(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை _____

(2) புழுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் _____

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் _____

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Revenue துறை

அரசாணை எண். 1423 — அச்சகம்

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நாள் : 7-7-1879 — 199

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ஆவண. கா. 1—18,006—6-9-90.

பாதுகாப்பு பிரதி-1

செப்பளிப்பவரின் பெயர்:

செப்பமிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்: மே — 2008 ஜூன் - 2008

சரிபார்க்கும் முதல் முறை சரிபார்ப்பு

சரிபார்க்கும் இரண்டாம் முறை சரிபார்ப்பு

சரிபார்க்கும் உயர்மட்ட சரிபார்ப்பு

CATALOGUE

OF

Commercial Products of Southern India,

FORWARDED

UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

TO THE

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1879.

BY

G. BIDIE, M.B., SURGEON-MAJOR,

SUPT., GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1879.

18
Coimbatore Collector's
No 67

2

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Coimbatore Collector
No 67

CATALOGUE

OF

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

I. TEA.

Camellia thea, *Link Enum.*

(*Show Cases Nos.* 1 *and* 2.)

The culture of Tea in Southern India is mainly confined to the upper slopes of the Nilagiri mountains, where the estates are located at elevations varying from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level. At these heights they are generally above fever range, and enjoy a pleasant climate somewhat like that of the south of France. In the centre of the Nilagiri plateau the average maximum temperature is about 69°, and average minimum about 49° Fhr. and the rainfall about 40 inches. Further west the minimum and maximum are 54° and 66° respectively, and the rainfall is about 105 inches. On the eastern slopes the temperature is higher and the air less moist. The first attempt to introduce the tea plant into Southern India was made in 1837, by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, but it is only of late years that much attention has been paid to its culture. At present there are from twenty to thirty estates in existence, representing a large acreage under tea, and the area is being gradually increased. Three varieties of the plant have been introduced, viz., the China, Assam, and a hybrid or cross between the China and Assam. The China plant is the hardiest, but the hybrid is the most prolific of leaf, and, therefore, the one most generally cultivated. The gardens on the eastern slopes, where the rainfall is lightest, appear to yield the finest flavoured tea, but the crops are not so abundant there as in moister localities. There are no available statistics as to the annual yield per acre of the Nilagiri tea estates, but it is probably less than 200 lb. The peculiarities of Madras, as contrasted with China teas, are their much greater strength and stronger aroma, qualities which have created a great demand for them in England for mixing and improving China teas. Considerable portions of the crops are also sold locally, at an average of from Rupees 1-4-0 to Rupees 1-8-0 per pound, and the demand is increasing rapidly. The average price of Nilagiri tea in London is from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per pound, but one planter, whose estate is at an elevation of over 7,000 feet, gets 2*s.* 3*d.* for his tea all round. The exports of tea to foreign ports from the Madras Presidency in 1376-77 amounted to 144,323 lb., of the value of Rupees 1,64,463.

N.B.—The samples are arranged in the Show Cases according to the kinds of Tea and irrespective of quality.

I. PEKOE.

1. Thia Shola Estate.
2. Hoveton Gardens Estate.
3. Curzon Estate, ,,
4. Lovedale ,,

செப்பனிடுக

செப்பமிடுக
கொள்ளப்பட

II. Orange Pekoe.

5. Glendale Estate.
6. Thia Shola „
7. Curzon „
8. Springfield „

III. Flowery Pekoe.

9. Glendale Estate.

IV. Pekoe Souchong.

10 Glendale Estate.
11. Hoveton Gardens Estate.
12. Prospect Estate.
13. Seaforth „
14. Curzon „
15. Springfield „
16. Lovedale „

V. Souchong.

17. Thia Shola Estate.
18. Hoveton Gardens Estate.
19. Curzon Estate.

VI. Mixed Black.

20. Lovedale Estate.

VII. Congou.

21. Hoveton Gardens Estate.

VIII. Gunpowder.

22. Thia Shola Estate.

IX. Green Tea.

23. Glendale Estate.
24. Curzon „

II. COFFEE.

Coffea Arabica, *Lin.*

(Show Cases Nos., 3, 3a, 3b.)

