

Home (1916) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O., No. 992

DATED 18. 9. 16

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bamboo
~~Bamboo~~ Pulp Factory.

Recording papers relating to the enquiries made
by Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh, regarding the faci-
lities that exist in South India for the establishment of a

217-1

C.No. 2026 Eof

13.6.16



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Gottacamund,

12th June 1916.

My dear Mr. Rajagopalachari,

I am to send you the accompanying memorandum written by Mr. G.M. Brown, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, publishers originally of Edinburgh and now of London, Edinburgh, Dublin and New York, which was received by His Excellency by the mail on June 8th. It represents the present attitude of the firm towards the possibility of the manufacture of paper in South India, in regard to which one of the partners Mr. Ian Nelson made personal enquiries in Malabar two years ago with the help of the Madras Forest Department. His Excellency desires that it should be considered carefully and without delay by the Department of Industries in consultation with the Revenue Department (Forest).

Yours sincerely,

The Hon ble

Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar Avl., C.I.E.,

Secretary to Government, Educational Department,

Stonehouse Hill.



MEMORANDUM

After careful enquiry about the bamboo forests of India and Burma, and careful examination of the Government reports, etc., Ian Nelson went to India to make enquiries on the spot, and, in particular, to investigate an area on the West Coast of the Province of Madras which seemed to us likely in certain ways to suit our purpose.

Lord Pentland kindly gave him every assistance, and Ian spent some time in the area in question.

The area seemed to us to present certain difficulties, the chief of which was the possible scarcity of water.

After Ian's return to this country, we received information which has, in our opinion, put this area out of the question:-

1. Because the reports about the water supply have been very bad, and
2. Because we understand that the bamboo in this district has flowered and died over wide areas since Ian was there.

As far as we see, therefore, there is no chance of our establishing a Mill in this locality.

We have been making very careful enquiries about other areas in India and Burma, and have had negotiations with various parties interested in paper-making in India, and have also had interviews with Mr. Pearson, Mr. Raitt and others who have studied the bamboo question from the point of view of the Government.

As you know, we have made arrangements to start a Mill in the West Indies, and this would probably have been in operation now had it not been for the War.

K || After the War began, we felt that we had to stop the development of the bamboo scheme - both in the West Indies and in the East -, as no private firm would be inclined to face the large Capital expenditure involved at such a time as the present. Nothing has, therefore, been done in the meantime except to develop the bamboo area which we have purchased in the West

Sp. No. 2421 Rev
20/8/14 (5)

Sp. 362 Rev
14/2/16 (1)

Indies.

We are, however, quite prepared to negotiate an agreement with any Paper-makers or any Government, who are interested in our scheme. I understand that the Government of India has appointed a Commission to suggest means of developing the natural resources of the country, and if there is any chance of their considering some grant to enable us to proceed with the establishment of a plant in India at once, we should be very glad to consider the matter most carefully.

A great many attempts have been made to manufacture paper out of bamboo, but so far they have been only moderately successful. Experimenters hitherto have been obliged to discard the kind of process which offers the best prospects of success, and to fall back on other processes which are not so economical commercially, and which will not make such good paper. We have been fortunate in finding a method of adapting the best paper-making process to bamboo, we are satisfied that the process is right from the opinions of the leading practical men both in this country and in the United States, we have had plans for a Factory prepared on both sides of the Atlantic, so that we shall be sure of getting the most up-to-date machinery, and we are advised by the best Patent lawyers in Scotland that our patents are quite sound.

Under these circumstances, and taking into account also that we have had an experimental plant running for some time, which is large enough to prove the commercial working of the process, you will understand that we are in a position to speak very definitely about what we can undertake to do, and what the cost will be, and that we would have no hesitation in giving the fullest information in regard to the process and its results to any Government that might wish to have our cooperation in developing its bamboo forests, without loss of time.

Educational Dept.

The Department of Industries is carrying on experiments in paper-pulp manufacture in a private mill in Punalur in Travancore. There is no information before Govt as to whether pulp is made from bamboo in the mill. These papers may perhaps, in the first instance, be sent to Mr. Couchman for remarks. He will presumably consult Mr. Trevelyan and the Board of Revenue in the Forest Department.

