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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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Dated	<u>26. June.</u>	<u>196 1874</u>

Not to be folded or roughly handled

MEMORANDUM ON TEA

The planting of tea in the Presidency
 1. In 1813, some of the tea plant
 and the results were most successful.
 2. In 1814, a Captain Maitland, Major
 Campbell, which was the first of the
 culture, on a small scale, in the hills
 and there are now several of these estates.

Year	Area	Value
1813	1000	1000
1814	2000	2000
1815	3000	3000

3. The cultivation is still in its infancy,
 particularly in the low mountains of the
 district, and at different distances, are
 many large areas of land which are
 the property of the Government, and there are
 persons possessing the necessary knowledge
 and skill to the cultivation of tea, and
 competent to advise, which is the principal
 reason for the success of the tea plant
 in the hills. The main reason for the
 success of the tea plant in the hills is
 the high temperature of the climate. The
 tea plant is a native of the hills, and
 it is not a native of the low mountains.
 The tea plant is a native of the hills,
 and it is not a native of the low mountains.
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 and it is not a native of the low mountains.

4. The Government has been successful in
 supplying tea to the hills, and the tea
 plant is a native of the hills, and it is
 not a native of the low mountains.

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IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

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20. The tea plant is a native of the hills,
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10/10/10

1914

They all were sent from
Galatia, and lived in several
houses, and the result was
very successful.

the 18th a full team
employed in digging from the
end of each a plantation near
Paris, which mostly
amounted to 1000. The gentleman
said the company had been
employed on a plantation
near Paris. The things
that were done were
about 1000, and there
were several of 1000
in the hands of the white
and black for the planting
and the number of things
the number of the things.

here. Another indication of the promising character of the enterprise is found in the large prices for which some estates have changed hands. There is no doubt that in the course of a few years tea culture will become an extensive and profitable branch of industry in this Presidency.

The Government some years ago opened a tea plantation at Ootacamund with the view of supplying planters with seed and young plants. A large quantity of stock is now procurable from private plantations and from the tea districts of Bengal. The Ryotwari system appears to be that generally preferred at present.

The Government also intended to make provisions for the manufacture of tea in order to give instruction in the manufacture but the attempt was not successful. The factory was

not generally successful. It can hardly be said that "obstacles" exist to the spread of tea culture.

Complaints are made chiefly in regard to the acquisition and price of land.

Dealing with the latter first - the Government on the issue of land farming resolution regarding waste lands in 1855 offered the nominal amount of such lands on the basis of 2 p. per acre for wooded land, 1 p. for open grass land, payable by instalments.

By 1877 the Government came to the conclusion that grass was assessed too high in comparison with the much smaller wooded lands and the amount was reduced to 9 annas per acre, all the grass land, so much as was offered could yield any amount after at least 2 years.

full tenancy for that period
was allowed in the case of
wounded lands. The latter
indulgence was not extended
to grass lands as it was im-
mediately available for
pasturage.

In fixing on 2 p^{ts}
per acre for wounded lands
the Government of the day was
guided by the value of crops
to which such land was then
devoted. This generally
allowed that 5 cents per acre
was a fair average of the crop
and 50¢ per acre a fair one
of price. Cash crops would
therefore when it came to
practically settling it is a
fair one, and allowing for
pasture in capital in the
3 years it seemed
that 25¢ per acre was a very
moderate charge indeed.
The system of putting up
land at auction had always

and was continued ~~as~~ being
considered
a joint payment of
Government at once in the best
means of preventing land going
into foreclosure, while it
would ~~be~~ ^{be} to the
State relation might be
the fair marketable value
of the land now and then.
The Government of the day
has no reason to suppose that
it will be less profitable
than before, and it is obvious
ly undesirable and unwise
to afford it special
encouragement to the prejudice
of other. Many have be-
lieved that the English
import duty on foreign
higher than the domestic
the 1871 it was 3 per cent
which on a production of 500
is equivalent to 75¢ per acre.
Any reduction in this would
be a far greater influence
on

on the culture than even the
remission of the entire land tax,
which, similarly calculated,
is less than one farthing
per lb. Similarly
with tea, the English
Duty of 6^d per lb
on an out-turn
of 200 lbs per acre
which is considered
a fair yield, is
25 times the highest
rate of assessment.