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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 402

Press
Mis.

Dated

18

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Fort Saint George, Public Works Consultation of 26th January 1858.

No. 21. Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 16th November 1857, No. 1616.

Read the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

Stating, with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 9th Instant, No. 1576, that the report as to the advantages resulting from the use of Machinery in the School of Industrial Arts, was forwarded in the Director's letter of the 29th June last, and disposed of by Government in Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 20th July last, No. 983. (Here enter 11th November 1857, No. 1066.)

Resolved that paras. 29 to 34 of the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29th June last, and para. 10 of Extract Minutes Consultation 20th July, No. 983, be communicated to the Department of Public Works, in reference to Extract Minutes Consultation from that Department of the 2nd Instant, No. 2044.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

Extract from a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29th June 1857, No. 618.

Para. 29. I take this opportunity of replying to the orders conveyed in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 25th March last, calling for a report on the advantages which have been derived from the use of the machinery therein referred to in the School of Industrial Arts. Dr. Hunter states that "a very marked improvement has resulted in the use of the Steam engine, that it has been fitted to a variety of mills and other apparatus now at work in the School, and has proved of great use in grinding materials on a large scale both for the bodies and glazes of pottery." He adds that "some Native potters now under instruction have been found to make from 3 to 4 times the usual quantity of work by being kept regularly supplied with materials in a fine state ready for being worked up. The East Indian lads are also enabled to turn out more work, and there is now a marked improvement in the glazing since the Steam engine was fitted up."

30. Looking to the professed object of the school, viz. the introduction of improved methods of working among the natives, it has appeared to me to be doubtful whether any Machinery should be made use of in the school, which would be beyond the means of Native contractors, and I have therefore considered it questionable, whether the introduction of the Machinery referred to, especially the Steam Engine, would not hinder, rather than otherwise, the efficiency of the industrial department as a school of instruction for those who are not at liberty to have the use of similar Machinery, when carrying on their trades.

31. With reference to this opinion, which I communicated to Dr. Hunter, he states that he is satisfied "from the results apparent within the last month or two, when the Steam Engine and tanners have been in proper working order, that it is the only way in which the manufactures of the country are likely to be improved permanently, that the slow and unsatisfactory results of grinding and sifting by manual labor have been apparent for several years past, and the trifling quantity and indifferent quality of the work turned out have been hitherto very discouraging. It is only now that there is a prospect of being able to make steady and satisfactory progress and to execute the orders that are already received. Several of these are of an important nature and for public purposes, as glazed telegraphic insulators and porous cells, draining

Fort Saint George, Public Works Consultation of 26th January 1858.

and water pipes, traps, urinals and closets for Hospitals and Jails, jars, evaporating chemical and photographic dishes. Such articles cannot be made at present by any other establishment in India."

32. He adds that "if the school was now to be deprived of the Steam Engine, he considers that it would throw back the art of pottery to the manufacture of the commonest description of earthenware and retard improvements in the most important branches, viz., the stronger kinds of stone-ware boilers and the glazing of them."

33. Dr. Hunter's statements of the advantages derived from the use of Machinery in lessening labor and improving the work turned out, do not meet the question as to whether it is expedient to make use of such appliances in the instruction of those who will not have the use of similar appliances hereafter. His argument no doubt would be valid, if the question under consideration were the best means of working a manufactory, considered simply as such, and irrespectively of the instruction of those employed in it.

34. But while I have some doubts as to the practical advantages to be derived at present from the use of expensive machinery as respects the instruction of those who are likely to resort to the School of Industrial Arts, I am scarcely prepared to recommend its removal. It is clearly in the highest degree desirable to bring about the application of improved Machinery to the arts and manufactures of the country, and it is possible that the use of such Machinery in this school may lead to its more extensive introduction. Dr. Hunter states that while "the uses of improved descriptions of Machinery are taught in the school, simple and inexpensive machines for the same purposes are also employed and that the cheapest modes of preparing materials, making, firing and glazing wares are taught to the native potters. This should be constantly kept in view.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 20th July 1857, No. 983.

10. The Director has taken the present opportunity to allude to the question of the advantages derived in the school by the use of Machinery, a subject referred by Government for his report on another occasion. It appears certain that it has enabled a great deal of work to be turned out, which would otherwise have been left alone. Whether it has thereby tended to the proper objects of the Institution may be doubted. On the whole, the Government will not disturb present arrangements, it being in every way desirable to exhibit to the Native the great ends effected by such appliances.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, No. 112; dated 21st January 1858.

