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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1102	Press Mis.
Dated 28th August 18	

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13.7.54

Copy of G.O. 22/9/71 re 1158 not available

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23th August 1874.*

No. 282. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th February 1873, No. 207 :—

Read the following letter from J. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Commissioner of the Neilgherries, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 6th December 1872, No. 125 :—

I HAVE the honor, herewith, to submit a Statement of the Tea cultivation on the Neilgherry Hills, duly filled up in the form circulated with G. O., Revenue Department, 26th June 1872, No. 987, conveying a Despatch from the Government of India, calling for the Statistics in question, and requiring a report on the condition of Tea cultivation throughout the Empire.

2. The area recorded in the Statement is approximately reliable only. Several Planters to whom I communicated the Circular from the Supreme Government, have not done me the honor to furnish a reply, and the Statement has been completed from information afforded by the records of my Office.

3. The cultivation of Tea on the Neilgherry Hills dates back to 1835. In the Essay on the Productive Resources of India by Dr. Royle, published in 1840, at page 276, it is stated, with reference to Mr. Gordon, Secretary of a Committee appointed in 1834 by Lord W. Bentinck, then Governor-General, to consider plans for the introduction of the Tea plant into India, and who was despatched to China for the purpose of collecting plants, "Mr. Gordon obtained abundance of seed of the Bohea Tea plants. These arrived in Calcutta in January 1835, and being sown, produced numerous plants which were distributed. Twenty boxes of seedling plants were sent to Madras, and thence still further distributed, six boxes being sent to the Neilgherries, to Coorg, and to Mysore, and two to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras. Respecting all these we learn by a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 22nd August 1836, that the experiment has almost entirely failed; with the exception of a few plants on the Neilgherry Hills and in the Nugger Country, the rest have withered away. The causes of failure, however, whether owing to soil, climate, or imperfect culture are not assigned in any of the letters."

4. Some of the plants thus referred to by Dr. Royle are still to be found in the gardens of Woodcote and Gayton Park, Ootacamund, and at Coonoor Lodge and Glenview in Coonoor. Several attempts were made to manufacture Tea from these original plants, and one of them undertaken by a Captain Mann was successful. Fair drinkable tea was produced.

5. Captain Mann, in 1851, proceeded to China, and returned with 2,000 seedlings. These he put down in a plantation four miles east of Coonoor, now known as the Coonoor Tea Estate. The tea produced on this property was favourably reported upon by London Brokers in 1856. The Estate has been gradually extended, and now covers 142 acres.

6. About the same date as Captain Mann's Estate was opened, Mr. H. D. Rae commenced a Tea plantation some ten miles north-east of Ootacamund. A few acres only were planted on grass land. The Estate is now known as Dunsandle. The next Estate opened, I believe, was that named Seven Mile Tope at Kotagiri. This was in 1863, and about the same time a Tea Estate was commenced behind Bishopsdown, at Ootacamund. The other Tea Estates on the Hills date from 1864-65 and onwards.

7. As a commercial speculation, tea planting on the Hills cannot be said to be as yet a success; few, if any, of the Planters having produced enough tea to pay the working expenses on their properties. But this is no reason why Tea plantations on the Hills may not eventually prove profitable. Mr. McIvor, the Superintendent of the Government Chinchona Plantations, sees no obstacle to Tea answering. He tells me that the Pioneers in this cultivation on the Hills were inexperienced, and this may account for their want of success.

8. In the north of India, the first attempts, I believe, were unsuccessful, though many Estates abandoned by their original owners now pay well. The case has been similar with experimental cultivation in other parts of the world. In Java, Coffee planting did not pay for many years. Mr. VanGorkom, Superintendent of the Chinchona Plantations in Java, writes in a pam-

phlet published in 1870, "In the year 1690, the Coffee tree was introduced into Java, and some twenty-two years afterwards 894 lbs. of Coffee were forwarded to the Dutch Market. At present, there are on an average as many thousands of piculs obtained from those trees, and the fortunate possessor of a Coffee garden now knows that in four years time he will be able to commence gathering in his crop. And yet in 1725, consequently, thirty-five years after the planting of the trees in question, appearances were so unfavourable that the Company's Directors declared that the numerous experiments which had been made only tended to prove that the Kawa (Coffee) could not be grown in this hot country. In the year 1836, a like opinion was expressed as to the Tea plants, so that the far-sighted Provincial Governor, Mr. J. C. Band, was obliged to dilate on the circumstances attending the cultivation of the first Coffee trees before he could raise the depressed spirits of the Tea growers, and now his persevering efforts are universally admitted to have been both rational and successful."

