

Edd
~~Letter~~ (1915) Department.

Mis SERIES.

G.O. No. *1006 Edd*

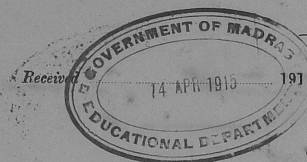
DATED *14-9-15*

Carpets

[Despatch Abstract.]

Stating that the Government are unable to approve at present the proposals of the Director of Industries to carry on ~~experiments~~ experiments in connection with carpet manufacture.

DEPARTMENT.



Registered 1341 206 14.4.1915.

Subject.

REQUESTING SANCTION FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF A SUM NOT
EXCEEDING RS.7500/- IN CONNECTION WITH EXPERIMENTS FOR
THE IMPROVEMENT OF CARPET MANUFACTURE.

ENCLOSURES

No.

Spare copies

No. 132.

Station M.A.D.R.A.S., Dated the 12th APRIL, 1915.

From (Name) K.T.B. TRESSLER, ESQ.,

(Designation) AG. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
EDUCATIONAL Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that for some time past I have been considering the question of improving Carpet Manufacture. From my enquiries it has become clear to me that the problem must be attacked from the very beginning. At present the wool used in carpet manufacture is spun by shepherds. The wool is very dirty and is not capable of proper dyeing. Moreover the supply of wool is very variable and if the industry is to be developed at all, it seems to me clear that the first thing to be done is to introduce improved methods of working up raw material i.e., wool.

SK

Some months back the weaving Expert of the Central Provinces came to see me and I had a long talk on the matter. He had previously been engaged by the Board of Education to superintend ^{Hand loom} the carpet weaving in Ireland there and possesses special knowledge of all kinds of the preparation of wool for hand loom weaving. On his advice I have written to a firm in England regarding the plant and have received an estimate amounting to about Rs.6500 for the supply of plant necessary to comb and spin wool. I have to explain that before the war two firms in Madras approached me on the carpet question as they wished to open out new markets in Australia where they anticipated a good demand. The war unfortunately stopped the supply of dye-stuffs temporarily and I have been therefore unable to proceed in the matter. As soon as the war is over, I am informed that there is likely to be a brisk demand from Australia and I think it is necessary therefore to take steps so that we may be in a position to put carpets on the market as soon as the demand arises.

In addition to the plant mentioned above, it will be necessary to purchase some dyeing tanks and one or two carpet looms as well as a certain amount of raw material and for these purposes Rs.1000 is allowable. I accordingly request sanction for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs.7,500/- in connection with experiments for the improvement of carpet weaving. The expenditure may be met from the budget allotment for industrial experiments.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. M. S.
Min

Ag. Director of Industries.

(1 lakh
page 212 CBP)

Ind. Department.
[C.N. 1341]

Memo No 1341-7 Col
28/7/15

Before sanctioning the experiment connected with carpet manufacture proposed by the Director of Industries in his letter No 132, dated the 12th April 1915, the Govt desire to have further information as to the need for it. They observe that carpets are manufactured in the school of Art, Jain and private firms. The Director is requested to ^{consider further} report whether the industry is one which requires special development and if so in what direction.

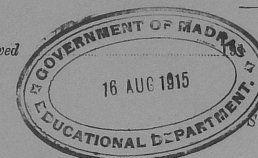
SK CR
26.7.15

CG
27.7.15

To
The D.I. Secy.
29.7.15
SK 29/7

DEPARTMENT.

Received



Registered

1915

Subject

Submitting a note on Carpet Industry.

ENCLOSURES

No. /

Spare copies

No. K 203

Station Madras, Dated the 11th August, 1915.
12

From (Name) K.T.B. Tresser, Esq.,

(Designation) Director of Industries,

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

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum 1341 Edl. dated regarding Carpet Manufacture I have the honor to submit a note from which it will be seen in what respects Carpet Industry requires special attention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Director of Industries.



NOTE.

CARPET INDUSTRY.

