

Educational (1915) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 735

DATED 5-7-1915.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Approving the proposals submitted
by the Hon^r Director, Madras, for
the conduct of further experiments
in soap-making.

REVENUE - C
0987

DEPARTMENT.

C.F.—29.

Received 21-4-1915 Registered 21-4-1915



Subject.

To Secretary
may be transferred to
Educational.

Rev. no. 987C/15-1

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None
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Yrs
D. Smith
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ENCLOSURES.

No. _____

SALARY TO GOVERNOR

21 APR 1915
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Ref.

No. 276.

Station MADRAS, Dated the 20th APRIL 1915.

From (Name) Sir F. A. Nicholson, K.C.I.E.,

(Designation) Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
R E V E N U E Department.

Sir,

Flag G

Referring to G.O. No. 354, Educational, dated 26th March

1915, entrusting to the Fisheries Department the experiments projected by Government in soapmaking, I have the honour to submit the accompanying programme of work and estimate of funds required.

2. Programme. The investigation will be at least as much commercial as industrial. That soap of any quality can readily be made in this Presidency is certain; the materials are of the best and, except as regards palm oil, the same as in the West; the chemical laws governing the combinations are of course the same; Mr. Menon is well and practically acquainted with the technology, both as to methods and

and recipes, of the manufacture; in fact soap samples have been made which are very good though merely hand-made over an open fire, a method altogether inferior to steam manufactured goods. Still there is much to be studied industrially in preparing soaps for Indian needs; for instance a certain soap with a definite name is much used; report ~~says~~ states and the price shows that the main fatty constituent is a cheap and not a dear oil; Mr. Menon has analysed the soap and finds in fact that this main constituent is one of our best and cheapest oils; hence we can proceed to the manufacture of this soap with the certainty of an outturn satisfactory to users. In other ways also there is much to be studied since we have oils of soapmaking grades which do not reach the West.

3. But the main consideration is the commercial one; we may make good soaps, but the question is whether we can do it at European prices. This can only be ascertained by manufacturing in commercial quantities so that we may calculate the cost precisely for materials, labour, superintendence, depreciation, interest, etc. For instance, I found that certain soap stock was almost thrown away and had little value; on taking up some quantity the price ran up considerably; in another case our enquiries apparently led to the Bombay oil-pressing firm withdrawing cheap cotton oil soap stock from their price list on the ground that they were planning to use it themselves for soap making. Hence my programme will require the production of commercial quantities.

Moreover, it is only by placing our soap in bulk on the market that we can ascertain whether - in texture, colour, perfume, and other qualities - they hit the public taste or needs.

Practically we know already the approximate cost of various soaps, partly from actual experimnt, partly from calculation, and as I have already obtained from the Customs Department and elsewhere the London and Madras wholesale prices of all soaps imported into Madras, I can

can give in advance a very fair estimate of comparative cost and probable profit; e.g. in the case mentioned above, the London price exceeds the calculated cost of similar soap manufactured out here, and to the London cost must be added freight, etc. to Madras. Moreover, the prices stated to the Customs Department are necessarily minima. Nevertheless it is only by putting goods on the market with the usual ^{credits,} trade discounts, commissions, and agency charges ^{and by ascertaining the rapidity of turnover} that we can settle these questions with certainty.

4. My programme therefore is based on a proposed production of at least 100 tons by the end of December next, viz.

	Quantities.	Expenditure on materials and labour.
		Rs.
(a) Fish-oil soap for planters.....	40 tons.	8000.
(b) Household soap for general purposes.....	30 tons.	9500
(c) Textile soap for cotton mills.	15 tons.	4500
(d) Saddle soap for military use.	5 tons.	1500
(e) Toilet soaps.....	5 tons.	4000
(f) Special soaps e.g. purely vegetable (without tallow etc.)....	5 tons.	2500
	<u>100 tons.</u>	<u>Rs. 30000.</u>

(a) We have made and sold from Tanur over 12 tons of fish oil soap (mainly with rosin) for planters; there is a large market for this insecticidal soap, and with a little more experience and by making on a large scale, and with cheaper raw materials (fish oil and stearine were very scarce and dear this year), we can sell a cheaper and even better article; 40 tons were mentioned as the probable requirements by the Mysore Planters alone. Charging at full rates every possible item in the cost, I have obtained a very good working profit as shown below.

(b) The making of household soap is of course the crux of our experiments; it is in this soap that there is such keen competition

and low-cut prices, and the greatest attention will be paid to this soap. Unfortunately the scale of manufacture and the time available will not permit of obtaining plant for glycerine recovery, and since it is the glycerine as by-product that pays the profit and enables Western soap to be sold at such low rates, we shall be heavily handicapped. To make a fair comparison of prices and profits we shall have to assume the value of the glycerine, ^{at a small cost,} which would be recoverable with ordinary plant.

I may mention here an important result, already reached, from my recent enquiries. Knowing that large quantities of bones are steamed for manurial purposes, and that raw bones contain 6 to 12 per cent of fat, I approached a firm on the subject and pointed out that since the effluent water from their digesters was being entirely thrown away, they were probably losing a vast quantity of fat - besides glue - and that I should be glad of the fat for soap-making. The firm is now examining the matter, and I hope to get cheap bone fat for common soaps from a source hitherto absolutely neglected and which causes a grave local nuisance.

- (c) Textile soaps are those used in cotton mills and a single firm takes 20 tons annually. They are fairly ordinary soaps, but certain qualities, e.g. complete neutrality, are demanded. Mr. Menon has analysed the special soap used and there appears no difficulty whatever in supplying it from the oils of this Presidency at rates lower than those current.
- (d) Saddle soaps should be made with fish oil, but I was informed a year or two ago by the Military Department that the price of genuine fish oil soap led to the substitution of other soaps, of which a bar was sent me; this has also been analysed and contains no fish oil. I propose to make a genuine fish oil soap for all saddlery and leather work, supplying high quality fish oil at the lowest possible rates

from the Tanur Yard. There should be a large military as well as civil demand for this soap.

(e) Toilet soaps. The manufacture of these forms the most elegant and attractive, and probably ^{far} ~~for~~ the most profitable, branch of manufacture. I propose only 5 tons as we cannot make these soaps without special plant which must now be procured from England. I have found that rather crudely scented soaps of very ordinary class but made into neat tablets and attractively wrapped or boxed, are considerably in demand; in the bazaar of Tanur, which is a mere fishing village, soap tablets were being sold in considerable quantity at ~~excess~~ prices up to 5 annas per tablet. This is peculiarly a market which can be exploited by local manufacturers who know what customers desire.

(f) Special soaps are various fancy soaps especially for those who object to animal fat in soap; these can be prepared well and cheaply in this Presidency, owing to the abundance, freshness, and cheapness of excellent vegetable oils.

5. Estimates of funds required. The total credit which I propose is Rs. 36,000; this will be drawn only as and to the extent required.