From Chief Engineer 26th December 1856, No. 9191.
From do 21st Feb'y. 1857, " 10,422.
From do 18th March 1857, " 11,014.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin.

(Signed) H. FORBES,

Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 1616.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 16th November 1857.

Read the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

Stating, with reference to *Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 9th Instant, No. 1576*, that the report as to the advantages resulting from the use of Machinery in the School of Industrial Arts, was forwarded in the Director's letter of the 29th June last and disposed of by Government in *Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 20th July last, No. 983.*

(Here enter 11th November 1857, No. 1066.)

Resolved that paras. 29 to 34 of the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29th June last, and para. 10 of *Extract Minutes Consultation 20th July, No. 983*, be communicated to the Department of Public Works, in reference to *Extract Minutes Consultation* from that Department of the 2nd Instant, No 2044.

(True Extract.)

[Signature]
Chief Secretary.

To the Department of Public Works.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

52
Extract from a letter from the Director
of Public Instruction dated 29th June 1857/18

Para 29. I take this opportunity of replying to the orders conveyed in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 25th March last, calling for a report on the advantages which have been derived from the use of the machinery therein referred to in the School of Industrial Arts. Dr Hunter states that "a very marked improvement has resulted in the use of the Steam engine, that it has been fitted to a variety of mills and other apparatus now at work in the school, and has proved of great use in grinding materials on a large scale both for the bodies and glazes of pottery." He adds that "some native potters now under instruction have been found to make from 3 to 4 times the usual quantity of work by being kept regularly supplied

supplied with materials in a fine state ready for being worked up. The East Indian looms are also enabled to turn out more work and there is now a marked improvement in the glazing since the steam engine was fitted up."

31 Looking to the professed object of the school, viz., the introduction of improved methods of working among the natives, it has appeared to me to be doubtful whether any machinery should be made use of in the school, which would be beyond the means of native contractors, and I have therefore considered it questionable, whether the introduction of the machinery referred to, especially the steam engine, would not hinder, rather than otherwise, the efficiency of the industrial department as a school of instruction for those who are not at liberty to have the use of similar machinery, when carrying on their trades.

With

31 With reference to this opinion, which I communicated to Mr. Hunter, he states that he is satisfied "from the results apparent within the last month or two, when the steam engine and looms have been in proper working order that it is the only way in which the manufactures of the country are likely to be improved permanently, that the slow and unsatisfactory results of grinding and sifting by manual labor have been apparent for several years past, and the trifling quantity and indifferent quality of the work turned out have been hitherto very discouraging. It is only now that there is a prospect of being able to make steady and satisfactory progress and to execute the orders that are already received. Several of these are of an important nature and for public purposes, as glazed telegraphic insulators

and

and porous cells, draining and water
pipes, traps, urinals and closets for
hospitals and jails, jars, evaporating
chemical and photographic dishes. Such
articles cannot be made at present by
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33. Dr. Hunter's statements of the
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improved machinery to the arts and
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machinery

machinery in this School may lead to its more extensive introduction. Dr. Hunter states that while the uses of improved descriptions of machinery are taught in the School, simple and inexpensive machines for the same purposes are also employed and that the cheapest modes of preparing materials, making, firing and glazing, wares are taught to the native potters. This should be constantly kept in view.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 21st July 1857 N^o 983

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/True Extract/

S. P. M.
Chief Secretary.

Ed. A. M. Begbie

Public Works 1837: 164
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Extract from the from
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Noted 29. and
 November 21. 1837
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 in the school of industrial
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 needs of the school.

2-1 1837

N^o 2112
 ordered to be communicated to the
 Chief Engineer with reference to the con-
 siderance noted in the margin
 From 16 Aug 72 to 20 July 191
 From do 21 July 191 to 22
 From do 18 March 1914

Syrach, Miner Conc in the
Public Department.

Dated 16th }
Received 21st } November 1887

Encls: 1.

Communicating and ex-
tract from a letter of the Di-
rector of Public Instruction,
stating that the report as to the
advantages resulting from the
use of Machinery in the School
of Industrial Arts was
already forwarded.

No 112. 21st January 1858
With an order