Not more than two or three decades ago the Carpet Industry of South India, though possibly not very extensive, was in a reasonably flourishing state. The carpets were well and carefully made, the dyestuffs employed were good and the prices commanded were sufficiently high to make manufacture remunerative. The carpet trade is, in the main, an export trade and with the development of competition in the foreign markets, the price obtained began to fall. About the same time synthetic dyestuffs were introduced into the Presidency and the carpet maker saw what to him appeared a good way of reducing costs, namely the substitution of cheap synthetic dyes for the more expensive vegetable ones previously employed. This step marked the beginning of the end. The value of the carpets went down with a run and instead of trying to restore prices by restoring the original quality of the colouring, the carpet manufacturers went one step further on the downward path and began to scamp their work. Prices again fell and for the last few years have continued to fall. The limit has now practically been reached. Several centres in which carpets were formerly made have stopped production altogether and except in Jails (where labour costs nothing) the industry is threatened with extinction. There are two firms handling the export carpet trade and they both tell me the same thing, namely that the quality of the carpet is steadily deteriorating and in the near future it is doubtful if they will command any market at all.

Like most other textile industries, the carpet industry is in a thoroughly unorganised condition. The workers in the industry are for the most part unreliable and given to drunkenness, dishonesty and

other objectionable practices. The wool is obtained from shepherds who do the spinning themselves and mix up all colours and all qualities in the spinning. Dyeing is effected with the cheapest quality of anilines, the colours used are harsh and no attempt is made to introduce any originality in the design. In fact the carpet industry is on the point of ceasing to be an industry. If anything is to be done, it is clear that improvements have got to begin at the initial processes. Over large parts of the Presidency the collection of wool is done unsystematically and wastefully. In Coimbatore, for instance, the shepherd is entitled to the clippings. He takes sufficient to make himself a couple of blankets and throws away the rest or else saves himself the trouble of clipping the wool he does not require.

What I propose to do in the first instance therefore is to try and secure larger supplies. Then again a great deal of wool used is what is called 'dead' or 'limed' wool, that is wool obtained from the soaks in which skins are unhaired. All such wool is now spun without any preliminary treatment and is therefore extremely bad in quality. My intention is to sort out the wool more carefully, wash the limed wool so as to remove alkalinity and introduce improved methods of combing so as to get a better lay in the fibre. Spinning will for the present be done by hand as before but will be carried on in a central establishment and not by the shepherds themselves. When the yarn has been prepared, it will be dyed in a central dyehouse and then used for weaving purposes.

In this way I shall secure an infinitely better raw material than is now available. It may be argued that the improvements I suggest are not of very much value so long as we are dependent on the present class of

carpet weavers. It is my conviction that, more especially with regard to the textile industries, the bulk of the hereditary workers must be written off as useless and my general policy in reviving an industry is to train a different class altogether. Such of the hereditary workers as still possess a glimmering of intelligence will soon discover that the other workers are making the industry pay and those of them who are not absolutely sunk in lethargy may then possibly copy their methods. In fact my system is to train outside workers as examples to the hereditary workers and give the latter an opportunity of imitating the former. Hereditary workers are not likely to take up improvements on their own initiative but they may follow possibly ~~copy~~ an example. If they cannot even do this, they are not worth bothering about any further.

The nucleus for my body of outside workers is to be found amongst the boys who have been trained at the Anjuman. There is a special carpet weaving class in which high grade carpet work is being done. Unfortunately, this class of work is quite unremunerative. The wholesale market price of carpets for which the Anjuman want Rs.15 is about 12 sh. Consequently the boys find when they leave the school they are unable to apply the training they have received. The Superintendent of the Anjuman informs me that quite a considerable number of his former boys would be only too glad to join a carpet factory and as at least one of the export firms is extremely interested in my proposal and is prepared to buy the whole output or sell it for me on commission, I consider that the scheme I have in mind is an extremely hopeful one.

At present I could do little in the way of manufacture owing to the absence of dyestuffs but there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done in connection with the preparation of yarn and organisation of labour and I am therefore anxious to finish this

4-26
preliminary work as quickly as possible so as to be
in a position to go on to the market as soon as the
supply of dyestuffs again become normal.

