

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

wait for the origl

Recd.

} 1913.

Enclosures

Regd.

Spare copies

(12) ~

G.O. No. 62, 28th January 1913.

State Technical Scholarship.

Inviting application for the — to be awarded in 1913 for the study of leather industry.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

2

Recd.

1913.

Enclosures

Regd.

Spare copies

G.O. No. 62, 28th January 1913.

State Technical Scholarship.

Inviting application for the — to be awarded in 1913 for the study of leather industry.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—the Chairman, Madras Trades' Association.
Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
South Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Dated—Madras, the 13th November 1912.

No.—2916-1.

I am directed to enclose a memorandum on the subject of the State Technical Scholarship and to request that you will be so good as to let the Government know, if possible, before the 1st of December 1912, what industry or industries may, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, Madras Trades' Association, South Indian Chamber of Commerce, be selected for the award of the scholarship during the year 1913.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum No. 2916-2, dated 13th November 1912.

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

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

3. Since the institution of these scholarships, eight scholarships have been allotted to Madras—one was given in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry, one in 1907 for the study of leather industry, one in 1908 for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, one in 1909 for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils, one in 1910 for the study of metallurgy, two during 1911, one for the study of weaving and one for the study of textile manufacture, and one during the current year for the study of electrical engineering.

4. The industry to be selected should be one which is either already developed or in the process of development in this Presidency. The industries which were recommended for selection during the current year were electric engineering, paper-making, match industry, soap-making, engineering as applied to motor-cars, oil milling, rice-hulling, architecture, manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals, manufacture of glass and pottery ware, and manufacture of cement. Of these, electrical engineering was selected for the award of the scholarship.

5. The Government will be glad to know what industry or industries may, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, Madras Trades' Association, South Indian Chamber of Commerce, be best selected for the award of the scholarship in 1913. Any information regarding the state of the industry to be selected would be valuable.

II

Letter—from A. CHATTERTON, Esq., C.I.E., Special Adviser for Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Bangalore, the 19th November 1912.

No.—374.

In reference to your letter No. 2916-3 of the 13th November 1912, I have the honour to suggest that, on this occasion, the Government of India Scholarship may be awarded for the study of sericulture.

The industry, so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, is confined to the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district; but, in the Mysore State, it has much more widely developed, and the annual produce is said to be worth nearly a crore of rupees. Judging by the area under mulberry cultivation in the Kollegal taluk, which, during the last ten years, has varied between 9,000 and 15,000 acres, it is certain that the industry there must be worth a good many lakhs, and it is probably capable of extensive development. It is only recently that I have paid particular attention to this industry, and it seems to me that, where the mulberry can be grown, the industry worked on modern lines is likely to prove extremely profitable. An expert in sericultural matters attached to the Kollegal taluk could undoubtedly do a great deal to improve the conditions under which the industry is now carried on; and, as he will have to come into intimate contact with the natives, it would be much better that he should be a South Indian specially trained for the work than a foreigner from Italy, France or Japan.

This industry, so far as I can learn, was introduced in the Mysore plateau in the time of Tippoo, and, till recently, when the ravages of disease have curtailed production by fully 40 per cent. was in a flourishing condition. There appears to be no difficulty in dealing with the disease, if the ryots can be taught the proper methods of combating it. There is, therefore, an immense amount of work to be done in this direction; and, by the prevention of disease, the annual production will be at least doubled.

Apart from sericulture, the preparation of the silk for the market is badly done and is capable of improvement. Silk-spinning, silk-reeling and silk-dyeing can all be taken up, and the improvements which can be effected in each stage re-act on the whole industry, rendering it very profitable, and therefore likely to extend. A great deal probably can also be done with the Eri-silk worm; but, as to the commercial results, I am not so certain.

All this, I am aware, is making out rather a case for the employment of experts to deal with this industry. But the point which I wish to make is this, that, if the work is to be done efficiently and well, it will mainly have to be done by native experts. And this can only be done if provision is made for their training. I do not know whether anyone will offer to take up a scholarship for sericulture without some assurance of Government employment afterwards. If the Government of Madras have any intention of taking steps to improve the silk-industry, they might well offer the scholarship-holder when he returns an appointment for, say, three years to start with in Kollegal.

I observe that, in paragraph 3, a list of the industries is given which were recommended last year, and, of these, I still think that the "manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals" is the most useful, following which is "engineering as applied to motor-cars." During the last few months, I have received numerous applications from returned scholarship-holders, seeking employment in such industries as paper-making, soap-making and sugar-manufacture; and from the fact that they are wandering about in India seeking employment, it may be assumed either that the conditions are not favourable for the development of the industry or that the returning students do not inspire confidence with the capitalists.