Rs. 6000⁰ is required for capital outlay on plant mainly for toilet soaps, the remainder (Rs. 30,000^x) being for current expenditure in the purchase of raw materials, labour, fuel, etc. I hope to repay this Rs. 30,000 with such profits as will convince Government and the public that soap manufacture, especially when it is hereafter taken up by business firms, with full modern plant, however small in capacity, will be a most paying line of industry. I have not the slightest expectation of failing to obtain very marked profits - such as I obtained from introducing the new fish-oil and guano industry and, as will be seen, from the soap for planters - but even if I should fail in giving the profits which I expect such failure will not disprove my case, since it is obvious that an expert business ~~man~~ man, giving his whole time, energy and knowledge to buying

for details
see para. 6
on page 7 infra

x
Para 4 on
page 3 ante

in the cheapest markets, employing only just such labour as is needed at particular times, working a modern plant to its full capacity, utilising all by-products, selling ^{his} ~~the~~ goods in the best markets, and possibly being his own expert manager, can do far better than a Government experimentalist, working with temporary, make-shift, and insufficient plant on very small quantities, and not personally a practical soap expert. But whether my calculations and expectations as to profits are correct or not, it is certain that the outlay will be entirely recovered, so that ~~we~~ at the worst we shall buy valuable experience for nothing.

One further general remark is essential. The soaps which it is proposed to make ^{are} ~~are~~ genuine soaps, without filling of any sort or any undue proportion of water. Soap has an astonishing capacity for uniting with or taking up water in almost any quantity, as well as fillings which greatly cheapen it per ton. Some of these fillings are useful if used in moderation; e.g. silicate of soda in moderate proportion hardens the soap, renders it less wasteful, ^{and} improves its detergent qualities, all of which make it acceptable to housewives. But sodium silicate may be used in quantities which render its addition a mere sophistication; other fillings are less useful and still cheaper, and it is quite possible to make a soap containing perhaps only 20 to 25 per cent of true soap while the rest is water and fillings. When our cost and prices are studied, therefore, it is necessary to compare the soaps with "genuine" European soaps and not with qualities which cannot be called genuine. A sample of genuine soap, properly made and fairly dried before issue, may be priced the same as another brand but yield double the economic value to the housewife. Probably ~~at~~ I shall issue a soap avowedly silicated to a stated percentage in order to take advantage of its special qualities; similarly I may issue soaps with other admixtures, but in all such cases the fact ~~will~~ will be mentioned and the prices arranged accordingly. But in the following estimates I

provide solely for genuine soap, that is soap made solely from oils, fats, and alkali without admixture of any kind other than colouring matters or perfumes, and containing only a minimum of water.

I also desire again to mention that we cannot hope to recover the glycerine from such small operations and without a recovery plant. Hence our calculated prices will have to take account of this important loss.

6. Fixed Capital expenditure, Rs. 6000. My present plant consists of a pan provided with open and closed steam coils for making about one ton soap per operation, alkali and other tanks, and sundry apparatus including small wooden soap frames, set up in an iron-roofed shed in my Tanur curing yard; steam is provided from my boiler used for fish oil rendering in the adjoining shed. For the quantity and classes of soaps mentioned in paragraph 4 ~~in~~ I need in addition a jacketed steam ~~pan~~ pan, a steam crutching pan, four to six iron frames, machines for making bars and tablets, milling, mixing and other small plant for toilet soaps, and sundries; the whole to be driven by a small 3 to 4 H.P. steam engine with the necessary shafting etc. The plant can be accommodated in the shed above mentioned with perhaps a small annexe built on for the more delicate work. These goods will mostly have to be ordered from England and cannot be set up under 4 or 5 months at earliest, but I hope to get several essentials, such as steam pans and frames, in India. The cost as per ~~am~~ makers price lists will be about £. 300 including packing and freight to Madras; this absorbs Rs. 4500, leaving Rs. 1500 for unforeseen needs.

7. Floating capital (current expenditure). Rs. 30000. I need not trouble Government with precise details, especially as the prices of raw materials vary, but I may assure Government that I have based my gross figures on actual current cost for all raw materials hitherto used, and on top current prices for all other raw materials, and that certain oils and fats are likely to cost less than estimated; e.g.

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ante

I calculate ground-nut oil at its normal and not at its low existing price; per contra I have charged fish oil and stearine at current year's (scarcity) prices, though they are likely to be lower by 25 per cent next season.

8. Fish oil soap. For 40 tons of made rosin soap the expenditure may be Rs. 8000, or Rs. 200 per ton, to include all raw materials, fuel, labour, tin containers, and sundries, but not superintendence, depreciation, or interest. We have however this year sold over 12 tons of fish-oil rosin soap at Rs. 320 per ton, at which price we obtained actual profit, excluding superintendence, of 80 per cent. ^{within 4 months.} The common yellow soap from Europe hitherto used by planters, costs Rs. 340 to Rs. 360 and contains no rosin which is an expensive item; hence the planters have had (1) to make soap emulsion, (2) buy and melt their rosin separately, (3) mix the melted rosin with the soap emulsion, operations involving loss, difficulty, time, and labour, in other words money. Our rosin soap has simply to be stirred with water into an emulsion. Hence we are supplying a more expensive and far more readily used article at rates lower than the plain European soap, and are nevertheless making very large profits. With cheaper fish-oil and stearine and larger scale operations we may be able considerably to reduce our prices. But Government will see that there is large profit on this branch of soap making at all events; not merely a hypothetical but an actually obtained profit. For 40 tons of this soap, then, I require Rs. 8000 for purchase of materials, labour etc.

9. Household soaps. A careful estimate based on small experiments and known recipes, gives a fairly good basis for our expectations. Using all oils and fats, including cocoanut oil, of the highest grade, I arrive at a cost including tablet making, packing etc. of - in round figures - Rs. 320 per ton. Hence for about 30 tons I require Rs. 9500.

Adding Rs. 30 per ton for superintendence I arrive at a gross cost of Rs. 350 per ton for this absolutely genuine soap made from the best and ~~xxx~~ purest materials. The Customs statistics, specially prepared for me, show wholesale prices of comparable soaps delivered in Madras ex steamer, as Rs. 520 to 560 per ton, while the very cheapest of all soaps is invoiced at Rs. 380 to Rs. 400. Apparently certain soap as supplied for planters' needs runs at Rs. ³⁴⁰~~xxx~~ per upwards but this is hardly comparable with our household soaps from highest class cocoanut and other fine oils.

It will be seen that there is a good margin for profit, after allowing trade discounts, commission, agency charges, railway freights, etc.

I may add that in preparing these soaps there is a certain residue, technically called nigre, which can be very cheaply worked up in various ways, and forms an additional source of profit. And I must once more remark that no credit is taken for the very profitable by-product glycerine, *recoverable, with proper plants, at very low cost.*

10. Textile soap. The cost of this is calculated at Rs. 270 per ton for materials and manufacture; it is cheaper than household soap since no cocoanut oil is used. Adding Rs. 30 per ton for superintendence, the cost should be Rs. 300 per ton as against £. 22-10-0 in London, plus freight etc. This should be a profitable soap, since, if successful at all, it will be supplied direct from the factory to the mills without any brokerage or middlemen's commission. For 15 tons I require Rs. 4500.

11. Saddle soap. This should, if successful at all, be a very useful and profitable soap; it will supply the Military Department and all leather workers etc. with a pure soap, made wholly or mainly from fish-oil, and will thus utilize the fish oil, and especially the fish stearine, produced in our West Coast factories. This oil being generally sold at from Rs. 140 to Rs. 160 per ton, renders this soap cheap as well as good. It will not be a soft (potash) soap, as potash is not at present procurable

procurable for such purposes, but it will be a hard (soda) soap.

