madras.
17. L.N. Mukherji	Bengal
18. M.A. Amidkhan	Bombay
19. G.M. Upadhyaya	United Provinces.

20. Ramadatta Varma	United Provinces.
21. Gokulchand Sircar	Bengal
22. T. Chatterji	"
23. M. Vaizul Haig	Bombay
24. Bholnath Ghose	Bengal
25. S.R. Guha	"
26. P.N. Ranganatham	Madras.
27. P. Datta	Bengal
28. D. N. Desai	Bombay
29. K. Hanumanta Row	Madras
30. Chari Chandra Dutta	Bengal
31. K.Kadingi Nedungadi	Madras
32. Durgesh Chandra Sen	Bengal
33. Doraiswami Iyer	Madras.
34. Venkatappa	"
35. S. D. Holder	Bengal
36. S.N.M. Chose	Bengal
37. S.M. Roy	Rangoon

1908--1909.

1. Lalit Mohan Lal	Panjab
2. Venkaya	Madras
3. Ansal Haig	Bombay
4. S.A. Kharim	Madras.
5. Sayid Kurshin Ussain	"
6. S.K. Bhose	Rangoon
7. Abdulla Sahib	Madras.
8. Harinarayan Sen	Bengal
9. S. N. Nandi	Madras.
10. Upendranath Datta	Bengal
11. N.C. Paul	Bengal
12. A.K. Bhose	Bombay
13. Bholnath Datta	Bombay
14. K.K. Farr	Bombay
15. A.K. Datta	Bombay
16. S.M. Datta	Bombay

16. J.K. Niyogi Madras.
 17. L.K. Bhattachar Benga.
 18. M. Nazarulla U.P. Special Student sent by the U.P. Govt.
 19. Sirdar Khan Bombay
 20. Akul Ranjan Guha Bengal
 21. S.N. Mitra "
 22. Narasimha Row Madras.
 23. Monilal Mullick Bengal
 24. Bindelacheri Sen "
 25. Sayid Fazudin "
 26. P. N. Bhakshi Bengal
 27. S. B. Doss Bengal
 28. Govardhana Pillai Madras
 29. C.N. Simha Bengal
 30. U.K. Mitra "
 31. S. K. Das Gupta "
 32. Abibulla Khan Bombay
 33. C. Srinivasa Row Madras
 34. K. Bhose Bengal
 35. P.S. Sivarama Gurukkal West Coast (Madras)
 36. E. Amrtanayagam Madras
 37. N.B. Masilamani "

 1909---1910.

1. P. Markendeya Row Madras
 2. Mirza Wusuf "
 3. M.H. Yarkhan "
 4. Deva Das "
 5. Mumtazali Beg Rohilkund
 6. Alghan "
 7. R.C. Das Gupta Bengal
 8. N. Krishna Bengal
 9. M. Abraham Bengal
 10. Indranath Bengal

Im Hubairi, Gaya

ES, Tinkari

13. B. S. Roy
 14. T. Albert Ratnam Madras
 15. K. Raghava Kurup Cochin State--Scholarship Student.
 16. Muhamad Ayad Khan.
 17. Alexander Gomuz
 18. Sarafat Ullakhan.
 19. P.I. Mitra Bengal
 20. Md. S. Phillauri, Panjaub
 21. S.N. Bannerji Calcutta
 22. Narayana Pillai Madras
 23. S.N. Sarma Berhampore, Madras

 1910---1911.

1. Syed Mustappa Hussain
 2. H. M. Dutt
 3. Ghulam Mabool
 4. C.R. Chandrasekhar
 5. N.S. Sarma
 6. Barkutali
 7. Nazir Hussain Baig C.P.
 8. N.B. Pattauck, Naupara
 9. Zamiruddin, Patna.

Sub.

Office of Supt. of
 Inst. Education }
 9.1.11

9.1.11

Patharavattu
 Head Clerk.

