

CHAPTER V.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—(Contd.).

TANNING INDUSTRY.

74. **Appointment of Additional Tanning Demonstration Parties.**—During the year under report Government were pleased to sanction the appointment of four more Demonstration parties. The Demonstrators and Assistant Demonstrators selected were given a course of training at the Tanning School at Khar, under the supervision of the Tanning Expert and they were sent out to the districts as soon as they were considered fit.

75. **Progress of the Demonstrations.**—Tanning Demonstrations were held at the following centres during the year :—

Talegaon-Dabhade (District Poona), Mhaswad (District Satara), Talegaon-Damdhere (District Poona), Kalak (District Broach), Chawat Galli, Belgaum (District Belgaum), Malsiras (District Sholapur) and Ratnagiri (District Ratnagiri). A short account of the benefits that accrued to village tanners as a result of these demonstrations is given below.

76. **Demonstration at Talegaon-Dabhade (District Poona).**—The Dhors at this centre did not at first show any interest in the Demonstration at all and in the beginning only one of them attended it. As time went on, however, more and more of them attended the Demonstration. Two men from Poona also attended the Demonstration and one of these was later entertained in a leather factory in Poona where he was in charge of all the dyeing and finishing work. The hides tanned at this centre improved in quality and the price obtained for them increased from Re. 0-5-0 to Re. 0-6-3 per lb. as a result of the work of the demonstration party.

A plot of land adjoining the Dhoriwadi was got from the Mamlatdar and a small shed was erected there with the help of the grant of Rs. 100 given by the Collector of the district. A certain number of tools and equipment was also purchased for the Dhors so that they could continue working on the lines of the training received by them at the Demonstration. The water-supply of the Dhoriwadi was also augmented by the Demonstrator who interceded on behalf of the Dhors and had another water tap fixed for them in the Dhoriwadi. This Demonstration party was posted at this centre for the period from 24th January 1937 to 25th September 1937 but between 3rd March to 20th April it was temporarily transferred to Poona to participate in the Industrial Exhibition.

77. **Demonstration at Mhaswad (District Satara).**—The chief output of this centre is bark-tanned sheep and goat skins tanned with turwad which is available in the neighbourhood. As elsewhere the work done at this centre was very poor. The leather produced was of poor colour and was very badly set out and it was purchased and used by only a few people as it was not good enough to be put to a variety of uses. After the Demonstrators had been working there for a time the colour was improved and the skins were also better worked on with the result that better prices were obtained and the skins had a better and wider demand. Now-a-days, this centre as well as Dahiwadi another centre in the same district where the Demonstration party had worked last year, sell a few of their skins to roller skins manufacturers at a good price and sell the rest for linings. When it is realised that roller skins have to be made of very good material, the fact that these skins are being sold for rollers, is proof of the improvement in their quality.

A step-well in the Dhoriwadi is the only source of water-supply to the Dhors and the fetching of water out of this well is attended with a great deal of hardship. As a wind of fairly good velocity was often noticed by the Tanning Expert during his tours to this centre, he mooted the idea of harnessing the wind-power to lifting of water from the well. Accordingly this Department put up a proposal to Government for putting up a wind-motor and pump for the raising of water from the well at the Dhoriwadi. This proposal has had the approval of Government and soon there will be a wind-mill installed at the well in the Dhoriwadi at Mhaswad, the cost of which will be defrayed by this Department.

Various items of equipment and tools were also purchased for the Dhors of this centre by the Department out of the special grant that had been made by Government for the purpose during the year. The Tanning Industry of this centre has been placed on a firm footing.

78. Demonstration at Talegaon-Damdhere (District Poona).—The chief output of this centre is bag-tanned hides for mats, etc. Babool bark and myrabolams are used for the purpose. Although turwad bark of good quality is available locally, it is not used. When the Demonstrators went to this centre it was thought advisable to start the bark-tanning of sheep and goat skins with turwad, an art which was unknown in the place. The quality of the hides was improved and although bag-tanning was still done on the heavy hides, the lighter ones and the calf were done by the "Contact Process" giving a much better-priced product. The introduction of the use of turwad led to the picking of turwad bark, as a small local industry. This formed another means of livelihood in the locality. Dyeing and finishing were also taught to the Chambars.

A large shed was erected at this centre with the help of the special grant. Only the materials for this shed were furnished by this Department and the Chambars themselves did all the work and paid for certain portions of work which they could not do themselves. All the Chambars were attending the Demonstration and they were all using this shed for most of their finishing processes.

The work at this centre was interrupted as the first party had to be shifted after they had been three months at this centre, to participate in the Exhibition at Belgaum. Later, when the additional Demonstration parties were sanctioned, one of these was again posted at this centre as the Chambars wished to have the Demonstration party among them a little longer and had sent a petition to this office to that effect. This party was continuing at this centre at the close of the year.