III

Letter—from A. D. JACKSON, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 27th November 1912.

I have the honour to inform you in reply to your letter No. 2916-1, dated the 13th November 1912, that, in the opinion of the Chamber, the State Technical Scholarship for the year 1913 should be awarded for the study of architecture.

IV

Letter—from the Chairman, Madras Trades' Association.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 3rd December 1912.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 2916-1, dated the 13th November 1912, enclosing a memorandum on the subject of the State Technical

Scholarship and in reply thereto to state that my Association recommends that engineering as applied to motors be selected for the award of the scholarship during the year 1913.

V

Letter—from the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. THEAGARAYA CHETTI, B.A., President, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 13th December 1912.

No.—D. 177.

With reference to your letter No. 2916-1, dated 13th November 1912, enclosing a memorandum on the subject of the State Technical Scholarship, I have the honour to state, by the direction of my Committee, that in the opinion of this Chamber soap-making may best be selected for the award of the scholarship in 1913. I shall be glad to furnish at a later date any information I may be able to gather regarding this industry.

Order—No. 62, Educational, dated 28th January 1913.

After consulting the Madras and South Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Trades' Association and some of the leading commercial firms in Madras, the Governor in Council considers that the State Technical Scholarship available for award in this Presidency in the current year may most advantageously be assigned for the study of the leather goods industry. The following notification will accordingly be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in all the district gazettes:—

NOTIFICATION.

A State Technical Scholarship will be awarded in this Presidency during the current year for the study of the leather goods industry. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the technical study of this industry should submit their applications for the scholarship to the Director of Public Instruction, so as to reach him on or before the 1st March 1913.

2. Other things being equal preference will be given to graduates in arts who have specialized in chemistry.

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

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

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

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

(3) that his character is good;

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

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

5. The following rules have been framed by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Indian Government Technical Scholars in England:—

RULES.

(1) The Secretary of State considers it desirable that all Government scholars should avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to Indian Students is in a position to give them, and these rules are framed with that end in view. Government scholars, equally with private students, may consult the Educational Adviser upon any question, and will receive from him all possible assistance, and the Secretary of State hopes that they will communicate with the Educational Adviser, not only on the occasions when they are directed so to do in these rules, but also in any circumstances of difficulty and whenever they desire advice or information. Scholars will be regarded

as being under the supervision and charge of the Educational Adviser, to whom they should in all cases address any communication they may have to make, and to whom also all reports or other communications having reference to scholars should be sent. The Educational Adviser will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State on behalf of any scholar any question requiring his decision, and will communicate to the scholar the orders passed by the Secretary of State.

(2) Every scholar should, on reaching England, at once call on the Educational Adviser* and report his arrival in writing. He should leave his address with the Educational Adviser and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

(3) Every scholar should, without unnecessary delay, inform the Educational Adviser to which University, college, or other institution he is about to proceed, and should at once take steps to enter himself at the institution finally selected with his approval.

(4) Every scholar must, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Educational Adviser, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow to carry out the objects of the scholarship granted to him; and he should, during his first college term, submit a further statement showing as accurately as possible the details of the total cost of such course of study. This latter statement should in every case be prepared in consultation with the principal of the college or institution at which the student is entered.

The course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

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

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

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

(8) Applications giving a detailed programme of the vacation work the scholar proposes to do, accompanied with a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees and travelling, must be sent in through the Principal of the institution or the Professor under whom the scholar is working before the end of the month of April. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

(9) Every scholar must, at the end of each term of residence at a University or college, submit to the Educational Adviser a certificate from the proper University or college authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(10) Every scholar must at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State, either directly or through the Educational Adviser.

(11) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of 150*l* a year for two years, or three years if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England. The first payment will be 37*l*. 10*s*. Three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance, on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University, college, or institution during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or college fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State. Fees for private tuition are not defrayed by the Secretary of State unless previously sanctioned by him.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars, by second class, or by third class if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Educational Adviser.

Deposits and other charges which are part of the regular fees exacted by the authorities of the educational establishment in which a scholar is working will be paid by the Secretary of State; but charges for books, instruments, hotel bills, and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself (any refund of a deposit must be repaid to the Secretary of State).

(12) No claim can be admitted for the payment or refund of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India to such expenditure. (This does not apply to necessary travelling expenses referred to above.)