9. The want of success of the Tea Planters on the Neilgherry Hills, hitherto, need not therefore permanently discourage that body. Higher cultivation and time may not improbably render Tea as profitable a form of culture as coffee. This indeed is the opinion of Mr. McIvor, a gentleman well qualified to form an opinion. His view is, that a generation hence, Neilgherry Tea planting will be as lucrative as any Tea planting in India. He considers that, with proper cultivation and due regard to soil, an Estate should yield 250 lbs. of Tea per acre. An average crop in Assam, I understand, is 300 lbs. to 350 lbs. per acre. At present, Estates on the Hills do not at most give more than 150 lbs. an acre.

10. Mr. McIvor does not despair of the quantity of Tea, per acre, on the higher elevations nearly equalling the quantity produced from lower situated Estates. In his view, production is a question solely of cultivation.

11. But even if the higher Estates should prove less productive than the lower, the quality of the Tea from the former will compensate for the lesser bulk. The Tea grown at 6,000 feet is admitted to be excellent in flavour, and to possess a delicate aroma. There is another point which will tend to equalize the value of higher and lower placed Estates. The former Estates will be permanent, though seven years must elapse before they come into full bearing. On Estates at 4,000 feet, Tea comes into full bearing in the fourth and fifth year, but in the course of ten or twelve years fungus attacks the roots of the plants, and causes great havoc. I make these statements on the authority of Mr. McIvor. There can be no doubt that in addition to mistakes as to sites and on many other points, it has been comparatively lately that the sort of tea best suited for the Neilgherries has been ascertained. At 6 to 7,000 feet the China plant answers best. At 4 to 5,000 feet the Hybrid variety. The latter is a Hybrid between the China *Thea Chinensis* and the *Thea Viridis* or indigenous variety. The Hybrid flourishes copiously on the elevations suited to its growth. It may be generally said that the higher the site the less the production of any sub-tropical plant like tea. The rain-fall on the hills is 60 to 80 inches a year, and it is well distributed. The fall is quite sufficient for Tea.

12. Having thus briefly described Tea planting on the Neilgherries, I shall proceed to indicate the points on which the Tea Planters who have done me the honour to express opinions, consider the assistance of the Government would be advantageous.

- (1.) A reduction of assessment.
- (2.) A less prohibiting policy with regard to the sale of land.
- (3.) The formation of a Government garden at Burliar to supply Planters with Tea seed, free of cost.
- (4.) Land free for Wood Plantations.
- (5.) The purchase for the Commissariat of Hill-grown Tea.
- (6.) The extension of the Contract Act to cover long contracts.
- (7.) The enactment of a law to prevent dealers from mixing China with Neilgherry Tea.
- (8.) Raising the Import duty on China Tea from 2 Annas to 4 Annas per lb.
- (9.) The offer of a prize by Government for a good Rolling and Sifting machine.
13. The appointment of one of the Planters at Kotagiri to be Honorary Magistrate there,

14. One Planter informs me his Estate at Dodabet, 7000 feet above the sea, is devastated by Porcupines, and he cannot keep them out even with a broad trace. He states that the depredations of these animals which prefer the roots of Tea plants are so serious that, unless means can be found to deal with the scourge, the extinction of the Estate is a mere question of time. He desires that Government will be pleased to revert to the system of giving a reward of 3 Rupees for each animal killed; a system which was in force but was ended in 1855 or 1856.

15. One Planter thinks the planting interest would be subserved by the Government establishing a depôt at my office for the sale of pamphlets on tea.

16. Upon the first point there is, as it seems to me, a great deal to be said. Under the Waste Land Rules, land applied for is put up to auction and knocked down to the highest bidder, and prior to Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 1,656, dated 22nd September 1871, the purchaser was called upon to pay 2 Rupees, per acre, from the date of purchase for Forest land and 1 Rupee for Grass land. By the Government Order in question, Forest land purchased is held free for five years when the assessment of 2 Rupees is imposed. The assessment on Grass is reduced to half a Rupee per acre, but it is levied from the date the land is taken up. These were the ameliorations conferred by the order. I am informed that without them, some of the Tea Planters would have been forced to throw up their properties.