Coffee was introduced into Southern India more than two centuries ago, by a Mahomedan pilgrim, Baba-booden. This man on his return from a pilgrimage to Mecca brought a few berries in his wallet, and taking up his abode amongst the fastnesses of the hills in Western Mysore, which still bear his name, planted them near his hut. From the trees thus raised by the *Fakeer* most of those cultivated in Native gardens in Mysore and Coorg seem to have been derived. For a long time the culture was entirely in the hands of Natives, but about 50 years ago it began to attract the attention of Europeans. Since that time the industry has been taken up by European capitalists, and at the present day there is an almost continuous chain of estates along the Western Ghat range, from the northern extremity of Mysore down almost to Tuticorin. The elevation at which the *Coffea Arabica* can be most profitably cultivated in Southern India varies, from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level. The average annual rainfall of this zone is from 80 to 100 inches, but the greater portion of this occurs during the south-west

monsoon, so that in most districts there is a long and trying dry season. For some years past there has not, for various reasons, been any large extension of the area under coffee. The annual exports of coffee from the Madras Presidency range from 280,000 to 300,000 cwt. In 1876-77 there were shipped 280,131 cwts. of the value of Rupees 12,551,173. Of late years a new species of the coffee plant, *Coffea Liberica*, has been attracting considerable attention, and is likely to develop a new branch of coffee planting, as it can be cultivated at low elevations down to sea level, where land and labor are comparatively cheap. In Southern India the chief coffee districts are Mysore, Coorg, Wynaad, Nilagiri and Travancore, all sections of the western ghat range, but there are numerous estates on other isolated hill ranges, such as the Shervaroys, Anamalais, &c. The coffee districts under the Madras Government are Wynaad, Nilagiri, Shervaroy and Anamalai, and the Madras collection contains specimens from all these localities, as well as from Coorg. Owing to the late date at which the official notice of the Exhibition was received, it was found impossible to procure first-class samples of coffee, as the crops for the year had been shipped; but the specimens sent represent about the average quality of the bulk of coffee shipped from Madras ports.

N.B.—The samples are arranged in the Show Cases according to districts.

I. Wynaad District.

25. Plantation Pea Berry Coffee, per Parry and Co.
26. „ Class C „ „
27. „ „ B „ „
28. „ „ A „ „
29. „ ungarbled and unsized Coffee, per Parry and Co.
30. Native Pea Berry Coffee, per Parry and Co.
31. „ Class C „ „
32. „ „ B „ „
33. „ „ A „ „

II. Coorg District.

34. Plantation Coffee in parchment, Fairlands Estate.
35. „ Pea Berry Coffee, Stewart's Works, Hoonsoor.
36. „ Flat Cherry Class B
37. „ „ „ „ A „ „
38. „ „ „ „ B, Fairlands Estate. „

III. Nilagiri District.

39. Plantation Coffee in parchment, Hallacarry Estate, per Messrs. Stanes and Co.
40. „ Pea Berry Coffee „ „
41. „ Class C „ „ „
42. „ „ B „ „ „
43. „ „ A „ „ „
44. Plantation Coffee in parchment, Colacumbay Estate, per Messrs. Stanes and Co.
45. „ Pea Berry Coffee „ „
46. „ Class C „ „ „
47. „ „ B „ „ „
48. „ „ A „ „ „
49. „ Pea Berry Coffee, Curzon Estate } Cleaned in the native fashion, all the rest of the crop having been exported.
50. „ Class B „ „ }

IV. SHERVAROY DISTRICT.

51. Plantation Coffee in parchment, J. Lechler, Esq.
52. „ Pea Berry Coffee „
53. „ Class C „ „
54. „ „ B „ „
55. „ „ A „ „