(13) Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under rule 4, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if a scholar on completion of the term of his scholarship declines to return to India in accordance with the undertaking mentioned in rule 5, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

* The Educational Adviser's office is at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.

(14) At the expiration of his scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second-class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject are to be made to the Educational Adviser.

(15) Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render his return to India desirable, the scholarship may be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to circulate copies of the notification to all colleges from which candidates are likely to apply.

3. The Director of Public Instruction will consider the applications received and submit them to Government with such recommendation as he may see fit to make on or before the 15th March 1913 furnishing full information as to the qualifications, physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction
(with 100 copies of Editors' Table set).

Departments of the Secretariat }
Chamber of Commerce, Madras } paragraphs 1 and 2 of the order only.
Madras Trades' Association }
South Indian Chamber of Commerce }

Gazette.

Editors' Table (paragraphs 1 and 2 of the order only).

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 62, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
28TH JANUARY 1913.

[SUBJECT.—*State Technical Scholarships.*]

Previous papers :			
G.O., No.	504, Educational, dated	9th October	1903.
" "	46	" "	23rd January 1906.
" "	344	" "	14th May "
" "	630	" "	26th September "
" "	465	" "	20th July 1907.
" "	541	" "	19th August "
" "	103	" "	10th February 1908.
" "	279-A	" "	15th April "
" "	426	" "	1st June "
" "	125	" "	5th March 1909.
" "	232	" "	23rd April "
" "	404	" "	8th July "
" "	452	" "	5th August "
" "	1303, Revenue	" "	21st April 1910.
" "	2382	" "	18th July "
" "	3446	" "	27th October "
" "	55, Educational	" "	1st February 1911.
" "	Nos. 178, 179	" "	28th March "
" "	No. 371	" "	14th June "

A scheme of State Technical scholarships was instituted in the year 1903 by the Government of India, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State, for providing promising natives of India with the means of studying the progress which has been made in industries and arts in the most advanced countries of the west. The scheme provides for the award of ten scholarships a year, of which one at least is allotted annually for each province.

2. The value of the scholarship is £150 a year, exclusive of fees and travelling expenses, and it is awarded for the study of any particular branch of industry, except civil engineering, forestry or veterinary science, for which provision already exists in India. It is also not awarded for the study of law or medicine.

3. Since the institution of the scholarship, eight scholarships have been allotted to Madras. One was given in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry, one in 1907 for the study of the leather industry, one in 1908 for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, one during 1909 for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils, one during 1910 for the study of metallurgy, two during 1911—one for the study of weaving and the other for the study of textile manufacture and one during the current year for the study of electrical engineering.

The candidates who got the scholarships in these years were Mr. Dewal (1906), Ramunni Panikkar (1907), Govindan Nayar (1908), Kesava Menon (1909), Kumaran Nayar (1910), Sitaraman and Sakham Rao (1911) and T. Sakham Rao (1912).

4. The scholarships are awarded by the Government of India and under paragraph 6 of India's letter No. 1000, dated 30th November 1907, printed with Pages 2 and 3 of the Government Order.

G.O. No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908, the recommendation of this Government for the award of the scholarship in 1913 should reach the Government of India by the 15th April 1913; and in order to afford sufficient time for the consideration of applications, the Government have now to consult local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals as to the industry to be selected for the award of the scholarship in 1913. The usual reference to the Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Trades' Association and selected individuals are submitted for approval. As regards "selected individuals" it has to be decided to whom the reference should be made.

5. In connection with the selection of the industry for the award of the scholarship in the current year, the following gentlemen were consulted:—

Mr. R. T. Menzies (of Shaw Wallace & Co.).
Mr. W. Ure (of Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.).
Mr. A. D. Jackson (Parry & Co.).
Mr. J. A. Boyson (Binny & Co.).
Mr. Gordon Fraser (Best & Co.).
Mr. F. G. Warbrook (Massey & Co.).
The Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction.
The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait (South Indian Industrials).
Mr. Chatterton.

T.K.—14-10-12.

Of these, Messrs. Ure and Boyson are, it is understood, not now in Madras. Mr. Menzies, though now out of Madras, is expected to return early next week. Perhaps Sir Hugh Fraser may be substituted for Mr. Ure and Mr. Chambers for Mr. Boyson.

C.R.—25-10-12.

Yes: if you are certain that Mr. Chambers takes Mr. Boyson's place in the firm, I would also consult the South Indian Chamber of Commerce.