JMM
uo
Director of Industries

[L. S. M.]
66
6,000-20-2-13.

Est DEPARTMENT.

NOTE FILE.

Again G.O., No. , dated

190

Current No. from the

, No. , dated

191

Current No. 1341 from the D.S.

, No. 132 , dated 12.4.1915

SUBJECT.

Carpet-making industry

With a view to develop the carpet industry Mr. Treacher proposes to take up first ~~at~~ the question of improving the method of working up the raw material, wool. ^(and flangome carpet looms) He proposes to purchase plant ~~costing~~ + materials costing nearly Rs. 7,500 for the purpose. The question whether there is any ~~prosp~~ prospect of raising a breed of wool-bearing sheep was ~~considered~~ ^{raised} in connection with an application received for last year from M. R. K. Cambasia Rao of Rajahmundry ~~at~~ for Govt assistance in selling the carpets manufactured by him + in the production of wool. ~~The~~ ^{request} At the instance of His Excellency the Governor, a report was called for on the matter from Mr. Bhadurik, the Director of Agriculture. The latter

page 2 of 4

fr. N. 6650 (H)
4.6.14

fr. N. 1066 (V)
11.9.14

page 7 to 10 of
fr. 1066 (V)
11.9.14

latter stated that experiments were being carried on in the Hagari farm in regard to sheep breeding & that in his opinion there was a very good prospect of improving the wool of the sheep of the country, but that the task would be a long one. For carpet manufacture the quality of wool that is obtainable at present is apparently sufficient & Mr. Treacher's proposal to introduce improved methods to comb & spin wool with a view to their utilization in the manufacture of carpets may perhaps be approved.

2. As regards the expenditure contemplated Mr. Treacher proposes to meet it from the provision of one lakh of rupees made in the current year's budget for industrial experiments. The major portion of this allotment of one lakh is for the purchase of oil-pressing machinery. The balance available may not be sufficient for experiments in the manufacture of soaps, glass &c., which ^{have} already been initiated. It is therefore doubtful whether any fresh experiments can be started, starting those already undertaken. As regards soapmaking the

para 7, page 9 of
Jo. No. 10466
4-9-14 (10)

page 2 of cf.
Page 212 CPB
(trial edition)

fr. No 354 ⑤
26.3.15

(Separate file)

the Govt have directed Sir Frederick
Nicholson to carry on the experiments
in this regard already undertaken
by him & Sir Frederick has applied
for an ^{assignment} allotment for the purpose.
A reference has been made to Mr
Trescher asking what funds, if any,
he can spare for the soap experi-
ments from the provision made
in the current year's Industrial
budget. The reply to that reference
may perhaps be awaited before
approving the present proposal
of Mr Trescher.

SK CA
4.5.15 4.5.15

Let this file lie until he
the one about the soap
experiments is disposed of.

W
4/5/15

Mr. Treacher has reported that he could not spare any funds from his budget for soap experiments. It is therefore submitted that the proposals in the current file may be approved. Subject to approval, a draft order is submitted below. It may issue with the concurrence of the Financial Department.

SK 29.6.15. CR 15.6.15

Jid Leo 30.6.15

CURRENT NO. 4017 FINANCIAL

Reqd 1.7.15

The draft may be accepted.

SK

3.7.15.

Did not in recently see a file in which the Treasurer proposed certain expenditure to be debited against the one lakh grant in connection with the carpet industry?

SK 14.7.15

Subd. Yes. The file related to

Col no 1341-1

1.7.15

SECRETARY'S OFFICE 1 JUL 1915 MADRAS GOVT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY 1 JUL 1915 COLLEGE MADRAS

x returned to Encl. + is not immediately available

page 212 CBE

Final no 4017-1
5-7-15
un



Notes in CG

7-7-15

please see item 7 on
page 2 of cf. in linked file.
*dislinked.

please see draft order
para (2) in the linked file.

the distribution of the budget
provision of 1 lakh for Miscellaneous
Experiments in the Industrial Dept.;
and ~~it was also~~ the present
proposal was also mentioned
in that file.