V. ANAMALAI DISTRICT.

56. Plantation Coffee in parchment, Waterfall Estate, per Messrs. Stanes and Co.
57. „ Pea Berry Coffee „ „
58. „ Class C „ „ „
59. „ „ B „ „ „
60. „ „ A „ „ „

III. TOBACCO.

Nicotiana rustica, *Linn.*

(*Show Cases Nos. 4 and 5.*)

Tobacco has been cultivated and largely used by the Natives of the Madras Presidency for centuries. The plant is a native of the warmer parts of America, and is stated by Ainslie to have been introduced into India about the end of the sixteenth century, in the reign of Jehangir or his predecessor. It is possible, therefore, that it may have been introduced from the New World by the Portuguese. Madras tobacco is chiefly grown in the alluvial soils of the Godavari, Trichinopoly and Madura districts, and of late years considerable attention has been given to the introduction of superior varieties from other parts of the world. Vigorous efforts have also been made to effect improvements in the Native methods of culture, curing of the leaf, and manufacture of cigars. The Trichinopoly and Dindigul (Madura) tobaccos are very much alike both in appearance and quality, but the *Lunkah* tobacco, grown in the delta of the Godavari, differs materially from both these varieties. As a rule, the Trichinopoly and Dindigul cigars have a stronger taste and flavour than the Lunkah, but the latter, although tasting milder, have a more marked effect on the nervous system, and probably contain more nicotine. The Natives of Madras use tobacco in various ways. By the multitude of the working and poorer classes it is chewed, or smoked in the form of a small coarsely-made cheroot, which can be bought in the Madras bazaars for 8 annas, say 1 shilling, per 100. Many of the better classes also smoke or chew tobacco, while men of sedentary habits, engaged in office work, consume a good deal of brown snuff, of which the best quality is made from Godavari tobacco, in Masulipatam. In fact, the use of tobacco may be said to be universal amongst the population of Southern India. Of late years large quantities of Madras tobacco have been exported. Of unmanufactured tobacco lb. 636,181, of the value of Rupees 79,781, were shipped in 1876-77. In the same year the exports of manufactured tobacco and their value were as follows :—

	lbs.	Value Rupees.
Cigars	92,278	59,168
Other sorts	9,324	557

N.B.—The samples are arranged according to districts in the Show Cases.

1. UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

1. GODAVARI OR COCANADA.

61. Lunkah, No. 1, price 4 annas per lb. } Supplied by P. Latchiraz and Company through the Collector.
62. „ No. 2, „ 3 annas „ }
63 „ No. 3, „ 2 annas „ }

2. TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

64. 1st sort, for making cigars } Supplied by the Collector.
65. 2nd „ „ „ „ }

3. DINDIGUL, MADURA DISTRICT.

66. No. 1, for making cigars, price 10 annas per lb. } Supplied by Cupusawmy Naidoo & Sons.
67. No. 2, „ „ „ „ 9 annas „ }
68. No. 3, „ „ „ „ 8 annas „ }

2. MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

1. GODAVARI OR COCANADA.

69. Leisure Hours, price Rs. 18 per 1,000 } Supplied by P. Latchiraz and Company through the Collector.
70. Dolly Varden „ „ 20 „ }
71. Empress, No. 1 „ „ 12 „ }
72. Empress „ „ 18 „ }

2. TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

73. Small Lunkah-shaped, price Rs. 7 per 1,000 } Supplied by Neelamagum Pillai through the Collector.
74. Short, thick do. „ „ 10 „ }
75. Small, Havannah-shaped, „ „ 9 „ }
76. Havannah-shaped „ „ 10 „ }

3. DINDIGUL, MADURA DISTRICT.

77. Cheroots, No. 1, price Rs. 18 per 1,000 } Supplied by Cupusawmy Naidoo and Sons.
78. „ No. 2, „ „ 13-8 „ }
79. Havannah-shaped, No. 2, price Rs. 18 per 1,000 }
80. „ No. 3, „ „ 13 „ }

IV. SPICES, CONDIMENTS AND INDIGO.

(*Show Case No. 6.*)

