M.R.O. 1—77,000—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 42.

(2) Date of repair 1-9-38.

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 466 Press/Mis.

Dated 3. 7. 1888.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

3RD JULY 1888, No. 467, REVENUE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL).

SIR,

Miscellaneous.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Macpherson's letter No. 180, dated 23rd April 1888, giving cover to an extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, in which His Lordship draws attention to a statement of the Government of Bengal that Cinchona bark was produced on the Government Plantations in that Province at an expenditure of only 5¼ annas per pound, while in Madras the cost was as much as 10¾ annas.

2. I am, in reply, to point out, in the first place, that it is not clear how His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrives at the rate of 5¼ annas; for, according to the Report for the year 1886-87, the cost would appear to have been 4 annas 9·4 pies per pound. This figure is obtained by dividing the sum (Rs. 67,438-13-0) which is said to represent the working expenses, by the number of pounds of bark collected during the year. The Madras rate of 10 annas 10 pies is arrived at in a similar way, but it is obvious that there may be many circumstances which render a comparison between figures so obtained altogether misleading.

3. In Madras the total working expenses include the full salaries of the Director (although he is also Government Botanist) and the Quinologist, all the expenses of the Quinologist's Department, and all sums expended by other Departments, such as that of Public Works, on account of the Plantations or the Quinologist. But in Bengal it appears to be the practice to keep the Factory accounts separate from those of the Gardens and to maintain a Capital as well as a Revenue account, and it is not clear whether the whole of the salaries of Dr. King and Mr. Gammie are included in the working expenses of the Plantations and Factory, respectively.

4. But even if uniformity as regards the items included in the expenditure upon the two sets of Plantations was found to exist, a comparison, based upon figures obtained by dividing the total expenses by the total yield of bark, would still be open to objection, for it is the alkaloidal value of the bark, and not the bark itself, which must be taken into consideration. It will be seen from the enclosed extract from a letter from Mr. Lawson, the Director of the Government Plantations in this Presidency, that the Madras bark is much richer in alkaloids than that produced on the Bengal Plantations. Although, therefore, the production of a pound of Madras bark costs more, owing both to the delicate nature of the trees and the manner of harvesting the bark, than a pound of Bengal bark, it by no means follows that the result will be in favor of Bengal [illegible]n the quantity of alkaloids obtained from the two barks is considered.

5. I am in conclusion to say that, while His Excellency the Governor in Council will welcome any comparison between the cost of working the Madras and Bengal Plantations, he deprecates the publication of conclusions which are based on insufficient data and calculated to mislead.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. A. STUART,
Under Secretary to Government.

Ootacamund,
3rd July 1888.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

30 Copies.

APPENDIX.

Extract from a letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Government Botanist and Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, Nílgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 16th May 1888, No. 15 (A).

* * * * *

(1) The plantations of Bengal and Madras are worked upon entirely different plans. The trees upon the Bengal Plantations, from which most of the present bark is taken, consist mainly of *Cinchona Succirubra*, and the bark obtained from this species, though heavy, is comparatively poor in alkaloids, especially the most valuable of them, viz., Quinine The trees on the Madras Plantations are, on the other hand, half of them at least, *Cinchona officinalis*. This is a slower growing tree, and much more slender in habit than the *Cinchona Succirubra*, and never yields, per acre, so heavy a crop; but it contains a much larger amount of alkaloids; and a corresponding larger amount of pure Quinine.

(2) The method of harvesting the bark in the two Presidencies is also quite different. In Bengal, comparatively young trees are *uprooted* and *natural* bark only is taken; while on the Madras Plantations the bark is taken from old trees by the *stripping process*; and I need hardly say that the bark taken under the former system is very inferior in alkaloidal value to that taken under the latter, though much cheaper to produce.

