

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	2376.	Press
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<u>335-36</u>		
Dated	23 rd August-	1889.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23rd August 1869.*

No. 335. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd August 1869, No. 5,620 :—

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevely, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th June 1869, No. 263.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government, No. 111, dated 4th June 1869, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 4,161, of the 9th idem, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from my Acting Sub-Collector, reporting on the Cinchona cultivation. I accordingly support the recommendation made by Mr. Stuart in reference to retaining the services of the "Mallai Arasans" (hill-men) for the extension of the Cinchona garden.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. J. STUART, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, to the Acting Collector of Tinnevely, dated Ambasamudram, 23rd June 1869, No. 143.

In reply to your endorsement on Proceedings of Government, dated 4th June 1869, No. 1,582, I beg to inform you that I visited the Cinchona garden in the sub-division on the 22nd instant. It is about fifteen miles from Paupanassum, of which about three are of very steep ascent and two rather steep, so that the elevation must be considerable, I should guess two to three thousand feet.

2. The garden, (the only one in this district,) is about one-fourth of an acre in extent, and consists of a clearing in fine forest on a rather steep slope in which the trees have been planted at a distance of six or eight feet apart. The garden is well sheltered by the surrounding forest, and the trees on the whole have done well. They were planted, 130 in number, in September 1866; thirty-two of the broad-leaved variety, and ninety-eight of the narrow-leaved kind; of them there now remain thirty broad-leaved trees and seventy narrow. The broad-leaved trees have grown up decidedly better than the others; on the whole a larger per-centage of this kind having succeeded, and nearly all having grown equally well and being in a uniformly flourishing condition. The highest of them was about thirteen feet, and the average about eight to ten feet high, well furnished with branches and leaves, and looking extremely healthy. The measurement round the base of the largest of these was about eight inches, and all of them were stouter in the trunk than the other variety.

3. The trees of the other variety had some of them shot up higher, namely, to fifteen feet; but were more slender and delicate-looking, and would, if in an exposed situation, probably require support: they were also of less circumference at the root, the largest being only six inches. They have not succeeded so uniformly as the other kind, many trees being from four feet to six feet high only, and by no means so stout and healthy as the broad-leaved variety.

On the whole, it is plain that the trees will grow and grow well, the broad-leaved variety being more vigorous than the other; but I imagine it would require good many more years before any considerable quantity of bark could be taken from them.

4. The garden has been carefully kept, and was in excellent order when I was it; but the account of expenditure upon it shows that if it is intended to continue the experiment, it should be very greatly extended. When the trees were first planted, the little patch of forest in which they are, was cleared at a cost of Rupees 0. The place is in the middle of a beech forest and no doubt the only practicable plan of looking after it was adopted, namely, employing the hill-tribes. Ten men were retained at 3 Rupees a-month each, and appear to have taken pains and care with their charge; but the same ten men might now be made to look after probably fifty times the area of plantation at the same rate of pay. These men live by cutting and burning the forests, and cultivating a fresh piece of forest every year or two. This cutting has been summarily put a stop to on our side of the boundary, and the hill-men are migrating to Travancore. If therefore it is decided that the plantations be extended, which must be done if it is to pay at all, I would suggest that a bargain be made for the permanent services of one whole company of these hill-men,

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to be paid in such a manner as will enable them to live independently of cultivation. I understand that the ten men hitherto employed would be quite willing to accept such terms, and they might be trusted to look after the plantation and take good care of it without any person to look after them. This is a great advantage which we shall reap from having gained the confidence of these simple and honest people.

A few experiments on a small scale seem to have been made to propagate the tree by cuttings but have all failed, and the trees have not begun to bear seed yet, so that any extension must be by importing seedlings or by sending down some one who knows how to make cuttings grow.

5. The cost up to the present time has been as below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Clearing the garden	81	15	0
Pay of ten hill-men for twenty-nine months, at 3 Rupees a-month, is up to the end of April 1869	870	0	0
Four men paid by me up to end of June, for which sanction is now requested	24	0	0
Do. for broken periods at beginning of work	17	9	6
Cost of two manooties	1	4	0
Total ..	994	12	6

From April 1869 it appears the Deputy-Conservator ordered that these men should be discharged, why I do not know; but as I believe some of these have since remained in charge, and as the fences must be kept up and the weeds cleared out until Government order the experiment to be abandoned, I have ventured to pay to four men their arrears for the last two months in anticipation of sanction, and request that orders may be issued for the regular monthly payment of this amount until the garden is definitely abandoned.

In this letter the Collector of Tinnevely forwards a report from his Sub-Collector on the state of the Cinchona Plantation on the Paupanassum hills.

2. Similar reports have been called for from Ganjam, Madura, Salem, and South Canara, and the results will, when received, be embodied in one statement.

3. Meanwhile, however, it is necessary to address Government on the subject of the further prosecution of the experiment.

