

7/11/82/RH

Sec

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

G G.O. No. 807, 24th July 1916

INDEXED

Dyeing Expert

Recording the report of the — for the quarter ending the 30th June 1916.

33

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 807, 24th July 1916

Recording the report of the — for the quarter ending the 30th June 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from K. T. B. TRESSLER, Esq., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 18th July 1916.
No.—B-2.

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Dyeing Expert for the last quarter.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from F. MARSDEN, Esq., PH.D., M.Sc., Dyeing Expert to the Government of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Director of Industries, Madras).
Dated—the 15th July 1916.

I have the honour to submit my report for the period April—June 1916.

In the matter of indigenous dye materials upon which a special report was submitted, further replies to the Director of Industries Circular requesting information with regard to supplies have been received, and almost without exception they indicate that, for dye materials as distinct from tanning materials, the quantities available are only small and the costs of collection and delivery are high. From the United Provinces there is an optimistic report upon the materials available there, but no indication is given as to the nature of those which are stated to have found extended application by dyers. I have assisted dyers with information as to the best method of producing black shades with tannin and iron, but at the best this shade is but a poor substitute for those produced with the synthetic blacks and it has been found quite unsuited to the market in Bombay where, when it was first introduced, the demand for synthetic blacks at the prices ruling (Rs. 8 per lb.) was very poor. Large quantities of tannin and iron black were dyed but customers soon found that the shades would not meet their requirements and the price of the synthetic black immediately rose to Rs. 16 per lb. and was bought by dyers at this figure. The United Provinces report does not indicate the amount of the materials available for fancy shades and I have heard nothing to cause any change in my opinion that the indigenous dyes cannot meet the requirements of the modern dyeing industry. If they could, we should not have the frantic competition at enormously high prices for the stocks of synthetic colours which come into the market now and again.

I have had enquiries from Northern India as to the value of certain dyeing materials (these were mainly tannin matters and astringents) and their methods of application, as also for the production of Khaki shades from such materials and Cutch. The complaint was that by the method employed the dye faded and the cloth was injured, and although the resistance to fading could not be improved, I was able to indicate means for preventing the tendering of the material.

A sample of wood said to be Mauritius logwood was received from a merchant and this was found to be comparable with West Indian wood and to give quite respectable dark blue and black shades on alum and iron mordants. Whether any quantity of the wood is being imported I have not heard, nor have I heard further upon the matter, from the merchant sending me the sample.

From Northern India samples of red earth have been forwarded to me with the statement that these were in use in some mills for producing fast black shades. How any intelligent manufacturer can be so gullible is beyond me, for the samples represented nothing but a deeply coloured ochre and, being quite insoluble in water, were useless for dyeing purposes. The only principle which could be of use was the oxide of iron, but this would have to be brought into solution by means of acid, and seeing that sulphate of iron is so plentiful and cheap the trouble and expense of preparing this ochre for use is simply a waste of energy. I have had certain enquiries with regard to indigo, but where these referred to questions of growing and manufacture the parties were advised to communicate with the Agricultural Department. One enquirer was interested in the question of indigo analysis, but his request that I should supply him with the "machine" for determining the content of mud and indigotin respectively could not be complied with.

The main portion of the period under review has been spent in supervising the work at the Paper Mills at Punalur. We have been able to make a great deal of progress there and have had a few weeks of regular production. We are handicapped by the difficulty of keeping up a sufficient head of steam in the boiler, for this is designed for coal firing, whereas the only available fuel is wood and owing to the heavy and continuous rain this is soaked and will not burn sufficiently well. Were it not for this, we could carry on the regular production of brown paper, and as it is we have been able to sell some 20 tons made entirely from bamboo.

The quality, of course, leaves something to be desired, and I have in view certain alterations to the machinery which I expect will bring about an improvement in the strength and quality, though it may be that some brittleness is due to the nature of the bamboo fibre itself. I also intend to make experiments with other fibre yielding materials.

Order—No. 807, Educational, dated 24th July 1916.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
 Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
 Editors' Table.

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

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 2664, From the D.I., No. 82, dated 18 7 1916.

" " " " 191 .

" " " " 191 .

ORDER.

Over Receiv

21/7/16
with print

23-7-16

No. 807 Edl, dated 24-7-16 191 .

Recorder

8A
21-7-16
CA
22/7/16

Despatched
with Sec
18.8.16
To Mr D.I.
E.T.

For approval, 31/7/16
In approval
88
28716-

No. 807, EDUCATIONAL, 24TH JULY 1916
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from K. T. B. TRESSLER, Esq., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 18th July 1916.
No.—B-2.

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Dyeing Expert for the last quarter.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from F. MARSDEN, Esq., PH.D., M.Sc., Dyeing Expert to Government of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Director of Industries, Madras).
Dated—the 15th July 1916.

I have the honour to submit my report for the period April—June 1916.