U.K.
4.7.15.

There seems to be some
overlapping. Education Dept
may see again.

~~U.K.~~
Education

S.R.
5-7-15

Educational Department.

As stated by the Financial Dept, the
amount required for carpet industry
was mentioned by Mr. Treacher in con-
nection with his proposals for the
utilization of the grant of 1 lakh
for industrial experiments dealt
with in the linked file. But as will
be seen from the latter file, it was
~~only proposed to sell his Treacher's~~
~~stated the reason that~~ separate
orders would be passed on the
application for funds for carpet
industry.

and the present file contains those orders. It is therefore submitted that there is no overlapping ~~scope~~ in regard to the proposal dealt with in this ~~file~~ case. The file may be sent to the financial Dept for the acceptance of the draft order below.

SK CR
7.7.15 8/7/15
Jules

9/9/15

Financial department.

Accepted in Financial. I regret having had to make an unnecessary reference but in the absence of the linked file I was not very clear on the point.

10.7.15

Educational, u.o.

Ed. Department

Submitted for orders as to whether the draft order below may now issue.

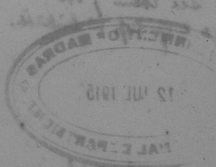
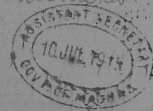
SK CR
13.7.15 12.7.15



Ed. u.o. 15



Jul no 4017-2
12.7.15



H. E. Draft for approval

88
16.7.15

Before sanctioning this requires.
His Excellency desires further in-
formation as to the need for it.
Cafes are, he believes, made
in jails, schools of inf. and
private firms - Is the industry one
which requires special development?

W. L. H.

By Order 21/3

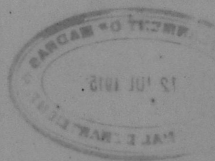


A draft memo is submitted for approval.

SK
26-7-15
A
26-7-15

Draft passed by Secy.

[Memo No. 1341-3 Dtd 28.7.15]



16
Cm 2823. From the S. P. No K. 203 of 4. 8.

page 508 of 61.

* School of Arts &
Technical Schools.

page 508 of 61. 1066 (17)
11.9.14

Please see note on the previous page. Mr. Treacher submits a note on the carpet industry. He points out ~~several~~ several defects in the manufacture of carpets as at present carried on in the Presidency. First, he observes that the materials used are not of the right kind & secondly that the hereditary weaver does not adopt improved methods. He therefore proposes to begin with the improvement of raw materials. He does not say how the industry is carried on in jails & in schools & whether the defects noticed by him exist there also. Last year, when Mr. Hadaway, Insp^t of the School of Arts was asked to submit his opinion on the carpets manufactured by Mr. Sambaswara Rao of Rajahmundry, he stated that that gentleman used locally produced wool while at the Vellore jail, the School of Arts & the Anjuman carpets were made from the superior wool obtained from

from Cawnpore. From this, it was seen that the treatment of raw materials is not attempted in the above institutions and that it is only the manufacture of the carpet that is being carried on therein. Mr. Fressler's intention is, however, to try & improve the raw materials, especially wool and later on to undertake the manufacture of carpets also, so that the hereditary workman may follow the example thus set. It is for orders whether the experiment may be approved.

8K
18.8.15.

At
18.8.15

With reference to His Excellency's note at p7 attention is invited to pages 17 to 20 of the 'Manual of Tail Industries' which describes the process of carpet weaving in Jails and to D. Marden's letter in G.O. No 1585 Ed, dated 7.12.14, in which he says that he found the conditions with regard to control of dyeing and manipulation at villas such that he was inclined

page 7 of C.F.

A

~~that~~ to wish that the majority of cash weavers outside could be sent there.

Two years reports of the Angimman are also put up and show that their carpet looms were busy and yielded a net profit of Rs. 335 in 1912-13 and Rs. 500 in 1913-14.

