

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd

} 1913

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 1092, 22nd November 1913.

Tinctorial Expert.

Recording the report of the —, Madura, for the quarter ending 30th September 1913.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from F. MARSDEN, Esq., Ph.D., M.Sc., Tinctorial Expert, Madura.
To—the Director of Public Instruction (through the Superintendent of Industrial Education, Madras).
Dated—the 1st October 1913.
No.—113.

With respect to the work of the Dyeing Laboratory for the period July-September 1913, I have the honour to submit the following report.

Some time since the Superintendent of the Jail here was requested to take up the question of chrome yellow dyeing and was inclined to do so. He applied to me for information upon the subject, and this was supplied to him, but a consideration of the matter showed that there was little prospect of the dyeing being profitable and, as he was well satisfied with the quality of the dyeings at present being done at the jail and the demand for them was good, he decided to leave the dyeing of the chrome colours alone.

I have been requested by the Forest officer, Madura, to assist in the disposal of "Kamela powder" a forest product from the Ganjam district and available in some quantity there. This product is exclusively used in silk dyeing, giving upon that fibre rich, full shades of yellow and orange of good fastness properties, but the method of dyeing is somewhat slow and expensive and the demand for the material, owing to these drawbacks, is apparently diminishing.

There is very little silk dyeing carried on in Madura and I could not assist in the disposal of the product, but was able to point out to the Forest officer that in Kumbakonam and Conjeeveram there were dyers who still used it and that possibly there was a market for it there.

A merchant has also approached me with regard to Cochineal. He had been informed that this was a very fast dye and wished to deal in it. I was able to give him full details as to its origin, and directions for the production of fast scarlet and crimson shades on wool and silk, but pointed out that it was a product which found no application in cotton dyeing. Although the shades upon wool and silk are brilliant and fast, the use of this material suffers from the same drawbacks as with Kamela, viz., the slowness of the dyeing and the expense, and the extent to which it is used is therefore much smaller than was formerly the case.

The product which is of most interest in this district is, of course, alizarine, which is used in quantity in the production of fast red shades on cotton, and the desire is great to manufacture it here. At intervals therefore I am called upon to give information as to the method of manufacture, only the general course of which is mentioned in the text-books dealing with dyestuffs. Although, as given in the books the process appears to be a simple one, it is in reality complicated and, to obtain an alizarine of the quality demanded by the dyers requires extreme care at every stage of the process, the use of complicated machinery, materials which are not available in India and the cost of freight upon which is high and, above all, trained labour and supervision. The profits made by the manufacturers in the past have no doubt been high but they have been able to sell at a price below that at which new firms could produce, and encouragement to the people here to embark upon the manufacture would be simply inviting them to throw money away without any prospect of return.

I have therefore placed the facts plainly before them and advised them to concentrate their energies upon utilising the material available to the best advantage, and not to waste their energies in directions in which it is manifest they have neither the knowledge nor the training to ensure success.

In this connection it is interesting to note that last year a large firm in Europe entered the alizarine market and, underselling the old established firms, brought about a general reduction in price. On account of the low selling price they established a connection in Madura and seemed likely to obtain most of the trade here, but the quality of the alizarine they produced did not appear to find favour with the dyers, after trial, and from what I gather it is a tale of broken contracts and loss, and the prospects of the firm doing any further business in this district are remote. If such a firm, with capital, technical skill and experience at command is unable to meet the market requirements, there is little hope of people without these qualifications succeeding, and they are best served by being warned in time.

Early in September I was requested by the Director of Agriculture to attend a dye trial with Schrottky's Standard Natural Indigo paste at one of the large mills, and as the success or failure of this product appeared to be of importance to the agricultural community, I did so. The paste, which had been made at an indigo factory in the north of the Presidency in the presence of officials of the Agricultural department, was tested for value against a commercial branch of synthetic indigo and the result of the trial was in every respect unfavourable to the Schrottky paste.

In the course of my tour of the Presidency and after making my head-quarters in Madura I advised the dyers, where they were settled in sufficient numbers, to meet together for the interchange of ideas and to increase their knowledge by the discussion of subjects which were of interest to them. I hear recently that some kind of association has come into being in Madura and meets once a month, but for some reason I have received no direct intimation of the fact or invitation to be present at the meetings. Such an association could be made of real practical benefit to the dyers and in time I hope to be able to make use of it to bring before them information upon the processes with which they deal and, when the Technical Institute is in being and fitted up, to give demonstrations and experimental lectures upon various subjects of practical value to the members of the association. In this way we could best appeal to the dyers themselves and show that we could be of use to them, and they would then have no diffidence in sending their sons to the institute after leaving school to learn what they could about dyeing and textile matters. At present the brightest boys I have met with appear to be the sons not of dyers, but of members of the dyeing community who are cloth merchants; but there is no doubt that the Sourashtra community is rapidly realising the value of education and the high school which it maintains is, I understood, doing increasingly good work so that in the future the standard of education among the "active" dyers may be expected to materially rise.