In the matter of indigenous dye materials upon which a special report was submitted, further replies to the Director of Industries Circular requesting information with regard to supplies have been received, and almost without exception they indicate that, for dye materials as distinct from tanning materials, the quantities available are only small and the costs of collection and delivery are high. From the United Provinces there is an optimistic report upon the materials available there, but no indication is given as to the nature of those which are stated to have found extended application by dyers. I have assisted dyers with information as to the best method of producing black shades with tannin and iron, but at the best this shade is but a poor substitute for those produced with the synthetic blacks and it has been found quite unsuited to the market in Bombay where, when it was first introduced, the demand for synthetic blacks at the prices ruling (Rs. 8 per lb.) was very poor. Large quantities of tannin and iron black were dyed but customers soon found that the shades would not meet their requirements and the price of the synthetic black immediately rose to Rs. 16 per lb. and was bought by dyers at this figure. The United Provinces Report does not indicate the amount of the materials available for fancy shades and I have heard nothing to cause any change in my opinion that the indigenous dyes cannot meet the requirements of the modern dyeing industry. If they could, we should not have the frantic competition at enormously high prices for the stocks of synthetic colours which come into the market now and again.

I have had enquiries from Northern India as to the value of certain dyeing materials (these were mainly tannin matters and astringents) and their methods of application, as also for the production of Khaki shades from such materials and Cutch. The complaint was that by the method employed the dye faded and the cloth was injured, and although the resistance to fading could not be improved, I was able to indicate means for preventing the tendering of the material.

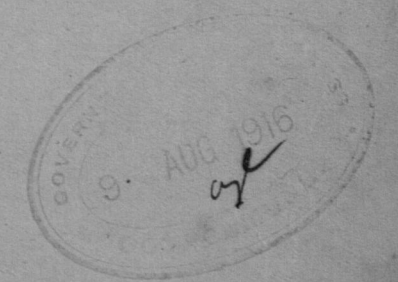
A sample of wood said to be Mauritius logwood was received from a merchant and this was found to be comparable with West Indian wood and to give quite respectable dark blue and black shades on alum and iron mordants. Whether any quantity of the wood is being imported I have not heard, nor have I heard further upon the matter, from the merchant sending me the sample.

From Northern India samples of red earth have been forwarded to me with the statement that these were in use in some mills for producing fast black shades. How any intelligent manufacturer can be so gullible is beyond me, for the samples represented nothing but a deeply coloured ochre and, being quite insoluble in water, were useless for dyeing purposes. The only principle which could be of use was the oxide of iron, but this would have to be brought into solution by means of acid, and seeing that sulphate of iron is so plentiful and cheap the trouble and expense of preparing this ochre for use is simply a waste of energy. I have had certain enquiries with regard to indigo, but where these referred to questions of growing and manufacture the parties were advised to communicate with the Agricultural Department. One enquirer was interested in the question of indigo analysis, but his request that I should supply him with the "machine" for determining the content of mud and indigotin respectively could not be complied with.

The main portion of the period under review has been spent in supervising the work at the Paper Mills at Punalur. We have been able to make a great deal of progress there and have had a few weeks of regular production. We are handicapped by the difficulty of keeping up a sufficient

Ans
Please stick
20/7/16

103 page
16 pages



3

Recorded.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 807, 24th July 1916

Dyeing Expert

Recording the report of the — for the quarter ending the 30th June 1916. —

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Seott. II-38-2-15.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

24 JUL 1916

Current No., dated 191

G.O. No. 807, dated 24.7.1916

Number of MS. pages sent

(b)
(b)
Correspondence.....
(b)
Notes.....

Brief subject.....

Please see within

(a) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
For RECORD.*			
Madras Records	4	30	7
Ooty Records		4	
For filing with original		1	
Total		35	

FOR ISSUE.†

Signature copies.....

Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O.	Notes.
No.	Papers.		
India Office.....			
Govt. of India..... Dept.			
Revenue Department			
Public Works Department.....			
Local and Municipal Department.....			
Educational Department..... Dept.			
Public Dept.....			
Judicial Dept.....			
Political			
Financial Dept.....			
Marine Dept.....			
Ecclesiastical Dept.....			
Total			

Spare copies

The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
Total			

* Copies distributed on ‡(Press Clerk).

† Copies distributed on ‡(Press Despatcher).

‡ To be initialled and dated.

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 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.

(b) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(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 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 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, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

TO PRESS, ~~MADRAS~~ OOTY.

A

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

B

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

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

C

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.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Supdt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Dyeing Expert.

Recording the report of the Dyeing Expert for the quarter ending the 30th June 1916.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.				Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....				
First proof furnished on.....				
Call for revised proof received on.....				
Revised proof furnished on.....				
Corrected proof received for striking on				
Final copies supplied on.....				
Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.	Special E.T. edition.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....				
" " " Issue.....				
" " " for Extra E.T. copies to supply requisitions for sale to the public.				4
For Volumes.....				
For supply to newspapers and institutions admitted to the privileges of the E.T.				
Total ...				

1st copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in Print.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 191

DATED

CURRENT

OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH INTRO.

PAGES NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
F = Print abstract only.
2 = Print heading only.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED.

Order complete.

Letter only.

Order complete with Letter.