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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1063	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated 15.6.1871. 18	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

very

No. 190. Read the following letter from the Commissioner of the Nilgiris, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 26th May 1871, No. 43:—

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter from Mr. McIvor, comparing the cost of the Government Cinchona plantations with those of Bengal, and suggesting that the Bengal Government should be requested to furnish a detailed account of the expenditure incurred on Cinchona cultivation in that Presidency.

2. In paragraph 5 of my letter to Government, Revenue Department, 28th May 1870, No. 25, I gave the total expenditure on account of Cinchona on the Nilgiris up to the 31st March 1870, and, under the impression that we had 1,200 acres under Cinchona, the cost per acre was stated to be 464 Rupees. Having before me at the time a private letter from the Superintendent of the Bengal plantations, containing a statement (which he termed "a very loose approximation") of the Cinchona expenditure in Bengal, I added in paragraph 6—

"I believe the Government of India have in Sikkim about 1,250 acres under Cinchona, the total cost of which, up to 31st March 1870, has reached Rs. 3,43,518-10-5. It would be interesting to have the acreage and expenditure verified, so as to institute a comparison between our plantations and theirs. The information would aid towards forming some conclusion as to the probable cost per pound of bark at which each species can be grown in different parts of India."

3. Since writing this, circumstances have come to light which make me think that any attempt to institute a comparison will be fruitless, for the reason (as stated by Mr. McIvor) that "the systems on which the work has been done scarcely admit of fair comparison," and for other reasons.

4. I don't know how the acreage in Bengal is estimated; Mr. McIvor says by the number of plants planted out. The estimate of our acreage has been calculated on that principle, but the result of the computation differs considerably from what the Survey Department give as the correct area.

5. In Mr. McIvor's annual* report for 1868-69, paragraph 16, the total extent of land planted up to 31st March 1869 was stated to be acres 1,182 as follows:—

Dodabetta	413
Neddiwuttum	601
Pykara Wood Estate	128
Mailkoondah	40
	1,182

From his annual report for 1869-70 it would appear that some 50 acres† more were planted in that year. Subsequently, (vide his letter of January† last) 35 acres were added to the Mailkoondah plantation, making in all 75 planted there. According to the Superintendent's esti-

† Namely, 15 at Pykara.
31 at Neddiwuttum.

‡ Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, 24th March 1871, No. 393.

Government

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th June 1871.

mate, therefore, we ought to have now $1,182+49+35 = 1,266$ acres altogether. But, by actual survey measurement, we have only acres 908.71 as follows:—

	ACRES.
Dodabetta...	312.35
Neddiwuttum ...	340.10
Pykara... { Hooker ...	146.33
{ Wood ...	69.65
Mailkoondah ...	40.28
	908.71

If this is the true area, Cinchona cultivation on the Nilgiris had cost, up to the 31st March 1870, Rs. 613 per acre.

6. In paragraph 9 of Mr. McIvor's letter of the 10th May, No. 23, wherein he gives "the number of plants and acres in cultivation" on the Nilgiris and at Darjeeling from 1862-63 to 31st March 1870, the number of acres planted on the Nilgiris up to 31st March 1869 is put at 946, whereas in his annual report for 1868-69 the number is 1,182. In his letter of the 19th instant, No. 31, he explains the discrepancy by saying that "he was anxious not to overlook any "circumstance which could, from any point of view, enhance the cost of our cultivation;" and accordingly he has "deducted from the number of plants planted the "average number of failures, which necessarily gives the number of cases in the "table (paragraph 9 of his letter of the 10th instant) less than the actual number "planted."