17. I venture to doubt whether these concessions could not be extended to the benefit of the State. An acknowledged object is to attract Planters to the hills. (Gentlemen who must sink a capital and spend 100 Rupees, an acre, per annum, in up-keep) and such tenants should not be at a disadvantage as compared with native occupiers who merely scratch up the surface of the soil, and take from the ground all it is capable of producing but return nothing to it.

18. The Planters, however, as it seems to me, are not even now so favourably situated as native tenants.

19. I suppose that when the Government puts up Forest to auction, it obtains the value of the wood comprising the Forest at the sale. If the wood is of no-value to remove, the land sells for an upset price. On the other hand, if the wood can be made available for the market, competition sets in.

20. But the Forest once off the land, the latter is precisely of the same value as other bare land of the same quality, yet the assessment is 2 Rupees per acre. The assessment on Grass land occupied by natives is from 2 Annas to 10 Annas, per acre, and the latter rate is only paid for land heavily overgrown with Fern, and this land is often almost as fertile as Forest land. It may be argued that Forest land is generally better than Grass land and should be charged higher; but the leap from 10 Annas to 2 Rupees an acre is an interval expressing Forest land as more than three times as fertile as the best Grass soil, and this great difference, I am informed, does not exist. Looking at the area granted for Tea and for Coffee, which combined only reach 8,566 acres, I should venture to support the prayer of the Tea Planters, and would propose all Planters should enjoy the existing privilege of five years free tenure, and thereafter be charged only 1 Rupee per acre for Forest land, and the native rates for grass taken up for grazing according to quality. Such a measure would encourage Planters. I understand that in Cachar, the rules for the grant of land are much more liberal than here, and land is granted in fee simple for Rupees 2-8-0 per acre.

21. The late Commissioner, in a letter in Government Order, 5th October 1871, No. 1,744, remarked:—"A Planter who, as a pioneer, employs his capital in the formation of a Tea Estate in the south of India, incurs risks beyond those of ordinary agriculture or even of Coffee planting, and may, therefore, fairly ask Government to forego the rent of the land until he has had time to ascertain whether or no his tea will yield him a profit." I have ventured to go even further than the late Mr. Brecks. In my mind, it hardly needs insistence that without Planters, the land occupied by their Estates on the Hills would be of no value to the State at all. The Planters benefit the State indirectly in a variety of ways. I was at an Estate the other day, the owner of which has for years thrown into an adjoining village, of thirteen huts, above 150 Rs., per month, in the way of

wages. It is not too much to say that the present prosperity of the native agricultural population on the Hills is, in no small measure, owing to the Planters.

22. If the Government thought proper to make the concessions I suggest, they might not be disposed to alter the Waste Land Rules as regards the sale by auction of land applied for.

23. The next point is the question of a Government garden to raise seed. It is suggested that such a garden should be formed at Burliar, 2,500 feet above the sea, on the Coonoor Ghaut, where there is already a Botanical Garden in which numerous kinds of tropical fruits are grown. There is, however, a plot of 30 acres of experimental tea planting under the care of Mr. McIvor, behind the Cinchona Plantations at Dodabet. Mr. McIvor informs me that from this plot he can now supply tea seed, on a great scale, of every variety. He says that the seed grown on it is more adapted to the wants of the Planters than seed grown at Burliar could be; because seed from the latter spot would be planted out at a greater elevation, and would throw weekly seedlings owing to the greater cold, whereas, seeds grown high up do not suffer on being planted at a lower elevation.

24. I take it that Mr. McIvor's opinion on this point must be considered decisive.

25. The seedlings at the Dodabet site are, under present orders, sold at 10 Rupees a thousand. Seed is distributed free. About 10,000 seedlings have been sold this year. A small quantity of seed, 6 or 8 lbs., has been distributed free. Perhaps Government might be disposed in future to distribute seedlings free. I would state here that I find my predecessor, in a letter to Government, printed in Government Order, Revenue Department, 5th October 1871, No. 1,744, reports, "by this time, after repeated failures, the varieties of China Hybrid and indigenous Tea plants have been imported and are established on the Neilgherry Plantations, and some of the Proprietors are prepared to supply as much Tea seed as is likely to be wanted for some time to come, and object, not perhaps without reason, to Government interference with their market." This statement forms an additional argument against a garden being opened by Government at Burliar.