79. Demonstration at Kalak (District Broach).—Although Kalak was at one time a tanning centre, the industry had practically died out some ten or fifteen years ago. But still looking to the potentialities of the locality it was chosen as a centre for holding Demonstrations.

A grant of Rs. 450 was made by the Collector of the district and a complement of Rs. 535 was made by this Department and the whole amount was used to build and equip a small tannery at the village. While building this, a small well was also dug near the tannery so as to ensure a convenient source of water-supply. In all this work the Chairman of the Village Uplift Committee and the Secretary of the Taluka Uplift Committee took active interest and extended their full co-operation. The Village Uplift Committee has given an undertaking that they would continue the upkeep of the tannery for the common good of the Khalpas after the Demonstrators of this Department leave this centre.

Thus at this centre where the resident Khalpas (hereditary tanners) were just making a precarious living by doing odd jobs as casual labourers, the tanning industry has been firmly and well established. Dead cattle are taken up and disposed of properly and the Khalpas work on the hides; tallow is prepared from the carcass, which is either burnt in lamps by the Khalpas or sold; and the possibility of making use of the meat as a fertiliser is also being considered. There are six Khalpas now making a decent living by the pursuit of this industry. Both Babool as well as Turwad are available locally and the collection of these barks incidentally gives the means of earning a few annas to a number of people. The Demonstrators have taught a few of these people how the bark should be peeled and collected. This tanning centre has proved so popular and well attended by the local men that some Chambars from the neighbouring talukas who wanted to attend the Demonstration have had to be sent away as there was not enough room in the model tannery to teach them. Altogether this centre has more than repaid all the work and money expended on it. The Demonstrators are still working at this centre.

80. Demonstration at Chawat Galli, Belgaum (District Belgaum).—The leather-workers at this centre are Rajput Dhors of whom there are nearly thirty-five. The work done here is of a greater variety than in many of the other centres. The manufacture of leather goods is also done at this centre and the Dhors used to buy for this work, the higher grades of leather from elsewhere. As this was uneconomical to an extent, this part of the industry was waning. As an immediate result of the work of the Demonstration party the quality of the local production improved and the Dhors started using leather of their own manufacture for all purposes, to their advantage. Dyeing and finishing processes have also been taught to them. On the whole the work done here has been very satisfactory. The Demonstrators are still working at this centre.

81. Demonstration at Malsiras (District Sholapur).—Work at this centre was difficult in the beginning as tanning is not the sole means of livelihood of the Chambars. It was only after the Demonstrators had proved their mettle and shown the Chambars the possibilities in their

industry that they all started taking a keen interest in the demonstrations. The work done by the Chambars here is very similar to the work turned out at Talegaon-Dabhade and Talegaon-Damdhare, and the Demonstration party is improving the quality of the work.

The Chambars began to produce better quality of leather and realise better prices than before. The Demonstrators are still working at this centre.

82. Demonstration at Ratnagiri (District Ratnagiri).—A Demonstration party was posted to this centre only towards the close of the year under review.

83. Formation of Co-operative Societies.—Due to ignorance and absence of *esprit de corps* among the tanning population it has been often found difficult to promote Co-operative Societies for their benefit. However, attempts were made by the Tanning Expert to get together local tanners at different centres in order to form Co-operative Associations for them because the presence of such Societies will make it easier for this Department to keep in touch with the different tanning centres, at which work has been done. His efforts at Dahiwadi, however, proved abortive but at Belgaum the situation was hopeful and it is expected that a Co-operative Society will be formed and registered at this centre in the near future.

84. Work of the Demonstrators.—The work done by the Demonstrators is fairly varied. They attend the weekly bazars and select and appraise the hides that come there for sale. They point out the defects in the raw hides to the Mahars and mention ways and means by which they could have been avoided. While they are at a centre they are ready to give any kind of advice to the village tanners, and do whatever they can for the improvement of the quality of the raw hide as well as the leather. In addition to the Demonstration work on a few packs in their small portable tannery they after a time gain the confidence of the village tanners to such an extent that the whole work of the centre is supervised by them, so that ultimately improvement in all aspects of the manufacture and trade is registered in the village or centre.

85. Demand for the Demonstration Parties.—Although there are now six tanning Demonstration parties the demand for them is still quite keen and in addition to the centres suggested by the various Collectors, a number of petitions from the rural tanners themselves have been received requesting the Director to send these parties to their respective villages.

86. Technical Advice and Help to the Trade.—A number of people in the trade consulted the Tanning Expert with regard to their work. The Tanning Expert also visited the Tanning School at Khar often for rendering Technical advice. During the year the School was given by this Department a non-recurring equipment grant of Rs. 1,500.