7. I merely mention this as an illustration of the imperfect data at hand on which it is proposed to base a comparison.

8. If the Bengal estates have been surveyed, and we could get their true survey area and total expenditure to compare with ours, we might, in a rough way, contrast the average cost of their plantations with ours, supposing, as would appear from the Bengal Superintendent's private letter (alluded to in paragraph 2 *anti*), that they began planting in 1862-63 when we did. By Mr. McIvor's table, however, in paragraph 9 of his letter of the 10th instant, it would seem they began to plant in Bengal in 1864-65. But even then, the comparison would be of little value; because they plant much more closely and on a different system, and have in all fifteen lacs of plants to our 11½. Their plantations, too, as I understand, are all in one block, whereas ours are in different localities, necessitating separate buildings and superintendence.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. G. McIVOR, Esq., Superintendent of the Government Cinchona Plantations, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated Ootacamund, 10th May 1871, No. 23.

In the Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, dated 21st December 1870, a letter is printed from the Commissioner of the Nilgiris, dated 28th May 1870, No. 25, forwarding my Administration Report on the Cinchona plantations and Botanical Gardens for 1869-70.

2. In paragraph 5 the Commissioner shows the cost of 1,200 acres of Cinchona cultivation on the Nilgiris to be Rs. 5,57,699, or Rs. 464 per acre; and in paragraph 6 states, "I believe the "Government of India have in Sikkim about 1,250 acres under Cinchona, the total cost of which, "up to 31st March 1870, has reached Rs. 3,43,518-10-5," or Rs. 275 per acre.

3. On my visit to the Bengal plantations I learned that the extent of land given above as under cultivation, and the amount expended thereon, were incorrect. I would not, however, have troubled the Government on the subject, had not this statement been published in almost every

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th June 1871.

newspaper and periodical in India, and advanced at a critical period when the expenditure on our Cinchona cultivation is so much felt by Government as to cause them to contemplate the sale or abandonment of a portion of our plantations; and this at a time when the heaviest expenditure has already been incurred; and our plantations are so close on profitable development that in three years from this date their true value will be fairly established. I therefore feel that this incorrect comparison of cost, if allowed to pass uncontradicted, might lead the authorities to adopt measures resulting in the Government failing to realize the full results capable of being produced by this great and beneficent national undertaking.

4. I wrote to the Commissioner of the Nilgiris to ascertain from what source he had derived the information on which the comparison had been drawn. In reply, that gentleman has kindly furnished me with an extract of a letter appended from Mr. Clarke, the Acting Superintendent of the Bengal plantations.

5. In this extract Mr. Clarke shows the total amount expended on the Sikkim plantations to be the sum stated above, namely, Rs. 3,43,518-10-5. I have, however, reason to believe there is an error in the figures, and that the actual cost amounts to about five lacs of Rupees. I will therefore esteem it a favour if Government will be so good as to procure from the Bengal Government a detailed account of the expenditure incurred in Cinchona cultivation in that Presidency.

6. The extract scarcely justifies the belief that 1,250 acres were under cultivation on the 31st March 1870. Mr. Clarke states, "The above is a very loose approximation. I have assumed "that I have 1,000 acres of *Cinchona succirubra* on the plantations, whereas, I believe, I have at "this moment (27th April 1870) hardly more than 800." Mr. Clarke's official report, dated 29th April 1870, shows 973 acres to be the extent under cultivation on the 31st March of that year.

7. Another important point is forcibly noticed by Mr. Clarke, namely, that in Bengal they had only maintained their best plantations for four years. On the Nilgiris we had, at that time, maintained our first plantations for eight years; this, on comparison, throws the higher cost against the Bengal plantations, and Mr. Clarke seems to have been aware of this fact, as he observes "I would venture to caution you how you institute a comparison from the above figures with the "Nilgiri plantations. The best Sikkim plantations are only four years old, and are much less

* At Rungbee they plant 1,210 plants to the acre of *Calisaya* and *Succirubra*, and about 4,500 plants of *Officinalis* to an acre. "valuable than Mr. McIvor's best. "On the "other hand, the Rungbee plantations have "many more plants* on them than Mr. McIvor's "have, and consequently the first thinnings will repay the cost earlier."

