

Educational (1915) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 120 Solms

DATED 8. 2. 1915.

[Despatch Abstract.]

the factory at Punalu

ence on the question of taking over the
Recording Correspondence

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

1914

Political DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper — *New India* (Extract from an article
 2. Published at — *Madras* headed "Events in Travancore"
 3. Dated — *12. 11. 14.* on p. 11 of the *New India*
d. 12. 11. 14)

The Punaloor Mills

Recently the Madras Government deputed one Mr. K. Ranganatha Iyengar to examine the Paper Mills at Punaloor and to report on the possibilities of restoring the Mills to order and of working the industry on efficient lines. He has now submitted his report. It appears that the Government are inclined to purchase the necessary machinery and to work experimentally for a period of one year. If it is found to be a profitable investment, they may purchase the Mills from its present proprietor. The one condition under which the Government will take up the work is that the present owner of the Mills engage himself to be responsible for any loss that the Government might incur during the period of experimental work.

T. P. Masilamany.

PAPER EXPERT.

(Cts 1960 and 1963)



The Chief Secretary to

The Government of
Madras.

CURRENT NO.

1960

POLITICAL

7968

~~FINANCIAL~~

Regd: 17-11-14. Regd: 17-11-14

Subject: The Luxmi Paper Mills, Punaloor.

Sir,

I read in the "New India" of the 14th instant that the Government of India has just appointed Mr Ranganatha Iyengar to examine the above mills and to report how they can be made a profitable concern. As one who was connected intimately with the mills for a large number of years, I venture to think it will not be out of place for me to say a few words about the institution.

The history of the mills is, indeed, a very sad tale. It was in the year 1882 that the mills were erected by a Joint Stock Company, of which that grand old man, Mr D. J. Cameron, late of Quilon, was the life and soul. The capital of the company (it was then known as "The Travancore Paper Mills Company, Ltd.") was three lakhs of rupees. The Travancore Government sponsored the undertaking, and not only subscribed for fifty shares of the company, but also guaranteed interest on the whole capital at four per cent. per annum for fifteen years. In addition to this, the land on which the mills stand, about one hundred acres in extent, was given free to the company, and many other concessions were made by the late State Sirkar. From the start the company was working at a loss, and from time to time it applied to the Travancore Government for loans, and in all got very near three and a half lakhs of rupees -- still working at a loss -- and finally the business was wound up, and the Government was forced to purchase it. In addition to these advances, the Travancore Government had also to pay about a lakh

and a quarter in guaranteed interest, and the net loss sustained was a little over five lakhs of rupees.

After ^{keeping it} ~~conducting the business~~ for some years, the Government sold the mills to a company of Borah merchants (Messrs Walliyabhoy Kaderbhoy & Co.) who were carrying on an extensive timber trade in Travancore, for the nominal sum of Rs 32,000. This is all what the Government got for over half a million it had spent by way of encouraging a local industry.

The late Mr Adhamjee Sait was the chief partner in the Bombay firm, which bought the mills, and during his life time, though he was very anxious to start work, the mills could not be conducted, and eventually Mr Adhamjee died, and those who succeeded him did not favour the idea, and hence the mills continued to be idle till they were bought up by a company composed mainly of Nattucotta Chetty gentlemen. Though it was duly incorporated and its liabilities protected in the usual way, the business was purely a one-man company. The late Mr Renganatha Chettiar was chiefly responsible for the conduct of the firm, and if that gentleman was living, I am positive the mills would be working to-day.

Regarding the mill itself, I think, as it now stands, it is not quite equal to manufacturing white paper. Bamboo, no doubt, is one of the best raw materials for paper, but the mill has not the necessary machinery to work bamboo. Reed (Busha Travancorica) which can be had near about the mills and which is also very good paper material, can be used, but unfortunately there are certain disadvantages. A large quantity of caustic soda (I believe it is about eighteen per cent.) has to be used for treating the reeds, and as there are no "soda recovery plants", it would be impossible to work with this material without a loss. Hence, unless a recovery plant is installed, the using of reeds would be out of the question. Paper made of reeds is, indeed, of a very superior quality, and I remember once when I had manufactured a small quantity for the use of the company, and sent it on to our printers (Messrs Addison & Co. of Madras), they immediately

led with me an order for about three tons, and spoke very highly of the quality and make of the paper. As for rags, these cannot be had in large quantities, and consequently it is not safe to depend on them to start work. For these and other reasons, the question of manufacturing white paper should be abandoned for some time at least.

Brown paper, however, can be manufactured with great advantage. Jute fibre is a very fine paper stock for this quality of paper, and is obtainable in any quantity. One has only to collect old, torn and unserviceable gunny bags, hessian mats, sacks, etc., for the purpose, and the supply is almost exhaustless. I think a ton of this can be bought for anything between thirty five and forty rupees, and this is a very reasonable price. With jute fibre as the chief raw material, if the mill is worked carefully and economically, I think brown paper of a very superior quality can be turned out at a cost of about six pies per pound, and I know from personal experience that there is a large and well sustained demand for these papers, especially from cotton mills, and there need be no anxiety, therefore, as to the disposal of stock.

The machinery, I fear, is rather out of date. Modern paper machines do not run, but race, and the machinery at Punaloor can only limp along -- perhaps jog or trot somedead. By putting on full speed, the paper-machine can be run at the rate of only about two hundred feet per minute, and this is poor pace compared with machines which have a speed of a thousand or more feet per minute. Hence, the present equipment of plant and machinery is decidedly a disadvantage. Then, again, there are so many parts which have to be replaced. First and foremost, the two boilers and the pumping engine should be replaced by new ones. There may be a few minor parts requiring replacement, but I am sorry I am at the moment unable to indicate them. The greatest advantage in these mills is that all the machinery worked for the preparation of the pulp ('half stuff' as it is technically known) is run by water power, and that is a considerable profit-spelling factor.

I believe the capacity of the turbine is about 250 h.p. During the dry season -- which begins in February and continues to the end of April -- full load cannot be put on the turbine, as there is not a sufficient head of water to drive it, and during a few days in April the mill may have to be stopped altogether. For a short while during the monsoon, also, the mill has to cease working, as the backwater canal leading the water from the turbine pit back into the river is filled with water, and prevents the turbine from working. But I am confident these little defects of the situation will not affect the concern materially.