87. **Scholarships Tenable at the Tanning School at Khar.**—During the year scholarships were awarded to five candidates for training at the Tanning School at Khar. These candidates were all selected from the depressed classes and their work at the school was supervised by the Tanning Expert. As far as possible people closely connected with the trade were chosen so that they could, after training, go back to their villages and pursue their trade. One of these scholars was entertained as a Demonstrator in the Department.

88. **Special Grant of Rs. 2,300.**—At my suggestion a sum of Rs. 2,300 was placed by Government at my disposal to be expended in providing the hereditary tanners of the Province with sheds and tools and other equipment for the improvement of their industry. The Tanning Expert during his tours studied this problem and the sum was laid out to great advantage at as many as ten tanning centres in the Province.

89. **Scheme for a Government Tanning School.**—A detailed scheme for a Government Tanning School was prepared by the Tanning Expert with plans etc. and the same was submitted to Government. This was under consideration by Government at the close of the year.

90. **Publication of Bulletins.**—A short note on Flaying was written by the Tanning Expert and published by this Department. This Bulletin has been well received and promises to be useful. A Marathi translation has already been published and steps are now being taken for the translation of this into Gujarati and Kanarese.

91. **Expenditure on the Tanning Section.**—The statement given below furnishes particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Tanning Section :—

<i>Credit.</i>		<i>Debit.</i>	
Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
(i) Sale proceeds of tanned hides and skins etc.	411 7 6	(i) Pay of Officers ..	3,525 0 0
(ii) Fees from students* ..	....	(ii) Pay of Establishment ..	3,333 1 0
(iii) Miscellaneous ..	....	(iii) Wages of workmen, i.e., demonstrators, etc.	8 8 3
		(iv) Allowances and Honoraria.	1,363 2 0
		(v) Stores Purchased ..	3,025 13 2
		(vi) Scholarships and prizes. †
		(vii) Miscellaneous other Expenses.	616 15 3
Total ..	411 7 6	Total ..	11,872 7 8

* Instruction in all the Demonstrations is imparted free of charge.

† The Scholarships referred to in paragraph 87 were awarded to the selected students from the sum of Rs. 5,000 allotted by the Educational Department.

CHAPTER V.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.**TANNING INDUSTRY**

67. **Tanning Demonstration Parties.**—During the year under report the Department maintained six tanning demonstration parties. The centres visited by these parties were as shown below :—

Division.	District.	Place.
Northern Division	Broach	Kalak.
Northern Division	Panch Mahals	Godhra.
Northern Division	Thana	Masoli.
Central Division	West Khandesh	Kasare.
Central Division	Poona	Talegaon-Dhamdhere.
Central Division	Sholapur	Malsiras.
Central Division	Sholapur	Barsi.
Southern Division	Belgaum	Chawat Galli.
Southern Division	Belgaum	Nipani.
Southern Division	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri.
Southern Division	Ratnagiri	Malwan.

The following is a brief account of the work done by the demonstration parties at each of the centres visited by them :—

68. **Tanning Demonstrations at Talegaon-Dhamdhere, District Poona.**—The work at this centre, which commenced last year, was completed this year. In addition to the common tanning shed, materials for which had been supplied from the special grant and from the grant made by the Collector, tools and appliances were supplied for the use of the chambhars. The shed and equipment were being used by all the chambhars and the tanning work done at the centre showed speedy improvement. After finishing its work here, the demonstration party was transferred to Masoli in Thana District on 16th September 1938.

69. **Tanning Demonstrations at Kalak, District Broach and Panch Mahals.**—At this centre there are about 10 houses of Khalpas. In addition to the Khalpas of the village six others from neighbouring villages also were attending the demonstration and learning work at the

centre. These men were provided with scholarships by the Village Uplift Committee. The Khelvas all worked at the tanning shed that had been constructed for them. This shed was added to during the year by the Collector and the Taluka Uplift Committee. This centre was visited by the Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, who was very pleased with the work that was being done. This demonstration party was shifted to Godhra, Broach and Panch Mahals District, on 15th November 1938. The demonstrator, however, paid monthly visits to Kalak to advise and help the local tanners.

70. Tanning Demonstrations at Chawat Galli, District Belgaum.—The work at this centre was continued from last year. This is a large tanning centre with about 35 houses of Dhors, of whom more than 25 households are engaged in the tanning industry. The chief items of output at this centre are bark-tanned buffalo hides and bark-tanned sheep and goat skins. These were being done in a crude manner and no effort was made to either set them or give them a good appearance. The colour of the leather was quite unsatisfactory and the leather was also hard so that it could not be used in the manufacture of any leather goods. Improvements in all these respects were introduced as the result of the activities of the demonstrations. About 22 Dhors attended the demonstrations each day and 16 of them put the demonstrated methods to use. Chrome-tanning of trophies, etc., was also begun to be done at this centre. Various items of tools and equipment have been supplied to Dhors of this centre by this Department. These appliances were being used by the Dhors and the quality of the work consequently improved. Manufacture of leather goods is being done by the Dhors at this centre regularly, and in this industry they were able to have a larger margin of profit by being able to do the tanning and dyeing and finishing of leather themselves. The Honourable the Prime Minister visited the centre and expressed satisfaction with work done here. This party completed its work at this centre and was posted to Nipani, another centre in the same District, on 2nd November 1938.