SK
13.6.16.

With Mr. Couchman
plans note on this subject
after consulting Mr.
Trevelyan and the Board
of Rev in the Forest Dept
as?

W. G. C. G. C.
14

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Board
of Revenue (T. S. S.)

Mrs. Wilson or ask for a government
grant to enable them to put up

14/6.

See up. 2026-1
14.6.16

12/2/15

then paper making plant in India.
I do not think that without more
information as to what they want, &
what they would offer in return, it is
possible to express any opinion
about the scheme.

I attach a note by Dr. Morrison on this
subject for perusal & return.

M. P.
12. VII. 16

In reply to your note of the 21st, I do not think I can assist with much information; we are making brown paper at present from Bamboo, as with the plant available here this is easier than making pulp and is more remunerative. Paper Pulp of course is a general name for vegetable matter from which the cellinosing and non fibrous matter has been removed and is the more useful and valuable the greater the extent to which this has been done and the nearer it approaches to pure Cellulose. The process of manufacture follows (a) mechanical and (b) chemical methods, the former being nothing but a disintegration of the raw material whilst the latter is capable of removing the non-cellulose matter completely. The chemical processes consist in boiling the disintegrated material with alkali, but in the case of wood there are two processes of this kind, one in which the alkali is a mixture of Sodium Sulphide and Carbonate produced by roasting Sodium Sulphate in presence of organic matter and the other in which Caustic Soda is the agent employed. Another and the most efficient process however, when properly worked is the acid, or sulphite process in which the wood is digested

with solutions of sulphites containing an excess of sulphurous acid. It is expensive in repairs and renewal of plant, but gives a beautiful product far superior to that by any other process. The pulp obtained is almost pure cellulose and but little bleaching need be done by the paper maker to get a perfect white.

The alkali processes leave the wood in a more or less brown or dull yellow condition and the amount of bleach required to remove this colour depends upon the amount of alkali employed and the thoroughness with which the boiling was carried out. The value of a pulp is largely gauged by the ease with which it can be bleached and as the cost of chemicals is very high here it is out of the question to employ a sufficient quantity to get an easy bleaching pulp; that is and be able to sell at a price which would be remunerative, especially as we are unable to employ the high pressure in the boilers which is demanded for the effective treatment of Bamboo. We are therefore only giving a chemical treatment sufficient to soften the wood and loosen the fibres and, as this means that only a part of the incrusting matter is removed and to complete its destruction strong bleaching would be necessary, we are for the present not attempting to make pulp which would be priced upon its suitability for white paper, but are utilising the plant for making brown paper, for which purpose it is better suited.

Given a sufficiently drastic treatment there is no doubt whatever about the possibility of making good paper

stock from Bamboo; the question is - Why have experienced firms having obtained concessions in Burma and Siam, where bamboo is plentiful ceased working their concessions after expending a good deal of capital? I can only assume that either there is difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of raw material at a constant low rate or that the cost of conversion is found to be too high.

Messrs Nelson & Co must be in possession of this information as they interviewed paper makers here and these are not many and if Government instructions in G.O. 2421 have been carried out all the data they require with regard to cost of collection and delivery, and continuity of supply must be available now. It is to be hoped that this includes data as to weights and dryage of different species as this is of prime importance in calculating the cost of the finished material. Bourne and Pearson disagree as to the dryage, but our trials confirm Bourne that the dryage cannot be reckoned at less than 50%. The cost of collection as given in the reports is very low judged by our experience here, for we have not been able to make any better arrangement than for Rs12 per 100 (exclusive of signorage) for ^{*B. arundinacea*} bamboos 25-28 ft long weighing about 50 to the ton in the green condition. Bourne's estimate of available supply was criticised I see as being too conservative; well in a matter like this it is well to be so, for subordinates are too prone to be oversanguine and overstate a case.

We were informed that we could get all the bamboo we could

possibly require quite easily in the near neighbourhood of the mill and now we find that to get the 1,000 tons granted to us we shall have to draw upon areas 10 miles away.