Taking a general survey of things, one would certainly find the advantages considerably outnumbering the disadvantages, and for my part I cannot understand why the business has been a failure all along. It is my firm belief that if all necessary repairs, renovations and replacements are effected, without false economy in any direction, and the mill worked with the assistance of a competent expert, it should yield a very profitable return on the capital invested. The present owner (Mr Venkatachalam Chettiar of Devakottai) I understand, got the mill for about thirty thousand rupees, and he may be willing to part with it (unless he is anxious to work it himself) for a few thousand rupees more. About twenty thousand rupees should be spent on overhauling and reorganising the business, and if this can be done, and working capital of about fifty thousand rupees provided, I am confident the concern will prove a huge success and yield a comparatively large profit than many another institution of the kind in India.

These are a few points which struck me as I sat down to write. If my friend, Mr K. V. Kariappa, a paper expert of a very high order, for whom I have the greatest regard, and who was my colleague at the Luxmi Paper Mills, is anywhere in your presidency, he will probably be able to furnish you with a fuller and better account of the mill and its possibilities.

Begging to be excused for the length of this letter,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Anavilam

*His is Equine
Shilpa
16/11/14*

P.T.O



31. Rosmead Place
Colombo, 16th November, 1914

CURRENT NO.
1965

The Chief Secretary
To The Government of Madras. Regd. 18-11-14.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of the 14th instant, re "The Luxmi Paper Mills, Punaloor," I beg to send you herewith a copy of a reprint of my article on "a Paper Industry in Ceylon" for your perusal.

I beg to remain,
Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
Sonasilamany

6
Rept. from the "Ceylon Morning Leader."

A Paper Industry in Ceylon.

IN response to many inquiries made about the possibility of a Paper Industry in Ceylon, I should like to say a few words, and leave my enterprising and industrially inclined countrymen to take them for what they are worth.

There are many points to be considered before a mill is established and the most important of these is

The Supply of Raw Material.

Till about the middle of the 19th Century, Linen and Cotton Rags were exclusively used as "raw" materials for paper-making. As time advanced, the demand for paper increased and the supply of rags in large quantities to meet the demand of the Paper-maker was disappointing; he was forced to go in quest of cheaper and more inexhaustible raw material. This was found in some varieties of Wood, like the Pine, Spruce, &c. The art of paper-making consists of uniting or felting together any fibrous material so as to form a continuous sheet. As such paper could be made out of any fibre and it is for the expert to select the one that requires the easiest and least expensive treatment.

Dr. Little, the leading Paper-chemist of America says:

"Wood as a Raw Material

has proved so available, convenient, compact, easily handled and heretofore so cheap that we have been led to overlook or ignore the immense sources of other and better paper stocks, which lie easily within our reach."

The demand for paper is steadily increasing by leaps and bounds and as it was feared that there would come a famine in the pulp wood, those concerned, were on the look-out for suitable provision in other directions. Mr. Thomas Routledge, the famous Southerland Paper-maker, who first introduced *Esparto Grass* into England as a paper stock, found in the Bamboo an excellent material for the manufacture of paper. Ever since then, investigations have been going on and now experts like, Sindall, Raitt, Richmond and others agree that

The Bamboo

would be the future mainstay of Paper-makers. Dr. Arthur D. Little, says in the *American Exporter* :—

"Especially noteworthy in the developments of the year is the serious and general revival of interest in bamboo as a source of paper stock. Its superlative value for this purpose was urged, it will be recalled by Routledge in 1875. The very favourable conclusions as to bamboo, reached by R. W. Sindall, in his report to the British Government on available sources of Paper Stock in British Colonies, are now amply confirmed by Raitt."

In the bamboo, Paper-makers have found a really

Inexhaustible Raw Material.

and Mr. William Raitt of Bangalore, recommends the establishment of Bamboo Plantations so arranged that one third of the whole plantation shall be cut over every year. This will secure absolute permanence of growth and in fact such systematic cropping will increase productions.

Mr. R. W. Sindall in his booklet *Bamboo for Paper making* (the book is printed on Bamboo paper, a copy of which the author was kind enough to send me) has the following.

"In the summer of 1908 the Government of Burma supplied several tons of bamboo, and this was converted into paper by Messrs. Thomas and Green, Soho Mills, Woodburn, Berks, who found that the material yielded readily to treatment. . . . This firm reports that the material

Worked Exceedingly Well

on the Paper Machine and produced a very good sheet of paper.

The Manager of the North of Ireland Paper Mill Coy., who tried this stuff says :—

"We found no difficulty whatever in working the stuff. . . . The paper was put through the mill just the same as if we had been treating wood pulp, and came on the machine in the usual way. We have no difficulty whatever nor had we to alter anything on the machine."

The extreme rapidity with which the bamboo grows and the easier treatment it requires in comparison with wood, makes it very valuable. According to Mr. Raitt, the yield is 45 per

cent. as such, to make a ton of paper, 2½ tons of bamboo are required. I think, from the results (which were satisfactory and encouraging) of the experiments I have been carrying on, while I was in charge of the Luxmi Paper Mills, the yield should be a little more than 45 per cent—very near 50 per cent.

I Have made Paper out of Reeds

(*Beesha Travancorica*) a sort of plant belonging to the same family as the bamboo, and the yield was much higher, about 66 per cent. This reed paper has been very well commented on by experts both in India and England. A beautiful cream coloured paper which looks like parchment is produced from the reed.

I am afraid I am digressing from the main point. If I have said too much about the bamboo, it is because, this would be the main raw material,

If Ever Ceylon had a Paper Mill.

The beautiful forests of Ceylon have an inexhaustible supply of this wood, specially the kind known as "Bata," (*Ocanda Stridulata*.) which is found in profusion in the low lands. There are rivers that would form splendid water courses, allowing easy transport over long distances. It is my belief that "there are many localities capable of providing for ever for a paper mill making about ten thousand tons of paper per annum."

In addition to the bamboo, there are other kinds of fibrous, plants in our forests that could be advantageously utilized for the manufacture of paper. The particular kind of

Sugar Cane

known as *Rambuk* would be an excellent paper stock, and I believe this could be had in any quantity. The fibre of this I understand, is now used for twine. Murukku, (*Mouriga Pterygosperma*), Kat Amanakku, (*Jatropha, curcas*), Tirukukalli, (*Euphorbia tirucallis*), Elakalli, (*Euphorbia nerifolia*.) Plantain fibre, and many of the aloes would be excellent paperstocks and I have experimented on most of these. As I said at the beginning of this article, we have to select only those that would give profitable results.

Jute fibre is an excellent material for brown paper and this is got by collecting old and torn gunny-bags. I have been getting, the whole stock of this required for the Luxmi Paper Mills from Ceylon through a contractor.

So much for the raw materials. I think that a paper mill in Ceylon would never fail for want of "paper-stock," which is the most important factor. In short, all refuses and all that goes to waste now could be profitably used in a paper mill.