10. It is quite clear, therefore, that in estimating the value of the total output of bark from the Plantations of the respective Presidencies, *pound must not be weighed against pound*. The only way of arriving at a fair estimate of the value of the bark yielded by the Plantations of the two Presidencies will be, after the two factories are in full work, by taking *the total expenditure incurred by every branch in each Department, and dividing that sum by the total amount of Quinine, and other alkaloids made in the factory.*

11. If this is done, I am persuaded that the cost of producing *febrifuge* in this Presidency will prove to be not much greater than that for which it is produced in Bengal. I anticipate, however, that it will never be possible to turn out bark at *quite* so cheap a rate per pound as they are able to do in Bengal, for the following two reasons:—

(1) The area under cultivation in Bengal is double that under cultivation in Madras, while the cost of the necessary superior establishment is no greater for the management of the former than it is for the latter.

(2) I am told that the market value of labor in Bengal is also much less than that ruling on these hills.

12. Another reason which I must most strongly insist upon why the rate per pound in the Madras Presidency ought, *at present*, to come out higher than in Bengal is, that the Madras Plantations had in past years fallen into a state of so great disrepair that they are not now yielding much more than half the quantity of bark which they may be expected to do in another few years time. Further, more bark *could* have been harvested, without any detriment to the plantations, than was actually done, but owing to the storehouses being choked with the accumulations of past years, it was necessary to limit the output. Government will not, however, lose eventually, for the bark on the trees is increasing yearly in thickness, and therefore in value.

13. If comparison of this sort (the wholesomeness of which there can be no doubt, for it tends to excite emulation) is to be made, it is absolutely necessary that the Bengal Government should be requested to furnish returns of the expenditure on their Cinchona Plantations with the same minuteness of detail that is done by the Madras Government. The system of having a Capital account has been adjudged by the Madras Government to be vicious in principle, and calculated to mislead; and certainly the present case goes to substantiate the justness of their views.

14. The Madras Government is indebted to the Bengal Government for the generosity with which their officials have always given help to this Department. We are, in establishing our own new factory, at the present moment following them, step by step; and although we are not so presumptuous as to imagine that we shall ever be able to eclipse them in their work, we are determined that, with the assistance which they have given us, we will, in no long time, equal them.

1888.

HOME DEPARTMENT,
JUDICIAL.

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd. *Encl*

Letter, dated 3rd July 1888,
No. 467.

JULY.

Replying to letter regarding Cinchona bark produced in Bengal and Madras, and stating that while this Government will welcome any comparison between the cost of working the Madras and Bengal Plantations, they deprecate the publication of conclusions which are based on insufficient data and calculated to mislead.

3rd July 1888, No. 466, Revenue.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following G.O., dated 7th May 1888, Mis. No. 2730, Revenue :—

Read—the following letter from W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq., C.S., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 23rd April 1888, No. 180:—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 16 (Revenue), dated 23rd February 1888, paragraph 1.
Annual Report of the Government Cinchona Plantation and Cinchona Factory in Bengal for 1886-87.
Resolution by the Government of Bengal, dated 22nd November 1887.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Madras, a copy of the papers marginally noted, relating to the Government Cinchona Plantations and Cinchona Factory in Bengal.

Enclosure.

Extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 23rd February 1888, No. 16 (Revenue).

Para. 1. In your Despatch No. 66, of the 13th December last, Public (Medical), you transmit a copy of the Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantations and Cinchona Factory in Bengal for the year 1886-87. As the results recorded therein have been reviewed in detail by the Lieutenant-Governor, I do not propose to do more on the present occasion than draw your attention to the circumstance on which the last mentioned authority has commented that bark which in Bengal costs Government $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas per pound is not produced in the Nílgiri Plantations for less than $10\frac{3}{4}$ annas.

Order—dated 7th May 1888, Mis. No. 2730, Revenue.

Communicated to the Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations who will report on the point noticed by the Secretary of State.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Government Botanist, with three enclosures,
in original, to be returned.

Read—also the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Government Botanist and Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, Nílgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 16th May 1888, No. 15 (A) :—

1. Extract from Despatch from the Secretary of State
2. Bengal Government Report on Cinchona Plantations and Government Order thereon.