Tressler has gone into this question of bamboo areas in Madras and can give you more information than I possess, and I do not suppose I am expected to express any opinion upon Messrs Nelson's proposals. Whether there is any more suitable location for a factory in Madras I cannot say as I have not gone into the matter whereas Tressler has, I think. It seems strange however that lack of water should be urged against the site mentioned. Observation would easily settle the point, but here I think we shall have to stop more often from a surplus of water in the river than from an insufficiency. This only affects our water driven plant; for manufacturing there is never any trouble and the quality of the water is excellent, being very soft and only requiring filtering in times of flood.

Another objection which is urged is that the Bamboo in Malabar has just flowered. But I would look upon this as a fortunate circumstance if the area is going under bamboo again, for while the factory is going up and being put into working order the fresh growth is coming on and some will be ready for cutting by the time the factory is ready to start. By the time it is ready to work to its full capacity the whole area will be in production and there is a certainty of adequate supply for a whole cycle instead of for a restricted, indefinite period.

Messrs Nelson seem confident of the success of their process, and there is no doubt that bamboo gives a good paper stock. They must know the cost of conversion into pulp and given reliable data as to cost of collection and delivery, supply, water conditions, fuel supply and climatic conditions they will be able to decide what the prospects of success may be and the return to capital invested.

and Labour

Yours sincerely

Fred Marsden

Dir. of Inds. B (a)-310-5-15.

It would simplify matters perhaps if Messrs Nelson would state the maximum price for bamboo (delivered at a certain place) at which it would be possible to work it at a profit.

Govt. could then decide whether it would be possible to supply at such a price.

F.M.

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Land Revenue (and Forests) U.O.No.101, dated

12th August 1916.

Draft U.O. reply.

Returned to Mr. Couchman with a note on the subject
by Mr. R. Bourne, District Forest Officer, Malabar South.

2. ~~Mr.~~ Mr. Bourne has now shown that an adequate supply
of bamboos can be maintained in the West Coast and also
that at Chaliapuram there will be no difficulty about water.
Not only have Messrs. Nelson's objections been met but -
Mr. Bourne indicates the rates at which fuel can be sup-
plied at Chaliapuram from Government forests. His rate
is likely to be correct, as he is a careful officer, but
it cannot be guaranteed until a fuel Working plan has been
prepared. All information about cost of extracting and
rafting bamboos is given in Government Order No.2421, -
(J) dated 20th August 1914.

3. ~~We~~ We have now furnished all the information we
can and it is sufficiently complete to enable Messrs.
Nelson to judge if the establishment of a bamboo pulp
factory in Malabar is likely to be a profitable enter-
prise. I do not see how Government can promise to -

support the scheme until Messrs. Nelson have given them an estimate of the financial results and stated more definitely than they have done the nature of the support or amount of the grant that they expect.

H. W. Pilleman

Forest Commissioner.

To
M. E. Couchman Esqr., I.C.S.,
with the file, copy of Mr. Bourne's note
and spare copies of G.O. 2421, dated 20-8-1914,
G.O. 362 M, dated 16-2-1916 and Circular 3403,
dated 19-5-1916 returned.

M.S. 14/8.

*D. H.
14/8/16*

9.
Copy of Mr. Bourne's note, No. R.O.C. 1230/F 16,

dated 30th July 1916

Resubmitted to the Secretary to the Commissioner
of Forests, Board of Revenue.

(1) Water supply.

Mr. Nelson visited South Malabar in connection
with his enquiry into the areas possibly suitable for a
bamboo pulp factory, as a result of Mr. Pearson's (the then
Forest Economist) note on the utilization of bamboo for the
manufacture of paper pulp in India. In that note Mr. Pearson
suggested Chaliapuram as the site for the factory in South
Malabar, being situated just above that point on the Nilambur
River to which the river is tidal and the river water conse-
quently not brackish.

Mr. Nelson emphasised the necessity for the water,
required in very large quantities in the chemical process
of the manufacture of pulp, being fairly free from organic
matter and absolutely free from salt. These conditions are
fulfilled if the factory could be situated at or above
Chaliapuram, but the question of fuel supply had then to be
considered. Chaliapuram is 22 miles upriver from the coast
and almost 18 miles from Feroke on the Railway.