I calculate the cost at Rs. 250 per ton including packing, so that for 5 tons I require Rs. 1250 or Rs. 1500 in round figures. I have no means of comparing the gross cost with that of soaps as now supplied to the Military Department or of genuine fish-oil hard soaps.

12. Toilet soaps. It is at present useless to give details of the cost of toilet soaps or special—purely vegetable—soaps; the former may cost Rs. 800 per ton of which probably one third is for perfumes, and the latter Rs. 350 to Rs. 400, or Rs. 600 if perfumed. I have entered Rs. 4000 and Rs. 2500 for these soaps.

I have few wholesale prices for toilet soaps, but a well known soap of ordinary quality is invoiced wholesale in Madras at 9 annas per box of 3 tablets or about 14 annas per lb. or Rs. 1960 per ton; another plainer soap in 3 lb. bars at Rs. 975 per ton, and a certain glycerine soap at annas 12 per box of about 2/3 lb. or about Rs. 2500 per ton. In Tanur these same soaps are sold retail in the bazaar at an advance of about 25 per cent; Austrian toilet soap in tablets at about 12 annas per 1 lb. or Rs. 1680 per ton. Many of the toilet soaps sold in the bazaars at comparatively cheap rates, say Rs. 1500 per ton, are heavily filled with talc, starch, and other ~~class~~ useless or almost useless materials.

13. I trust that this programme and estimate will commend itself to Government; I do not think that we can usefully experiment on a smaller scale remembering that we have to experiment on several classes of soap, and that the smallest soap factory plant made in England is for 5 tons per week, since on a smaller scale the cost of expert superintendence becomes excessive. But when we have arrived at fixed data and methods and evolved a useful but very small and cheap plant, we shall be able to instruct men who will be their own superintendents foremen, and even labourers, and will be

able to turn out excellent soaps on a very small scale at extraordinarily low rates, *on a very quick and frequent turn-over* entered

14. As regards experiments in edible fats I have neither programme nor estimate. These being directly connected with my canning work will probably be conducted in connection with the cannery, and the results if successful transferred to the Oil Chemist for larger operations; I will in that case address Government separately.

15. I have estimated only for small and immediately needed soap-making plant, but if Government prefers it, I can readily estimate for a complete small factory comprising a 5 or 10 ton per week soap plant (the 10 ton costs but a trifle more than the 5 ton), with a glycerine recovery plant. In fact I have done so in my ^{D.O.} letter No. 27 dated 9th December, 1914, on which no orders have been passed.

16. I would ask that this letter may be kept confidential— in fact if not in name— since the matter is in the experimental stage and there are ~~facts~~ facts, figures, expectations, and criticisms in it which I should wish, for the present, to be kept from publication. Unfortunate and absurd attempts have been made, in the matter of fishery products, by uninstructed people who have rushed in without the knowledge or equipment necessary for success; hence loss and discouragement; I should not like this to happen in soap-manufacture. Moreover, I do not wish to raise expectations by suggesting results which may possibly be too optimistic.

17. The favour of very early orders is requested.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

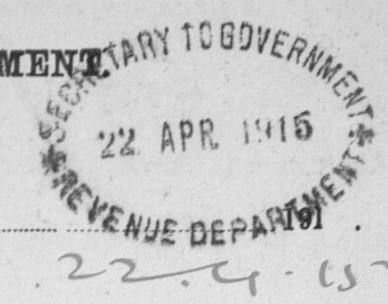
Your most obedient servant,

F. A. Nicholson

Honorary Director,
Madras Fisheries.

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Pr. 5-2-25
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Revenue DEPARTMENT

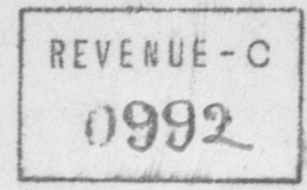


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Subject.



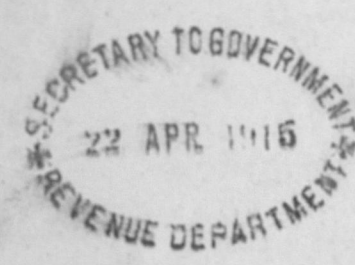
ENCLOSURES	
No.	
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Ref. No. 284

Station M A D R A S, Dated the 21st A P R I L 1915.

From (Name) Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E.

(Designation) Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries.



To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
R E V E N U E Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit explanations and further suggestions as regards soap manufacture in continuation of my letter of yesterday's date.

2. In that letter I asked for Rs. 36,000 viz. Rs. 6000 for capital and Rs. 30,000 for current expenditure. I wish to point out that this comparatively large sum for current expenses will not really absorb Government funds to that extent; there will be a continual drawing ~~of small sums~~ to Rs. 50,000 and a continual repaying of the sums drawn, with, I trust, profit. Under the rules receipts are not re-credited to the expending agency; otherwise Rs. 10,000 would be ample for current expenditure, as

para 16/16/15
para 6 and 7 on page 7 ante

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-2-
it would be continuously recouped. Hence my experiments will not really draw on Government funds to the extent apparent.

3. The second point arises out of this; viz. that any profit obtained is not a profit per annum but per turn-over. If the cost of a ton of soap is Rs. 350 and I can sell it wholesale for only Rs. 360 or a 3 per cent. profit, it is not 3 per cent per annum on the capital but 3 per cent. on the turn-over period, probably per month, since soap made in a week, matures rapidly in this climate, and can be sold within the month for cash or on a discountable bill. Hence very small profits per ton may be a very large profit on the capital employed.

Herein lies one of the very great advantages of local manufacture over European, since there is, for European soaps, a great necessary delay in turn-over between manufacturer and consumer, which means a heavy loss of interest or, rather, of working profits. We can sell and touch ~~xxx~~ our money with profits within a month. Hence we may be content with even very small profits per ton, provided we can sell quickly; it is, in fact, a case of small profits because of quick return as against the comparatively slow return on Western soaps.

Moreover, our soap will not require so many middlemen, (brokers, exporters, shippers, agents, etc.) as soap from Western countries.

4. One result will certainly be an attempt by Western manufacturers to ~~another~~ ^{smother} local manufacture by selling soap at a ~~loss~~ loss; this has already been spoken of by importing agencies, absurdly low ~~prices~~ prices being mentioned. It is needless to worry till this happens, but I would remark that the attempt, even by the richest and biggest firms or combine, must be futile. The Indian market for soap, already absorbing goods for £. 500,000, is enormous and growing with each cheapening of the goods and spread of communications, and if European ordinary soap is sold at, say, half or three quarter cost price or even at cost price, it will be taken up in ever increasing quantities till the manufacturers grow tired of

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-3-

of the game; normal prices will then return and our opportunity revives.