L. DAVIDSON—26-10-12.

* There is a junior officer of the firm by the same name and this misled me when I first obtained information from the firm.

C.R.

It has been ascertained that both Messrs. Boyson and Chambers * are out of India and that Mr. C. B. Simpson is the only managing director of Messrs. Binny & Co. at Madras. The latter has therefore been included.

C.R.—18-11-12.

[Demi-official No. 2916-3, dated 13th November 1912.]

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—
Mr. A. Chatterton.
the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne.
Mr. R. T. Menzies.
Sir H. S. Fraser.
Mr. G. Fraser.
Mr. A. D. Jackson.
Mr. C. B. Simpson.
Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait.
the Hon'ble Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
Mr. F. G. Warbrook.

Dated—Madras, the 13th November 1912.
No.—2916-3.

The Government of India have instituted a scheme of technical scholarships to enable natives of India to pursue a course of technical study in Great Britain or other western countries in order to qualify them to promote the improvement of existing native industries or the

development of new industries. Under this scheme one scholarship at least is allotted annually to each province for the study of selected industries. Since the institution of the scheme, eight scholarships have actually been given to Madras—one in 1906 for the study of weaving industry, one in 1907 for the study of the leather industry, one in 1908 for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, one in 1909 for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils, one in 1910 for the study of metallurgy, two during 1911—one for the study of weaving and one for the study of textile manufacture and one during the current year for the study of electrical engineering.

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

3. The industries which were recommended for selection during the current year were electric engineering, paper-making, match industry, soap-making, engineering as applied to motor-cars, oil-milling, rice-hulling, architecture, manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals, manufacture of glass and pottery ware, and manufacture of cement. Of these, electrical engineering was selected for the award of the scholarship.

(i)

Letter—from C. B. SIMPSON, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 15th November 1912.

[Technical Scholarships.]

I have the honour to acknowledge your No. 2916-3, of the 13th instant on the above subject.

I consider that the industry in most need of encouragement by a scholarship to enable a native of India to undertake a course of studies in England, is *architecture*.

The design, ventilation and lighting of Indian houses, so far as I have seen them, leave everything to be desired, and it seems to me that this profession or industry opens a wide scope for emolument to the scholar, and would at the same time be conducive to the sanitary habits, comfort, health and uplifting of the people.

(ii)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 16th November 1912.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of your printed letter No. 2916-3, dated 13th November 1912, the contents of which have received my careful consideration.

I note that Government have now to determine for what industry the scholarship should be awarded during the ensuing year, and the industry to be selected should be one which is either already developed, or in the process of development in this Presidency.

With reference to the request, regarding the industry I would recommend for selection, I beg to state, that on a former occasion, I suggested paper-making, watch, and the manufacture of glass, but having regard to the condition expressed in paragraph 2 of your letter, I would recommend electrical engineering, in view of the fact, that in Madras and other large cities in India, electric lighting and electricity are largely used in private and public buildings, firms, shops, bazaars and streets, and it is very essential that competent and efficient men should be employed for such work. Moreover the electric tramway exists in this city, and motor-cars and motor-bicycles are largely used, and the numbers are on the increase.

Electric Engineering is an excellent industry, and if Government are pleased to select it for the ensuing year, there is no doubt it would not only be the means of providing an opening for men who have special aptitude or liking for the industry, but it would induce others to qualify themselves. I would strongly recommend electric engineering.

(iii)

Letter—from G. FRASER, Esq., Best & Co. (Limited).
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 19th November 1912.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, asking my opinion as to the particular industry which I consider may be best encouraged by the award of a technical scholarship. I am of opinion that the subject of architecture might well be studied with advantage by the educated natives, and I would suggest that the scholarship for this year be awarded for this subject.

(iv)

Letter—from R. T. MENZIES, Esq., Shaw Wallace & Co.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 26th November 1912.

I am in receipt of your No. 2916-3 of 13th instant and in reply would suggest that a scholarship be awarded this year for engineering as applied to motor-cars or the manufacture of cement

(v)

Letter—from A. D. JACKSON, Esq., Parry & Co.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 27th November 1912.

In reply to your letter, dated 13th instant, the Chamber of Commerce will recommend that the technical scholarship referred to, be awarded for a course of study in architecture, and in this recommendation I concur.

(vi)

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. BOURNE, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 13th December 1912.
No.—178.