26. The Planters have a strong feeling with regard to the need of plantations in the neighbourhood of their Estates to supply charcoal for making tea and timber for tea boxes, and they ask that land may be given them free, to enable them to form such plantations. In a letter in Government Order, 3rd May 1869, No. 1,205, the late Commissioner reported,—“The rate at which planting is now going on does not keep pace with the felling. Year by year sholahs are destroyed to furnish Government and the inhabitants with firewood. The Hills, especially, to the east and north-east are already nearly denuded of wood,” and he proposed in order to induce private individuals to raise Firewood Plantations. “I would suggest whether it would not be desirable to lay off in ten-acre blocks, a certain quantity of Grass land, say 1,500 acres near Ootacamund, 1,000 near Wellington, and 500 near Kotagiri on lease for seven years, rent-free to private individuals, 50 acres to be the maximum to any one individual.” The Board of Revenue observed upon this proposition that it might be expedient to introduce the Tope Rules on the Hills which provide for land being taken up for *bond fide* plantation of timber and fruit trees free of assessment for twenty years, and desired the opinion of the Commissioner upon the point. In reply, Mr. Breeks objected, in a letter in Government Order, Revenue Department, 30th July 1869, No. 2,228, to land being given without limit for planting, lest a few persons might create a monopoly. This view was accepted, and a limit of 50 acres to each applicant was fixed. Without at all trenching upon the land in the immediate vicinity of Ootacamund, Coonoor, and Wellington which it might be expedient to keep as much as possible in the hands of Government, or only distributed in small holdings, it seems to me that a different rule should be applied to Kotagiri, a station comprising only a small community of Planters, and a different rule certainly with regard to outlying Estates.

27. Proceeding upon this suggestion, I will indicate the wants of Planters in regard to wood, and make suggestions. Each Tea Planter is stated to require three acres of plantation to one of tea, in order that he may be abundantly supplied with charcoal and tea boxes. Coffee Planters also require timber for boxes.

28. There is a growing scarcity of timber. I may state that Mr. McIvor informs me that, twenty years ago, he could procure the same box for 1 Rupee for which he now has to pay Rs. 2-10-0. The price of timber, therefore, in the period mentioned, has increased nearly 200 per cent., and the item of boxes has become a serious one to all Planters, but especially to Coffee Planters despatching, say, 120 tons of coffee per annum from an Estate of 300 acres.

29. I would revert to the proposition of the Board, and introduce the Tope Rules. The Grass land in the vicinity of Estates would be vastly improved in quality by the location on them of plantations. Timber and firewood would increase. The public would be benefitted by that circumstance. The land in the vicinity of plantations would be more culturable from the protection afforded by the trees from wind, and the plantations would benefit the plains; first, because a large area of planting would attract rain; and second, because the rain water would be regulated in its percolation through the soil by the roots of the trees, and floods controlled. I may state that the opinions of competent observers, such as Mr. McIvor and Mr. Robertson, Superintendent of the Government Farms at Madras, are that extensive plantations would be of great benefit to the Hills. Mr. Robertson has lately visited the Government Eucalyptus Plantation at the old Forest, Coonoor, and writes that it appears so great a success that he would advocate large expenditure in the direction of planting, as he thinks, “plantations will prove a direct pecuniary advantage to Government and will have a beneficial effect on the climate of the district.” The Government Plantations now cover an area of 550 acres, and I hope 250 acres more will be planted up next year. I understand from Mr. McIvor that the Australian gums afford excellent charcoal and timber. I would place no reasonable restriction on the area of grass which might be taken up for plantations by a single individual except in the immediate vicinity of Ootacamund and Wellington. I may state here that if the Tope Rules should be introduced, Mr. McIvor informs me he will at once take up 250 acres of grass adjoining his Coffee Estate, at Hoolicul, and I know that some of the Planters at Kotagiri and some at Coonoor are anxious to plant, and would do so under more favorable rules.

30. The proposition that the Commissariat should purchase Hill-grown tea has been negatived, in Government Order 1,744, 5th October 1871, to which reference has already been made.

31. I have now to notice the labor question. Contracts are protected by Act XIII. of 1859, the Planters desire an extension of the Act in express terms, stating that coolies engaged in Mysore, where most of the engagements for labor on the Hills occur, work off their advances as soon as they can, and when this is done, strike for higher wages, and a concession must be made by the Planter to enable him to carry on the work of his Estate often at critical times. The Planters allege these strikes are generally made at harvest time, when other labor is not procurable. Their view is that coolies engaged in June or July should remain on the Estates until the following April, and would have an Act expressly to cover contracts for long terms. It appears to me that Section 4 of Act XIII. of 1859 is sufficiently full for all needs. The words are “Whether such contract be for a term certain.” The Act, I believe, follows, almost verbatim, the English Statute with regard to laborers' contracts with their masters, and those contracts may be for terms.