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Mr. Nelson stated that their process required, if I remember rightly, for every ton cutturn of pulp, 2 tons of coal or 4 tons of wood fuel. The departmental supply of fuel, some 40,000 tons per annum, was held out of the question and therefore the question of transport of coal from Feroke had to be considered.

Coal lighters would have to be built and probably a light draft tug employed, all necessarily adding to the expense.

Mr. Nelson therefore considered that if the factory could be situated near Feroke it would be the best site. The question then to be decided was the supply of fresh water absolutely free from salt. Of this part of the investigation I know nothing further. Mr. Nelson, I believe, consulted Mr. Blake, then District Board Engineer, and Messrs. Parry and Co., Kallai; borings I believe were taken. From Messrs. Nelson and Co's letter, it appears that the reports they received on this question were most unfavourable. If the Departmental supply of such a large quantity of fuel could be entertained, Messrs. Nelson and Co. might revise their opinion that Feroke would be the better site than Chaliapuram for the factory. The difficulty of the water supply would then be solved.

At the time of Mr. Nelson's visit in this connection I merely pointed out that the forest reserves in this Division

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were timber producing areas and that no question of fuel supply had previously been raised. There are however large areas available, unsuitable for the growth of teak plantation or the more valuable species from which an organised fuel supply could easily be made. A recent experiment shews that we could deliver fuel at Chaliapuram at about Rs.3 per ton and if supplied at even Rs.4 per ton, 4 tons of fuel at Rs.16 for every ton cutturn of pulp may compare favourably as to cost with 2 tons of coal at Feroke.

(2) Seeding of bamboos.

The records of past flowering in South Malabar are not very complete, but the bamboo has been reported to have flowered gregariously in 1804, 1836, and 1866 (Brandis Indian Trees Page 671) or in a cycle of about 30 years. In 1881 a partial flowering is on record, particularly along the river banks. In 1911 it commenced flowering, flowering over considerable areas in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, all of which flowering was taken into account in my original report on these proposals.

Smaller areas flowered in 1915 and isolated clumps in 1916, which flowering does not seriously affect any of my original calculations of yield.

It may continue flowering, but from the above

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indications and from the fact that none of the bamboo along the river bank, (reported to have flowered out of turn in 1881) has flowered, I am of opinion that further serious flowering is not to be expected.

Even if it does, my observation has shewn that in 8 years after flowering in any area, that area may again be considered fully stocked, that is to say, that areas that flowered in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 will be again fully stocked in 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 respectively. Even now a certain yield can be got from areas which flowered in 1911 and 1912 without in any way affecting the degree of final stocking.

Messrs. Nelson asked for 10,000 tons in the first year and 20,000 tons thereafter and even if only a year is allowed for the erection of the plant and the commencement of the manufacture, I think there is no question but that we can supply all they want.

(3) Cost of extraction.

I may add here that the result of extensive experiments for the collection of data of cost of extraction of the leam- is to shew that the cost of extraction of one ton dry ~~cutturn~~ cutturn of bamboos can be cheapened to Rs.5/4/-. This is the monsoon rate and it is merely a matter of organi-

13.
6. 13
sation to extract the whole quantity required by Messrs. Nelson and Co at this rate. We could certainly get the work done on contract for Rs.6 per ton.

14-8-16

against 16-0-0 market
upon 24-2-16 (J)
20-8-16

Returned, with a note from the Forest Department.

I suggest that the information now supplied may be communicated to Messrs Nelson & Co., and they may be assured of the desire of the government to offer them as much assistance as possible. They may be asked to send a representative to India again to discuss the matter in person, or, if that is not practicable, to state as clearly as possible what help they would require from government to induce them to start the manufacture in this Presidency.

M.R.C.
23. VIII. 16

Home (Est.) Dept.

