

Educational (190 /) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No 745

DATED 14.12.01

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording statements of receipts &
charges of the aluminium dept of the
School of arts, from April to August 1901.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

*Forwarded to State and Government
copy of the document at the
office of the Secretary of the
Department of the Interior*

1,000-21-1-01.

Educational (1901) Department.

CURRENT No. 1400

From

[Name]

L. L. Bowie Esq.

[Designation]

Accountant General

[Station]

Washington

No.

C 157

Dated

7/74 11 October 1901

Enclosures

Received

15 OCT 1901

190

Registered

15-10

1901

SUBJECT.

*Forwarding his state of Receipts &
Change of the Aluminium after from April to August*

BACK PAPERS.

*to 382-8-7-01 copy ✓
" 1303- 14-12-00 of July*

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No.382 Edl., dated 8th July 1901, I have the honour to forward two statements showing the receipts and charges of the Aluminium Department from April to August 1901 received from the Officer in charge of that Department and to state that the figures as corrected agree with the books of this office and that the corrections have been advised to that Officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Accountant-General.

Monthly Statement of Receipts in the Aluminium Department.

No.	Name of the month	Amount remitted with the Bank of Madras	Amount remitted with the Madras Treasury	Amount remitted with the Government Treasury	Amount remitted into the Public Works Department	Amount remitted into the Public Works Department	Amount adjusted by Book adjustment	Total
1	April	11,768 8 5	235 2 3	"	24 "	"	385 1 6	12,412 12 2
2	May	9,810 1 6	653 15 2	"	17 8 7	50 "	84 12 "	10,616 5 1
3	June	14,925 9 5	52 13 "	"	11 5 "	"	1299 14 8	16,317 10 1
4	July	18,190 1 5	108 8 4	11 15 "	58 10 8	"	105 8 "	18,472 10 8
5	August	5,052 14 11	139 4 11	"	54 5 4	13 0 0	162 14 "	5,421 7 2
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Aluminium Dep.
School of Arts
1st January 1901

3
Z. M. Chatterton
Officer in Charge

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a signature or a name, oriented vertically.

Alumina Sept
School of Arts
P. 28¹⁰ September 1901

Sept. 20th September 1901

[E. 17]
500-20-9-01.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Cuo 1400

NOTE FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Mr. Chatterton was asked in July last to submit a monthly statement of the receipts & charges of the Aluminium department, but it took him nearly two months to prepare the first statement and no explanation is offered for the delay.

2. From the statements submitted it is evident that while the receipts of the first five months of the current year came up to only Rs 63,240 the charges amounted to no less than Rs 94,062 and this in spite of the fact that the result of the last year's working of the department was a deficit of nearly Rs 58,000. Mr. Chatterton may therefore be perhaps asked why the receipts did not at least cover the charges.

By

23/10/11

I wish to see a letter in the "Madras Mail" about a fortnight ago (or more) in which Mr. Chatterton said ^{as implied} that considerable sums were being spent in experiments, as yet fruitless & unremunerative, in meaning. How would he sums be shown in the Madras accounts?

AJP

24.10.11

Please see Mr. Chatterton's letter in the Madras Mail
of 24th September 1901 - The sums would be shown

against the School of Arts. ~~However~~ Please see

TH
29-10-01

the estimate at flag 2.10.01

For orders. The financial
position seems to me to
be most unsafe, & orders
appear to have no effect.

MP

29.10.01

H. M.

This whole subject is now
under Mr. M's consideration.

686

1.11.01

See the General file 20.11.01

Further as:

Separate orders have been issued about the
aluminium business. This paper may be simply
repeated. A draft is placed below.

TH
13/12/1

MP

This is the one
I meant. Who
authorised Mr.
Chatterton to
"lose money" in
these experiments.
Mr. Havell said
that they were
repetitions of
old experiments.

MP

29.10

Hand Looms in India.