32. The seventh proposition to the effect that shop-keepers shall be liable to punishment for adulteration, is a question that does not effect merely the Neilgherry Hills. It applies to all India, and could only be dealt with generally, when it came to be found an Act on the subject was universally required.

33. The next prayer is put forward by one Planter only. He writes that the Import duty in England on Indian tea is 4 Annas per lb., and the Indian Import duty on China Tea 2 Annas per lb. He wishes the latter duty raised. He proposes in fact protection, and the Government, as stated above, have declined to afford protection.

34. I understand that there are numerous Rolling and Sifting Machines in the Bengal Presidency which answer very well.

35. Kotagiri is eleven miles from Wellington, the residence of the nearest Magistrate. The Kotagiri Planters are anxious to have justice on the spot in view to enforcing labor contracts, and consider the most economical mode of carrying out the object would be the

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appointment of one of their own body as an Honorary Magistrate. One of the Planters, Mr. Phillips, informs me he was Honorary Magistrate fifteen years in Australia, and that in the Colonies the appointment of Honorary Magistrates is universal. I may observe that Section 42 of the New Criminal Procedure Code provides for the appointment of Honorary or Special Magistrates.

36. When the Botanical Gardens were first established at Ootacamund, there was a Government reward of 3 Rupees for every Porcupine killed. Ootacamund was at that time overrun with these animals. Mr. McIvor used to trap and shoot them with spring guns, and he obtained rewards to the extent of 700 Rupees yearly for some years. At last the Porcupines were got under, and the reward was stopped in 1855 or 1856. Porcupines are stated to be again becoming numerous. Only one Planter, however, complains of them. One rupee a head at all events would effect the object contemplated, if the Government thought proper to revert to the reward system.

37. One Planter suggests that a Government Depot of Pamphlets on Tea culture should be established at my Office. I suppose there can be no difficulty in procuring such Pamphlets at a small charge from Booksellers, and that Government aid in such a matter is not called for.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Correspondence.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Statement.

Mr. COCKERELL's report will be submitted to Government with reference to G. O., dated 26th June 1872, No. 987.

2. From this letter it appears that the first efforts at tea planting on the Neilgherries were made in 1835. It was not however till 1851 that any progress was made when Captain Mann and Mr. Rae opened plantations.

3. For several years but little advance was made and the majority of the existing plantations were not opened until 1864-65. Sufficient time has not therefore elapsed for a judgment as to the probable eventual success of the enterprise to be formed. It has been however clearly demonstrated that Tea of excellent quality can be produced on the Hills and the only question to be solved is whether it can be grown at such a cost as to render it remunerative.

4. There does not appear to be any real reason why the produce per acre should not be as great as in Assam; there are no insuperable difficulties attending the supply of labor and the distance from this port of shipment is not great; and it is hard therefore to believe that tea planting on the Neilgherries can in the long run be other than a remunerative occupation.

5. In paragraph 12, Mr. Cockerell proceeds to indicate the different points on which the Planters think that assistance may be afforded by Government.

(a.) *Reduction of assessment.*—Considerable assistance has already been granted in this way, but Mr. Cockerell thinks that it might be still further extended; and that the charge per

G. O., 22nd September 1871, No. 1,656.
acre after five years free tenure should be reduced to 1 Rupee for forest land and that grass land should be charged at the ordinary rates of assessment. The Board do not object to this proposal, but think it premature so soon after the last reduction, as there has not yet been time to see the full effects of that measure. They also believe that Mr. Cockerell has been misinformed as to the relative value of forest and grass land. They know that in some places Coffee Planters will on no account take up grass land; and Tea requires good land as well as Coffee. As regards the abolition of sale by auction, though the Board are quite of opinion that every aid should be given to *bond fide* Planters, they cannot support Mr. Cockerell's proposal as the Government have decided against it and sale by auction is really the only safeguard against land jobbing.

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28th August 1874.

(b.) *The establishment of a Government garden at Burliar or elsewhere for the growth of seed to be supplied to Planters free of cost.*—The Board cannot see that any good ground has been shown for this proposition. There is already a Government nursery at Dodabet—and with so much land under Tea there cannot be any want of seeds or seedlings which private enterprise cannot meet.