5. Another alternative, also mentioned, is far more probable viz. the establishing of branch-factories by European firms. In the most recent technical journals I note that soap has gone up £. 3 and £. 4 per ton, and that an exploring party has left for Africa to seek out cheaper oils for soaps. The present sudden rise is doubtless due mostly to the war, but I have long noticed that soap oils and fats are rising and the despatch of the exploring party to Africa ^{confirms} ~~shows that~~ this view. ~~oils and fats are rising.~~ It is a strange commentary on Indian trade and industry that at this same moment our oils are going a begging; ground nut oil which makes excellent (Marseilles etc.) soaps is perhaps two thirds of its normal price, and yet they go to Africa for oils. I note moreover that whereas I can buy first sort cocoanut oil for about Rs. 450 to Rs. 480 per ton, Cochin oil is priced at £. 52-10 to £. 55 (Rs. 787 to 815) per ton in London and other oil markets. It seems obvious, then, that soap manufacturers will, especially when stimulated by Indian competition, shortly consider the establishment of branch factories in India, *in order to cheapen manufacture.*

Now I wish to know whether Government would desire us not merely to meet manufacturers half way by giving information if sought, but actually to invite them before they ask. It seems to me that however promising our efforts—as indeed they are—to establish a soap industry, progress must be much slower than if established firms or combines take up the question; Indian capitalists are very shy, especially in matters of a novel industry where both managers and labour have to be trained, profits are necessarily uncertain, and strong Western competition a certainty, and we may do better deliberately to invite ^{experienced} manufacturers to come over. It would be an enormous economic gain to the country; its oils would be taken up at good prices on the spot;

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animal fats would be sought and improved; the whole cost of manufacture would go into the country, and cheap and good soap would be spread over India and the middle East. Moreover, if British firms seize the present opportunity to settle in India, Austrian and other enemy firms and soaps may find the market occupied. Further, great firms such as Lever and ^{Lyssage} ~~Gossage~~, would set a standard ~~for~~ ^{of} good soaps which would render the success of sophisticated soaps highly problematical, to the great benefit of the consumer.

I have acted on this principle, as reported in my last Fisheries Report, in canning matters, and several good English firms are desirous of accepting ^{the suggestion} ~~my invitation~~. I have on my table a long series of questions by a large canning firm who will probably send their manager over next cold weather.

If Government so order, I will invite British soap firms to consider the advisability of coming over; if they do so, our efforts will be limited to experimental work for the sake of instructing not only skilled labour and foremen etc. for factories but ~~the~~ the small manufacturer whom I ^{have} always in mind as a great factor in the Indian soap industry. I should openly inform such firms that the industry is being investigated by a soap expert with a view to establish an Indian industry but that the establishment of factories by British firms would be welcomed.

6. I proceed now to a further proposal for our ~~same~~ contemplated experiments; viz. I would revert to the proposal made in paragraphs 2 - 5 and 8 of my D.O. No. 27 of the 9th December in which I outlined the cost of a small but complete soap and glycerine factory at, say, Coimbatore. It would be infinitely more satisfactory as an initiation of experimental work than the make-shift methods of my ~~last~~ yesterday's letter and very little more costly. The experiments would be more thorough, the outturn larger and more satisfactory/ and more easily

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obtained, the experience would be more complete and convincing, and the example for imitators thoroughly demonstrational. Moreover, and this is a chief point, I am worried by the inability, under the proposals of my yesterday's letter, to recover the glycerine. In Europe soap may be sold at actual cost price simply because the glycerine — 8 to 10 per cent. of the oil and fat used — pays the profits. If, as proposed yesterday, I report at the end of the year the cost etc. of our soap, it ^{will be} necessary in order to give a fair view of cost and profit, to assume that I have recovered the glycerine — impossible with the small existing plant and outturn proposed. Hence would-be local manufacturers will be left without actual data on an essential point; they will object that there is nothing really to show the quantity of recoverable glycerine, the cost of obtaining it from the lyes, or ~~its~~ ^{recovered} its value or market when ~~recovered~~; in other words that we are giving them hypothesis instead of fact as regards an essential factor.

② As shown in my D.O. 27 of 9th December, the cost of such a factory would be £. 2000 to £. 2400, including the outlay for toilet etc. soaps for which I have asked for £. 400 in yesterday's letter; for this sum we should have a complete factory with all necessary plant for all the experiments detailed yesterday, plus the recovery of glycerine by the most modern and successful method; I beg reference to paragraphs 2 - 5 and 8 of my December letter. In paragraphs 6 & 7 I have mentioned an alternative proposal.

In my December letter I have only entered Rs. 15,000 for current expenditure; this assumed ~~that~~ that the factory would sell its soaps and work on the recouped sale proceeds. This was erroneous, and even on the assumption was rather too small; a considerably larger sum would be needed to run a 10 ton factory under existing financial rules. I may add that the 10 ton factory proposed could be run on a

para 5, page 9
of note to
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16/1/15-②

5 ton or even smaller basis, since it would merely be necessary to use one soap pan instead of the two provided; the glycerine plant could also work though not so profitably, on the 5 ton basis.

page 2
of 2

7. I now leave the main matter for Government orders. As regards the point mentioned in my separate D.O. of the ^{19th} 20th, viz. my personal share or position in the matter, I request reference also to my D.O. to Mr. Davidson of the 22nd December, in which I expressly deprecated any but a mere incidental consideration of my share in the operations; I stated that it was not a personal matter but that I merely wanted the experiments to be started by Government under any supervision that seemed good to them; I repeat this wish.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. A. Nicholson

Honorary Director,
Madras Fisheries.

186 / Est. C. No. 1522 (19)
29. 4. 15 C.F. - 29.
Revenue DEPARTMENT.

Received 27-4 1915 Registered 27-4 1915

Subject.

REVENUE - C
1020



ENCLOSURES
No.
Spare copies

Ref No. 308.

Station MADRAS, Dated the 26th APRIL 1915.

Transferred to
Est. No.

From (Name) Sir F. A. Nicholson, K.C.I.E.,
(Designation) Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries.

re
27.4.15

Rev. no. 1020 of 15-1
29.4.15

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
REVENUE Department.

Sir,

page 1 to 17/18

In continuation of my letters Nos. 276 and 284 of the 20th and 21st instant respectively re soap manufacture, I have the honour to submit the following additional letter, since, on consideration, it seems advisable to state the case for glycerine as a factor in deciding whether a regular but small soap factory should be started instead of merely using the make-shift plant at present available. It will also show how all-important the glycerine factor is in the matter of profits and consequently of success in the competitive field.

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-2- 19 20

2. Oils and fats contain glycerine in varying proportion, coconut oil, which will be considerably used, containing the largest viz. above 12 per cent.; roughly, our oils and fats - fish oil included - yield 10 to 12 per cent. Practically the whole of this passes into the spent lyes and by modern plant is almost entirely recoverable; say up to nineteen-twentieths.

3. Taking 500 tons of finished soap as the unit of production in a small factory, we should use about 336 tons of oil and fat; allowing only 10 per cent. as the average amount of glycerine in the oils, and that, by reason of inexperience, and other causes, instead of ~~12 per cent.~~ $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only about 8 per cent. (say $1/12$ of the weight of oils and fats) is recoverable, we should obtain 28 tons of crude glycerine, worth at normal prices at least £. 45 per ton, (now £. 53 to £. 55) or an aggregate of £. 1260. Messrs George Scott & Co. guarantee higher results ("complete recovery") with their plant which is said to be used by over 90 per cent. of the works in Great Britain, and to be so simple that one youth may work it; but my estimate may stand.