71. Tanning Demonstrations at Malsiras, District Sholapur.—Malsiras is a fairly large tanning centre consisting of 7 houses of Dhors and 5 houses of Chambhars. Although skins were available in large quantities no attempt was made to tan these; only hides were tanned. As a result of the demonstration held at this centre, the output of skins, many of which were well-done, rose from nearly nothing to quite 2,000 skins per month. Some of these were purchased by the manufacturers of roller-skis at Sholapur. The demonstrations were attended by the entire village who soon adopted the methods and processes demonstrated. A grant of tools, etc., was made to this centre. The centre was closed during the year and the party was transferred to Barsi in the same District on 8th October 1938.

72. Tanning Demonstrations at Ratnagiri.—The work at this centre was very difficult. There are some 17 houses of Chambhars at this centre who are all engaged in making leather goods but unwilling to tan raw hides. The demonstrations, however, induced them to dye and finish leather used by them which improved the quality of leather goods made by them. The Mahars of the place, of whom there were 8 families, on the other hand, were, however, induced to learn tanning and were given some appliances and tools. The daily attendance at the demonstration was about 12, 9 of whom adopted the methods demonstrated. After the work at this centre had attained a firm footing, the party was shifted to Malwan in the same District on 29th December 1938.

73. Tanning Demonstrations at Kasare, District West Khandesh.—This is a very large tanning centre where more than 30 families are engaged in this industry. Bag tanning of hides, which is one of the quickest methods and is cheap, was unknown at this centre. One reason why this method of tanning could not be done by the tanners of this place was that the tanning agent that they used, called Ghatbor, contained a sticky mucilage which closed the pores of the hide and prevented the liquor from oozing through. As a result of the demonstrations bag tanning was adopted as also the tannage of light leather. The demonstrations were attended by 14 persons regularly of whom 11 adopted the methods they learnt.

The tanners of this centre work together in a joint tannery which is about half a mile from the village. They were put to great difficulty as they had no roof to work under. A shed was, therefore, arranged for them by the demonstration party out of the materials furnished by the Collector. In addition to this, tools and equipments were given to them from the grant-in-aid made by this Department. The demonstration was continuing its work at this centre at the close of the year.

74. Tanning Demonstrations at Masoli, District Thana.—There are about 25 families of Chambhars at this centre. They are all very poor but because they are Chambhars they are able to augment their small income from tanning by the manufacture of leather goods like, mots, chappals, etc. The Chambhars attended the demonstrations regularly and showed much interest. The work at this centre had to be temporarily discontinued as the demonstrator was taken up as a foreman at the Government Tanning Institute, Khar, but will be resumed soon.

75. Tanning Demonstrations at Barsi, District Sholapur.—This is a very large tanning centre with over 50 people engaged in the industry. The main tanning work done here is on hides, both buffalo and cow. Although there is a local demand for skins, and the bark and other materials for tanning are also available locally, no sheep or goat

skins are tanned as the Dhors are not familiar with the tanning of skins. As a result of the demonstrations the production of light leather increased as well as the output of skins which rose from nothing at all to about 1,200 sheep and goat skins per month. The quality of tanned hides also improved. About 15 people attended the demonstrations daily and 9 of them adopted the methods and processes demonstrated. A grant of tools, etc., was made to the Dhors. The work at this centre was continued at the end of the year.

76. Tanning Demonstrations at Nipani, District Belgaum.—This is a very large tanning centre with over 60 houses of Dhors and Chambhars. The main output from this centre is buffalo hides and heavy cow hides. There was a great deal of trouble because of scarcity of water, but the work was progressing satisfactorily. The demonstrations are being attended by nearly 40 people each day and 11 have already adopted the improved methods and processes demonstrated to them. The work at this centre had not concluded when the year closed.

77. Tanning Demonstrations at Godhra, District Broach and Panch Mahals.—This is also a very large tanning centre. At one end of the town, tanning is done on a fairly large and commercial scale in about 12 large tanneries. The proprietors of these tanneries are Ghanchis and the workers are Khalpas. At the other end of the town there is a Khalpawadi where tanning is done by very poor Khalpas on a very small scale. These very small tanneries—if they may be so called—are owned by the Khalpas and are situated close to their house. The output is very small and very poor in quality. Many of the Khalpas in the Khalpawadi work in the large tanneries at the other end of the town on daily wages. The demonstration party worked near the larger tanneries for a time and were attended by both the workers and tannery-owners all of whom have profited thereby. The demonstration was afterwards shifted to the Khalpawadi, the attendance at one time being as many as thirty people. It continued here when the year closed.