Private firms in this Presidency do not seem generally to be very successful, but they do better in Bangalore and of course there are very large concerns in Kachin, Amritsar, Agri and elsewhere.

One would gather from Mr. Trankler's note that there is little raw material available. He rejects the existing trained labor altogether and wishes "to train outside workers as exemplars to the hereditary workers." He disregards the experience of existing firms and gives us no idea how ex-pupils of the Angimman are to make carpets 12 shillings a len when the Angimman cannot make them at less than Rs.

If these ex-pupils really want to carry on their trade we might be asked the Angimman authorities whether they could not help them to set up a workshop close by and from a

page 13 of report for 1912-13
page 14 of " " for 1913-14.

pages 5 & 6 of report.

any order which they are themselves
willing to undertake, but I think
we may decline to support Mr. P.
Langer's scheme for developing an
export trade

JP
25.8.15

H.E. the Governor.

I should be glad to know what the
experience of the School of Art in London,
where carpets are made, is, as regards its
bearing on these proposals?

P
27/6.

I regret that in the former note the experience of the School of Arts was not included. The report for the year 1914-15 came in just after this file had gone. The following is an extract from it:--

"Many rugs and carpets have been made during the year. This Department could well employ many more workmen and students than it does at present".

Another important piece of evidence which has since come to my notice is the following extract from the summary of the discussions of the committee on wool convened in connection with the Agricultural and Trade Conference, held in Madras in December last:--

"The main immediate problem was, however, the total supply of wool. For instance, at the present their ^{mills} (the Bangalore Woollen Mills) ~~mills~~ alone required about three million pounds of wool a year whilst he (Mr. Chambers) of the ~~Bangalore Mills~~ estimated the total South India production at only two and a half million pounds. Mr. Chatterton strongly bore him out in this".

If labour and raw material are both wanting, it seems clear that there is no case for the working up of a carpet industry by the Department of Industries

para 6 (f) of the report in the current file in the file dated below.

page 57 of book (p. 44).

Industries.

20.8.15

H. E. the Governor.

Please ask the Superintendent of the School of Arts his views upon the merits of Mr. Trevel's proposal: and whether he has had difficulty in obtaining suitable wood at suitable prices, or anticipates any such difficulty.

P
20.8.15.



A draft ~~is~~ ^{is} submitted for approval.

SK
19.15
3.7.15

(Draft passed by law)

C.No.2823.

D.O. No 2823-10/4-9-15.

My dear Hadaway,

A proposal has been submitted to Government by Tressler for carrying out certain experiments in connection with carpet manufacture. His letters Nos.132 and K.203 dated the 12th April and the 11th August 1915 respectively, on the subject are enclosed for reference and return. I am to ask you to offer your views upon the merits of the proposals contained therein. Please also state whether you have ^(has) any difficulty in obtaining suitable wool for the School of Arts at prices at which you could make carpets at a profit for export or whether you anticipate any such difficulty.

Yours sincerely,

To
W.S. Hadaway, Esquire,
Superintendent,
School of Arts.

(pages 1 and 4 of c.f.)

Notes in
CB
6.9.15
Send with
two enclosures
24.5.1915

It is stated that, at the
close of the discussion of
the committee on wool
carried in connection with
the Agricultural and Trade
Conference of December last,
Mr. Chambers of the Bangalore
Woolen Mills said that these
mills alone required more
mill in pounds a year and that the whole
South Indian production was estimated
at only two and a half millions
lb.

3.9.15. 80
S. 15-
3.9.15

15
b3
C.N. 3132
109.15
21
No. 476/5

School of Arts,
Madras, 7th September 1915.

My Dear Todhunter,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, D.O.No. 2823-1 Edl. regarding Tressler's scheme for the revival of carpet weaving, I fear that my experience would not be of any very practical use.

You see, we look at things and do things from almost entirely opposite stand points.

Tressler believes that it would be possible by bringing in a new set of workmen, to revive an industry which has failed, simply because the standard of production fell off by leaps and bounds owing to two reasons.