The other Conditions

that have to be considered are (1) Source of power-either steam or water (2) Labour (3) Water for manufacturing purpose.

If water power could be had, it would certainly be a very great advantage, but in this case there would be the item of transport. If steam power is used, a supply of coal would be necessary and the refuse of the raw materials also could be used.

Paper industry, unlike other industries, requires a very large quantity of

Water

for manufacturing purposes. The mill should be situated in a place where plenty of clean water could be had and there is not the least difficulty in this in Ceylon.

As for Labour, in Ceylon it is much cheaper than in other paper making countries except India, and so this also will not be an obstacle.

Taking all these into consideration, we see that

Ceylon is Situated Most Advantageously

for the establishment of a paper mill, and it is my firm belief that such an undertaking will give a very decent return as profit, and I shall endeavour to establish this by facts and figures.

A paper mill in Ceylon should have the

Support and Sympathy of the Government.

without which such a concern cannot become a success. The Government of Burma has promised to give many concessions to any one proposing to start either pulp or paper mills in Burma. With Government support, a Ceylon paper-mill should be able to get a ton of air-dry bamboo for about Rs. 10 (Mr. Sindall's estimate is Rs. 9/18 (12s. 3d.).

A mill capable of turning out about six tons of paper a day would be just the thing for Ceylon. The necessary plant

has to be imported and from an estimate I was supplied with by a leading British engineering firm I find the estimated

	Rs.
Approximate cost of Plant	250,000
Buildings, &c.	100,000
Contingences	50,000

Total cost about Rs. 400,000

To this amount should be added another hundred thousand, which would be the working capital. So

A Joint Stock Company

with a capital of about Five Lakhs of rupees would be required to start a Paper Mill of the capacity above mentioned. The figure may look a big one (I don't think it is so, for a place like Ceylon) but when divided into fifty thousand

Shares of Ten Rupees, Each,

the amount could be easily collected; but then again, as an esteemed friend of mine, who is very much in sympathy with such undertakings, told me "it is not who *could* but who *would*."

I will now try to give an approximate

Cost of Working.

this mill—the cost per day. Presuming that bamboo is the raw material used, and this could be had at Rs10 per ton at the mills, the quantity required per day to make 6 tons of paper at $2\frac{1}{4}$ ton of air-dry bamboo for every ton of paper, would be 14 tons or say 15 tons.

	Rs.
Bamboo	150
Chemicals	600
Fuel	200
Establishment	150
Contingencies and wear and tear of machinery	100

Total cost of 6 tons Rs 1,200

The market value of such paper at present would be Rs350 a ton, but say Rs300. Then, the selling price of 6 tons would be Rs1,800; and

The Daily Profit

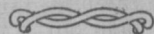
Rs600, and this amount would give a profit of 36 o/o per annum on a capital of 5 lakhs, there being 25 working days in the month.

I will leave this bluntly here and let the reader to form his own opinion. It is my belief that such a concern should give a return of about 24 o/o per annum. If any of my countrymen want any more information on this subject, I am at their disposal.

I am enclosing Samples of reed and brown paper manufactured by me and leave the Editor of the *Morning Leader* to have his say on the quality and get up. I am also enclosing a small bit of bamboo paper.

T. P. MASILAMANY.

(This article must arrest general attention. It arouses our sympathy and enlists our support. The idea is well stated in a thoroughly practical form. We leave the reader to digest the suggestion, and propose to deal with the matter editorially.—Ed., M. L.)



A Paper-making Industry for Ceylon.

(The Ceylon Morning Leader Editorial Saturday, June 10th 1911.)

VERY little need be said to commend the idea of a new and remunerative industry in Ceylon. Though primarily an agricultural country, our central geographical situation, and the consequent facilities for export distribution, should encourage the establishment of any industry which promises success and appears practicable, with the means at our disposal. It must also be remembered that, with the overcrowding of the professions, the stream of educated youth must find some other channel of usefulness, and an industrial departure, undertaken after due precautions and under wise safeguards, has additional attraction. The prominent publication of the special article from Mr. T. P. MASILAMANY in these columns yesterday cannot but have arrested public attention to what promises to turn out a most remunerative and in every way fortunate enterprise. The industry thus suggested has the double merit of combining the advantages of our agricultural resources with industrial development. While frankly sympathetic—almost enthusiastically so—towards the project, we are impressed by the necessity of examining the project critically before inviting public support on its behalf. There are several factors to be settled before the proposed industry can be viewed as a practicable and desirable venture. The first factor is the question of the raw material. Power, labour, market demand, comparative cost of production and market

price, are among the aspects rapidly but informingly discussed by Mr. MASILAMANY yesterday and may be reviewed in a few words. The raw material would present few difficulties. The bamboo, hitherto never cultivated with any definite purpose, is easily procured and abounds in this country. Apart from the bamboo, there are other plants which serve the same purpose—reeds, sugar cane, plaintain fibre and waste gunny bags. We have had the advantage of inspecting samples of excellent paper made by our correspondent from the bamboo, while there lie beside us, as we write, two fine samples of paper made from reeds, and from jute fibre—old gunny bags. The samples are equal to anything we have seen of their kind, and our acquaintance with varieties of paper is perhaps as extensive as that of most men in this country. It would not be difficult to arrange for river and other cheap transport for the conveyance of the raw material from the site to the mill. Coming to power, we are somewhat less sanguine than our correspondent as regards natural water power; although, with the official project of employing water power, derived from the hills, to the lighting of the capital, experts have good ground for holding the opposite opinion. But even were water power out of the question, the mill could, without very material difference in cost of production, be run on steam. Labour we need not discuss, for no difficulty need be anticipated on that score. The comparative cost of production and the current market price—with due allowance for fluctuations—have been considered so fully and satisfactorily by our correspondent that we may take them to require no further reflection in these columns.