8. A fair comparison given on the data furnished by the Superintendent of the Bengal plantations to the Commissioner of the Nilgiris shows the cost of the Nilgiri plantations to be considerably less instead of more than the Bengal plantations; and this is assuming the sum of Rs. 3,43,518-10-5 to be the whole amount expended in Bengal.

9. Both here and in Bengal the acres are calculated by the number of plants at a given distance, and not by measured acres. The following table shows the number of plants and acres in cultivation on the Nilgiris and at Darjeeling from 1862-63 to 31st March 1870:—

Date of planting.	NILGIRIS.				DARJEELING.			
	Plants.	Acres.	Years in cultivation.	Acres cultivated for one year.	Plants.	Acres.	Years in cultivation.	Acres cultivated for one year.
1862-63...	35,000	63	8	504	...	...	...	...
1863-64...	31,632	55	7	385	...	...	...	...
1864-65...	98,719	99	6	594	766	1½	6	3
1865-66...	79,520	80	5	400	5,832	32	5	8
1866-67...	156,340	156	4	624	60,679	4	4	108
1867-68...	339,701	340	3	1,020	361,915	226	3	678
1868-69...	153,145	153	2	306	534,236	326	2	652
1869-70...	251,367	254	1	254	537,330	387	1	387
	1,148,424	1,200	...	4,087	1,500,758	973		1,836

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th June 1871.*

By the above table it will be seen that at Darjeeling they had maintained, on the 31st March 1870, at a cost of Rs. 3,43,518, 973 acres for an average of one year and eleven months, at Rs. 187 per acre per annum. On the Nilgiris we had maintained, at the same date, at a cost of Rs. 5,57,699, 1,200 acres for an average of three years and four months at a cost of Rs. 139-8-0 per acre per annum. When heavy forest has to be felled the cost of preparing and planting the land would exceed the annual up-keep, and thus make the expenses of the first year heavier than in succeeding years. But this is not the case with Cinchona cultivation in Bengal, where Mr. Clarke "estimates" the

* Report on Cinchona cultivation in Bengal, No. 203, dated Darjeeling, 1st July 1870, paragraph 23.

"cost of preparing and planting one acre of *Cinchona succirubra* at Rs. 15, and the "annual cost of repeated jungle-cuttings on it

"during the next three years at Rs. 22 each year."

10. But the systems on which the work has been done scarcely admit of fair comparison. We have maintained on our plantations a high system of cultivation, while in Bengal their cultivation is of a rude description. Not only is our cultivation more expensive, but the roads and buildings are much superior to those on the Bengal plantations. While I note these facts, I do not in any way infer that there has been an unnecessary expenditure of public money on the Bengal plantations. On the contrary, considering the difficulties which have presented themselves in connection with the introduction of Cinchona cultivation in British Sikkim, I consider that the work performed reflect the highest credit on the officers entrusted with the management of the Bengal plantations.

ENCLOSURE No. 2

From W. G. McIVOR, Esq., Superintendent of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Commissioner of the Nilgiris, dated Ootacamund, 19th May 1871, No. 31.

In reply to your letter, No. 8, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, in making a comparison between the acres of plants on our Cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris and those in Bengal, I was anxious not to overlook any circumstance which could, from any point of view, enhance the cost of our cultivation. Therefore, in making the calculation of the acreage planted on the Nilgiris, I deducted from the numbers of plants planted, the average number of failures; this necessarily gives the number of acres in the table in my letter of the 10th less than the actual number planted, and the cost of our cultivation about one-third higher than it would have been, had I not deducted failures.

2. The number of acres given in my report of 1869 were, as you state, 1,182; but from this total, number of failures were not deducted. In my letter of the 10th, I show the number of acres on that date, when failures are deducted, as only 946.