Synthetic dyes begun to be used, and the commission merchants beat down the price of the product to so low a figure that it became impossible for a weaver to make a living wage.

The relation of one to the other does not concern me.

What I know from actual experience in the School of Arts is this: that a really good quality of carpet which can be produced here, using only indigenous (vegetable) dyes and first class wool, and paying the workmen a living wage, is saleable in fair quantities.

In fact, ever since I have been here (1907) I have had continually to refuse to make carpets for various persons owing to my looms being full up with work. Of course the greatest care is taken both in regard to colour and design, in addition to the best of materials and workmanship.

This would probably be impossible on any extended scale.

all the wool used here is Camport wool, but quality.

School of Arts,
Madras, 27th September 1937.

My Dear Tressler,

In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, D.O.No. 383-1 Kd. regarding Tressler's scheme for the revival of carpet weaving, I feel that my experience would not be of any very practical use.

You see, we look at things and do things from almost entirely opposite stand points.

Tressler believes that it would be possible by bringing in a new set of workers, to revive an industry which has failed, simply because the standard of production fell off by leaps and bounds owing to two reasons.

Synthetic dyes began to be used, and the commission merchants bent down the price of the product to so low a figure that it became impossible for a weaver to make a living wage.

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In fact, ever since I have been here (1907) I have had continually to refuse to make carpets for various persons owing to my looms being full up with work. Of course the greatest care is taken both in regard to colour and design, in addition to the best of materials and workmanship. This would probably be impossible on any extended scale.

Handwritten note:
I am not sure that the quality of the carpet is as good as it was in the past. I am not sure that the quality of the wool is as good as it was in the past. I am not sure that the quality of the dyes is as good as it was in the past.

Handwritten note:
Practically all are sold at Rs 20-22.00 per square yard. A few small ones by students are sometimes sold at Rs 10.

We sell our carpets at from Rs.10 to Rs.22½ per square yard, according to the fineness of the weaving.

Taking Tressler's letter and note for analysis I make the following criticisms.

The wool he mentions is certainly not selected and spun to the best advantage. A much better carpet yarn could doubtless be made of the same local wool if, as he suggests it were picked and spun properly.

The wool itself is quite a suitable wool for carpets as the fibre is short (as a rule) which makes it poor quality for other weaving but good enough for carpets.

The Australian market would probably be the only one for a time, as Madras carpets have so degenerated in quality that no very discerning people would buy them. (This may be hard on the Australians.)

Tressler wants dyeing tanks, which probably means that he intends to use synthetic dyes.

Personally I believe it would be impossible to make a good quality of carpet using any but vegetable dyes.

He apparently makes no provision in his suggested allotment of Rs.7,500/- for wages for workmen.

On his note I suggest that there is a great deal to be learned from the first paragraph.

The jails have certainly played an important part in giving the death blow to the industry, outside, though I think the outside productions were in a very bad way before the jails undertook the work.

I understand that not only carpet weavers but all weavers have the name of being unreliable.

We sell our carpets from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per square yard, according to the fineness of the weaving.

Taking Treasurer's letter and note for analysis I make the following criticisms.

The wool he mentions is certainly not selected and spun to the best advantage. A much better carpet yarn could doubtless be made of the same local wool if, as he suggests, it were picked and spun properly.

The wool itself is quite a suitable wool for carpets as the fibre is short (as a rule) which makes it poor quality for other weaving but good enough for carpets.

The Australian market would probably be the only one for a time, as Indian carpets have so degenerated in quality that no very discerning people would buy them. (This may be seen on the Australians.)

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Personally I believe it would be impossible to make a good quality of carpet using any but vegetable dyes.

He apparently makes no provision in his suggested allotment of Rs. 7,500/- for wages for workmen.

On his note I suggest that there is a great deal to be learned from the first paragraph.

The Jalis have certainly played an important part in giving the death blow to the industry, outside, though I think the outside productions were in a very bad way before the Jalis undertook the work.

I understand that not only carpet weavers but all weavers have the name of being untouchable.