In reply to your demi-official No. 2916-3 of the 13th ultimo, I recommend the leather goods industry. I have consulted Mr. Tresler and it appears that this industry is one of the largest and most neglected. There appears to be a definite opening even now for a few properly trained men and, so far as employment is concerned, I think it is quite the most hopeful industry at the present moment.

Replies are still due from Sir Hugh Fraser, and Messrs. Haji Ismail Sait and Warbrook. They may be reminded. A draft is submitted for approval.

[Demi-official No. 2916-4, Educational, dated 17th December 1912.]

Dear Sir,—I am directed to request that you will be good enough to favour me with an early reply to my demi-official No. 2916-3, dated 13th November 1912, inviting your opinion as to the industry or industries for the study of which the State technical scholarship might be awarded in the ensuing year.

T.K.—16-12-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—16-12-12.

C. S. ANANTARAMA AIYAR—17-12-12.

L. DAVIDSON—17-12-12.

(vii)

Letter—from Messrs. MASSEY & Co. (Limited), Engineers and Founders.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 20th December 1912.

In reply to your letter No. 2916-4 of 17th instant, we have the honour to inform you that we suggest that the State technical scholarship for 1913 should be awarded for the study of *rice-hulling machinery*.

This industry is developing very rapidly in Southern India, a large amount of capital having been sunk in the purchase of machines during the current year.

(viii)

Demi-official—from J. F. SIMPSON, Esq., Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 21st December 1912.

Your letter of 17th instant addressed to Sir Hugh Fraser has been opened by me. Sir Hugh left this on 1st instant for one year's leave. I remember discussing your demi-official No. 2916-3, dated 13th November, with Sir Hugh and understood him to say that he would reply after the matter came before the Chamber of Commerce, but he has evidently omitted to do so. The latter body has suggested *architecture*, and I fancy that Sir Hugh would have concurred in this suggestion for I do not think he had any strong preference for any particular industry on this occasion, though I seem to recollect that we had mentioned *glass and pottery* in the conversation above referred to.

(ix)

Demi-official—from Messrs. HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT & SONS, Army Contractors, Agents, and General Merchants.
To the Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 23rd December 1912.
No.—Ref. 43/811.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter demi-official No. 2916-4, dated 17th instant. In reply I beg to state that I consider a scholarship for the ensuing year may be granted for the study of the manufacture of cement, which is an important industry in this Province as a large quantity of cement is imported from Europe and there is very much need for cement manufacturing experts and it is very scarce to get a good technical and qualified man in this country, who is very much, in my opinion, needed, as I think that there will be many cement works in India in the course of time.

I shall be very glad to furnish any further information you may require on the subject.

Replies have been received from the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, the Madras Trades' Association and the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and from the gentlemen who were consulted as to the industry or industries for which the State technical scholarship might be given in the current year.

2. The recommendations made in the replies are summarized below :—

Firm or person.	Subject suggested.
Mr. A. Chatterton	(1) Sericulture. (2) Manufacture and working of non-ferrous metals. (3) Engineering as applied to motor-car.
Chamber of Commerce, Madras	Architecture.
Madras Trades' Association	Engineering as applied to motors.
South Indian Chamber of Commerce	Soap-making.
Mr. C. B. Simpson (Messrs. Binny & Co.)	Architecture.
Hon'ble Mr. Kuddus Badsha Sahib	Electric Engineering.
Mr. G. Fraser (Messrs. Best & Co.)	Architecture.
Mr. R. T. Menzies (Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.)	(1) Engineering as applied motor-cars. (2) The manufacture of cement.
Mr. A. D. Jackson (Messrs. Parry & Co.)	Architecture.
The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne	Leather goods industry.
Messrs. Massey & Co.	Rice-hulling machinery.
Sir Hugh Fraser (by Mr. J. F. Simpson)	(1) Architecture. (2) Glass and pottery.
Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait	The manufacture of cement.

3. The result of the recommendation is as follows:—

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| | | { Chamber of Commerce,
Madras. |
| (1) Architecture | .. | { Mr. C. B. Simpson.
Mr. G. Fraser.
Mr. A. D. Jackson.
Sir Hugh Fraser. |
| (2) Engineering as applied to motor-cars. | .. | { Mr. A. Chatterton.
Madras Trades' Association.
Mr. R. T. Menzies. |
| (3) Manufacture of cement | .. | { Mr. Haji Ismail Sait.
Mr. R. T. Menzies. |
| (4) Sericulture | .. | Mr. A. Chatterton. |
| (5) Soap making | .. | The South Indian Chamber of Commerce. |
| (6) Electric Engineering | .. | Hon'ble Mr. Kuddus Badsha Sahib. |
| (7) Leather goods Industry | .. | Hon'ble Dr. Bourne. |
| (8) Rice-hulling machinery | .. | Messrs. Massey & Co. |
| (9) Manufacture and working of non-ferrous metals. | .. | Mr. A. Chatterton. |
| (10) Glass and pottery | .. | Sir Hugh Fraser. |

* Mr. Chatterton points out that numerous applications for employment have been received by him from persons who had studied soap industry which showed that there is not a good opening for them.