There remain a few aspects on which Mr. MASILAMANY has not thrown quite enough light to help us. We do not refer to the expectation of Government support and sympathy, for we may assure ourselves that the present Governor would throw himself heartily into the project, were an appeal made to him through the proper channels. The public would, however, wish to understand, more fully than the article yesterday perhaps enables them, the prospects of a mill with an output of six tons of manufactured paper per day, finding a steadily satisfactory demand, either in Ceylon or within easy distance of the island, for its whole produce. The quantity looks large, but a little examination should suffice to prove that it is below the requirements of this island alone. Few people outside a publisher's office probably realise that the

four daily newspapers in Colombo alone require something like four tons of paper every week, on a very rough calculation, for their daily publication. Reckoning the rest of the local consumption on that basis, and remembering the number of weekly and other periodical papers, both in Colombo and in the outstations, in English and the vernaculars, and then making due allowance for the enormous number of other publications, as well as the numerous other directions in which large quantities of paper are absorbed in Ceylon, six tons a day would be greatly below the limit of local consumption. Naturally a product manufactured locally would compete with foreign manufactures in Ceylon on terms which would decide the contest in its favour, provided quality were kept in view. Taking these conditions then, as settled, provisionally, we may direct attention to the very attractive financial prospects which yesterday's article discloses. The paper would be produced at a cost Rs. 200 per ton, and sold at Rs. 300, leaving a profit of Rs. 100 per ton, or a daily profit of Rs. 600 on the six tons manufactured. Making what seem liberal allowances for other contingencies, our correspondent looks forward to a minimum return of 24 per cent on the capital of a company starting with 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. One other point will occur to the cautious financier, interested in the project but anxious to be satisfied that more than mere sentiment underlies it. All this can be done, without doubt, but can it be done in Ceylon? In other words, would it be practicable to float a company on these prospects in this country? And if it could, can it count upon the requisite energy, trained skill, expert knowledge, practical experience, and general capacity? The former question appears likely to receive a satisfactory solution if the financial projects floated during the past few months are borne in mind. On the latter, we have not the advantage of Mr. MASILAMANY'S personal acquaintance, and beyond one or two communications from him, cannot pass any opinion on his capacity. But the fact that he was General Manager of the Luxmi Paper Mills Co. Ltd, of Punalur in Travancore appears conclusive, for, one who has held that position may without question be accepted as an expert, with claims to competence hardly open to dispute. Viewing the scheme thus, we have no hesitation in pledging ourselves to support it warmly and in commending the idea to the practical consideration of the public and the earnest attention of all Ceylon capitalists.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

3141.C
C.N. 2345A

Received 28 11 1914. Registered 20 11 1914.



Subject.

PAPER FACTORY, PUNALUR-----

SUBMITTING PROPOSALS FOR TAKING OVER AND WORKING

OF THE -----

ENCLOSURES

No. 1

No. 2477.

Spare copies

Station Madras, Dated the 26th November 1914.

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

(Designation) Ag. Director of Industries,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Revenue Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a letter from the owners of the Punalur paper factory, which is self explanatory.

2. Government are aware that the world's supplies of paper making material are scarcely sufficient to meet the demand and constant efforts are being made to augment supplies. At the present moment the situation is aggravated.

3. Enquiries have been going on for some time regarding the manufacture of paper pulp from bamboo and the matter has been reported on technically by Mr. Sindall and from the point of view of supplies by Mr. Pearson, of the

15
Indian Forest Service. Both reports are very favourable.

4. Samples of the paper were made and reported on well. The final opinion was that pulp could be made at a profit if the cost of bamboo did not exceed Rs.15 per ton. A West Coast scheme has already been worked out: Mr. Lushington has worked out a scheme for the Godavari and in both the costs work out less and supplies are adequate.

Last year indeed, a partner of the firm of Nelson & Co., came out to India to investigate the West Coast Scheme. He went as far as to arrange for a concession, but ultimately dropped the scheme as he had doubts regarding the adequacy of the supply of water at the site selected. Those doubts did not seem well-founded.

5. The minimum remuneration, output for a factory is about 30 tons a month. The demand in Calcutta alone is over 10 times this figure and the 2 mills approached have expressed their readiness to take supplies - provided the price and quality are satisfactory.

6. The case seems to me so good that I would be prepared to recommend to Government the immediate purchase of pulp making plant had I any hopes of obtaining the same in the near future. But I have not: moreover the enclosed letter offers an alternation that reduces the risks of the experiment even more.

7. As will be observed, I bind myself to nothing except, in the event of the experiment proving successful, leaving my permanent staff with the owners to run the factory for a period of less than one year. This liability is about Rs.3,000 at most. If the preliminary experiments do not prove successful the owners would naturally not go on with the scheme: if it does prove successful the first call on profits is to go towards liquidating this liability.

8. As regards expenditure and estimate that about Rs.5,000 will be required. As I cannot credit receipts against expenditure I should have to call for further capital in case my output is large. A second call of Rs.5,000 is possible, but would not be made unless I had definite assets to show and had reasonable

16
hope amounting to ^{normal} certainty of getting back at least Rs.4,000 of the second allotment made.

9. In the worst conceivable case the experiment might come to Rs.13,000: in the worst possible case I reckon it may cost Rs.6,500. I do not think it ought to cost more than Rs.3,750.

10. What I get in return is experience of pulp manufacturing: a trained staff and data of cost which will enable me to state with absolute certainty whether or not a large pulp factory will pay on the East and West Coast. This return to my mind enormously outweighs the risks.

11. The only difficulty is that the factory is in Travancore. I presume that this will not be regarded as a real obstacle.

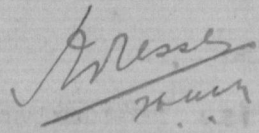
12. I propose to put one of my supervisors in charge. Technical control will be exercised by Dr. Marsden who, I find, has a considerable knowledge of the industry. The testing of samples Mr. Fisher has kindly undertaken: he has a well equipped laboratory for the purpose. With this organisation I am confident of reasonable success.

13. The reason why I have addressed Government in the matter is because, although I can meet immediate expenditure from the Rs.10,000 at my disposal, pencils, glass and oil will swallow up the sum and I shall require a further allotment of Rs.5,000.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,


Ag. Director of Industries.

Madras.

24th November 1914.

From

M. R. Ry. M.R.M.K.R. Ramaswamy Chettiar,

Agent by Power of Attorney to M. R. Ry. M.A.R.N.

Ramanathan Chettiar, Proprietor, Menakshi

Mills, PUNALUR.



To

The Director of Industries,

MADRAS.

Sir,

I am the proprietor of Meenakshi Mill at Punalur. My title deed can be produced for your information.

As I understand that the Government of Madras is interested in the development of Industries, I should be glad to know if you would care to take over our Factory for experimental purposes.

I am prepared to place the factory with all buildings and machines completely at the disposal of Government for a period of one year. At the end of that period, Government may remove any new machines or fixtures put in by them, I having first refusal of same at book value.

If Government are satisfied with the experiments and wish to discontinue the same before the expiration of the full period of one year, I request that I be given the option of closing the previous arrangements with the Government and starting the work on a commercial basis with my own capital.

In this case, I request that the whole Government staff may be left with me until the expiration of the period arranged and be paid for by Government. At the end of the period, we undertake to contribute to the cost of the staff, up to its full value, or the extent of our net profits, whichever may be less. If losses occur I cannot contribute anything towards the cost of the Government staff.

