M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 379	Press / ~~Mis.~~
431-432	
Dated 21 - 2 - 1862	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 21st February 1862.

No. 431. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th January 1862, No. 625 :—

Read the following letter from G. R. HAYWOOD, Esq., to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, dated Bombay, 14th January 1862.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 23rd December 1861, together with copy of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th December 1861, and also of the sample of New Orleans Cotton therein referred to which have reached me here.

2. In accordance with the request of the Board, I have examined the sample of Cotton, and find it to be of excellent quality, well cleaned, and of good color. It is superior to the average of "Dharwar Saw Ginned American" now selling in Bombay, and which ranks highest of all Indian Cottons. Its value in Liverpool (according to latest intelligence of prices) would be about 10*d.* per lb. If this Cotton can be produced in quantity and delivered in Liverpool equal to sample it will be eagerly sought after.

3. In paragraph 10 of Mr. Minchin's letter it is said that this Cotton was "grown in his "own garden." It is often stated by writers in the papers, and others, that such "garden experi- "ments" are not worthy of notice, but it should be remembered that the "plantations" of the Southern States are nothing but a system of garden cultivation on an extensive scale, carried out by forced labor under constant supervision. There have been numerous instances of "experi- mental culture" in India producing as large a quantity of Cotton per acre as is obtained from equal area in the United States ; doubtless owing to the conditions of growth as to season, soil, climate and mode of cultivation having been carefully studied by the European. What has been accom- plished on a limited scale may very probably be achieved extensively by Europeans willing to make the attempt.

4. In paragraph 6 the opinions of a correspondent of the "Times" October 14th are quoted. He says "never mind the native plant." This is very bad advice. It is true that Lan- cashire requires for the bulk of its consumption Cotton similar to Dharwar American, and the sample you have sent. But I am informed by my last letters from England that the Cotton Spinners of Lancashire are now giving more attention to the merits of the native Indian Cotton. Dholera it is found can be spun not merely into 20*s.* or 30*s.* but even into 40*s.*, 50*s.* and as high as 60*s.* A Spinner, in writing to the *Manchester Guardian* says, "Give me Cotton similar to samples "I have seen at the Office of the Cotton Supply Association and I care not whether I ever see "another bale of American Cotton." It appears to be a question of the adaptation of machinery to the purpose. If this can be effected with economy, and there are Spinners who state that they have accomplished this object, a new impulse will be given to the growth of Cotton in India, and the question of dependence upon America will be in a fair way of solution.

5. An erroneous inferrence has been drawn in paragraph 9, from a statement contained in my letter addressed to his Highness the Pacha of Egypt. It is said by Mr. Minchin "that even "the Egyptian Cotton does not apparently meet with the same favor in England as the New "Orleans Cotton." Mr. Minchin appears not to be aware that Egyptian Cotton is used in the spinning of a finer class of goods than are manufactured from New Orleans and Indian Cotton. "Sea Islands," "Egyptian," and "Brazilian" Cotton, are the higher or finer qualities used in the manufacture of fine goods, muslins, &c. During the first ten months of 1861, 91,261 bales of Egyptian Cotton only were imported into Great Britain against 1,791,146 bales of American. Both descriptions are required though for different purposes. Hence in the paragraph of my letter to the Pacha, quoted by Mr. Minchin, I state that the two species might be "encouraged "side by said" with a view to test which description would best pay the cultivator, the one commanding a limited the other an almost unlimited market. Brazil grows a description similar to the Egyptian, and if Egyptian fell off, would be able to make the deficiency. It is therefore erroneous to suppose that the "Egyptian" does not find the same "favor in England as the New Orleans Cotton."

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 21st February 1862.

Ordered to be communicated to Mr. Minchin, to the Collector of Ganjam, and to the Chamber of Commerce, and that copy be submitted for the information of Government.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

No. 432. ORDER THEREON, 21st February 1862, No. 379.

Ordered to be recorded.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 625.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 27th January 1862.

Read the following letter from G. R. HAYWOOD, Esq., to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, dated Bombay, 14th January 1862 :—

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3. In paragraph 10 of Mr. Minchin's letter it is said that this Cotton was "grown in his "own garden." It is often stated by writers in the papers, and others, that such "garden experiments" are not worthy of notice, but it should be remembered that the "plantations" of the Southern States are nothing but a system of garden cultivation on an extensive scale, carried out by forced labor under constant supervision. There have been numerous instances of "experimental culture" in India producing as large a quantity of Cotton per acre as is obtained from equal area in the United States; doubtless owing to the conditions of growth as to season, soil, climate and mode of cultivation having been carefully studied by the European. What has been accomplished on a limited scale may very probably be achieved extensively by Europeans willing to make the attempt.

4. In paragraph 6 the opinions of a correspondent of the "Times" October 14th are quoted. He says "never mind the native plant." This is very bad advice. It is true that Lancashire requires for the bulk of its consumption Cotton similar to Dharwar American, and the sample you have sent. But I am informed by my last letters from England that the Cotton spinners of Lancashire are now giving more attention to the merits of the native Indian Cotton. Dholera it is found can be spun not merely into 20*s.* or 30*s.* but even into 40*s.*, 50*s.* and as high as 60*s.* A Spinner, in writing to the *Manchester Guardian* says, "Give me Cotton similar to samples I have seen at the Office of "the Cotton Supply Association and I care not whether I ever see another bale of American Cot- "ton." It appears to be a question of the adaptation of machinery to the purpose. If this can be effected with economy, and there are spinners who state that they have accomplished this object, a new impulse will be given to the growth of Cotton in India, and the question of dependence upon America will be in a fair way of solution.

5. An erroneous inference has been drawn in paragraph 9, from a statement contained in my letter addressed to His Highness the Pacha of Egypt. It is said by Mr. Minchin "that even the "Egyptian Cotton does not apparently meet with the same favor in England as the New Orleans "Cotton." Mr. Minchin appears not to be aware that Egyptian Cotton is used in the spinning of a finer class of goods than are manufactured from New Orleans and Indian Cotton. "Sea Islands," "Egyptian," and "Brazilian" Cotton, are the higher or finer qualities used in the manufacture of fine goods, muslins, &c. During the first ten months of 1861, 91,261 bales of Egyptian Cotton only were imported into Great Britain against 1,791,146 bales of American. Both descriptions are required though for different purposes. Hence in the paragraph of my letter to the Pacha, quoted by Mr. Minchin, I state that the two species might be "encouraged side by side" with a view to test which description would best pay the cultivator, the one commanding a limited the other an almost unlimited market. Brazil grows a description similar to the Egyptian, and if Egyptian fell

off, would be able to make the deficiency. It is therefore erroneous to suppose that the "Egyptian" does not find the same "favor in England as the New Orleans Cotton."

Ordered to be communicated to Mr. Minchin, to the Collector of Ganjam, and to the Chamber of Commerce, and that copy be submitted for the information of Government.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. F. Minchin, Esq.
„ G. S. Forbes, Esq., Collector of Ganjam.
„ R. O. Campbell, Esq., Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
Copy to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D., for information.
„ G. R. Haywood, Esq.

Exd. J. Wright.

(7)

Recd 1862. Department.
Pres: of Govt for Revenue
No. 362.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

Dated 27th January 1862.
Read 7th Feby
Recd 8th.

No. 625.

Submitting for information a letter from Mr Haywood remarking on the sample of New Orleans Cotton sent to him.

Recd 31st Jan 32.

Forwarded to Madras Chief Secretary 1862.

REGISTERED.

11 April 62 Bangalore Office 22.