3. You seem to have misunderstood my letter, as I do not give 1,200 acres as in cultivation on the 31st March 1869. This number is given as in cultivation on the 31st March 1870

4. The 254,967 plants planted in 1869-70 were principally used to fill up failures; only 49 acres in all of new land were planted during that year: 15 acres on the Hooker Estate at Pykara, and 34 acres on the Napier Estate at NeIdiwuttum. But we only took to credit 18 acres, in order to make our acres of plants approximate more closely to superficial measured acres, as it was found that the plants are always placed closer together than the distance intended; this arises from the men measuring and pitting up-hill which brings the pits closer together.

5. I have given the Sikkim plantations credit for the full quantity of plants from the date when they were planted out, without deducting failures, although I ascertained that 361,915 planted there in 1867-68 had in 1870 been filled up twice, and at the date of my visit fully one-third were dead; therefore, correctly, the plantations should not have had credit for more than one-half of the original extent of land for 3 years. I simply make this observation that you may understand that I have taken in every respect the most favourable comparison that could be adopted for the Sikkim plantations.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th June 1871.*

No. 191.

ORDER THEREON, 15th June 1871, No. 1,063.

Miscellaneous.

No useful end would, in the opinion of the Government, be pursued by pursuing the cost of the Cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris and those in Bengal. The report of the Cinchona Commission will, it is believed, afford all the information required.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of the Nilgiris.

Ed. F. R. Bantleman.

My dear Mr. Brooke. *J*

In reply to your letter of 13 April 1870.

The annual reports of the Cinchona cultivation in Bengal would not enable you to form any conclusion as to the cost per acre of Cinchona to Government: nor can I very well send you all my office books to you. But I have gone into the figures myself. I find that the total charges on Government on account of Cinchona cultivation in Sikkim have been as under: these charges include every possible contingency as Dr. Anderson's travelling allowance to Java &c.

Total charges in 1861. 62.	408	9	1
1862. 63	10,661	7	2
1863. 64.	13,964	5	8
1864. 65.	32,557	5	3
1865. 66.	54,181	8	10
1866. 67	47,825	0	11
1867. 68	65,432	4	4
1868. 69	68,264	0	0
1869. 70	50,224	1	2
	343,578	10	5

Accounting

709 2055/71

Govt. of 1871 Binders.

REVENUE.

70

THE COMMISSIONER OF NILGIRIS.

Dated June 15th.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 15th June 1871, No. 1,063.

JUNE.

Nos. 190-191.

Nilgiri Cinchona plantations.—Letter from the Commissioner submitting Mr. Melvor's report comparing them with those of Bengal, with orders thereon.

assuming that Government has in
Sikrim 1250 acres of Cinchona this gives
a total cost of Rs 275 per acre.

During the last four years a further
total of Rs 17,328. 11. 1 has been expended
on Cinchona in the Khasim Hills. If
this were included in the above and credit
for the acreage of Cinchona taken it
would slightly diminish the above cost
of Rs 275 per acre.

The above is a very loose ap-
proximation as (among other doubtful
elements) I have assumed that I have
1000 acres of Cinchona in cultivation in the
Runghee plantations whereas I believe
I have at this moment hardly more
than 800. But all the expenses of the
whole 1000 acres has been incurred and
paid and with the first spring showers
the plants to cover the 1000 acres will be
got out.

I would venture to caution
you how you institute any comparison
on the above figures with the St. Albans
Plantations. The best Sikrim plantations

are only four years old and are
much less valuable than Mr. Ivor's best.
On the other hand the Runghee
plantations have many more plants
on them than Mr. Ivor's have and
consequently their first thinning
will repay their cost earlier.

W. S. S. S.
Commissioner

Government Gardens

N^o 23
Enclosure N^o 1
Cotacamund 10th May 1871

From,

W. G. M^{rs} Ivor Esq.

Superintendent Government
Chinchona Plantations

To,

J. F. Carmichael Esq.

Acting Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St. George. Madras

Sir,

In the Proceedings of Government Revenue Department, dated 21st December 1870, a letter is printed from the Commissioner of the Nilgherries, dated 28th May 1870, N^o 25, forwarding my Administration Report on the Chinchona Plantations and Botanical Gardens for 1869-70.