C.R.—2-1-13.

4. The weight of opinion is thus in favour of Architecture. Mr. Chatterton recommends sericulture as the silk industry in the Kollegal taluk in the Coimbatore district needs expert advice and in the hope that Government would take steps to improve the industry there. He notes that if Government intend to take any steps, the scholarship-holder might be offered appointment for three years on his return from Europe.

Dr. Bourne in consultation with Mr. Tressler recommends the "Leather goods industry" as it is the most hopeful industry at the present moment and as there is a definite opening for properly trained men. Attention is drawn to the Secretary's note below where he desired that when the selection of the subject for the technical scholarship for 1913 comes up mention should be made of cotton-carding.

- | | | |
|------|----|-------------------------------|
| 1906 | .. | Weaving industry. |
| 1907 | .. | Leather. |
| 1908 | .. | Textile chemistry. |
| 1909 | .. | Soap making. |
| 1910 | .. | Metallurgy. |
| 1911 | .. | Weaving and Textile industry. |
| 1912 | .. | Electric Engineering. |

T.K.—2-1-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—2-1-13.

L. DAVIDSON—3-1-13.

Please note that when the selection of the subject for the technical scholarship for 1913 comes up mention is made of cotton carding. Mr. W. S. Marshall, the Deputy Collector and Presidency Magistrate, has a son at Messrs. Binny & Co., (Carnatic Mills), who is very keen on it.

L. DAVIDSON—22-12-13.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Sir Harold STUART, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Member of Council.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government Educational Department.

Dated—the Adyar, the 2nd December 1912.

I enclose a letter with an enclosure from Mr. Short on the subject of the candidate for a technical scholarship to Europe. I have told him that I have transferred his request to you.

Demi-official—from James SHORT, Esq.

To—the Hon'ble Harold STUART, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.

Dated—Madras, the 29th November 1912.

I hope you will not mind my taking the liberty of writing to you on behalf of young Marshall, a son of Mr. W. S. Marshall, who is an apprentice undergoing training at the Carnatic Mills Company, Limited, and is now working in the carding and spinning section.

You will see from the enclosed letter to his father that the boy, who is now about 18 years of age, is desiring of a scholarship to Europe, and I understand one is available this year. Mr. Marshall senior with his limited means is not in a position to send his son home, and if the boy could secure a scholarship it would be the means of his returning to the country as a covenanted servant of the company, besides affording a professional training which he cannot get out here.

If you would kindly interest yourself on behalf of young Marshall I shall feel very much obliged. I may mention I got him taken on at the Mill by Mr. C. B. Simpson.

Demi-official—from C. B. SIMPSON, Esq., Manager, Secretaries, the Carnatic Mill Company.

To—W. S. MARSHALL, Esq., Presidency Magistrate, Georgetown, Madras.

Dated—Madras, the 27th November 1912.

With reference to your enquiry we are prepared to give a certificate that your son during the time he has worked for this company has been thoroughly industrious and that we consider him deserving of a scholarship to Europe if available to procure a course of training in cotton carding and spinning.

To the Revenue Department.

L. DAVIDSON—3-1-13.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To Under Secretary—

The weight of opinion among those who have been consulted is in favour allotting the scholarship for the study of architecture. Next to "architecture" comes "engineering" as applied to motor-cars. Mr. Tressler and Dr. Bourne are in favour of "leather goods industry." A scholarship was granted for the study of leather industry in 1907.

K.R.N.—6-1-13.

M. R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR—6-1-13.

Architecture seems to be the most favoured subject, but I am very doubtful whether a man trained in western ideas in this subject, would find any scope at all for practical application on his return to this country. Granted, as Mr. C. B. Simpson states, that the design, ventilation and lighting of Indian houses does leave everything to be desired, how many Indians are likely to allow their houses to be designed on anything but customary lines; this is I should think about the last direction in which western innovation would be tolerated. A man trained in the leather goods or electrical industry would I should think have a much better chance of finding profitable employment on his return.