4. Messrs Scott state the cost of recovery to be £. 1 - 10 per ton of glycerine, including fuel (partly exhaust steam), British labour, and ~~xx~~ chemicals. To be on the safe side (owing to ^{high} ~~high~~ cost of coal, possible absence of exhaust steam, etc) we may double this; 28 tons will then cost £. 84. Deterioration of plant at 10% will be £. 50, interest at 6 per cent. £. 30, and superintendence, additional to that of soapmaking, £. 56. Total outside cost of recovering the crude glycerine in making 500 tons of soap, £. 220.

Hence the net value of this by-product, which is wasted without a proper plant, would be £. 1260 minus £. 220, or say £. 1000.

5. It will now be seen how absolutely ^{important} ~~important~~ it is not to neglect glycerine recovery either in fact or in calculation. It

20

means £. 2 per ton on each ton of finished soap; it means that if ^{the cost of} our total soap-making and glycerine plant (costing £. 2400) together with current ~~=~~ capital (£. 1600 for purchase of oils, etc.), is £. 4000, the glycerine alone will give ^a net profit of 25 per cent. per annum, or 20 per cent. on £. 5000. Hence we could sell our soaps absolutely at cost price and yet do very well as a business, while a profit of £. 2 per ton on the soap also, would, of course, double our net profits.

6. If we add a small additional distillation plant for refining our crude glycerine, we can obtain, it is said, a return of refined glycerine, suitable for cordite etc. purposes, at a manufacturing cost of £. 1 per ton with a loss of 2 per cent. of glycerine. If this extra cost and loss coupled with depreciation etc., amount to as much as £. 10 per ton, we should obtain glycerine worth much above £. 60 per ton instead of £. 45 per ton, with a more certain market, since refined glycerine could be used for cordite and other ^{local} purposes, whereas crude glycerine would have to be sold to some refining factory possibly in the north of India, there being no local market for the crude material.

7. It is therefore a question, since we are to take up soap manufacture seriously not only as an experiment but as a demonstration, whether we should not invest in a complete but small factory as proposed in my D.O. 27 of the 9th December 1914, viz. a complete 10 ton soap making plant with a glycerine recovery plant and a refining plant to suit, costing with buildings, power, etc. about £. 2400 as fixed capital, and £. 1600 as current capital.

8. I enclose for perusal and favour of return a business pamphlet (Scott's) on the plant suggested. I have detailed estimates by Messrs Scott and others, on which my estimates of cost of plant are based; these were obtained some time ago by Mr. Menon when he

page 8 of 15
14/1/15

21
22
he was in England, and there may be a slight increase at present.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. A. Nicholson.

Honorary Director,
Madras Fisheries.

Ed. Department
[C^o 1456.]

Memo No 1457-1 E^o
1.5.15

The Director of Industries
is requested to state
what funds he can spare
from the provision in the
Industrial Budget for 1915-16
for the soap experiments
carried on by Sir Frederick
Nicholson with reference
to G^o. No 354 Educational,
dated the 26th March 1915.

SK
1.5.15
CR
1.5.15

Spiff
x triumphal
; if aery

The S. I.
11/5/15

Noted in CB
1.5.15

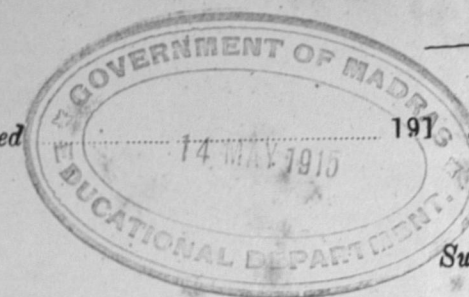
5/5
8/5

P.T.O.

DEPARTMENT.

Eol CN^o 1717

Received



Registered

14/5

1915.

Subject.

Stating that funds cannot be spared towards
Sir Frederick Nicholson's Soap Experiments.

ENCLOSURES

No.

Spare copies

No. 135

Station M.A.D.R.A.S., Dated the 6th M.A.Y., 1915

From (Name) K.T.B. TRESSLER, ESQ.,

(Designation) AG. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir, Through The Accountant-General.

page 22 ante.

In reply to Memorandum No. 1457-1, I have the
honor to state that I have scarcely enough money in
my allotment to carry on my own experiments and I
am quite unable to spare any funds towards Sir
Frederick Nicholson's Soap Experiments.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Ag. Director of Industries.

4,000-22-12-14.



ENCLOSURES:
One

F O R W A R D E D.

K. L. Datta
Accountant-General.
[Signature]

To

The Secretary to Government,

E D U C A T I O N A L D E P A R T M E N T.

24 25
OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, MADRAS,
Fort St. George, the 13th of May 1915.

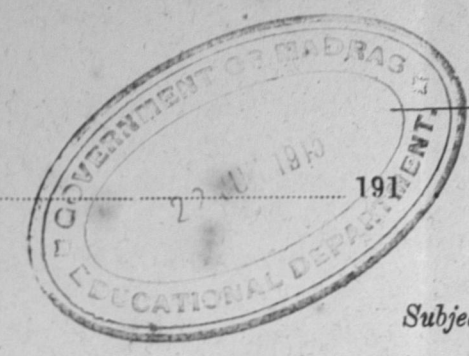
No. Bud. 56- 3160

8K

25/ CM No 219 286/25
C.F.-29.

DEPARTMENT.

Received



Registered

22.6

1915.

Subject.

ENCLOSURES
No.
Spare copies

C No. 4

Station M A D R A S, Dated the 21st J U N E 1915.

From (Name) Sir E. A. Nicholson, K.C.I.E.,

(Designation) Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

(page 17 of notes Kh.)

Referring to your D.O. No. 1717-2 of the 19th instant informing me that funds cannot (at present) be spared for soap experiments, I have the honour to ask that the small sum of Rs. 6000 may be placed at my disposal for soap making for the reasons given below.

2. Fish-oil soap. There is a considerable and increasing demand for this soap, which is found both efficient and cheap by planters. Up to date we have sold about 18 tons and orders, even at this season, are coming in; in letters and in the planting papers I continually

SK

find testimonials to its value, as in the "Planters' Chronicle" of the 12th instant where the formal report of the Coorg Association speaks with appreciation of our "very effective fish-oil mixture" as forming a "cheap, easy, and effective spray". The plain fish-oil soap and the fish-oil rosin soap are greatly in demand and we are likely to have heavy orders during the year; it would be a thousand pities if I have to refuse all orders and to tell planters that our soap-making was a mere ephemeron.

Apart from this, the soap, though sold considerably cheaper than
Rs. 12 per cwt. for plain soap. imported soaps, gives us the very good profit of
Rs. 16 per cwt. for fish-oil about Rs. 80 per ton, including all costs except
rosin soap. that of superintendence; hence an output of only

40 tons would pay the whole cost of the Oil Chemist's pay for a whole year at Rs. 250 per month. As the oil Chemist has been appointed till 31st March 1916, we may as well recoup his pay while having the whole benefit of his services in other classes of soap-making, in improving the quality of my fish-oil, etc.

3. Other soap-making. As mentioned in my letter 276 of the 20th April, I have at Tanur a one ton soap-pan with adjacent steam-boiler (belonging to my fish-oil factory), shed, and various soap-plant articles. This can be used for soap-making on a small scale which will enable us to test various formulae and ingredients and ascertain certain data, though it will hardly permit us to compete in the open market or publish positive industrial and commercial data which is one most important part of my original proposals which were intended to test not only the cost of making soap but of putting it on the market on a commercial scale in competition with the goods of European, and especially of Austrian, origin. The work will however be very useful, will employ the time and knowledge of the Oil Chemist, and

para 6
page 7 *supra*

and will assuredly give considerable profit.