83. out of 100

19

To Secretary.

pp 1-3 above

Attention is invited to the statements attached which show: -

(a) that the population which subsists on Industries connected with leather manufacture is seventeen times greater in this Presidency than in Bombay,

(b) that the quantity of both tanned hides and skins exported in 1908-09 from this Presidency was 2,57,159 cwts. of the value of Rs.3,23,93,859/- against only 50,877 cwts. of the value of Rs. 69,16,273/- exported from the Bombay Presidency. The quantity and value of exported hides and skins was ^{thus} five times greater in this Presidency than in Bombay,

② figures for Bombay for 1909-10 are not available.

Total of Cols 2+3 & 4 Cols 3+6 - P.2 above

P.3 above

and (c) the number of students trained at the Sembiam Factory. No information is available in Mr. Chatterton's office showing the future career of these students.

2. As to the importance of the leather industry and the need for instruction in better methods, attention is invited to the Memorandum on pages 2 to 5 of G.O. No.2643, dated 11th August 1910, (particularly to para. 17 of the Memorandum), and to the letter from the Chamber of Commerce in G.O.No.3944, dated 13th Decr: 1910. For the more important of the earlier ^{correspondence} ~~correspondence~~, attention is invited to the following papers:

W

S

T
K
G

- (1) G.O.No.302, ^{rec} dated 18th March 1903 & P. 434 ^{and} R
- (2) Mr. Chatterton's letter, para. 5 on Page 8 & para. 7 on p. 12 ^{of 12 p. 12} 820
- (2) Pages 1 - 6 of Notes to G.O.No.641, dated 8th March 1909. ^{22.8.09}

3. Resolution No.50 of the Ootacamund Industrial Conference advocating the establishment of a leather trade school is based on the proceedings (very meagrely)

80
10/1/11

20

21

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 3446 Rev., dated 27th October 1910.
 " " " " 745 Edl., " 16th December 1910.

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 2307, From the Govt. of India, No. 1140, dated 17-11-1910
 " " " " Director of Industries, 2012, 23-12-1910.
 " " 632, " " D. P. I., " 1075, " 20-3-1911

ORDER.
 P.S.

No. 269, dated 8. 5-21P 1911.

The Secretary of State has approved the proposal of the local Government to appoint a leather expert for a period of three years on a salary of Rs 750 per mensem and has suggested as a suitable candidate for the place, one Mr. A. Guthrie, who is now employed under Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., of Cawnpore. This firm, which was consulted in the matter has no objection to Mr. Guthrie's being appointed as leather expert under this Government. The D.P. I. will

Mm
 3.11.11

5.5.11

URGENT (a)

will accordingly be requested to
this appointment to Mr. Guthrie for a
period of three years on a salary of
Rs.750 per mensem, with the intimation
that if he accepts the offer, he should
join the appointment as soon as possible.

2. The Superintendent of Indus-
trial Education should in the meanwhile
be requested to enquire whether a
suitable tannery could be hired to be
used as a leather school. On Mr. Guthrie's
arrival the Superintendent should sub-
mit a detailed scheme for the working
of the school in consultation with him.
The school should be a place of instruc-
tion pure and simple and should not be
run on commercial lines. Such machin-
ery as is absolutely necessary for the
successful working of the school should
be obtained, but no more. Articles
made in the school should be sold by
auction at convenient periods, but
otherwise no sales should take place
in the school. The Government will
not object to private firms supplying
skins to be tanned at the school and
taking them back when tanned.

3. As soon as a definite scheme
has been worked out for the opening
of the school and a tannery has
been selected, the Director of Public
Instruction should submit the scheme
with an estimate of ~~its cost~~
its cost for the final approval of

*See form of agreement
the executed by Mr. Guthrie
Shd be drawn up if necessary
in communication with the
Government Solicitor.*

*on payment of a
reasonable charge
M*

URGENT (a)

of Government. The scheme should set out clearly the terms on which the students will be admitted. The Government consider that fees should be charged from the students, but they will ^{be able to make provision} ~~have no objection~~ ^{and arrange to} ~~grant a few~~ scholarships, if such a course is considered absolutely necessary.

7A
30.3.11

AD
30.3.11

Sm
1.4.11

To

The D.P.I.

✓ sent
8.5.11

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

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REGISTRAR

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