78. Tanning Demonstrations at Malwan, District Ratnagiri.—Although this is not by itself a very large centre Chambhars from the neighbouring villages came to the centre and attended the demonstrations. There was an average attendance of about 20 daily. The demonstrators are still working at this centre.

79. Work of the Demonstrators.—In addition to the work on raw hides and tanning, the demonstrators this year made a beginning with the disposal of dead cattle of the village they were demonstrating at, showing how to recover, if and where possible, tallow, meat manure, bones, hides,

skins, etc. The following table gives the number of dead cattle the disposal of which was seen to by the demonstrators at each centre :—

Centre.	Average number of dead cattle per month.
Talegaon-Dhamdhare	6
Kalak	5
Malsiras	6
Ratnagiri	18
Kasare	4
Masoli	13
Nipani	25
Malwan	12

The correct flaying of the carcasses was also demonstrated and wherever possible the hide or skin was tanned straightaway so as to secure good results.

When cattle die in the villages they are generally dragged by the tail to a spot outside the village limit to be flayed, cut up and disposed of otherwise. Half the hide is thus badly damaged and rendered almost valueless to the tanner. Since a very substantial proportion of Indian hides and skins are derived from "dead" as distinct from "slaughtered" animals, the huge economic loss involved in dragging carcasses can be readily understood. It is satisfactory to note that at the suggestion of this Department handcarts for the disposal of dead cattle are being used in one district and it is hoped that the other districts will do likewise with the least possible delay.

— **Technical advice given and other assistance rendered.**—A number of people interested in the trade consulted the Department and advantage was taken of the facilities available at the Tanning Institute to explain the processes that were suggested to them.

Useful advice and information were also given to the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, regarding tanning of skins with hair on, and to the Provincial Marketing Officer on the grading of hides and skins. A note on the tanning industry in Bombay was prepared for the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee.

The Assistant Director of Industries, Sind, sought the help of this Department regarding the starting of a Tanning Section in Sind. In addition to outlining the whole scheme, the appliances and equipment required for the purpose were also purchased by this Department.

80. **Publications.**—The Kannada and Gujarati translations of the bulletin on Flaying issued last year, were reprinted during the year.

81. **Expenditure.**—Details of expenditure on the peripatetic demonstration parties during the year under review are given in Appendix C.

150. The Government Leather Working School, Khar.—The Leather Working School, Khar, sanctioned by Government under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1613/33, dated the 18th October 1937, is housed in its own building at Chamdewaleki-wadi, Khar, Bombay, which was occupied in December 1938. It was visited by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Honourable the Prime Minister and the Honourable the Minister of Revenue on 25th March 1939. The opening ceremony of the school was performed on 26th March 1939, by the Honourable the Prime Minister.

This Institution is in charge of a Superintendent who was appointed with effect from 16th November 1938.

The first batch of 10 Artisan students from the hereditary workers' class was admitted to the Artisan course of the school in January 1939 and will complete its training in January 1940.

151. The Government Tanning Institute, Khar.—In paragraph 89 of the Annual Report of last year reference was made to a scheme for a Government Tanning Institute prepared by this Department submitted to Government. Government sanctioned the Scheme during the year which is intended to be completed in 4 stages. When the first stage of the building construction was completed and the major portion of the building was ready for occupation the office of the Tanning Expert was shifted from Bombay to Bandra on 1st December 1938.

Four students were admitted for an all-round manual course on August 1, 1938, when the Tanning School conducted by the Chamdewaleki-wadi

Committee was taken over by this Department and five more were admitted on 3rd January 1939.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Honourable the Prime Minister and the Honourable the Revenue Minister visited the Institute on 24th March 1939.

The Institute was formally declared open by the Honourable the Prime Minister on the 26th March 1939.

The popularity and interest evinced by the public in this Institute is manifestly shown by the donation of scholarships made spontaneously by Mr. Behram N. Karanjia of a sum of Rs. 180 and the offer of Rs. 1,200 made by Messrs. Chemdyes Ltd., for the same purpose. This Department is grateful to them for their generosity.

The 2nd, 3rd and 4th stages of the scheme are still due and the preparation of the plans and estimate for the 2nd stage was in hand when the year closed. Expenditure on this Institute is shown in Appendix L.

CHAPTER VI.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES
—(contd.)

TANNING INDUSTRY.

56. **Tanning Demonstration Parties.**—During the year under report the Department maintained six demonstration parties. The centres visited by these parties were as shown below :—

Division.	District.	Place.
Northern Division	Panch Mahals ..	Godhra.
Northern Division	Kaira	Nadiad.
Northern Division	Thana	Masoli.
Central Division	Ahmednagar ..	Ahmednagar.
Central Division	Ahmednagar ..	Bhingar.
Central Division	West Khandesh ..	Nandurbar.
Central Division	West Khandesh ..	Ranala.
Southern Division	Belgaum	Nipani.
Southern Division	Dharwar	Haveri.
Southern Division	Ratnagiri	Malvan.
Southern Division	North Kanara ..	Sirsi.