Sir,

24-11-14
AGENT.

A G E N T.



19
C. 3953
19.12.14

c/o T.M. Srinivasa Raghavan
A. Saminatha Mudaliar,
MERCHANT AND AGENT.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "GAS." MADRAS.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.



"Ramakoti,"
Madras, 15th December 1914

CX 3530
Judicial C
Recd 16/12
SECRETARY
JUDICIAL DEPT
18 DEC 14

The Director of Industries & Commerce
Poonamallee High Road under Education
MADRAS.

Sir,

Having received information that you are trying to take up the working of the Lakshmi Paper Mills at Punalur, Travancore State I give you notice that you shall not interfere in any manner whatsoever with the above paper mills in the face of an agreement existing between myself and the Company and that I shall hold you liable for all damages that I may sustain or have sustained already at the hands of the Company and some of its directors who I hear, are negotiating to place the working in your hands without proper titles to do so. As I have this day placed this matter in the hands of my lawyer you will do me the favour of communicating on this subject to Mr. R. Sadagopachariar B.A.B.L., High Court Vakil Triplicane, Madras, if you want to obviate legal complications.

Yours faithfully,

T.M. Srinivasa Raghavan

Copy submitted to Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Madras.

To Educational u-o

[Signature]
16-12-14

[Signature]
17.12.14

Judicial 3530 C-1
17.12.14

Political Department



Paper mills at Punaloor.

Ms. 1-4 CF

[1960] From P. Masilamany d. 14.11.14

p. 5 CF

[1963] From "ditto" d. 16.11.14

Don't know
the case
but up
day after
receipt.
Jm

There are no papers in Political
regarding the deputation of
Mr. Ranganatha Ayyangar to examine
the paper mills at Punaloor. Revenue
may be asked if there are any
papers in that department.

Please see
particular marked
of Resident - 1085
for brought
report of 16.7.13
on 2nd volume

25.11.14
Aff
25.11.14
P. u.

Revenue Dept

Revised

699

Political 2.0

1960-1
26-11-14

CN. 3117C

Regd 26.11.14

Revenue Dept

W. 2100 for the D. of Industries
to be made.

The paper mill referred to is not in

p. 16. 8C.7.

Cr. 3141C from the Dir of Industries 24) T 4 26.11.14
to Under Secy.

The Punalur mill is apparently the one referred to in Mr. Trevelyan's note of 16.10.14 printed at p. 3 of S.O. No. 327 (Rev. of 13.11.14. K. Ranganatha Ayyangar is a Supervisor in the Dept. of Industries. He was presumably deputised by Mr. Trevelyan.

2. Proposals have been received from Mr. Trevelyan for taking over and working the Punalur mill. He has also applied for an additional allotment of Rs 5000 for the purpose. It ^{is submitted} that the proposal should be dealt with in Educational.

U

3.12.14

Sec

There seems a possible opening here for experiment, though with antiquated plant profits are somewhat doubtful. If this mill could now be run without serious loss it would seem ^{to show} that with modern machinery there is a chance of founding a paying industry. Fin. must be consulted as Mr. Trevelyan will want at least Rs 5000 for the work he proposes. I do not think there is anything in the conditions laid down by the owner at which Govt. need cavil but I think that in all probability Mr. Trevelyan has very considerably underestimated the capital likely to be required to make

4.12.14

any sort of commercial experiment.

9/4.12

This is just the sort of experiment which the Secretary of States orders do not have, & if financial can spare the funds required - it might be worth trying; provided the Pol. Dept. assents to Indian Industrial officers working in Travancore I share U.S. : doubts as to Mr. Innes's estimate. They will probably require revision when he or his lieutenant visit the premises and work out details in situ. With ancient machinery in good order the outlook is not exactly hopeful but valuable experience might be gained, & if due allowance be made for remediable defects the experiment ~~it~~ might be of value as a demonstration. This is essentially educational work & the accident that the work has probably given rise to the suggestion does not make the case one for Disposal Revenue. Papermaking has no connection with pumping or boring & development thereof & not necessarily any relation to agriculture though bamboo may be the raw material.

The file shd. be transferred to Education. I think. The Educ. Secy's local knowledge re Dr. Drown of Travancore may be much in point.

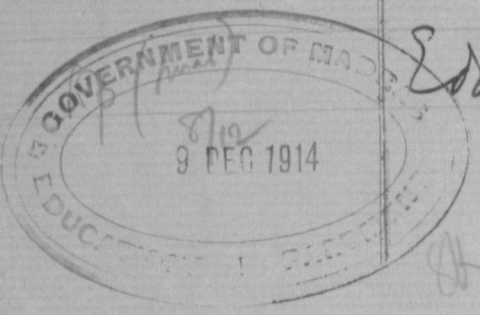
Educ. Secy.

7.12.12

C. 3833 Ed

9.12.14

Rev. no 3117C/14-1
8.12.14



Educational Dept.

Mr. Treveler apparently proposes to utilize bamboo as the raw material for paper manufacture. In regard to this, it is stated in Sir George Watt's "Commercial Products of India" that "it has been demonstrated that bamboo affords an excellent paper, but practical difficulties exist such as the cost of the chemicals required and the fact that the wholesale removal of the young shoots, which alone are serviceable, injures the stock." But Mr. Sinden who has investigated the question of the does not anticipate such difficulties. He states that "it is generally conceded that bamboo of one year's growth yields most readily to treatment & gives a paper pulp of maximum colour, but the older stems of two & three years growth can be converted into pulp of excellent quality & colour by suitable methods". It may, therefore, be assumed that bamboo can be utilized successfully in the business.

2. Mr. Treveler ~~cannot say whether~~ ~~any indication is given whether~~ ~~any large amount of money will be required~~ (does not say whether any exp.

page 86 of book put up.

page 33 of Mr. Sinden's book "Bamboo for paper making".

* 2/5

expenditure will have to be incurred in the first instance in renovating the old plant. Mr T. P. Kasilamany, who is said to have been connected with the ~~Old~~ Punaloor mills ^(for a long time) says that the machinery is rather out of date & that "there are so many parts which have to be replaced". He also states that "the mill has not the necessary machinery to work bamboo". Mr Treasurer requires an additional allotment of Rs 5,000 on account of this experiment. It is not known whether this will cover the initial cost of repairing the machine as well as the working charges. Perhaps he will report later what amount will be required actually.

3. It is for orders whether the ~~file~~ file may be sent to the Financial ~~Dept~~ & Political Dept^s for remarks.

8K. A
11-12-14. 12-12-14

The Punaloor Paper Mills has a long back history: and I had occasion to see an order of the Transcane Station reviewing that history. The order has been issued in the Transcane papers: and

page 3 of cf.

page 2 of cf.