MR. ALFRED CHATTERTON WRITES TO US:—
The problem of improving the native hand
loom and getting the ten million weavers of
India to adopt it is a matter of such great
importance in the industrial development of
the country that I trust both you and your
readers will pardon me if I reply to some of
the criticisms contained in Mr. Havell's in-
teresting letter of the 17th instant. The
European hand loom with the fly shuttle
has been in use in the Madras Presidency as
well as in Bengal for probably more than
half a century, and this fact was so well known
and generally recognised that a special syllabus
for the examination of weavers working with
this loom is included in the comprehensive
scheme for technical examinations which was
evolved by the Education Department about
15 years ago. At the Basel Mission establish-
ments, at the Chingleput Reformatory, and at
the Mission Industrial Schools in Karur and
Nazareth, the European hand loom has been
employed in the manufacture of a great
variety of cotton fabrics chiefly used by Euro-
peans and Eurasians. The market for these
is, however, comparatively small and the native
weavers of the Madras Presidency have never
taken advantage of the fly shuttle to produce
the cotton and silk fabrics which they are still
able to manufacture at a profit, notwithstand-
ing the competition of the machine-made im-
ported piece-goods. In Bengal, according to
Mr. Havell, a very different state of affairs
exists, and if there are thousands of weavers in
the Districts round Serampore using the fly
shuttle and, apparently, prosperous it should
not be a very difficult matter to persuade the
Bengali weavers all over the Presidency that
a great amelioration of their condition will
ensue if they imitate the methods of their
Serampore brethren. Mr. Havell has done
valuable work in bringing these facts to light,
and as they tend to prove that the lines on
which we are working at the School of Arts
are correct, I can hardly understand why he
should cavil at our experiments and at our
humble efforts to introduce into this Presi-
dency what, he states, is so successful at
Serampore. The object which we both have
in view is one and the same, and I can as-
sure Mr. Havell that the experiments at the
School of Arts will not in the least degree
retard the improvements which we both hope

will be effected in the methods of weaving in India. The operations in the loom are only part of the process of converting yarn into a woven fabric, and our experiments at the School of Arts are not confined to demonstrating the advantages of the fly shuttle. Between the spinning mill and the loom the yarn goes through a variety of preparatory processes, and in some of these, as your correspondent Mr. L. K. Tulasiram, of Madura, points out, there is great room for improvement and possibilities of effecting economies which are almost as great as those due to the use of the fly shuttle.

With my very limited practical experience of weaving I should be very sorry to dogmatise on the subject, but I venture to differ from Mr. Havell in his estimate of the value of the fly shuttle and the effect which its adoption alone will have on the indigenous weaving trade of India. In our experiments we are working on a commercial scale and spending thousands of rupees on yarn, and the products of our looms are being sold in the open market. At present we are losing money and gaining experience. If ultimately we should succeed in weaving at a profit it will, I am certain, be due, partly of course to the use of improved looms, partly to improvements in the methods of warping and sizing, and not a little to the fact that the whole work will be carried on with an amount of organisation and capital completely beyond the capacity or means of individual weavers at present. Hand industries may once again flourish in India as labour is very cheap, but they certainly will have to be organised on the factory system, and the management and control of the factories placed in the hands of shrewd, intelligent, commercial men. To attempt to assist the artisans of India and at the same time to neglect the results of the mercantile efforts of the whole of the last century is to court failure. In the organisation and management of the weaving industry there is a fine field for the profitable employment of the skill and energy of the students from our higher grade technical Colleges, and to them we must largely look for any real and permanent advance in the condition of the hand weaving trade.

With regard to the aluminium shuttles, I would only add that those now in use are not of the pattern tried by the weavers of Serampore. We find them better than the wooden shuttles, either made locally or imported from England, and we shall go on using them, as the School of Arts possesses special facilities for producing them and they can be made of metal which is useless for cooking pots.

READ ALSO :—

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ORDER
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No 745, dated 14.12.1901

Recorded.

73/12/10

ASP

13.12

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190 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
190 .

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

S.E.-

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