57. The following is a brief account of the work done by the demonstration parties at each of the centres visited by them :—

(1) **Tanning Demonstration at Godhra.**—The demonstration started work at this place in November 1938, and finished it in August 1939. The main feature of this demonstration was the use of sodium sulphide for the soaking of dried hides and suitable changes in further processes. This was demonstrated to the cottage tanneries with the result that better yield and colour were produced than by the processes used by them. Owing to great heat in summer these tanners used to lose a good number of hides due to putrefication in soaks. This has been arrested by the use of chemical adjuncts and thus the loss has been minimised but the output of the centre has not increased appreciably although all round improvement in the finished products has been achieved. The average daily attendance at this centre was 4.

(2) **Tanning Demonstration at Nadiad.**—This centre was considered a big tanning centre some years ago, but no tanning was done at this centre till the demonstration was opened due to the fact that there was no demand for the very poor quality of leather produced by the tanners with their old methods. The demonstration introduced new lines of tanning such as bag tannage for sole leather. The centre used to import this leather for local consumption from other centres, but now this type of leather is produced locally and has got a good market with better prices for the goods. The average daily attendance at the centre was 3.

(3) **Tanning Demonstration at Masoli.**—The demonstration was working at Masoli but due to the want of a suitable demonstrator it had to be closed down till February 1940 when it restarted its activities under a new demonstrator selected from the past students of the Tanning Institute of the Department.

(4) **Tanning Demonstration at Ahmednagar.**—This centre has a unique combination of old and new methods of tanning. At this centre there are two modern tanneries. In addition to this a large number of model tanneries is working on cottage industry basis. The demonstration helped the village tanners. It also helped a big tannery in the use of pigment finishes in the manufacture of coloured belting. This tannery increased its output by 50 per cent. and manufactures, coloured belting and case hides, etc. and thereby gives regular work to leather workers. At the local slaughter house improved method of flaying was demonstrated. Formerly good hides were spoiled by cuts. By the improved methods the number of cuts per hide has been reduced and some of the hides are without cuts. The average attendance was 9 at this centre.

(5) **Tanning Demonstration at Bhingar.**—While the demonstration was at Ahmednagar, the demonstrator paid visits to this centre which is only 2 miles away from Ahmednagar. Here no skins were tanned although there was a big local demand. Since the opening of the demonstration at Ahmednagar the local demand for skins is fulfilled by this centre. The collector of Ahmednagar gave a grant of Rs. 100 for providing improved tools and equipment to the tanners at this centre. The Department also supplied a few tools from the grant at its disposal to the tanners of this centre.

(6) **Tanning Demonstration at Nandurbar.**—This is one of the large tanning centres in the West Khandesh District. There are about 50 houses of leather workers. At this centre bag tanning of buffalo hides and improved methods for the manufacture of sole leathers were demonstrated. Dyeing and finishing were not done in the past. This work has been done now. The difficulty at this centre was scarcity of water. This question was taken up by this Department

and the case of the tanners was represented to the Collector and President of the Municipality. Here also instructions were given in flaying so that the hides are now free of butcher's cuts and the butchers and tanners are getting good prices for their hides. The average daily attendance at this centre was 30.

(7) **Tanning Demonstration at Ranala.**—This is a small tanning centre. Here the tanners are shoe-makers. Here also the same difficulty was experienced as was experienced at Nandurbār. The demonstrator taught bag tanning of hides for soles which removed the difficulty of shoe-makers. The average daily attendance at this centre was 4.

(8) **Tanning Demonstration at Nipani.**—This is one of the large centres of tanning. Here there are about 60 houses of dhors. The main tan is bag tanning of hides. Dyeing and finishing were not known at this centre. The demonstrator taught this and a few are manufacturing dyed leather at this centre for local consumption. They are also getting better prices for their goods. Chrome tanning was also introduced at this centre. The average daily attendance was 15.

The Collector of Belgaum gave a grant of Rs. 100 for the purchase of tools and equipment for the use of tanners of the centre. A similar grant was also made by this Department.

(9) **Tanning Demonstration at Haveri.**—This is one of the large tanning centres in the Dharwar District having about 100 houses of leather workers. The demonstration was attended by a larger number of tanners to learn the new and improved methods in tanning. One of their difficulties is scarcity of water and space for extension. A representation from these tanners has been forwarded to the Collector for a plot of land having a well for favourable consideration. The average daily attendance was 15.