Paras 8+13, pages 15+16 of cf.

*as the experiment is to be undertaken in a Native State.

To the best of my recollection,
the Darbar lost what was
lacks of paper and the superintendent.
The Director might order for a
copy of the Travancore Darbar
order and it may possibly throw
some light on the scheme now
put forward by Mr. Vessler.

MR

12.14

The Travancore Gazette in which the order
referred to by the Secretary is published is
submitted below.

(N)

2. A copy of a letter to the Director of
Industries from one J. M. Crinivasa Raghavan
since received is added to the current
file. This gentleman states that there is
an agreement existing between himself
and the Punaloor Paper mill company
and warns ~~against~~ the Govt. ^(against this) interfering
in the working of the mills. From the account
given in the note annexed to the Travancore
Darbar's order, it would appear that
that the original company lost all title
to the property when the mills were
sold

(N)

SK
Can you
have the order
from the Travancore
Gazette? CB
14/12

The Travancore Gazette for Jan 25
June 1916 which was
the P.O. for binding
was received only yesterday
SK
19/12

page 19 of 19.

19
 sold under an order of the Court to the
 Travancore Darbar. Mr. Tressler will no
 doubt consider the petition from Srinivas
 Raghavan + address the Govt in the matter
 if necessary.

8K
 19.12.14. CA
 19.12.14

Is Mr. Tressler seen the papers
 while at Punalur?

CA
 21/12/14

It is not likely that Mr. Tressler would
 have gone to Punalur recently, as he has not
 come up to the foot for sanction under ~~200~~ art.
 57 of the C.S.R. to proceed beyond his jurisdiction
 (Chualis lies ~~out~~ outside this Dist). It has also
 been ascertained from his office that
 he has not gone to Punalur.

CA
 21.12.14

It seems that Sir J. G. Nichol
 has written a long note on the
 subject of the Sanatan Mite to Mr.
 Davidson. With Mr. Currier

CA
 22/12/14

Cnr. 3300 C

Dep. 19.12.14

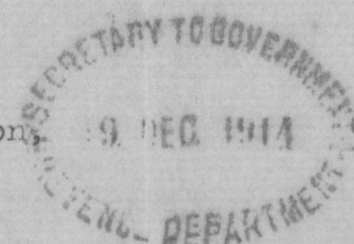
B.O., No. 29.

My dear Davidson,

Fisheries Bureau, Chepauk,

Madras,

Dated 16th December 1914.



27 v

I notice that amongst other industrial efforts, the manufacture of paper is to be considered, and "a paper mill near Tinnevely" is spoken of. I do not remember any paper mill near Tinnevely and I think that what is meant is the expensive failure in Travancore amongst the hills -- I think-- between Travancore and Tinnevely but in Travancore territory. I will revert to this presently.

2. On the general question I trust that the Madras Government will have nothing to do with attempts at establishing ordinary paper mills in this Presidency at present other than either by the enquiries mentioned below (paras. 3, 7, 11,) or by granting such concessions to private enterprise as will not involve Government in risky and heavy out-of-pocket expenditure. I happen to know something of the paper industry having been brought up in touch with this and several other manufacturing industries, and I do not consider the conditions favourable in any way. I do not lay much stress on the fact that when I landed in Madras in 1869 there was lying about in Madras backyards a paper-making plant, with a Fourdrinier machine complete; it was never even set up, and I believe that some ill-advised merchant had invested in a plant without considering the local conditions as to water, material, etc. Still I do not lay stress on this failure as it was obviously an ill-considered and premature attempt. But are there, in fact, in this Presidency conditions favourable to ordinary paper making?

(1) There must be an unfailing and abundant supply of pure water which should be free of suspended impurities and uncontaminated with iron etc., and this water supply must be sufficiently abundant so to dilute the effluent waters from the mill that they will not be harmful for other purposes,

e.g.

Please see note on industries page 3 of Govt. 327/Rev V dated 15.11.14. Some papers relating to the paper mill at Punalur in Travancore were transferred to Educational on 8.12.14.

e.g., irrigation, drinking, etc., or ^{be} a public nuisance.

(2) The mill should be in a very accessible place for transport of raw and manufactured material.

(3) There must be an abundant supply of raw material close at hand or readily procurable at cheap rates, and containing a good proportion of readily available cellulose.

(4) The material must be such that in reducing the raw material to available cellulose the reducing process shall not demand an excessive amount — and consequently excessive cost — of chemicals for the removal of the gummy, resinous, silicious, etc. ^{concomitants} ~~constituents~~ of the fibre, and if white ~~and~~ or light paper is required, shall bleach readily and without undue consumption of bleach.

(5) Alkalis and bleach must be cheap and accessible.

(6) There must be a convenient supply of fuel ^{and} labour; even if, as in Travancore, the mill is on a river and driven by water power, fuel is necessary in various operations, especially with crude fibre, such as the reducing with alkali, usually under steam pressure for a considerable period.

(7) There must be a staff of real experts, for the absence of these is a rock on which the business must split.

(8) The products must be so cheap as to compete with European goods.

(9) There must be a sufficient market for the particular class of goods prepared; as a rule single mills are not adapted for several classes of paper, but produce specific kinds only.

3. It is very difficult to reconcile these various needs, and, owing to the precarious and varying nature of the water supply of this Presidency, the demands on it for irrigation, and the character of the water itself, I do not know many suitable places; possibly Mettupalaiyam is as good as any, with ^{the} Bhowani at hand for water, the neighbouring district for fibres and possibly bamboo, and the railway for transport of fuel and materials. As regards points 3, 4 and 5, the

question of raw material is the main one, and we know hardly anything of the supplies available and still less of their suitability for paper making as regards the conditions posited.

As regards item 7 there is not a paper expert in the Presidency and it is useless to think of starting paper manufacture without a ~~complete~~ staff of experts.

-- as shown below --

I consider that if Government is desirous of fostering or even encouraging private enterprise in this matter, an all-round paper expert should be obtained from home to examine the Presidency and report on the materials available, their respective suitability, and the localities suitable; without experts we shall be but the blind leading the blind; on the one hand favourable possibilities may be overlooked, on the other --- and more probably --- difficulties and obstacles will be unforeseen or ignored.