Various references in the Bible and the works of Dioscorides, Herodotus, Pliny, and other ancient authors show, that the spices of India have been known and in demand in Europe from remote ages. Thus mention is made in the Bible of cinnamon, lign-aloes, cassia, calamus, saffron and spikenard, while pepper, dragons-blood, turmeric, ginger and cloves are alluded to by Dioscorides and other early writers. As time has rolled on the ideas of the western world have changed as to the uses and virtues of some of these articles, but the most signal changes have taken place in the modes in which they are carried from the East to the West. In very remote times Indian produce was transported westwards by caravans, and afterwards in ships by the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. Then came the period when the commerce of the East was carried round the Cape of Storms. Lastly, we have fleet steam-ships following again the ancient route by the Red Sea, and gliding through the desert canal, the silver cord which now links the old *Erythræum* with the *Mare internum*.

1. SPICES, &c.

81. Tamarind.

Tamarindus Indica, *Linn.*

The well known preserved fruit.

82. Ajowan.

Carum ajowan, *D.C.*

Used in cookery and in medicine. A very powerful aromatic. Is being used in Germany as the source of a valuable chemical product.

83. Coriander.

Coriandrum sativum, *Linn.*

The well known condiment.

84. Red Pepper or Chillies.

Capsicum annuum, *Linn.*

As there is no Sanscrit name for the capsicum we may infer, that it is of comparatively recent introduction into India. It is now in universal use as an ingredient of curry, &c.

85. Black Pepper.

Piper nigrum, *Linn.*

The well known spice.

86. Ginger.

Zingiber officinale, *Roscoe.*

87. Turmeric.

Curcuma longa, *Linn.*

Largely used by Natives in their curries, and rubbed on their skin whenever they have a pain or ache.

2. INDIGO.

Indigofera tinctoria, *Linn.*

The specimens of this article have been inserted here for convenience in arrangement. Indigo is produced by various cultivated varieties of *I. tinctoria*. Various improvements in the preparation of the dye have been effected of late years, whereby a much larger proportion of coloring matter is obtained from the plant. There are two processes of making indigo—one the *dry leaf* and the other the *green leaf*. The latter yields the better article. The exports of Madras indigo in 1876-77 amounted to 27,871 cwt., of the value of Rupees 56,00,394.

88. No. 1 Kurpah, from Cuddapah; price Rs. 60 per maund of 25 lb.
89. „ 2 „ from Vellore; price Rupees 60 „ „
90. „ 3 „ from North Arcot; price Rupees 50 „ „
91. „ 4 Dry Leaf, from Vellore; price Rupees 2-4 per lb.
29. „ 5 „ from Madras; price Rupees 1-12 „

V. RICE, GRAM AND GROUND-NUT.

(*Show Case No.* 7.)

The first of these articles may be said to form the staple food of the population of Southern India, although various millets and raggi (*Eleusine*

coracana) are largely consumed in some districts. Gram is mostly used for feeding horses and cattle, and is highly nutritious. The ground-nut has been naturalised in India for many years. When in season the pods are sold in every bazaar, and the seeds are largely eaten by the Natives. They are also exported to Europe for the extraction of the oil which they contain, which is equal in every respect to olive oil.

The exports and value of these articles shipped from Madras ports in 1876-77 were as follows:—

	CWTS.	RS.
Paddy	184,309	4,21,320
Husked Rice. ...	1,415,340	55,93,841
Gram	49,239	1,46,432

RICE.

Oryza sativa, *Linn.*

93. Paddy, unhusked rice ... *Chinna samba.*
94. „ „ „ ... *Mattai-karr.*
95. „ „ „ ... *Vadam-chamba.*
96. „ „ „ ... *Vellai-karr.*
97. „ „ „ ... *Sirumani.*
98. Husked rice (raw). ... *Sugathos.*
99. Husked rice (boiled). ... *Sirumani.*
100. „ „ „ ... *Chinna samba.*
101. „ „ „ ... *Bulasuram.*
102. „ „ „ ... *Milagu-samba.*

GRAM.