(10) **Tanning Demonstration at Malvan.**—The main feature of this tanning centre is that a large quantity of leather is produced which is converted into finished products, viz., sandals, etc., and the finished goods are sent to Bombay for sale. The demand for leather in this centre is partly supplied by Kolhapur, etc., and partly by the local tanners. Dyeing and finishing of hide and tanning of skins for linings were not done at this centre. This was taught to the tanners. The quality of sole leather has been improved. The process of producing good quality of sole leather by ain bark tanning was demonstrated and the tanners use this material and the use of Babul and Turwad barks has consequently been reduced. The average daily attendance was 8.

This Department made a grant of Rs. 100 for the purchase of tools and equipment to the Chambhars of this centre.

(11) Tanning Demonstration at Sirsi.—This is one of the big tanning centres in the North Kanara District having a good quantity of raw hides and tanning materials. There are about 200 houses of leather workers. The demonstration has been shifted to this centre very recently and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

The Collector of the District has given a grant of Rs. 100 for the purchase of tools and implements for the use of the tanners.

It is gratifying to note that the work at Kalak, District Broach, has been put on a permanent footing this year by the formation of a Tanners' Producers' Co-operative Society.

58. **Expenditure.**—Details of expenditure on the peripatetic demonstration parties during the year under review are given in Appendix C.

59. **Technical advice given and other assistance rendered.**—A complete scheme to start a small village tannery was drawn up for one Mr. Bhikubhai Dhruva. It is reported he has started his tannery and the work in his tannery is progressing.

One tanner from Dharavi was advised regarding the manufacture of bag tanned buffalo hides as well as tanning by contact process of buffalo hides for the manufacture of soles, belting, etc.

Advice was given to the Western India Tanneries Limited, Dharavi, regarding the manufacture of army upper leathers.

THE GOVERNMENT TANNING INSTITUTE, KHAR.

88. The second stage of the building was completed during the year under review. The necessary machinery and equipment were ordered out and were installed in the Institute. The whole equipment is now in working order.

Similarly the Chemical Laboratory attached to the Institute was fully equipped during the year.

During the year the students that were admitted in the Artisan Course in August 1938 were examined and they passed out successfully.

Regular Artisan and Advanced courses were started with effect from 16th June 1939. In all 93 candidates applied for admission to the Institute of which 57 were for the Artisan Course and 36 for the Advanced Course. Out of these 15 were admitted to the Artisan Course and 5 to the Advanced Course.

During the period under review 614 hides and 865 skins were purchased and put into work. The total amount spent for these raw hides and skins and tanning material came to Rs. 5,988 and the leather worth Rs. 1,316 was supplied to the Leather Working School and leather worth Rs. 3,453-4-9 was disposed of in the market.

Picking bands and laces of all description, *viz.*, bark-tanned, dry and greased chrome tanned, dry and greased and raw laces were manufactured at the Institute.

Chemical Laboratory.—Experiments were made regarding rate of fermentation of tan liquors made from tanning materials available in the Province. Experiments on the manufacture of glue and hide powder for tanning analysis were made. Experiments were also in progress on chrome tanning from the sodium chromate manufactured in the Industrial Chemist's Laboratory. The results of all these experiments are still awaited.

Students of the Institute were taken to the Western India Tannery, Gold Filled Leather Works, Dharavi, Bombay, National Glue Factory etc., for seeing the actual working condition of the trade.

Scholarships.—Two scholarships in Advanced Course and 10 scholarships in the Artisan Course of the value of Rs. 15 each were awarded to deserving students.

Expenditure.—Total expenditure during the year incurred by the Institute was Rs. 33,579-15-0 and the receipts were Rs. 3,453-4-9 as detailed in Appendix L.

THE GOVERNMENT LEATHER WORKING SCHOOL, KHAR.

89. The second stage of the building of the school was completed during the year.

Admissions.—Nine students who were admitted in February 1939 completed their course in January 1940, but were permitted to stay on at the school to gain more practical knowledge till April 1940 and to take their final examination conducted by the Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Training. During the year 10 new students were admitted to the Artisan Course and 5 to the Advanced Course. At the close of the year 21 students were on the roll, out of which 3 appeared for the Advanced Course and 18 for the Artisan Course.

Many distinguished visitors such as ex-premiers of Bombay and Madras Governments, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor for Industries, Members of the Committee of Education of the United Provinces and Bihar visited the School and appreciated the work done in the school.

The school has been recognised by the Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Training.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine scholarships for special Artisan Course, ten scholarships for regular Artisan Course and three scholarships for Advanced Course of Rs. 15 each were awarded during the year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 14,352-12-3 and the receipts were Rs. 1,001-2-3, as detailed in Appendix M.

(3) EXHIBITIONS.

124. It is the policy of this Department to participate in the industrial and agricultural shows held in the Province and elsewhere.