4. From Mr. Stuart's report it appears that there are now flourishing, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, thirty *Succirubra* and seventy *Officinalis* out of thirty-two and ninety-eight, respectively, planted.

5. The trees were cuttings brought from the Neilgherries in Wardian cases, and when planted in September 1866, they measured from four inches to a foot.

6. The *Succirubra* are reported to average from eight to ten feet, some reaching thirteen feet and to be looking extremely healthy.

7. The *Officinalis*, though more slender as is their nature, are thriving, though not so uniform in size; but the highest are fifteen feet.

8. The plantations were undertaken at the instance of Dr. Cleghorn and with the advice of Mr. Markham, in order to ascertain if the difference of latitude produced any marked variation in the growth or properties of the trees.

9. The Board would therefore suggest that the Government Quinologist should be referred to for his opinion as to whether he considers it desirable now to make any experiment on the bark; and if so, to lay down instructions to guide the Collector in its removal and despatch to Ootacamund.

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10. Another object was to obtain the means within the district of propagating from trees the stock of which had already been improved by culture on the Neilgherries.

11. The Board would now recommend that the Collector should be authorised to procure from Ootacamund, at the expenso of the Jungle Conservancy Fund, the services for a few months of a man trained to propagate Cinchona from cuttings. If this were done, several hundreds of young plants might be reared and planted out in extension of the present garden, and in a few years these trees would afford the means of supplying any number of cuttings that might be required.

12. From the Sub-Collector's report it appears that the establishment of hill-coolies employed to take care of these plantations was entirely discontinued by the Deputy-Conservator of Forests from the end of April; and he applies for sanction to pay arrears to four men who have since then tended the trees, and to continue them. This should be at once arranged by the Collector in communication with the Deputy-Conservator, funds being found from the Jungle Conservancy Fund.

13. It was intended that the hill-coolies originally entertained should be utilized for general work in guarding the forests, for which their intimate knowledge of the jungle paths and immunity from fever admirably fits them.

14. Should Government approve of the Board's proposal, it would be necessary to direct the Collector to place himself in communication with the Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations, and to instruct the latter to endeavour to obtain the services of a properly qualified gardener.

15. The Acting Third Member is not a party to these Proceedings.

No. 336. ORDER THEREON, 23rd August 1869, No. 2,396.

Miscellaneous.

COMMUNICATED, through the Commissioner of the Neilgherries, to the Superintendent, Government Cinchona

Plantations, who is requested to submit at his earliest convenience an opinion on the measure proposed in paragraph 11 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd August 1869, No. 5,620.

2. The Government are of opinion that the establishment of hill-men at present employed on the Paupanassum Plantation should not be discontinued.

3. Mr. Stuart's report does not include the condition of the plantation on the China Kulirati.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills.

.. the Board of Revenue.
" Mr. P. S. Anandam."

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

12th March 1864 No. 175-184
 3 May ——— 76-79-
 8 Oct. 1867 — 173-174
 4 June 1869 — III —

Rev. 1869. O/o. p. a. t.
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.
 No. 2635

PROCEEDINGS, 2ND AUGUST 1869, No. 5,620.

24th 5th Aug 1869 Encl.
 Received 6th

AUGUST.
 No. 5,620.

Chinchona Plantation—on Paupanassum Hills.—Report from Collector of Tinnevely on state of, submitted to Government, with recommendation that opinion of Government Quinologist should be obtained as to desirability of making experiments on bark, and that Collector should be authorized to procure a trained man from Ootacamund to propagate *Chinchona* from cuttings.

23rd 23rd Aug 1869

335.

23rd 23rd Aug 1869

Communicated through
 the Commissioner of the
 Nilgiris
 Assistant
 Chona

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Revenue Department

N^o 2376

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 23 August 1869.

Read the following
Proceedings of the Board
of Revenue.

Submitting Report from
Collector of Tinnevely on State of
Chinchona Plantation on
Pampasam hills with recom-
mendation that opinion of Govt.
Quinologist should be obtained
as to desirability of making ex-
periments on bark, and that
Collector should be authorized to
procure a trained man from
Botacamund to propagate
Chinchona Callings.

(N^o 2376 August 1869: 5020)

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Communicated through
the Commissioner of the
Madras District
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Choua

1. *Am opinion on the measure
proposed, in para 11 of the
Board's Proceedings dated
2^d August 1867, p. 5620.*

2. *The Government are
of opinion that the establish-
ment of hill-men, at present
employed on the Pupa-
na farm plantations should
not be discontinued.*

3. *Mr Stuart's report
does not include the con-
dition of the plantation
on the China Kuliati-*

Ch.

1110

1. *Letter Commr of the Hongkong Hills
Sept 26*

11. *At of Rev. 11*

2. *Offl Commr of the Hills
Sept 26*