With reference to G.O., No. 2730, dated the 7th May 1888, Revenue, and the enclosures marginally noted, which I return herewith, I have the honor to say that I had already seen the remark made by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in which he compares the cost of a pound of bark obtained from the Cinchona Plantations of Bengal with that obtained from the Plantations belonging to the Madras Presidency.

2. I read the remark in question with the greatest possible vexation, and had intended to comment freely in my next Annual Report upon the imputation which it contained, viz., that the cost of producing bark in the Madras Presidency was more than double that for which it could be produced in Bengal. I am glad, however, to have this earlier opportunity of reporting upon the subject.

3. For the purposes of comparing one thing with another, care ought always to be taken that the conditions on which the comparison is made are similar. But this care has not been taken in the present instance.

4. In the first place, for some reason or other, the rate at which a pound of bark was turned out on the Madras Plantations for the year 1886-87 has been compared with the rate at which a pound was turned out on the Bengal Plantations during the year 1885-86. It would have been better to have compared the respective rates at which the bark in the two Presidencies had been harvested during the same year; and though this is of no very great importance, I shall do so, and compare the rate given by the Madras Government in my Annual Report, with that in the Bengal Government Report for the same year, viz., 1886-87; notwithstanding, that by so doing, the figures tell still further against this department, the rate per pound being for the Bengal Government for 1886-87, 4 annas 9·3 pies, while for Madras it was 10 annas 10 pies.

5. In arriving at the cost of a pound of bark in this Presidency, the *total* expenditure incurred by the department is divided by the number of pounds of bark harvested during the year; thus the expenditure for the year 1886-87 was Rs. 84,228, while the output of bark was 124,333 lb., which gives an average cost per pound of 10 annas 10 pies.

6. But the Bengal Government in calculating the rate per pound of their bark have gone upon an entirely different principle. They have not taken the *total* expenditure for the year, but only a portion of it—thus the real expenditure for the year was Rs. 99,383, detailed thus:—

	RS.
On Ringjung	9,464
Proportion of European establishment	2,000
	11,464
Upkeep of Rungbee, Mungpoo and Sittong	67,439
Charges of the factory	20,480
Total ...	99,383

7. From this sum they have eliminated no less than Rs. 31,944, which they have placed, in part, to a Capital account, and in part to Factory. Their rate per pound cannot possibly, therefore, be compared with the Madras rate. The real cost of the Bengal pound for the year 1886-87 was 7 annas 0·5 pies and not 4 annas 9 pies as stated. This is taking the Bengal accounts as they have been furnished in the "Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantations and Factory"; but the accounts are so meagre, when compared with those furnished by this department, that I am not able to say whether or no more sums still, than what appear, should be charged to Capital, or other accounts.

For instance:—

(1) Has Doctor King's salary, as the Head of the Cinchona Plantations, been paid out of the Rs. 99,383, or has it been met from some other source?

(2) Has the cost of the purchase of Turbine, Disintegrator, the erection of buildings connected with the Factory, been included in this sum, or have they been wholly, or in part, met from other sources?

(3) Has any other money, which has been expended on the Plantations, or Factory, directly, or indirectly, been paid by other Departments, such as the Public Works Department?

8. Assuming, however, that the Rs. 99,383 is the *real* total expenditure for the year, and that, therefore, 7 annas per pound is the true rate at which the Bengal Plantation turned out their bark, there still remains a difference of no less than 3 annas 10 pies between their rate and the Madras rate, and this is sufficiently enormous to call for explanation.

My explanation is as follows:—

(1) During the year 1886-87 there were certain extraordinary and extraneous expenses, the former of which either will not occur again, or very rarely.

These were—

	RS.	RS.
1. *Extraordinary.*		
Purchase and carriage of the Disintegrator and Turbine ...	4,272	
Wire for fencing	603	
Purchase of bullocks and carts	1,400	
Auction charges on account of sale of bark	2,494	
Compensation paid to merchants	3,216	11,985
2. *Extraneous.*		
Building of Herbarium and office	1,730	
Sum paid to myself for conducting the Government Botanical work of the Presidency	1,440	3,170
Total ...		15,155

9. Now, if this sum be deducted from the expenses of the year—and it seems to me that such may fairly be done, it reduces the cost at which the department was worked from Rs. 84,228 to Rs. 69,073, and this would reduce the cost of the Madras pound to 8 annas 10 pies, or 1 anna 10 pies to the bad, when compared with the 7 annas of the Bengal Plantations. But I am not willing to accept even this as a true statement of the case.