2. In para 5 the Commissioner shows the cost of 1200 acres of Chinchona cultivation on the Nilgherries to be Rupees 557,699 or Rupees 464 per acre, and in para 6 states, "I believe the Government of India have in Sikkim about 1250 acres under Chinchona, the total cost of which up to 31st March 1870 has reached Rupees 343,518. 10.5" or Rs. 275 per acre.

3. On my visit to the Bengal Plantations I learned that the extent of land given above as under cultivation, and the amount expended thereon were incorrect. I would not however have troubled the

Dec-1725/71

Enclosure N^o 1

No 43. dated 25 May 71

W. G. M^{rs} Ivor Esq.

Government on the subject, had not this statement been published in almost every newspaper, and periodical in India, and advanced at a critical period, when the expenditure on our Chinichina cultivation is so much felt by Government as to cause them to contemplate the sale or abandonment of a portion of our plantations, and this at a time when the heaviest expenditure has already been incurred, and our plantations are so close on profitable development, that in three years from this date their true value will be fairly established. I therefore feel that this incorrect comparison of cost if allowed to pass uncontradicted might lead the authorities to adopt measures resulting in the Government failing to realize the full results capable of being produced by this great and beneficent national undertaking.

I wrote to the Commissioner of the Nilgherries to ascertain from what source he had derived the information on which the comparison had been drawn. In reply that gentleman has kindly furnished me with an extract of a letter appended from Mr. Clarke the Acting Superintendent of the Bengal Plantations.

In this extract Mr. Clarke shows the total amount expended on the Sikkim Plantations to be the sum stated above vizt. Rupees 343,518. 10. 5. I have however reason to believe there is an error in the figures and that the actual cost amounts to about five lacs of rupees. I will therefore submit it a favor if Government will be so good as to procure

from the Bengal Government a detailed account of the expenditure incurred in Chinichina cultivation in that Presidency.

The extract scarcely justifies the belief that 1250 acres were under cultivation on the 31st March 1870. Mr. Clarke states. "The above is a very loose approximation, I have assumed that I have 1000 acres of Chinichina Succirubra on the Plantations, whereas, I believe I have at the most hardly more than 800." Mr. Clarke's official letter dated 29th April 1870 shows 973 acres to be the extent under cultivation on the 31st March of that year.

Another important point is forcibly noticed by Mr. Clarke vizt. that in Bengal they had only maintained their best plantations for 4 years. On the Nilgherries we had at that time maintained our first plantations for 8 years; this on comparison throws the higher cost against the Bengal Plantations, and Mr. Clarke seems to have been aware of this fact as he observes, "I would venture to caution you how you institute a comparison from the above figures with the Nilgherry Plantations. The best Sikkim Plantations are only 4 years old, and are much less valuable than Mr. McIvor's best. On the other hand the Runglee Plantations have many more plants on them, than Mr. McIvor's have, and consequently the first thinnings will repay the cost earlier."

At Runglee they plant 1210 plants to the acre of Calianya and Succirubra, and about 4,500 plants of officinalis to an acre.

8

A fair comparison given on the data furnished by the Superintendent of the Bengal Plantations to the Commissioner of the Nilgherries, shows, the cost of the Nilgherry Plantations to be considerably less instead of more than the Bengal Plantations, and this is assuming the sum of Rupees 343,518. 10. 5 to be the whole amount expended in Bengal.

9

Both here and in Bengal the acres are calculated by the number of plants at a given distance and not by measured acres. The following table shows the number of plants and acres in cultivation on the Nilgherries and at Darjeeling from 1862-63 to 31st March 1870.