4. Take the case of the Travancore mill; the enterprise was conceived, financed, and started by a European business firm in Quilon; it obtained a site on a perennial river with splendid and easily operated water-power, free, I believe, of all water rate, and to the best of my recollection, it had concessions as regards the cutting of the "eta" grass which grows at the locality in enormous quantities. Yet the enterprise was a total failure, and on my visiting the mill, when Resident, I was unable to suggest any reasonable prospect of success; I believe matters remain in statu quo, notwithstanding the assistance of the Travancore Durbar. It would be well to obtain all the papers relative to the enterprise if only to ascertain the difficulties which ruined an apparently promising enterprise. I believe that the failure readily to ^{reduce the eta to} ~~produce~~ paper stuff and especially ^{to} white paper, ~~from the "eta" grass~~ was at the bottom of the disappointing results; the "eta" would not easily reduce or bleach, and required enormous ^{amounts} ~~quantities~~ of chemicals to produce even inferior paper. Here everything appeared promising, but the unforeseen character of the raw material probably ruined the enterprise.

p. 307 3271 (V)
13.11.14

5. The Director of Industries suggests the preparation of wood pulp rather than paper, and, substituting the words "half-stuff" for "wood pulp" I entirely agree. Except in certain of the cheaper and coarser finished products such as brown papers, wrapping papers, paste and mill boards, I do not consider it possible for this Presidency to compete with foreign papers which have enormous advantages in water and fuel, cheap chemicals, transport, complete technical experience, and the advantage of a going industry of more than a century's standing. On the other hand, however, this Presidency possesses immense resources in raw material such as bamboo, etc., the various hems and fibrous plants/ including the readily grown agaves, the straws of various kinds, the plantain, and perhaps sugarcane refuse (bagasse); to say nothing of used papers, rags, saw-dust, old ropes, ~~and~~ sacking, etc. etc.

not put up

6. Since I was Sub-Collector in Erode the growth and use of these fibres for paper material has always been in my mind and on pp. 238-239 of my Manual of Coimbatore (original edition) this is pointed out for several fibres. For example, the Hibiscus cannabinus and Crotolaria juncea, are already grown on a large scale in the Presidency; in the Kistna delta the latter plant (sunn hemp) is cultivated on nearly a quarter million acres as a second crop on single crop land; though grown as a fodder and green manure crop and not allowed to mature, a demand for its fibre would probably induce its growth to maturity as a fibre plant on tens of thousands of ^{or more} the 600,000 acres of irrigated land.

In Erode I obtained from irrigated H. cannabinus $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ^{ordinary} of dry fibre per stem, but on an average I calculated a possibility of 2 tons of dry fibre per acre, and I note that text books (e.g., Spon) mention 3,000 lbs per acre. Similarly the Abelmoschus esculentus (bandikáy) produces excellent fibre and useful for paper making; this can be grown in most places

7. I will not lengthen this letter by details as to other fibres; especially as they are presumably dealt with in Watt's "Economic Products" and other text books. All I wish to point out is that this Presidency does and can produce abundant and cheap raw materials which might be used and developed for paper making. There ^{has} ~~have~~ been a certain amount of investigation of these products but only either from the point of view of the statistician or general reporter, or by experts, such as Routledge and Christy, who visited India merely to examine certain products (chiefly bamboo) from the point of view of the British manufacturer; the Presidency has never been examined by paper experts in view

(1) to ~~xx~~ ascertain the numerous and varied products practically available, in esse or in posse, for paper making of various classes;

(2) to consider the best methods for their development for that purpose;

(3) To establish such productive development and the local utilisation of the developed products either in the making of paper or in merely making "half-stuff" or pulp.

It is in fact an indusrio-agricultural problem and should be taken up accordingly.

8. Personally I believe that we should confine ourselves to the making of coarse papers as mentioned above or of unbleached half stuff; many of our fibres ^{e.g. aloe and} of the ~~jute and~~ ^{probably} gunny classes are best adapted for coarse papers; you may remember the country papers produced in various districts which were all of this class; this indigenous industry might be revived in a developed manner by British knowledge, enterprise and capital. The production of ~~xxxx~~ such papers would do away with the costly bleaching process and provide a much needed article.

If bleaching is resorted to, I suggest the use of electrolytic bleach rather than of the bleaching powder solution, as the former would avoid the weakening of the fibre caused by the

by the lime solution, while it contains powerful bleaching agents (Hydrogen peroxide/ and ozone) which are not found in the chloride of lime solution. Electrolytic bleach is extensively used in bleaching calicoes etc. as in the Buckingham Mills in Madras.

9. It is, however -- as stated above -- in the direction of producing unbleached half stuff that we should probably succeed best; this involves nothing but comparatively simple machinery for reducing (boiling with alkali) the fibres, rags, etc. to a rough pulp, which is then drained, strongly pressed, and dried to free it from water; it could then be exported, and, being in hard, solid blocks would require little packing and obtain low freight charges. The European paper makers are searching the world for paper material, but it is impossible for them to undertake the Indian development of its materials; that rests with local authority, enquiry, and enterprise; if this is forthcoming and is assisted by further practical help from Government in the way of concessions or grants-in-aid of various kinds (such as the grant of waste ^{land} free of assessment for a term of years ^(ten?) as permitted by Government in Anantapur 10 or 12 years ago for Agave growing), I think that a large business in a semi-manufactured product might result.

Moreover, this unbleached half-stuff could be most usefully worked up in this country in various ways; paper barrels and drums may be formed of pulp or of the paper, the excellence of which is proved by the use of such barrels in Germany for the transport of aniline dyes; there are many other uses of cheap vegetable pulp, while brown, drab, etc. papers are greatly in use as wrappers, and, if parchmented, ^{etc.} form ^{inter alia} light water-proof roofing materials, and, under tiles or corrugated iron, give excellent protection against ^{bottle} leaks and sun.

10. I have expressed myself in favour of "half stuff" from fibrous and waste material as against "wood pulp". The timber

①
Please see pp.
N^o 24 21 Rev. 820.8.14
in which orders
have been passed
on Messrs. Nelsons
Scheme for the estab-
lishment of a babbar paper-
mill factory on
the west coast.

- X - ~~33~~ 33 20

timber used for wood pulp is invariably of a light character such as the poplar, the coniferae, etc.; it is the lumber forests of Scandinavia and America (including Canada) which produce the bulk of the world's wood-pulp. In this country (Madras) of hard woods I do not believe that we can find suitable woods except — if at all — in scattered batches; in any case our forests are far too precious for consumption by newspapers as wood pulp, while it would be impossible to locate pulping mills in the places — if any — where suitable wood is abundant. I consider that wood as a source of paper stuff is out of the question in this Presidency. Even the bamboo seems ^a ~~is~~ source of doubtful value, seeing that it will only grow or only does grow ^{in masses} in certain wild localities; and since only the green shoots, not exceeding a ^{year} ~~year~~ old, can be profitably used, and since these are mostly (75 per cent.), moisture/ and yield only about 15 per cent. of fibre, the factories would have to be located in or close to the bamboo jungles, and this would probably be impossible if only on the score of health.