(1) The Plantations of Bengal and Madras are worked upon entirely different plans. The trees upon the Bengal Plantations, from which most of the present bark is taken, consist mainly of *Cinchona Succirubra*, and the bark obtained from this species, though heavy, is comparatively poor in alkaloids, especially the most valuable of them, viz., Quinine. The trees on the Madras Plantations are, on the other hand, half of them at least, *Cinchona officinalis*. This is a slower growing tree, and much more slender in habit than the *Cinchona Succirubra*, and never yields, per acre, so heavy a crop; but it contains a much larger amount of alkaloids; and a corresponding larger amount of pure Quinine.

(2) The method of harvesting the bark in the two Presidencies is also quite different. In Bengal, comparatively young trees are *uprooted*, and *natural* bark only is taken; while on the Madras Plantations the bark is taken from old trees by the *stripping process*; and I need hardly say that the bark taken under the former system is very inferior in alkaloidal value to that taken under the latter, though much cheaper to produce.

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11. If this is done, I am persuaded that the cost of producing *febrifuge* in this Presidency will prove to be not much greater than that for which it is produced in Bengal. I anticipate, however, that it will never be possible to turn out bark at *quite* so cheap a rate per pound as they are able to do in Bengal, for the following two reasons:—

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13. If comparison of this sort (the wholesomeness of which there can be no doubt, for it tends to excite emulation) is to be made, it is absolutely necessary that the Bengal Government should be requested to furnish returns of the expenditure on their Cinchona Plantations with the same minuteness of detail that is done by the Madras Government. The system of having a Capital account has been adjudged by the Madras Government to be vicious in principle, and calculated to mislead; and certainly the present case goes to substantiate the justness of their views.

14. The Madras Government is indebted to the Bengal Government for the generosity with which their officials have always given help to this Department. We are, in establishing our own new factory, at the present moment following them, step by step; and although we are not so presumptuous as to imagine that we shall ever be able to eclipse them in their work, we are determined that, with the assistance which they have given us, we will, in no long time, equal them.

ORDER—dated 3rd July 1888, No. 466, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government consider that Mr. Lawson has clearly shown that the comparison made by the Bengal Government between the cost of Cinchona bark grown on the Madras Plantations and those of Bengal is based on data so dissimilar as to render it unreliable and misleading. The substance of the Director's letter will be communicated to the Government of India.

(Here enter No. 467, dated 3rd July 1888.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. STUART,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Government Botanist.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

70 Copies.

B 2/4

Original

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

REVENUE.

[illegible] 5770/88

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 3rd July 1888, No. 466.-67

JULY.

Cinchona Bark.

Communicating to the Government of India the substance of the Director's report regarding the comparative cost of — grown on the Madras Plantations and those of Bengal.

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NOTE FOR the Madras Despatcher

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Please do not despatch copies of G.O. no: 466 d/ 3-7-88 to the Editors until a week to come. you can then Despatch. That is what Secker told me.

SK
27/7

Recd. 30/7

Show again 6th Aug/88

Published in the Gazette of the 7/8.
Furnished to Editors 8/8.

Original

B

NOTE FOR the U. S. B

Procgs. Nos. 466-7

Submitted for approval.

The Resolution of the Govt of Bengal on the report of Cinchona plantations was published in the Official Gazette.

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25/7.

Seen. GO on

Put [illegible]
E.T

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Plantations

the Communication to the Press of letters to India or Secretary of State. (~~Cfr~~ Public Dept memorand on the Subject is perhaps) It has not however been the practice to ~~such~~ place such letters on the E.T.