L. J. P. JOLLY—7-1-13.

The leather trade is one of the biggest industries in the Presidency. Weaving

* The first scholar must now be finishing his time (see page 3 of notes in G.O. No. 313, dated 12th April 1912).

L. DAVIDSON—15-1-13.

has already had two scholarships. I should think leather might very well be given a second.* Educational will no doubt circulate the file to the Honourable Member (Revenue).

L. M. WYNCH—8-1-13.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is for consideration whether the "leather goods industry" recommended by the Director of Public Instruction and accepted by Revenue may be approved. The file may be circulated to His Excellency and the Honourable Member (Revenue).

Attention is invited to the Secretary's notes, dated 22nd December 1913, on page 6 *supra*. C.R.

A specific recommendation in favour of a candidate for assistance in the carding of cotton; a worthy lad apparently but the subject has no supporters.

C.R.—10-1-13.

L. DAVIDSON.

His Excellency the Governor—

Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, K.C.S.I.

Personally I am entirely out of sympathy with the suggestion to make architecture the selected subject. Mr. Jolly's note on the previous page assigns valid reasons against that proposal. "Leather" seems to me the most favourable line; thereafter perhaps "motor-engineering."

L. DAVIDSON—15-1-10.

So. Leather.

P[ENTLAND]—21-1-13.

I agree with His Excellency.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—24-1-13.

A draft is submitted for approval. It follows G.O. No. 77, Educational, dated 30th January 1912. The rules given in paragraph (5) of the notification are the latest on the subject and are the same as those printed with G.O. No. 106, Educational, dated 7th February 1912.

2. Paragraph 2 of the notification has been altered slightly. The subject chosen for the award of the scholarship last year was electrical engineering; so the candidates for the scholarship were required to be graduates in engineering or graduates in arts who had specialized in mathematics or physics. A knowledge of engineering or mathematics or physics is not necessary for the study of leather industry which has been chosen this year.

The candidate selected in 1907 for studying leather industry was a chemistry graduate—paragraph 3 of letter No. 466, dated 20th July 1907.

C.R.—26-1-13.

September 1906, has been inserted in the place of engineering, etc.

3. It seems desirable to publish the notification in the gazette of the 28th instant.

T.K.—25-1-13.

C. RAMANUJA CHARI—26-1-13.

L. DAVIDSON—27-1-13.

[G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated 28th January 1913.]

Educational Dept

9.4P

Order—

Madras & South Indian

After consulting the Chambers of Commerce, the Trades Association and some of the leading commercial firms in Madras, the Governor in Council considers that the State Technical Scholarship available for award in this Presidency in the current year may most advantageously be assigned for the study of ~~leather goods~~ *leather goods industry*. The following notification will accordingly be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in all the District Gazettes:—

NOTIFICATION.

A State Technical Scholarship will be awarded in this Presidency during the current year for the study of ~~leather goods~~ *leather goods industry*. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the technical study of ~~leather goods~~ *leather goods industry* should submit their applications for the scholarship to the Director of Public Instruction, so as to reach him on or before the 1st March 1913.

2. Other things being equal preference will be given to ~~leather goods~~ *chemistry*.

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

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

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

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

(3) that his character is good;

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

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

5. The following rules have been framed by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Indian Government Technical Scholars in England:—

RULES.

(1) The Secretary of State considers it desirable that all Government scholars should avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to Indian Students is in a position to give them, and these rules are framed with that end in view. Government scholars, equally with private students, may consult the Educational Adviser upon any question, and will receive from him all possible assistance, and the Secretary of State hopes that they will communicate with the Educational Adviser, not only on the occasions when they are directed so to do in these rules, but also in any circumstances of difficulty and whenever they desire advice or information. Scholars will be regarded as being under the supervision and

charge of the Educational Adviser, to whom they should in all cases address any communication they may have to make, and to whom also all reports or other communications having reference to scholars should be sent. The Educational Adviser will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State on behalf of any scholar any question requiring his decision, and will communicate to the scholar the orders passed by the Secretary of State.

(2) Every scholar should, on reaching England, at once call on the Educational Adviser* and report his arrival in writing. He should leave his address with the Educational Adviser and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

(3) Every scholar should, without unnecessary delay, inform the Educational Adviser to which University, college, or other institution he is about to proceed, and should at once take steps to enter himself at the institution finally selected with his approval.