Date of Planting	Nilgherries				Darjeeling			
	Plants	acres	Years in Cultivation	Acres cultivated for 1 year.	Plants	acres	Years in Cultivation	Acres cultivated for 1 year.
1862.63	35,000	63	8	504				
1863.64	31,632	55	7	385				
1864.65	98,719	99	6	594	766	1 1/2	6	3
1865.66	79,520	80	5	400	5,832	1 1/2	5	8
1866.67	156,340	156	4	624	60,679	32	4	108
1867.68	339,701	340	3	1020	361,915	226	3	678
1868.69	153,145	153	2	306	534,236	326	2	652
1869.70	254,367	254	1	254	537,330	387	1	387
	1148,424	1200		4087	1500,758	973		1836

By the above table it will be seen that at Darjeeling they had maintained on the 31st March 1870 at a cost of Rs 343,518, nine hundred and seventy three acres for an average of 1 year and 11 months, at Rupees 187 per acre per annum. On the Nilgherries we had maintained at the same date 1200 acres at Rs 557,699, one thousand two hundred

acres for an average of 3 years and 4 months at a cost of Rupees 139-8-0 per acre per annum. When heavy forest has to be felled the cost of preparing and planting the land would exceed the annual up-keep, and thus make the expenses of the first year heavier than in succeeding years. But this is not the case with Cinchona cultivation in Bengal where Mr. Clarke "estimates" the cost of preparing and planting one acre of Cinchona "Sucirubra" at Rupees 15, and the "annual cost of repeated jungle-cuttings on it during the next three years at Rs 22 each year.

Report on Cinchona cultivation in Bengal No. 202 dated Darjeeling 1st July 1870. para 28.

But the systems on which the work has been done scarcely admit of fair comparison. We have maintained on our plantations a high system of cultivation, while in Bengal their cultivation is of a rude description. Not only is our cultivation more expensive but the roads and buildings are much superior to those on the Bengal Plantations. While I note these facts, I do not in any way infer that there has been an unnecessary expenditure of public money on the Bengal Plantations. On the contrary, considering the difficulties which have presented themselves in connection with the introduction of Cinchona cultivation in British Sikkim, I consider that the work performed reflects the highest credit on the officers entrusted with the management of the Bengal Plantations.

I have the honor to be Sir

Your most obedient Servant

H. S. M. Esq.

Superintendent Cinchona Plantations

No. 31.
Enclosure SP-2

From

W. G. McIvor Esq.

Supt. Govt. Cinchona Plants

To

J. W. Brooks Esq.

Commissioner of the Nilgherries
Coimbatore

Sir

In reply to your letter No. 8 of the 15th inst.
I have the honor to inform you that in making a
comparison between the acres of plants on our
Cinchona Plantations on the Nilgherries and
those in Portugal. I was anxious not to over-
any circumstances which could from any point
of view enhance the cost of our cultivation. There-
fore in making the calculation of the acreage
planted on the Nilgherries, I deducted from
the numbers of plants planted, the average
number of failures, this necessarily gives the
number of acres in the table in my letter of
the 10th less than the actual number planted,
and the cost of our cultivation about one-third
higher than it would have been, had I not
deducted failures.

2.

The number of acres given in my
report of 1869 were as you state 1182, but from
this total number of failures were not deducted.
In my letter of the 10th I show the number of acres

recd. 1725/71

From the Supt. Cinchona Plants
Nilgherries

Dr. the Secy. to Govt.

Revenue Dept.

Fort St. George

Recd. 10th
3 May 1871

No. 23

1

Cinchona Plantations in

Penang. Compared with

of the Plantations in the

Nilgherries with the

No. 15-16 May 1871. No. 11/71

on that date, when failures are deducted, as only 9 1/2 b.

3. You seem to have misunderstood my letter as I do not give 1200 acres as in cultivation on the 31st March 1869. This number is given as in cultivation on the 31st March 1870.

4. The 254,367 plants planted in 1869.70 were principally used to fill up failures, only 49 acres in all of new land were planted during that year. 15 acres on the Hooker Estate Pyeora and 34 acres on the Estapier Estate at Meddewittum. But we only took to credit 15 acres in order to make our acres of plants approximate more closely to superficial measured acres - as it was found that the plants are always placed closer together than the distance intended; this arises from the new measuring and fitting up hill which brings the pits closer together.