I do not blame them, but the system by which they are so dependent on the sowcar or who ever plays the part of capitalist that their wage is so reduced as to make them quite naturally take to drunkenness.

The School of Arts weavers, who get an adequate wage are quite as reliable as any other workmen.

Originality of design would probably be as fatal as bad colour and poor workmanship to insure failure in results.

I do not think that "dead" or "limed" wool will ever make a good carpet.

No matter how it is treated, it retains its disgusting odour and its brittleness.

But there is no need to use this wool.

The dyeing of large quantities of wool at one time is a wasteful method for carpet weaving.

It is seldom possible to gauge even approximately the quantity of one colour to be used in a given pattern, besides which, it prevents the slight shades and differences which are the principal charm of any colour scheme.

I do not agree that the bulk of hereditary workers are unusable. I have enough faith in them to think that with proper treatment they would be much more capable than boys trained for a few years at the Anjuman.

It may be professional jealousy on my part, but I have never seen an Anjuman carpet which I thought worth Rs. 15. I do not wonder that the wholesale market price of these carpets is 12 sh.

The best of the Anjuman boys are certainly extremely good workmen, so far as the actual weaving goes, all that I

para 3, page 67 of 68

para 4, page 67 of 68

have seen are steady and rapid workers, essentials when carpet weaving is done on a commercial scale.

My last suggestion is that as German dye stuffs are now only procurable at exorbitant prices, that a return to the use of vegetable dyes might form a part of Tressler's experiments.

I am sorry to have written at such length, but I did not feel justified in condemning the scheme off hand even though I have little faith in it.

There is a man at Rajahmundry, one Sampasiva Row, who has tried the last few years to revive carpet weaving with Madras wool, which he has spun and dyed with vegetable dyes in his premises.

He has not met with much success, even though he is extremely well versed in the process from start to finish.

If you care for a further note in this man's work, I could give you a few details.

It is amusing to think that he actually takes men who have learned carpet weaving in jail, as his workmen, when they are released.

Yours sincerely,

William S. Hardman

C.G. Todhunter, Esq., I.C.S.

for Mr. Todhunter
4.6.14 (H)
for Mr. Todhunter
11.9.14 (U)

Please see Mr. Todhunter's
letter on page 5 & 6
for Mr. Todhunter
11-9-14 (U)

P.S.

Over for carpet yarn
(ready spun) has raised
in price from as follows:
1907 - 10s. 6p. (lowest)
1909 - 8s. 6p. (lowest)
1912 - 10s. 6p.
1913 - 10s. 6p.
1914 - 10s. 6p.
1915 - 12s. 6p. (highest)

W.S.H.

To

Est. Department.

Please see H.E. the Governor's note on page 13 supra. Mr Hadaway to whom a reference was made states that he has little faith in Mr Trevelin's scheme. He has not much belief in local wool or in synthetic dyes (He however considers that if the wool were picked & spun properly both are in making a good carpet. i. can't make

In the School of Arts carpets are made from first class wool imported from Bawnpore & vegetable dyes are used. Further^{the} greatest care is being paid to colour & design. Mr Hadaway says that the carpets thus produced are saleable in fair quantities; but he doubts whether this would be possible on any extended scale. On the whole it would appear that he is not very hopeful of a revival of the industry on commercial lines. The file is submitted for orders.

OK
13.9.15
10.9.15

8.9.15

H.E. The Governor.

This proposal may for the present be regarded.

Draft order amended P
Issue today 13.9.15
14.9.15

page 18 supra.pages 15 supra.

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

C. No. 1341, From the D. S., No. 132, dated 12. 4. 1915

" "? " ", " ", " " 191

No. 1006 Edl. mis. dated 17.9.1915

Mr:

The Gov^t ^{are unable to} ^{at present} approve the proposal of the Director of Industries to incur an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 7,500 in connection with experiments for the improvement of carpet weaving.

$\frac{CK}{29.6.15} = \frac{Ca}{27.6.15}$

To the D. I.

Gifts: Fair Grove Hotel
Potacum

De

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

191

REAG AGAIN G.O. No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETS.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

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