Q. Only the G.O. embodying of course Lawson's letter, shd be placed on the E.T. — say a week after the letter to India h. been despatched. Was the Bengal Resolution made public? KH

[illegible] 4)

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

Is there not a rule forbidding the communicating letters to [illegible] to the Press.

If there is not, is it not the practice not to do so?

J

20/6.

There appears to be no orders forbid

NOTE FOR the Madras Dep.

Please look up the Calcutta Gazette of 1887 (in the Public Dept) and say whether the Resolution of the Bengal Govt. of 22d Nov/87 No 6021 on the Report of the Cinchona Plantations was placed at the disposal of the press.

J

2/7

B

Note for Mr. Seshiah

The Resolution on the Annual Report of the Govt. Cinchona Plantation and Cinchona Factory in Bengal for the year 1886-87 was published (under Official Papers) in the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette dated 30th Novr. 1887. The date of the Resolution {22nd Novr. '87} is given in the Gazette but not the No. No list of papers laid on the Editor's Table as we find in our Gazette ~~are~~ is published in the Calcutta Gazette — at least so it appears from a perusal of the Vols for '87. But Resolutions on important subjects are published from time to time under the Heading "Official Papers" in the Supplement and as this latter can be had separately on payment, it may be inferred that the "Official Papers" correspond to our list of papers laid on the Editor's table.

P.N.M.
6.7

Director's Office

No. 15 (R).

Ootacamund 16th May 1888.

From

M. A. Lawson Esquire
Govt: Botanist and Director
of Govt: Cinchona Plantations
Nilgiris

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Ootacamund

Sir,

1. Extract from despatch from the Secretary of State
2. Bengal Government Report on Cinchona Plantations and G.O. thereon.

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I read the remark in question with the greatest possible vexation, and had intended to comment freely in my next

Annual

annual Report upon the imputation, which it contained, viz: that the cost of producing bark in the Madras Presidency was more than double that for which it could be produced in Bengal — I am glad however to have this earlier opportunity of reporting upon the subject —

For the purposes of comparing one thing with another, care ought always to be taken that the conditions, on which the comparison is made, are similar. But this care has not been taken in the present instance.

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No 1885-86
they have made some mistake

the same year, viz 1886-87; notwithstanding that by so doing, the figures tell still further against this Department. The rate per pound being for the Bengal Government for 1886-87. 4 annas 9.3 pies while, for Madras, it was 10 annas 10 pies.

In arriving at the cost of a pound of bark in this Presidency, the total expenditure incurred by the Department is divided by the number of pounds of bark harvested during the year; thus the expenditure for the year 1886-87 was Rs 84,228, while the out put of bark was 1,24,333 lbs, which gives an average cost per pound of 10 annas 10 pies.

But the Bengal Government in calculating the rate per pound of their bark have gone upon an entirely different principle. They have not taken the total expenditure for the year, but only a portion of it — thus the real expenditure for the year was Rs 99,383, detailed thus:—

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For instance:—

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2. Has the cost of the purchase of Turbine, Disintegrator, the erection of buildings connected with the Factory, been included in this sum,

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Purchase of bullocks and carts	1,400	
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Total		15,155

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2. I am told that the market value of labor in Bengal is also much less than that ruling on these hills.

Another reason, which I must

10

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The yield
was an av
one, & the pri
of bark has be
high since ~~83~~
1882-83.

11

P 9/31

in value.

If comparison of this sort, (the wholesomeness of which there can be no doubt — for it tends to excite emulation —) is to be made it is absolutely necessary that the Bengal Government should be requested to furnish Returns of the Expenditure on their Cinchona Plantations with the same minuteness of detail that is done by the Madras Government. The system of having a capital account has been adjudged by the Madras Government to be vicious in principle, and calculated to mislead; and certainly the present case goes to substantiate the justness of their views.