5. I have given the Sikkim Plantations credit for the full quantity of plants from the date when they were planted on, without deducting failures, although I ascertained that 361,915 planted there 1867.68 had in 1870 been filled up twice, and at the date of my visit fully one third were dead, therefore correctly the plantations should not have had credit for more than one half of the original extent of land for 3 years. I simply make this observation that you may understand that I have taken in every respect the most favorable comparison that could be adopted for the Sikkim Plantations.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

W. H. Greaves

Supt. Govt. Chinchona Plantations

Commissioner's Office
Dacca
26th May 1871

no 43

From

J. W. Maclellan Esq.

Commissioner, Nylgheries

To
D. F. Carmichael Esq.
Secy. Secretary to Government
Rev. Dept.
Fort St. George

I have the honor to forward a letter
from Mr. S. S. Iyer comparing the cost of
Government Chinchora Plantations with
those of Bengal, and suggesting that
the Bengal Government should be re-
quested to furnish a detailed account
of the expenditures incurred on Chinchora
cultivation in that Presidency.

2. In para. 5 of my letter to Govern-
ment R. D. 28th May 1870 h: 25, I gave
the total expenditures on account of
Chinchora in the Nylgheries up to the

Thru, Nov-1725/71

Mr. J. W. Maclellan Esq.

Commissioner

of the Nylgheries
Presidency

Dated 19th 3rd May 1871

1871

2

Chinchora plants.

Expenses that the Government
of India of Land Revenue
Department will — in 1868-9
and 1869-70, so owing to
Government for balance.

Mr. S. S. Iyer Esq. Secy. to Govt.

31st March 1870, and under the line:

impression that we had 1200 acres under

Chinchona the cost per acre was stated

Boe 464 B. - Having before me at the

Recd a private letter from the Superior

Student of the Bengal Plantations

Containing a Statement of the

100

or very loose approximation,

of the Chinaman expenditures in

Hemipylus *luteolus* in *perna* b.

4. I believe the Government of India

have in Pittkin about 1250 acres under

Chinchorro, the total cost of which was

To 21st March 1870 has reached Nov.

per 343518 - 10.5. It would be in.

Trustings to have the amount of

Appendix verified so as to institute

a comparison between plantations

4th. 11. 1875

the information would mean

Now also forming some conclusion as to the

Probable cost per pound of waste at

which each species can be grown in

Different parts of India -

3. Since writing this, circumstance

have come to light - which make me think

that carry a receipt to initiate a comparison

will be fruitless for the reason (as stated)

by W. H. C. Ivor) that "the systems

"on which the world has been done since."

admit of fair comparison" ~~from~~

other reasons.

Salvatore Ferragamo

in Bengal is estimated: Rs. 4. 2. 0.

says by the number of Placenta when 1-

ent. The estimate of the

been cultivated that I might

11th

the the result of the computation of the

considerably from what the Survey

Dependent give as the connected

5. In the 1st. Louis, Aug. 1811

for 1868/69 para 16 the total extent

land planted up to 31st March 1911

100

4
No. 47 of 5
Aug. 1869 2088.

was stated to be Acres 1182 as follows.

Doda betta - - - -	413.
Meddiswathu - - -	601
Pylkann Wodilata - -	128
Chailkimsat - - - -	40
	<u>1182</u>

From his annual report for 1869/70 it would appear that some 50⁺ acres were planted in that year -

⁺ viz.
15 at Pylkann
34 at Chailkimsat

Subsequently (Vide his letter of January last) 35 acres were added to the Chailkimsat Plantation making

No. of plant.
R. S. 24
March 1871
2. 375.

in all 75 planted there. According to the Superintendent's estimate there fore we ought to have had 1182 + 49 + 35 = 1266 acres altogether. But by actual Survey measurement we have only Acres 908.71 as follows.