11. In fine, I would suggest that at present we are not in a position even to consider the question of paper making for we know little or nothing; the first thing is to ascertain the causes of the Travancore failure, and if they are, as I suspect, due to insufficient preliminary investigation and knowledge, there will be confirmation of my main suggestion, viz., that a complete expert be detailed to examine in the several districts the various fibres and materials which are or may be grown or are available, and the prospects and methods of developing the growth or collection of such materials and for their practical utilisation either in the manufacture of coarse papers or as half stuff for export or for local use.

Yours sincerely,

F. F. Nicholson

To the Hon. Mr. L. Davidson,
C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government, Rev. Dept.

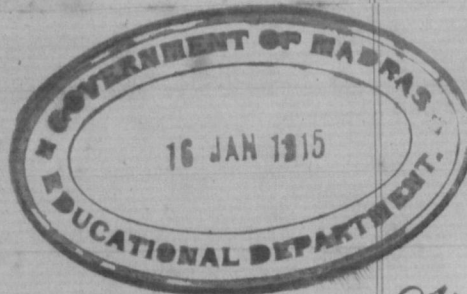
Four Rems Go for
pensal and return.

12.1.15

Edw 3953-1
12.1.15

Notes in 16.1.15

Amund



Est. Department

Submitted for orders.

8A
16.1.15

A
18/1/15

2. Mr. Tressler having now
seen the whole file, there
seems to be nothing
else to do hereafter. Mr.

pages 14 to 16 of Tressler's letter of the 26th November 1914
merely shows the lines ~~up~~ in which
he proposes to proceed in the matter
and the probable extent of further
liability in the matter. If further
funds are required, ~~to be met~~ in the
next year for this experiment, they
may be met from the lump
provision of Rs 50,000 made for
experiments in the budget.

3 It is also for consideration

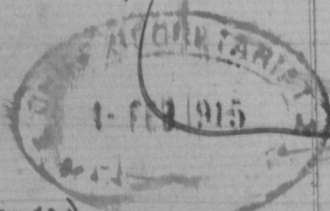
in this connection whether in view
 of the legal notice on page 19 of the
 Cf. and of the fact that the mill in
 question is situated in a native state,
 Mr. Trevelyan may not be warned dem-
 officially that he should take particular
 care that, in carrying out the ex-
 periments, he does not ~~commit~~
~~himself~~ commit himself to any action
 which will involve the Govt. or any
 officer in any litigation in the native
 state or ~~or~~ ^{will constitute any legal interference} ~~with~~
 the property without the prior ap-
 proval of the Govt.

CA
 23.1.15 I think it is necessary
 to warn him. This he
 can do.

25/1/15

201
 29.1.15

Please see this note
 on page 1 enpa



is done.

Sp.

[A draft do. is submitted for app-
 2. After issue, the file may be sent to
 the Political Dept. for perusal &
 on return the papers may be re-
 corded.]

CA
 26.1.15

Political no.

27/1/15

31
Ed! Sept.

D.O. 3953-2 208

27. 1. 15.

Dear Mr. Duescher.

With reference to your letter No 247 T, dated the 26th November last, I am to say that the Govt observe that a ~~Notice~~ notice has been serve on you not to interfere with the Punalur paper mills. ^{In view of this fact and of the circumstances} that the mills are situated in a Native State, the Govt ~~therefore~~ desire to warn you that you should take particular care that, in carrying ^{out} ~~the~~ ^{your} proposed experiment, you do not commit yourself to any action which would involve the Govt or any of their officers in any litigation in the Native State. ~~It would constitute any large interference~~

Sp + then
Lund
to Dol
27/11

page 14 of 21

page 19 of 21

(C)

on the trade

the property without
their prior approval.
yours sincerely

SK
26.1.15.

CR
26.1.15

To

K. T. B. Tresselt
Director of Industries

Please kindly
and take necessary
sanction before
you take any
definite steps
in relation to the
Punjab Mills.

KTS

27/1/15

27/1/15

27/1/15

Political Dept

May be perused and returned to ~~the~~
Educational.

Notes in CO

4.12.15

Pack.

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

2.15

Ref. to
Miscellaneous
1960-1
26.11.15
final

Political No. 1960-2
3.2.15



21
Eol C. No. 361

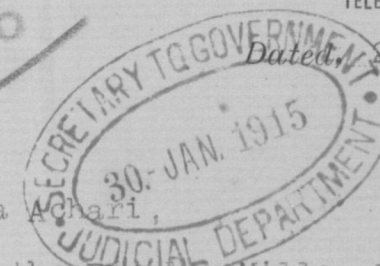
1. 2. 15

D. O.

MADRAS, POST BOX No. 112.454

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "CHROMIUM"

66
Dated 29th January, 1915.



Dear Mr. Rajagopala Achari,

With regard to the Pundarik Mills, I find that affairs there are much too complicated to permit of my doing anything. I have told the owners that all I can do is to give them the service of a mechanic and to allow my Supervisor to go and advise them in case they wish to start the work for themselves. It seems to me that such a course is unobjectionable.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
28.1.15

To

Honble Dewan Bahadur

M. I. M. P. Rajagopala Achariar, Avl.,

Secretary to Government, M A D R A S.

SA

Est. Department

Please see Mr. Treasurer's D.O. on the previous page. He states that he has informed the owners of the Amador mills that he would lend the service of a mechanic & allow one of his Supervisors to go & advise them if they should ~~be allowed to~~ undertake the manufacture of paper. The giving of advice is unobjectionable, but the loan of the services of a mechanic must be sanctioned by the Govt as it amounts to transfer of service ^(of Govt servants) to a private employer. It is not likely that the owners will revive the working of the mills; if, however, they do so, Mr. Treasurer will, it is presumed obtain the sanction of the Govt to the transfer of service of a mechanic.

2. No further action is necessary on these papers & they may now be recorded. A draft order is placed below for approval.

SK
4.2.15 CR
5/2/15

[Signature]

Nothing more to be done at this.

851
42
DEPARTMENT.

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 19 .

" " " " 19 .

READ ALSO:-

C. No., From the, No., dated 19 .

" " " " 19 .

" " " " 19 .

ORDER.

md.

No. 1208, dated 8-2-1957.

Recorded.

CA
21.1.57

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten circled mark]

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

191

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
191 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETTO.

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

V.E.—

A = Copy in full
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only