The Madras Government is indebted to the Bengal Government for the generosity with which their Officials have always given help to this Department. We are, in establishing our own new factory, at the present moment, following them, step by step; and although we are not so presumptious as to imagine that we shall ever be able to eclipse them in their work, we are determined, that, with the assistance which they have given us, we will in no ~~short~~ long time equal them.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
M. A. Lawson
Govt. Botanist & Director

G. 2730, 7-5-88

Revenue Dept

Revenue (1888) Cinchona

From

No. 3354

The ~~Govt~~ Botanist and Director of Govt. Cinchona Plantations
Nilgiris

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
16 MAY
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Ootacamund

Dated 16th May 1888
Despatched — do —
Received 16 —
No. 156
Enclosures three

—

Subject.

Relative Comparative Cost of producing a pound of Cinchona bark on the Bengal and Madras Cinchona Plantations

Submitting a report on the question raised by the Secretary to Government of Bengal.

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(32)
(35

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again Misc: G.O. dated 7-5-88 no: 273

Read c. no: 3354

Misc: Order. dated 3rd July 1888, no: 4

The Govt. consider that Mr. La son has clearly shown that th comparison made by the Benga Govt. between the cost of cinchon bark grown on the Madras Plan and those of Bengal is based on ~~altogether insufficient~~ data ~~and~~ so dissimilar ~~to those upon which the~~ as to render ~~is the~~ it unreliable and misleading. The substance of the Director letter will be communicated to the Govt. of India.

I think the G.O. may be put on the Editors' table in the ordinary course tho' this need not appear on the face of the printed order —

PPH
27 June

To The Govt. Botanist
S.C. Des 2-8

To
20 O. for write press
Des: 2-8
Des: 26-7
Dec: 26-7

HAS
19 June
27/June

No. 467

To The Secretary
to the Govt. of India
Home Deptt
Judicial

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Macpherson's letter No. 180 of 23rd April 1888, ~~forwarding~~ giving cover to an extract from a a capital as well as a revenue account, and it is not clear whether the whole of the salaries of Dr. King and Mr. Gammie are included in the working ~~of the~~ expenses of the plantations and factory respectively.

4. But even if uniformity ~~in the~~ as regards the items included in the ~~tot~~ expenditure upon the two sets of ~~manner of keeping the accounts~~ plantations ~~[illegible]~~ was found to exist ~~were secured~~ ~~the~~ a comparison based upon figures obtained by dividing the total expenses by the total yield of bark would still be open to objection, for it is the alkaloidal value of the bark and not the bark itself which must be taken into consideration. It will be seen ✗ from the enclosed extract from a letter from Mr. Lawson, the Govt. Director of the Plantations ~~of~~ in this ~~Govt.~~ Presidency, that the Madras

✗ It is suggested that from the top of p. 7 to the end of Mr. Lawson's letter might be sent

Hcs

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read

bark is much richer in alkaloids than that produced on the Bengal plantations. Although, therefore, ~~a pound~~ the production of a pound of Madras bark may cost~~s~~ more, owing both to the ~~more~~ delicate nature of the trees and the manner of harvesting the bark, than a pound of Bengal bark, it by no means follows that ~~will be found to be the~~ ~~the latter is really cheaper~~ the result will be in favour of Bengal when the quantity of alkaloids obtained from the two barks is considered.

(The bark will still be cheaper)

5. I am in ~~clos~~ conclusion to say that while H.E. the G. in C. will welcome any comparison between the ~~merits~~ cost of working

the Madras & Bengal plan-

as being likely

tations, he deprecates, the

to mislead these unless

publication of ~~conclusions which~~

the data upon which they are based

~~are based on insufficient data~~

are identical in their nature

~~and are at once valueless and~~

~~misleading~~.

W.A.S.

19 June

~~Ap~~

27/June

Print here as appendix

already [illegible] the answer

letter from Foreign Office

30/2

deprecates the publication

of conclusions wh. are

based on insufficient

data & calculated

to mislead

then what

plantation

Draft Sec's letter to Govt of India — re — comparative cost of production of cinchona in Madras & Bengal.

[illegible]

Print
Don't mark E.T. on the address — but obtain the usual no. of copies for the purpose 3/7

Print as appendix to the Govt of India letter extracts of Mr. Lawson's letter from p. 7 to the end. 3/7

28/6.
R 29/6

pounds of bark