

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2264

Press

~~Mis.~~

285. 286

Dated

22-11-1862

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
22nd October 1862.*

Read the following:—

No. 285. Report on the number and condition of the Chinchona plants in the Government Gardens at Ootacamund and at Neddivattam on the 31st January 1862.

Names.	Number of plants.	Value per lbs. of dry bark in the London Market.				Remarks.
		s.	d.	s.	d.	
1. Chinchona Succirubra or Red Bark.....	6,580	2	6 to 8	9		The whole of the plants are in very fine condition, many of them being in the most luxuriant state of health. The largest of the plants are from 3½ to 4½ feet in height, and some of their leaves measure over 12 by 18 inches. The circumference of the stem of the largest plant measures 9 3½ inches at the ground, at 18 inches above the ground the same stem measures 2½ inches, and at 3 feet above the ground 2¼ inches. The thickness of the bark in these plants is very remarkable being in some instances ¼ of an inch, and on the smaller stems the average thickness considerable exceeds that of the wood. About 3,000 plants have been placed in the nurseries in the open air; these are making very satisfactory progress. For experiment six plants of different species were planted out in September last, in a cleared spot, on the highest and most exposed part of the Neddivattam site, all of these plants have borne the cold and drought without injury, their growth not having been in the least checked, at Ootacamund the growth of the red bark plants was checked by the cold and drought of December and January, but the weather now being more mild they have again begun to grow. Of the cuttings put into the new propagating house in the beginning of January about one-half of them were found on the 23rd to be rooted. The roots varying from ½ to 1½ inches in length, all species seem to root alike freely on a bottom heat. The number of cuttings lost from damp and accidents has averaged from 6 to 10 per cent. With the Calisayas which takes long to root without bottom heat we obtained the following results, of 24 cuttings put in on the 1st of January at the end of the month two had died, eleven were rooted, and the remaining cutting had quite healed over and begun to emit roots, which will be perfectly developed in from 8 to 12 days. On removing the plants brought by Dr. Anderson out of the wardian cases they were all found to be more or less affected with rot and fungi at their roots, since being transplanted, three plants of the Calisaya have died, two are doubtful as also one of the plants of C. Lancifolia, the others are now recovering and seem to have fairly taken to the soil.
2. Chinchona Calisaya, Calisaya or Yellow Bark...	672	10 to 5	0			
3. Chinchona Lancifolia, Brown Bark.....	41	8 to 2	10			
4. Chinchona Nitida or Genuine Grey Bark...	1,000	1	8 to 2	9		
5. Chinchona species without name.....	308	1	8 to 2	10		
6. Chinchona Micrantha Var Provenciana.....	1,713	1	8 to 2	9		
7. Chinchona Peruviana or Grey Bark.....	60	1	8 to 2	10		
8. Chinchona Lucimafolia of the Dutch or Pahudiana of Howard.....	425	No value.				
Total number of plants..	10,157					

(Signed) W. G. McIVOR,
Superintendent Government Chinchona Plantations.

No. 286. ORDER THEREON, 22nd October 1862, No. 2,264.

Ordered to be recorded.

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

Copy of a Letter to England
dated 23rd October 1862

Revenue 1862 Clasp
No. of Govt. for Oct.

N^o. 388.

From the Sup^{ts} Govt.
Finchona Plantations

Dated 31st July
Received 10th July 1862

N^o.

Report on the
Number and Condition
of the Finchona plants
on the hillgherries on the
31st January 1862
N^o. 2264.

J. H. S.

Printed by George
22nd Oct 1862

N^o. 285 + 286.