When I conferred with Mr. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., L.T., the head master of the high school, and Mr. L. K. Tulsiram, B.A., B.L., that they might recommend boys for this year's class, we found that very few boys with the training I thought desirable were available and that although the science teaching had been favourably reported upon by the Inspector of Schools the boys, as a rule, were taking history in preference to science in preparation for the school leaving certificate. This preference was not due to any greater interest in history than in science, but had arisen because the examinations in history were said to be easier, and the prospects of good marks in the examination better. Seeing that a large proportion of the boys will finish their scholastic career in the high school it appeared to me preferable that they should take mathematics and science subjects, as being a better preparation for their future careers as business people, and I suggested that they should be recommended to take these subjects in preference to history, unless they were going forward to the university for an arts degree or had special reasons for taking that branch. The management of the school agreed with me and the boys are now being recommended to take up mathematics, etc., even though it may be more difficult for them, in view of its usefulness in after life.

As regards my own class, I had realised during the course of 1912 the difficulty of doing any really useful teaching without the proper apparatus, but it appeared to me advisable to keep things going until matters with regard to the New Technical Institute were settled, so, although the conditions are unfavourable I am holding another class and am giving more attention to the very elementary portions of the subject than I did last year. So far I am satisfied with the results as they show me that with the class of student I had in mind in making my recommendations, the teaching could be understood and turned to account.

I gather from G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913, that Government has accepted my recommendations and that the plans and estimates for the New Technical Institute are undergoing detailed scrutiny preparatory to the work being taken in hand. As regards the dyeing section the sooner the buildings can be erected, the better I shall be pleased, for the ground adjacent to the rented building in which the work is being carried on is now built upon and the houses occupied, and the noise not only interferes with teaching, but there is unpleasantness, owing to the lack of proper sanitary arrangements.

No. 453-I., dated 7th October 1913.

Submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

M. VELAYUDA ASARI,
Superintendent of Industrial
Education (in charge).

N.R.O.C. No. 9165, dated 31st October 1913.

Submitted to Government.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Order—No. 1092, Educational, dated 22nd November 1913.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
Editors' Table.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1092, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 22ND NOVEMBER 1913.

[SUBJECT.—Quarterly Report of Dr. Marsden, Tinctorial Superintendent.]

Previous papers :

G.O. No. 257, Educational, dated 20th March 1912.	
" " 390 " " 4th May "	
" " 647 " " 18th July "	
" " 761 " " 21st August "	
" " 719 " " 6th " 1913.	
" " 725 " " 8th " "	

During the quarter Dr. Marsden was consulted on four occasions for expert advice.

Please see page 5 as regards the dyeing class. Another class has been started ; with how many students it is not stated. Fresh plans are being prepared and are expected to be ready next month. The plans and estimates for the new institute buildings are under scrutiny in Public Works Department,

W. FRANCIS.

C.R.—6-11-13.

In what stage are the proposals for building the Madura Technical Institute ?

W. FRANCIS—8-11-13.

Telephonic message—from the Superintendent, Educational Department.

To—the Deputy Registrar, Public Works Department.

Dated—the 8th November 1913.

The Secretary wants to know in what stage are the proposals for building the Madura Technical Institute. Please let me have an early reply.

Reminder—

Please let me have an early reply to my telephonic message of the 8th instant regarding the stage at which the proposals for constructing a building for the Madura Technical Institute are.

Telephonic message—from the Deputy Registrar, Public Works Department.

To—the Superintendent, Educational Department.

Dated—the 12th November 1913.

Reference your telephonic message of the 8th instant regarding Madura Technical Institute. The plans received not being satisfactory, fresh plans and estimates are being got out and it is expected that they will be ready next month.

No. 1092, EDUCATIONAL, 22ND NOVEMBER 1913.

It has been ascertained from the Public Works Department that fresh plans and estimates for the building are being prepared and that they are expected to be ready next month. Please see telephonic message above.

T.K.—15-11-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—15-11-13.

His Excellency the Governor—

For perusal.

W. FRANCIS—17-11-13.

P[ENTLAND]—19-11-13.

Issue.

W. FRANCIS—20-11-13.

[G.O. No. 1092, Educational, dated 22nd November 1913.]

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

” ” ” ” ” ” 19

C. No. 3386, From the DPJ, No. 9165/13, dated 31-10-1913.

ORDER

P. S. -

No. 109251, dated 22-11-19

Recorded

To be placed on E.T.

He. the foreman

For person



19. 11. 13

Gene W. Cry

70

The D.P.I.
G. J. ^{sub}

Ede box no 48
18 - 11 - 13

7.7. CR
5-11-13 6-11-13

Note. During the quarter Dr. Harsden was consulted on four occasions for expert advice.

Please see page 5 as regards the
Dignity class. Another class has
been started; with how many
students it is not stated.

The plans & estimates for the new institute buildings are under scrutiny in PWD.

Ca
44.13

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 3386, dated 5/1/1913

G.O., No. 1092, dated 22/1/1913

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

Docket... Transactional Subject

Recording the report of the Madras

for the quarter ending 30th Sept 1913

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

Complete
Correspondence
and orders.

Notes

FOR RECORD.*

Madras Records	...	...	...	20	12
Ooty Records	...	...	...	5	3
For filing with original	...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	...	...	26	16

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies.....	✓	1			
India Office.....					
Govt. of India.....Dept.					
Public Department.....					
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Financial Department.....					
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Total					
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The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.....					
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed
urgently, the Superintendent of the section
concerned should sign the Press slip. The
Superintendent should exercise a careful discre-
tion 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 Superin-
tendent 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
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the right hand side, but only the first time when
they appear on the left side, the initials alone
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* Copies distributed on.....*(Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on.....*(Despatcher.)

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.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	25/11/13 JML
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	2/12/13 JB

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	26		
" " " Issue.....	16		
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