	Acres.
Doda betta - - - -	312.35
Meddiswathu - - -	340.10
Pylkann { Wodilata - - -	146.33
Ward - - -	69.65
Chailkimsat - - - -	40.28
	<u>908.71</u>

Lf

3
If this is the true area Chinglam cultivation on the hill is has cost up to the 31st March 1870 Rs 613 per acre.

b. In para 9 of Mr. S. S. I. S. letter of the 10 May 1873 wherein he gives "the number of plants & acres in cultivation" on the hill: Spencer & Co. Darjeeling from 1862/3 to 31st March 1870, the number of acres planted on the hill is, up to 31st March 1869 is put at 946 whereas in his annual report for 1868/69 the number is 1182 - In his letter ^{of the 19th Inst.} 1873 he explains the discrepancy by saying that he was anxious not to overlook any circumstances which could from any point of view enhance the cost of our "cultivation", and accordingly he has

"revised"

"deducted from the number of plants
"planted the average number of
"guidelines which necessarily gives
"the number of cases in the table
" (para 9 of his letter of the 10th instant)
" less than the actual number
"planted".

7. Sincerely mention their
an illustration of the imperfect
data at hand on which it is proposed
to base a comparison.

8. If the Bengal Estates have been surveyed & we could get their True Survey Area & total expenditure to compare with ours we might in a rough way contrast the average cost of their plantations with ours. Supposing as would appear from the Bengal Superintendents' private letter (alluded to in para 2 ante) that

that they began planting in 1862/63
when we did. By Mr. W. C. Dorris table
however in para 9 of his letter of the
10th instant it would seem they began
to plant in Bengal in 1864/65 -
that even then the comparison would
be of little value, because they
plant much more closely and on a
different system than we in all 15
hacres of plants to one 11 1/2. Their
plantations too, as I understand, are
all in one block whereas ours are
in different localities necessitating
separate buildings & superintendence.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours most Obedt Servt

1. Mucella
Comunipione

No. 1725

75

From: Commr. Keilgherrie

Dated 26th May 1871.

FOR ORDERS.

I do not see that any
good would result from
printing as in the two
printed copies is in. There
are essential differences
in point of view
point of view - e.g. the style
of culture - the number of
trees per acre - to that a

Verger

050469 1968-69
2184 1968-69
2184 1968-69

050469 1968-69
2184 1968-69
2184 1968-69

Revenue 1871. Old

77-1725

The Commissioner

Keilgherrie

The Secretary of Revenue

Revenue & Finance

Madras

Sailed 26th May 1871

Received 29th May 1871

1871-72

Revenue / 1871-72

Subordinate

Revenue / 1871-72

Report Company English

and Revenue / 1871-72

of expenditure on land

Revenue / 1871-72

1871-72

1871-72

really effective can be made
is incredible - and wild,
I find he useless, if possible,
because he has no experience
of the facts. The the Lord Ex.
position may be made that
of the Church - and yet
be more persistent as yielding
a longer & more ~~and~~ whole
return of back. He must
surely taste the true bread
before he try which is dearest
The report of the Com^{ee} }
will give us full information. } 188

FOR ORDERS.

Revenue Department.

H. 1063. II

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 15th June 1871.

Read the following
letter from the Commission,
Nilgherries. -

Submitting Mr. McNair's
Report comparing Nilgherry
Cinchona Plantations with
those of Deirgal and requesting
an account of expenditure
Cinchona cultivation in that
Presidency. -

H. E. 26th May 1871 N^o 43.

No useful end
would in the opinion
of the Government, be
served, by pursuing
the comparison between
the cost of the Cinchona
plantations on the
Nilgherries

C 3rd June 1871

Nilghevies and those
in Bengal. The report
of the Buchanan Com-
mission will it is
believed afford all
the information re-
quired. —

Yr
A

3 To the Commissioners of the Nilgiris
Dec 16

Lt. Genl. D. O. C.

Ed. M. D.

190-191

July 1901
China Plaster



China Plaster

✓