4. For the above two classes of soap-making I necessarily require raw materials, and a few items of plant such as two soap-frames costing Rs. 96 each as per formal estimate from the Public Works Workshops, an alkali pan, and other small items.

For fish oil soap, 10 tons at Rs. 200 per ton..	Rs. 2000.
for ordinary household soap, 10 tons at Rs. 300 per ton	Rs. 3000.
for plant, as above, and etceteras...	Rs. 1000.

Total requirements....	Rs. 6000.
------------------------	----------------

This outlay will most certainly be recouped to Government in full with, according to previous experience, a respectable profit.

Without this grant we shall be paying the Oil Chemist a considerable salary while getting a minimum return for the same; with it we can pay his salary, obtain most useful data and experience, and, probably, very considerable profits, draw public attention to the business, and provide such public with our data, including very specially (a) the sources and cost of raw materials, (b) the best formulae to use and the most useful methods, (c) to some extent, probable commercial results. I venture to add that my own interest in and knowledge of the matter may count for something when deciding to give or to refuse the above small grant.

5. I have heard -- from the Oil Chemist, I think -- that the Director of Industries has or knows of a (small) second-hand soap plant. If this is so - it was mere hearsay - and if it is of high quality and in good ^{working} order, it might pay to utilise it. But it is usually preferable and often cheaper to get new plant of the exact size and description needed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F.A. Nicholson
Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries.

To Secretary

may be transferred to Educational

REVENUE - C

0985

Coonoor, 19-4-1915.

21.4.15

21.4.15

Colco. 145

My dear Davidson,

Recd 1-4-15

21 APR 1915

23.4.15

By this post I send you my proposal for soap-making, as

necessitated by G.O. No. 354, Educational, of the 26th March. As the

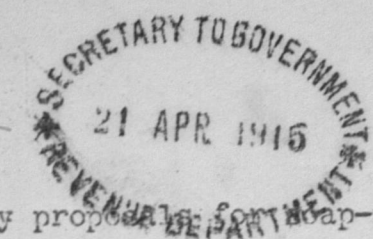
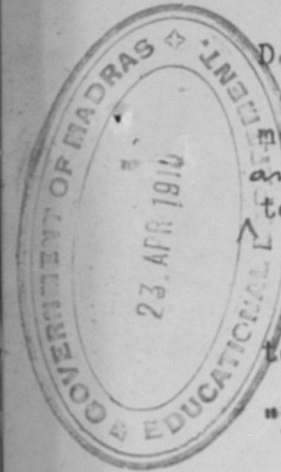
G.O. states that the experiments should be conducted by me "in the

Department of Fisheries", which is subordinate to the Revenue Depart-

ment I address the paper to you, but if I am wrong, please transfer it
and this D.O.
to Educational."

2. It would perhaps have been the more correct course for me
to address "Educational" since soap-making in general is a branch of
"Industries" under the Director of Industries who is subordinate to that
Department; I should then be carrying out the experiments on behalf of
the Department of Industries but in my Fishery Stations. This is, in my
opinion, the correct view, and I shall be pleased to accept the position.

3. It is in fact my own stand-point as already suggested; in my
letter No. 80 of the 8th February to the Educational Department replying
to the Secretary's D.O. 109-1 Educational of the 26th January (in which
he asked if I could spare Mr. Menon's services for experiments in soap
manufacture under Mr. Tressler as newly decided in G.O. 52 Educational,
of the 16th January) I suggested that as Mr. Menon was already success-
fully working with me, using a small existing soap plant, I had better
go on with the experiments so long as I remained under Government. But
in paragraphs I stated—with reasons—that my idea was simply "to assist
the Department of Industries" by relieving it of this enquiry while the
Department went on with other enquiries, and in paragraph 11 I express-
ly mentioned that I am "merely desirous of rendering to Government and
to the Director of Industries such assistance as may be specially in my
power", but would be quite ready to give Mr. Menon up if Government
desired to place the matter "immediately (instead of indirectly) under
the Director of Industries". If I have not been quite clear I desire



29

B

-2-

now to say distinctly that I merely wish, so long as I serve Government, to carry on this soap work on behalf of the Department of Industries and not as Director of Fisheries; I am perfectly ready to act in the matter as Special Assistant to the Director of Industries, and shall be pleased if he will indicate to me his views on the subject in general and on my programme and estimate as now suggested to Government in particular.

Yours sincerely,

F. A. Nicholson.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I., I.C.S.,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department,

Stonehouse hill,

O O T A C A M U N D.

P.T.O.



47 & sent to Educ!
along with the current
below 23/4

RECEIVED
23 APR 1915

30

21

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

D.O. No. 985C/15-1 of 23-4-15

my dear Sir Frederick,

I am directed to
acknowledge the receipt of
your d.O. of 19.4.15 and your
proposals for soap-making &
to inform you that they have
been transferred to ^{the} Educational
Dept.

Yrs Sincerely,

M. V. S.
22.4.15

Oct.
22.4.15

D. V. S.

Educational Department.

Please see the official letters from Sir Frederick Nicholson in the current file. Sir Frederick now submits detailed proposals in regard to the further experiments in soap-making to be carried on in the Department of Fisheries with the assistance of Mr. A.K. Menon. He proposes to establish a small factory for the manufacture of the various kinds of soaps on a commercial basis. In his first letter he estimates the expenditure on plant at Rs.6,000 and on raw materials etc. at Rs.30,000. But in his second letter he points out that the above estimate provides only for a small plant and does not provide for the recovery of a very profitable by-product, glycerine, without which no useful demonstration for the benefit of the public would be possible. He therefore strongly advocates the purchase of a plant which can turn out a larger quantity of work and consequently more advantageous commercially and which will also recover glycerine. The cost of such a factory is estimated at between Rs.30,000 and Rs.36,000. Besides this, a sum of money will be required for current expenses. In his D.O. of the 9th December 1914 Sir Frederick provided a sum of Rs.15,000 for such expenses. But in his present letter he states that this estimate is very low especially

para 5, page 5 of cf.

para 6, page 5 of cf.

£ 2000 to £ 2400.

page 16 of cf.

page 899 of notes
to G. N. 5-2-25
4.1.15

2. As regards the manufacture of soaps on a commercial scale, both Sir Frederick and Mr. Tressler have recommended that the experiment, if it is to be done at all, should be on this scale. Though the question whether this kind of manufacture on commercial basis would be permissible was reserved for later consideration in the notes to G.O. No. 52, Edl., dated the 16th January 1915, by approving the proposed soap experiments in the later order of March 1915, the Government tacitly accepted the conduct of the experiments on the commercial basis, which was stated to be the only thing that had to be done.