(4) Every scholar must, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Educational Adviser, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow to carry out the objects of the scholarship granted to him; and he should, during his first college term, submit a further statement showing as accurately as possible the details of the total cost of such course of study. This latter statement should in every case be prepared in consultation with the Principal of the college or institution at which the student is entered.

The course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

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

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

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

(8) Applications giving a detailed programme of the vacation work the scholar proposes to do, accompanied with a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees and travelling, must be sent in through the Principal of the institution or the Professor under whom the scholar is working before the end of the month of April. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

(9) Every scholar must, at the end of each term of residence at a University or college, submit to the Educational Adviser a certificate from the proper University or college authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(10) Every scholar must at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State, either directly or through the Educational Adviser.

(11) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of 150*l.* a year for two years, or three years if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England. The first payment will be 37*l.* 10*s.* Three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance, on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University, college, or institution during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or college fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State. Fees for private tuition are not defrayed by the Secretary of State unless previously sanctioned by him.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars, by second class, or by third class if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Educational Adviser.

Deposits and other charges which are part of the regular fees exacted by the authorities of the educational establishment in which a scholar is working will be paid by the Secretary of State; but charges for books, instruments, hotel bills, and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself (any refund of a deposit must be repaid to the Secretary of State).

* The Educational Adviser's office is at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.

No. 77, Educational, 30th January 1912

(12) No claim can be admitted for the payment or refund of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India to such expenditure. (This does not apply to necessary travelling expenses referred to above.)

(13) Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under rule 4; or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if a scholar on completion of the term of his scholarship declines to return to India in accordance with the undertaking mentioned in rule 5, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

(14) At the expiration of his scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second-class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject are to be made to the Educational Adviser.

(15) Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render his return to India desirable, the scholarship may be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to circulate copies of the notification to all colleges from which candidates are likely to apply.

3. The Director of Public Instruction will consider the applications received and submit them to Government with such recommendation as he may see fit to make on or before the 15th March 1912 furnishing full information as to the qualifications physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants.

(True Extract.)

L. Davidson,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction
(with 100 copies of Editors' Table set).
Departments of the Secretariat,
Chamber of Commerce, Madras,
Madras Trades Association,
Gazette.
Editors' Table (paragraphs 1 and 2 of the order only).

Supd. 25 copies to all.
except D.P.I.

17-2-13.
Issue set sent on 17th
complete set on 15th

F. & L.
42.
1,500-10-13.

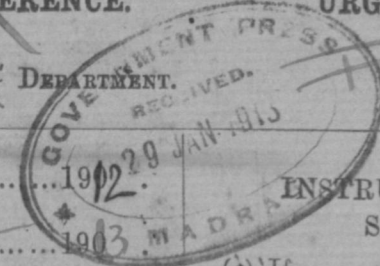
PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.



Current No. 306594 dated 15/1/1912

G.O., No. 62, dated 28-1-1912

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(b) Correspondence including order or orders
(b¹) Notes

Docket: State Technical Scholarship
Inviting application for the same
awarded in 1912 for the study of Cotton
Industry

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

FOR RECORD.*			Complete Correspondence and orders.	Notes
Madras Records	...	...	30	20
Ooty Records	...	...	5	5
For filing with original	...	...	1	1
Total			36	26

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies		30			
India Office					
Govt. of India					
Public Department					
Judicial Department					
Financial Department					
Revenue Department					
Public Works Department					
Local and Municipal Department					
Dept.					
Total			20		

Spare copies.	The Director of Public Instruction	12	100		
	The Comr. for Govt. Examinations				
	The Superintendent, Govt. Museum				
	The Surgeon-General				
	The Accountant-General				
	The Collector of				
	The P. D. B.				
	The Chamber of Commerce, Madras				
	The Madras Trades Association				
	The				
	The				
	The				
Total		40	150		

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

* Copies distributed on 15/1/12 (Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on 15/1/12 (Despatcher.)

* To be initialed and dated.

TO PRESS, MADRAS.
OOTY.

A

B

C

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval
at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

.....Clerk.

.....Clerk.

.....Clerk.

.....Supdt.

.....Supdt.

.....Supdt.

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

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please print very urgently -
Two sets of copies are required - E.T. Set
is to contain parts 1 & 2 of the order only.
7/9
28-1-13

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	29-1-13 Lb.
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	29-1-13 Lb.
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	10-2-13 Lb.
Final copies supplied on.....	1-2-13 Lb.

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	76		
" " " Issue.....	150		
For Volumes.....	16		
For E. T.....	58		
Total	220		