(c.) *Land free for growing fuel.*—The Board advocate this concession. They would allot free to every Planter 2 or 3 acres of grass land for planting purposes for every acre on which he pays assessment, the land so granted to be subject to the charge of full assessment if not *bond fide* planted within three or four years of the grant. It is in every way desirable to encourage planting on the Hills and the concession ought to have that effect.

(d.) *The amendment of Act XIII. of 1859 so as to embrace long terms.*—The Board agree with Mr. Cockerell's interpretation of Act XIII. of 1859. Besides that the word contract in Section 4 is explained to include contracts for a term certain, they find nothing in the Act to render the remedy it provides inapplicable to the enforcement of such contracts.

(e.) *The offer of a prize for a good Sifting Machine.*—If the wants of the Planters in the way of machines were well known, the offer of a prize might do good: but the Board doubt whether the cost of Tea making is yet well enough understood.

(f.) *The grant of a reward for destruction of Porcupines.*—The Board recommend Government to sanction a reward of 1 Rupee each for the destruction of Porcupines.

(g.) *The appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Kotagiri.*—The Board see no objection to this suggestion. They concur in Mr. Cockerell's remarks on the other requests of the planters.

No. 283.

ORDER THEREON, 28th August 1874, No. 1,102.

Miscellaneous.

THE information about Tea contained in these Proceedings, has already been communicated to the Government of India.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council now proceeds to remark on some of the points raised by the Commissioner.

3. As regards obstacles to extension of cultivation he sees no reason to modify the existing rates of assessment *viz* 2 Rupees an acre for Forest land and 8 Annas for grass land. Both rates are moderate, and would prove an almost inappreciable tax on a fairly productive Estate when once in full bearing.

4. The burden, however, is not intended to descend until the Estate is in full bearing, and possibly there may be some ground for complaint here especially as respects grass land taken up for plantations. Fuller experience seems to show that a Tea Estate at this altitude scarcely comes into full average bearing within five years, and the Government therefore resolve to extend the free tenancy in respect of this class of land. They see no reason for exacting the rent of grass land (an inferior soil) taken up for Tea plantations from the date of occupation. Both forest and grass land will therefore be put on the same footing when taken up for Tea cultivation and grass land for fuel plantations will be similarly treated.

5. The Governor in Council is aware that the sale of land on the Hills by auction under the existing rules presents impediments to cultivation which it may be desirable to remove.

6. Many thousands of acres of land are still available with scarcely an applicant, and this tends to shew that precautions against land jobbing may no longer be needed.

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7. His Excellency in Council is therefore willing to consider whether it may be possible to abrogate this system beyond certain limits, say, three to five miles round the Hill stations, and in lieu thereof to charge a very moderate upset price which might be fixed at different rates for different districts of the Hills for all comers, subject of course to the assessment and stipulations intended to secure the *bona fides* of the purchasers. Woodlands might be subjected to a special rate and valuation with reference to the standing timber.

8. He resolves to refer this matter to the Commissioner and the Board for consideration and report as to the advisability of a change and the manner in which it should be carried out. The Commissioner should associate with himself in the enquiry Mr. McIvor, Colonel Morgan, and any other gentlemen well acquainted with the condition of land on the hills.

9. The Governor in Council concurs in the remarks of the Board as regards the establishment of a garden at Burliar and the amendment of Act XIII. of 1859. He sees no occasion to take any action in the way of offering a prize for a sifting machine or of renewing the reward for the destruction of Porcupines. The question of the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Kotagiri will be considered in the Judicial Department.

(True Extract.)

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Judicial Department.

Commissioner of Madras

Exd. G. A. Turton.

13-11-84

Original of

Govt. of 1874 Mysore.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Secy. Secy. Secy.

Dated August 28th.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O. 28th August 1874, No. 1,102.

Nos. 282-283.

ACCORD.



The cultivation on the Mysore—Issuing cer-

tain instructions regarding the assessment on

land taken for—; requesting the Board and the

Commissioner to consider and report as to the

advantage of a change in the present system of

selling land on the hills by auction; concurring

with the Revenue Board in regard to the estab-

lishment of a garden at Purur and the amend-

ment of Act XIII of 1859; and referring the

question of the appointment of an Honorary

Magistrate at Mysore for consideration in the

Medical Department.



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25-12-17

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27-9-18

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