A brief account of the activities of this Department in this respect in connection with the principal shows is given below :—

(1) *Ahmedabad District Rural Development Board's Cottage Industries show at Vautha held in November 1939.*—Practical demonstration in hand weaving by improved appliances was organised at the show.

(2) *Bombay Provincial Women's Council Home Industries Exhibition held in November 1939.*—Stalls were organised for the display of handloom fabrics, art-crafts products, leather goods, shoe laces, file strings, banding cords and coir articles produced by the different institutions of the Department which were appreciated by the visitors from the view point of workmanship and patterns meeting changing taste of the public. Exhibits from Tanning and Leather Working School were also shown at this Exhibition.

(3) *All India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition held in Madras in December 1939.*—Practical demonstrations in improved methods of (a) carding, spinning, dyeing and weaving of wool, (b) tanning, dyeing and finishing of leather, (c) manufacturing lacquer ware of different up-to-date designs and colour schemes, and (d) production of cane and bamboo articles of household utility were organised at this Exhibition. In addition, different types of sandal-wood articles, leather goods, handloom fabrics, etc., were displayed to acquaint the visitors with the types of articles produced in the Province by cottage workers while receiving training in the different institutions of this Department. The demonstrations and exhibits were much appreciated. Some articles were also sold. Due to a sudden outbreak of fire several implements and exhibits of the Department were burnt down and the exhibition ended before its closing date.

The Department also brought to the notice of the various commercial bodies exhibitions due to be held in other parts of the Province, India and abroad. Parties desiring to participate in any of them were given all possible information and assistance.

The Department also participated in various activities relating to Village Industries Scheme by deputing its technical staff to various centres as required. Lectures on cottage industries were given by the staff with the aid of special portable implements. The staff toured with the Village Uplift Van for propaganda and held demonstration in the Central Division and Southern Division according to the programmes scheduled by the Collectors.

APPENDIX C.

*Expenditure on Village Tanning Demonstration Parties.**Credit.**Debit.*

Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
(*) Sale proceeds of tanned hides and skins, etc.*	231 13 9	(i) Pay of Officers ..	3,628 11 0
(ii) Fees from students†	....	(ii) Pay of establishment, i.e., Demonstrators, etc.	5,806 0 0
(iii) Miscellaneous	....	(iii) Wages of workmen ..	....
		(iv) Allowances and Honoraria.	1,266 6 0
		(v) Stores purchased ..	254 7 0
		(vi) Scholarships and prizes ..	....
		(vii) Miscellaneous and other expenses.‡	1,535 12 9
Total ..	231 13 9	Total ..	12,491 4 9

* Leather worth Rs. 192-7-6 was sold to the Government Tanning Institute, Bandra, Bombay 20.

† Instruction in all the Demonstrations is imparted free of charge.

‡ This includes grant-in-aid for helping tanners with sheds and implements.

APPENDIX L.

Expenditure on and receipts from the Government Tanning Institute, Bandra, Bombay 20.

Credit.

Debit.

Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1. Sale proceeds of tanned hides and skins* ..	4,464 15 7	1. Pay of Officers ..	....
2. Fees from students† ..	....	2. Pay of establishment ..	6,217 1 0
3. Miscellaneous contributions for scholarships‡ ..	1,380 0 0	3. Wages of workmen ..	207 13 0
		4. Allowances, Honoraria, etc. ..	295 11 0
		5. Scholarships ..	2,711 1 0
		6. Store purchased ..	21,818 4 6
		7. Other miscellaneous expenses ..	2,330 0 6
Total ..	5,844 15 7	Total ..	33,579 15 0

*Leather worth Rs. 1,011-10-10 was supplied to the Government Leather Working School, Bandra, free of charge; hence actual receipts were Rs. 3,453-4-9.

†No fees are charged.

‡Donations from private parties for award of scholarships at the Government Tanning Institute, Bandra, Bombay 20.

APPENDIX M.

Expenditure on and receipts from Government Leather Working School, Khar.

Credit.

Debit.

Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1. Sale proceeds ..	896 2 3	1. Pay of Officers—	
2. Fees from students ..	105 0 0	(a) Superintendent ..	2,435 0 0
3. Miscellaneous ..	.....	(b) Assistant Superintendent ..	62 9 0
		2. Pay of establishment—	
		(a) Teaching staff ..	2,222 6 0
		(b) Clerk ..	584 7 0
		(c) Servants ..	488 0 0
		Leave salary ..	11 5 0
		3. Wages of workmen ..	.....
		4. Allowances and Honoraria, etc. ..	496 3 0
		5. Travelling allowance ..	596 14 0
		6. Scholarships ..	3,154 0 0
		7. Stores purchased ..	1,478 7 0
		8. Other miscellaneous menials paid from contingencies ..	80 0 0
		9. Other miscellaneous contingent expenditure such as leather, fittings, conveyance charges, etc. ..	2,743 9 3
Total ..	1,001 2 3	Total ..	14,352 12 3