- Phase see G.O. No. 2421 Revenue, dated the 20th August 1914. In the memorandum on pages 2 & 3 supra Messrs Nelson & Co. ~~requested~~ ^{stated} that if the Indian Industrial Commission would consider the question of giving them some grant to enable them to proceed with the establishment of a pulp plant in India, they (the firm) would consider the matter carefully. The Commission will consider general questions as to ~~the~~ ^{in aid to be applied to} ~~the~~ new industries such as that proposed by Messrs Nelson & Co. But it does not appear that this special case ~~should~~ ^{would} be brought before the Commission for consideration. The scheme put forward by the firm on which were passed the orders in G.O. No. 2421 Revenue, dated the 20th August 1914, may now be further considered.
2. The chief objections to proceeding with the original scheme of establishing a bamboo-pulp factory on the West Coast are

Stated

page 2 *supra*.

page 10 *supra*.

page 14 of p. 24 21 Rev
2018/104

page 10 *supra*.

stated to be the following:—

- (1) the reports about the water supply have been very bad;
- (2) bamboos in the tracts selected by the firm have flowered & died over wide areas.
3. With regard to the first of these difficulties, ~~it is not possible~~ ~~that~~ Mr. Bourne the District Forest officer, South Malabar, states that if the factory is located at Chaliaapuram this difficulty ~~can~~ be got over. But the question then is how to ensure an adequate supply of fuel at that place. It was this ^{consideration} which made the firm decide against the suitability of Chaliaapuram for their purpose. In their letter, dated the 7th January 1914, the firm ~~has~~ stated that their output of pulp would be from 5,000 to 10,000 tons per annum. At the rate of 4 tons of wood fuel for 1 ton of pulp, about 40,000 tons of fuel ~~will~~ be required for the factory. In 1914, such a large supply of fuel was departmentally

Mr. Bowne's letter, on page 10 supra.

page 11 supra.

para 2, p. 7 supra.

page 12 supra.

pages 12 & 13 supra.

was held out of the question. But now Mr. Bowne considers that it is possible to supply this quantity. He estimates the cost at Rs 3 or Rs 4 per ton. The Forest Member of the Board thinks that the supply of fuel at the rate quoted cannot be guaranteed until a fuel working plan has been prepared.

4. With regard to the second difficulty raised by the firm Mr. Bowne considers that even though the bamboo has flowered in certain places, still it is not difficult to supply the quantity required by the firm. The latter may be informed of this with the concurrence of Revenue.

(J)

5. In G.O. No. 2421 Revenue, dated the 20th August 1914, the cost of bamboo was estimated at Rs 7.6.0 per ton. Mr. Bowne now states that as a result of the experiments carried on by the Dept. it has been found that the cost of extraction can be cheapened to Rs 5.4.0 and that

the

para 2. p. 7 supra.

page 3 of D.O. on p. 6 supra.

last page of letter
t- (J)

X. Based on para 52
H.M.'s letter on p. 6 of
G.O. 4421 of
20-8-14 (Sep. Rev.)

pages 5 + 7-8 supra.

the rate would not exceed Rs 6 per ton even if the work were done on contract. The Forest Member does not appear to endorse this view and is apparently for adhering to the rate of Rs 7.6.0 quoted in G.O. No. 2421 Revenue, dated the 20th August 1914. D. Marsden considers even this rate to be very low.

6. Attention is solicited to the supplemental notes to G.O. No. 2421 Revenue, dated the 20th August 1914. It is for consideration whether the decision arrived at in that G.O. in regard to the free supply of water and the exemption of machinery from import duty may now be reconsidered. This will have to be done in the Revenue Dept.

7. The file may ~~now~~ be submitted, be sent up to Revenue for remarks. As pointed out by the Board of Revenue and by Mr. Louchman it appears desirable to get full particulars from the firm as to the cost of the scheme they

they have in view & the amount
of support they expect from the
Govt.



28.8.16
1916

28.8.16
Le

Does Mr. wish to offer
any remarks? I think that
a reply may go to Messrs
Walsby & Co. per the lines
indicated by Mr. Cundman
in his note dated the 23rd
August 1916 on page 13(c) ante.

29

29
S. H.

Rev. Dept.

Colno 2026-2

2077

29.8.16

To Under Secy.

It is submitted
that this Dept. may agree
to the adoption of the
course suggested at A supra

Thrs: B & A Sects

29.8.16
30.8.16

J.S.R.
29.8.16

30.8.16

With regard to information given and terms offered in G.O. 2421, dated 20.8.1916, no conditions seem necessary (this department, I may note, are not concerned with import or export duty)

Mr. Osborn deals with the specific difficulties raised by the firm (water and the flowing of London).