It will also be seen from the recent speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark at the Viceroy's Council, extracted below that this kind of experiment on commercial scale was only a legitimate function of the State. In speaking on the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh

regarding

Page 7 of
G.O. No. 354
26.3.15
Notes to G.O. on page 5
Notes to G.O. No. 354
26.3.15

Page 21 of notes
to G.O. No. 5-2 Edl.
16/1/15

G.O. No. 354
26.3.15

ages 3 & 4
of Int. St. Gong.
(page 114) (put up)

"x x x" If you can show
"of an industry that an industry can be worked
"profit then the State has gone so far as it can
"reasonably be expected to go. If you can show th
"a thing can be worked at a profit, it should not
"very difficult for private enterprise then to ste
"in and take advantage of the knowledge it has thu
"acquired x x x".

94

It is, therefore, submitted that there is no objection
to the proposal of Sir Frederick to undertake the
demonstration to the public of the possibility of
making soaps at a profit. If this is ~~approved~~ ^{accepted}, it
seems better to approve the larger concern which
includes the recovery of glycerine, as it is clearly
stated that a demonstration on this point is very
essential.

3. The next question is one of funds. The
Fisheries Budget cannot apparently meet the expenditure
contemplated by Sir Frederick. Financial cannot
apparently guarantee any additional allotment for this
purpose from the slender reserve at their disposal.
In the Industrial Budget for 1915-16 there is a provi-
sion of Rs. one lakh for experiments besides other

may be
quite to

29.4.16

I think so.

as 1647
J. C.

Special Assistant to the Director

also states that he would be pleased if the Director of Industries would indicate his views on the subject in general and on the programme and estimate now submitted by him. It is therefore for orders whether the case may be referred to Mr. Tressler u.o. for remarks and whether he may be asked to state what funds can be spared for the soap experiments from the Industrial budget.

4. In his second letter in the current file, Sir Frederick Nicholson requests to be informed whether the Government desire that he should give information to manufacturers if sought, or that he should invite them before they ask. He states that in regard to canning matters in the Fisheries Department he has

Handwritten notes:
1. 14 Feb.
2. 14 Feb.
3. 14 Feb.
4. 14 Feb.
5. 14 Feb.
6. 14 Feb.
7. 14 Feb.
8. 14 Feb.
9. 14 Feb.
10. 14 Feb.

adopted the latter course and prefers to adopt it in the present case also. His reasons are explained in paragraph 5 of his letter - pages 14 and 15 of current file. Sir Frederick states that if this course is adopted Government efforts will be limited to experimental work for the sake of instructing not only skilled labour and foremen, etc. for factories, but the small manufacturer whom he considers to be a great factor in the Indian soap industry. There seems to be no objection to his volunteering information to quarters which would naturally evoke the formation of tangible industrial concerns. As it may be advantageous to take definite steps in the matter of establishing industries before peace conditions are restored, at least to keep out products from the enemy countries, it may not be advisable to wait for the published results of experiments and demonstrations to attract intending firm establishers. Volunteering of information seems therefore a desirable step in the circumstances. It does not however appear that this highly problematical development need stand in the way of the Government taking the steps in the matter of experiments as proposed by Sir Frederick and Mr. Tressler.

page 15 of cf.

page 15 of cf.

20/4/15

*SK
28.4.15*

Please see the P.M. to
Lentman and submit the
file again.

[Signature]
29/4/15

pages 18 to 21 of c.

A further communication since
received from Sir Frederick Nicholson
is added to the current file. In this
Sir Frederick urges that it is essential
that a glycerine recovery plant
as well as a refining plant ~~also~~
should be obtained along with
the soap-making plant. He
estimates that a sum of Rs. 26,000
will be required for capital
expenditure & Rs. 24,000 for current
expenses.

2. A draft memo to Mr. Treacher
is submitted for approval as directed
by the Secretary on page 6 supra.

27.4.15 C.R.
30/4/15

[Signature]
11/5/15

para 7, page 18 of c.

Sir J. A. Nicholson
Hankin
Rs. 60,000
11/5/15

The memo. to Mr. Trustee has issued.
The file is submitted to the Secretary as
checked overleaf.

CA
4/5/15

CN-1717. From the D.I. N-135 of 6.5.15.

Mr. Brecker states that he is quite
unable to spare any funds towards Sir
F. Nicholson's soap experiments. The file
is submitted for orders.

SK A
20.5.15. 20/5/15

The file ^{note} now ~~has~~ go to Financial as that

Department has to say if they could give any
funds to Sir F. Nicholson for his experiments.
Assuming that no funds ^could now be spared for
the purpose, would it be possible to spare any
later on, say two or three months hence?



Eol no 1717-1
28/5/15

CURRENT NO.
3383
FINANCIAL

P.T.O. Regd 28.5.15

Financial dept

The additional allotment required by Sir Frederick Nicholson for experiments and demonstrations in connection with soap-making may be put down at Rs. 60,000 as shown below:—

(a) a complete 10 ton Soap-making plant with a glycerine recovery plant and a refining plant etc.	Rs 36,000
(b) working expenses	24,000
	<u>60,000</u>

2. The budget for 1915-16 contains a comparatively large provision for miscellaneous experiments to be conducted by Mr. Tressler, Director of Industries—viz

- Oil pressing experiments (1 lakh),
- experiment in brick-making (Rs 35,000)
- oil expeller demonstration (Rs 3,000)
- motor tractor demonstration (Rs 2,000)

Mr. Tressler has stated that no funds can be spared from these

para 7 of letter
B 26-4-15
on page 20 CF.
+
Shut Sir's note on
page 8 ante

Go 52 Educ and A (page 21)
16-1-15
Page 201 C.A.E.

W

allotments, for experiments in Soap-making.

The Educational dept inquire whether any funds can be spared for this purpose now or later on, say two or three months hence.

3. Attention is solicited to ^{the state} flag M from which it will be seen that the total demands so far as is known are in excess of the reserve by 1.12 lakhs.

In the next few months, there will be several unexpected urgent demands for which funds will have to be allotted by Financial. The position as to whether there will be any savings in the current year's budget grant for the total Provincial section will be known only in November next, when the Acct General sends his six-monthly estimates (i.e. Revised Estimates based on six-months' actuals); and H.M. has also directed that the question should be taken up in July next as to

page 9 ante.

* 8.64 lakhs including the following special items:-

(1) Items to which Govt have committed themselves in the Legis. Council	2.00
(2) P.W.D. incomplete works	1.35
(3) Minor Works + Vairag.	.50
(4) Police-huts, Madras (acquisition of land)	1.17
Total	5.02
8.64 - 5.02	3.62
3.62	1.12

of 20887 mil
26.11.14

Whether an application should not be made to the Govt of India for an additional allotment from Provincial balances for expenditure in the current year. In the meanwhile, if it is considered really necessary, funds may be diverted from the sum of 2 lakhs set apart for items in regard to which the Govt have promised to find funds in the Legislative Council meetings of March 1915. Another course is to make a temporary resumption from the undistributed sum of ^{about} 4 lakhs in the total budget grant of 12 lakhs for municipal water-supply and drainage schemes.

4 Orders are solicited as to whether the allotment of .60 lakh applied for by Sir Frederick Nicholson should be sanctioned in the current year.

36.15 65.15. Even if we agree to find the money Sir F. Nicholson

Item (3) Page 11
col. (2).