Desiring giving information on these points, it hardly seems desirable for the Government to commit itself to anything more than a willingness to listen to anything that the firm may have to say, subject to the conditions laid down in G.O. quoted above. The supply of London at cost price seems to have been an exceedingly generous offer.

I am not in favour of Mr. Crummen's suggestion that the firm be asked to send a man out here, as it not entirely a matter for them to decide? They have already that the Government is willing to assist.

I shall be obliged if Mr. (Osborn) might see before disposal

[Signature]

Edw. C. W.

Home (Edw.) Dept

Submitted. It is for consideration whether Tail (Sep. Sec) should be consulted on the question of the exemption of machinery from import duty.

Rev. W. O. No. 20774/16-1

30-8-16



2 If this is considered unnecessary,
the file may be submitted to H.E. through
H.M. (Rev)

without having full particulars
and more information about
what the firm wants, it may
not be possible for Finl

(Separate Rev) to consider further the
question of the exemption of machinery
from import duty - vide para. 6 - page 17

Perhaps 'D' & 'E' in Mr. Conchman's
note on page 13(a) above may alone
now go to the firm.

For orders as to circulation.

CR
31.8.16

Vide Dir (D. Order) Messrs.
Note a cl at page 19?

31/8/16

Edus 2026-3

31.8.16

Sep. Rev. C. H. 1919
by 31.8.16

Financial (Sep Rev) Sept

To Under Secretary.

The question referred to this Dept is the request made by Messrs T. Nelson & Sons for the exemption from Customs duty of machinery to be imported by them for constructing their paper factory. Under the Tariff Amendment Act IV of 1916, machinery worked by ~~any~~ electric, steam, water fire or other power not being manual or animal labour is subject to duty at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem (Art 58. ~~Sched~~ Part III, Sch II). Machinery worked by manual or animal labour is taxed on import at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem. (Art 103. Part IV. Sch II). Any exemption from the Act can only be granted by the Govt of India who are, on principle, averse from granting special exemption except on grounds of a very strong and quite exceptional character. - please see para 2 of notes to Lt 6203590 Rev. of 6-12-1913.

Rev
31816 C.S.

Messrs Nelson & Sons do not now ask for any concession in the matter of import duty & it seems unnecessary to consider the question until, if ever, it is definitely raised.

Box 80
Circ 219
Recd. 1/19

Scott. II-8 (a)

NOTES.

again. The firm was informed in f.o. No. 2421,
J. 20.8.14 that foot were not prepared to grant
them any concession in this respect

SR 1919-1
31-8-16

Home (Edw.) J. 20.

Rel
31/8
J. 20.8.16

Home (Edw.) Dept.

for orders as to circulation.

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1-9-16.
M
HMC

CA
1-9-16

St B and H. Phil Rev

Please P.S. for
As on page 1 anti and
the endocrine trends, pages
2 to 3. The position has
been reviewed for all
parts of view, please for
the Salzberg notes. The
information supplied by the
different departments has been
pieces together for being
communicated to Messrs
Wilson & Co who will have
to state ~~clearly~~ clearly what
it is they want before the

for. Can deal with
their request.

16
21/9/16.

Returned with thanks.

His Excellency who has consulted
the Honble Sir Alexander Cuthbert
has written to a partner in the
firm of Messrs Nelson and
he giving the information of
our disposal.

Gettin

14.9.16

(By order)



Submitted that the papers may
be recorded. A draft order is placed
below.

SK
16.9.16.

E.C.N.
18.9.16

W.M.

Bamboo pulp factory.

Home (Ev.) DEPARTMENT.

Recording papers relating to the
enquiries made by Messrs Thomas
Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh, regarding
the facilities that exist in South India
for the establishment of a ———.

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191 .

" " " " 191 .

READ ALSO:-

C. No 2026, From the, No., dated 191 .

" " " " 191 .

" " " " 191 .

ORDER.

Mis

No. 992, dated 18-9-1916.

Recorded.

SK
16.9.16
17/9/16

Chh
18.9.16

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

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READ AGAIN G.O., No.
10

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. N.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH INFO.

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IN ORIGINAL

N.B.—

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