4 80 66.7 M
30.4.15 V

page 10 ante.

will not require ^{time & delay}
It will be 4 or 5 m on the before
he will require the money
for the plant and probably
~~another £2000~~ it will be another
2 or 3 m on the later before the
money for working expenses
will be needed. In the circum-
stances we may I think agree
to Educ Dept authorising
Sir F Nicholson to proceed with
negotiations for the purchase
of the plant, and to come
up again in about September
for the all ^{& funds} ~~the~~ ^{of funds} ~~the~~. I think by
then we ~~may~~ ^{will} be able to scrape
together enough money to
finance the scheme during
the current year.

C.S.

5.6.15

It is for Educational to consider whether such a commercial venture is not opposed to the orders given by the S. of S. in 1910.

As to funds I do not think that Fin. can safely promise any material sum at present & would suggest that the matter lie over for a couple of months or so till we can see our position more clearly. At present it looks as if our Reserve, apart from this item, will hardly suffice for our requirements. Mr. Fin. should see.

MS
9/6

File no 3383-1^W

9-6-15

J.D. Educational



Educational Department

Submitted for orders.

2. With reference to the first portion of the Chief Secretary's note above, attention is invited to the notes on pages 4 & 5 supra.

3. It is for consideration whether the whole matter should lie over for the next few months or whether Sir Frederick may be asked to negotiate for plants in the meanwhile.

9-6-15 I do not think that

44

W

the action proposed, will
 Centreman the area of
 the Scouting of State.
 But the suggestion of kind
 that the further ways
 lie over for a couple
 of months and maybe
 accepted: and Sir
 J.A. Nicholson maybe
 told do has the
 portion stands.

Subj. 11. G. 11.
 H.E. Str. (Rev) and
 Str. (H)

I agree.

P.
 14.6.15.

Sir F. will be a good deal disappointed.
 at 70 one has not much time to spare.

AGL
 15.6.15

h.m.
 15.6.15

Let me have a draft D.O. to
 Sir J.A. Nicholson

11. G. 11.
 17.6.15

Don no 13
 12.6.15

SK
 17.6.

A draft do. is submitted for approval. After issue, the file may perhaps be sent to the Financial Dept. for perusal.

SK
17.6.15

[Signature]
18/6

Fin. no.

CURRENT NO
3804
FINANCIAL

Recd 19.6.15

Financial Dept.

Submitted that the case may be returned to Educational after perusal.

SK
20.6.15

C.S. *[Signature]*
21.6.15

[Signature]
22/6

[Signature]
22/6

Finl 3804-1
22-6-15

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
23 JUN 1915
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
19 JUN 1915
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

[Signature]
22/6

W. *[Signature]*
Entered in the list of demands against the reserve with Financial.
Jm 39
Jm 40

Col no 17173

19.6.15

RECEIVED
18 JUN 1915
CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
23 JUN 1915
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Financial Dept.

Submitted that the case may be returned to Educational after perusal.

SK
20.6.15

[Signature]
22/6

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
23 JUN 1915
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Env! Depart-

D.O. 1717-2. 208
19. 6. 15

Dear Sir Frederick Nicholson.

With reference to your official letters No 276, 284 + 308, dated the 20th, 21st and 25th April respectively, and your demi-official ^{letter} of the 19th idem, regarding soap experiments, I am to inform you that the Gov^t are at present unable to sanction any ~~allocation of~~ funds for the experiment. ~~And that they consider that the~~ matter should be over for a couple of months or so ~~so that before they~~ ^{it be then} can decide whether the funds required can be made available.

yours sincerely,

OK
17.6.13

I

Swi J. A. Nicholson K.C.S.G.

Honorary Director of
Fishes

Dep. ^{Feb} 28
(To be sent to) Fisheries.
with the catalogue of
beacons (parag. page 207 etc.)
re?
beacons

Est. Department

CR. 2192. From the Hon. Director of Fisheries CR. 4
D. 21. 6. 15.

10/15
25-27
C.F.

pages 25-27 of

10/15
25-27
C.F.

Sir Frederick Nicholson requests that for the present a sum of Rs. 6000 may be allotted for the soap experiments. With this amount he hopes to carry on ~~exp~~ the experiments already initiated and also to undertake fresh experiments on a small scale. It is also observed from his letter that without this small grant Mr. K. Menon's time will not be fully engaged in the work for which he is employed. It therefore seems to be desirable to provide the allotment asked for by Sir Frederick.

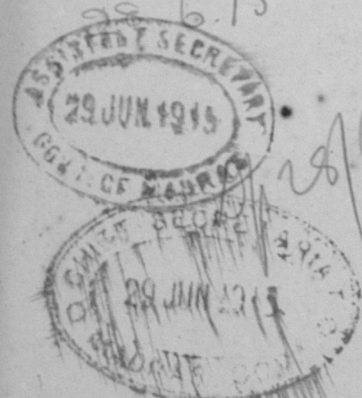
The Financial Department found it difficult to allot the large sum of Rs. 6000 originally wanted by Sir Frederick. The Fisheries Budget cannot provide even the small sum now required and the Industrial budget cannot spare any funds. The only course open therefore is to apply again to Financial for the amount required. The sum wanted is comparatively very small being only Rs. 6000 against Rs. 60000 originally.

C.S.'s note on page 14 ante.

CR
 28.6.15
 CR
 29.6.15
 The same person sent this
 to G. Will I please
 find the other 6000 which
 Sir J. A. Nicholson sent
 out? The amount is
 small and the need for
 it is adequately explained
 by Sir Frederick. I trust
 that the matter will
 be favourably considered.

Days 25-27
C.F

Volvo 2192-1



Int'l Co

28/6/15

CURRENT NO
3976
FINANCIAL

Recd 29.6.15

Financial Dept

Submitted for orders. If the allotment of Rs 6,000 is to be agreed to, it may be sanctioned from the reserve with Financial.

W. 29.6.15
V. 29.6.15

~~CL~~ 28.6.15

Fin. may agree to find the money but Am. Fin. should see.

File no 3976-1 W
30.6.15

F.D. Edwel. wd.

30/6



Bo no 26
1.7.15

Est. Department

A draft order is submitted for approval.

SK 20.6.15
CR 30/6/15

HE. and R. (H)

1/7/15

P 2.7.15

Has 3.7.15

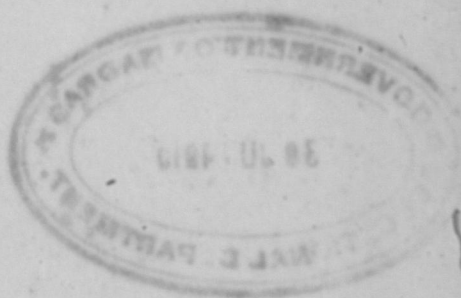
30/6

50

5

J. W. Scott
3/9/15

[Gr. No 735-251 of 5. 7. 15]



” ” ” ” ” 191

C. No. 2192, From the Hon. Mr. Nabar, No. 4, dated 21. 6. 1915.
Fishes

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

191

No. 735-81, dated 5. 7. 1915

mi

The Govt approve the proposals submitted by the Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries, ~~for the conduct~~ in his letter read above, for the conduct of further experiments in soap-making.

2. Orders will issue in the Financial Department in ~~the~~ regard to the ~~particular~~ allotment of Rs 6000 asked for by the Hon. Director.

The Hon. Sec. of the Navy
Washington, D.C.

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

191

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
 191

DATED

COPY No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETAIL.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BRING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL

V.B.—

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