Dolichos uniflorus, *Linn.*

103. Madras Horse-gram.

GROUND-NUT.

Arachis hypogœa, *Linn.*

104. The Ground-nut.

VI. CINCHONA, JALAP AND TARAXACUM.

Cinchona Bark (the Quinine Tree).

(*Show Cases Nos.* 8 *and* 9.)

Cinchona officinalis, *Hook.*
Cinchona calisaya, *Wedd.*
Cinchona succirubra, *Pav.*
Cinchona micrantha, *R. et P.*

For many years past the increasing demand for cinchona bark has been rendering it more expensive, and this, coupled with the risk of failure of supplies from South America, owing to the improvident system of collecting practised there, induced H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to attempt cinchona culture in the East. To the Indian Government cinchona bark is simply indispensable, as without it, or its active principles quinine, cinchonidine, &c., it would be impossible to keep a European army in India. The first supplies of cinchona plants and seeds, collected in South America for experimental culture in our Eastern possessions, were sent out in the end of 1860, and the first cinchona estates in India were then opened on the Nilagiris, under the auspices of the Government of Madras. The results of these experiments have been unqualified success, and at the

present time there is a considerable number of private estates, and the certain prospect of their number being speedily increased. The area of the Government cinchona estates is about 850 acres, containing 569,031 trees. Of these 305,432 are Crown barks, *Cinchona officinalis*, one of the most valuable species, and 260,837 Red barks, *Cinchona succirubra*. The remainder embraces yellow, grey and other species. The commercial value of bark depends on the amount of quinine it contains, and the late Mr. McIvor, who was superintendent of the estates, devised a plan, called the *Mossing system*, by which the percentage of this alkaloid in bark is largely increased. In the mossing system, instead of cutting down the tree to secure its bark, only alternate perpendicular strips about 1½ inch wide are removed from the trunk, intervening strips of bark of the same width being left intact. As soon as the operation of stripping is completed the trunk of the tree is enveloped in a covering of soft moist tree moss, under which the renewal of bark on the denuded surfaces gradually takes place. The next crop is got by removing the strips of natural bark left after the first operation, and so on in after years. We have thus under this system three kinds of bark, viz., *Natural*, or what is got by the first operation of stripping; *Mossed* bark, which consists of the strips of natural bark left covered with moss after the first stripping; and *Renewed* bark, which is the bark that forms under moss on the denuded surfaces. These designations have now become fixed commercial terms in the European market, and the *mossed* and *renewed* bark, especially the latter, fetch much higher prices than the natural product, owing to the changes in the quantity and nature of their alkaloid contents. Thus the natural bark of *Cinchona succirubra* contains chiefly *cinchonidine* and *cinchonine*, and is therefore sold at a comparatively low price for druggists' purposes; whereas the renewed bark of this species contains a considerable amount of quinine, and is therefore purchased by the quinine-makers at an enhanced rate for the manufacture of alkaloids. At the present time experiments are being instituted on the Government estates to test the coppicing system of harvesting cinchona bark, a method which needs no explanation. The zone in which the cinchona barks have found a congenial climate and soil in Southern India ranges from 4,000 to over 7,000 feet above sea level, but some species will thrive at lower elevations down to 2,000 feet. As a pioneer experiment Government cinchona culture has necessarily been expensive, but it has had the effect of developing a new and lucrative industry in Southern India and Ceylon, and at present the large outlay on the Government estates is being wiped out by substantial profits.

CROWN OR PALE BARK.

Cinchona officinalis, *Hook.*

105. Natural bark.
106. Mossed „
107. Renewed „

YELLOW BARK.

Cinchona calisaya, *Weddl.*

108. Natural bark.

RED BARK.

Cinchona succirubra, *Pav.*

109. Natural bark.
110. Mossed „
111. Renewed „

GREY BARK.

Cinchona micrantha, *R. et P.*

112. Natural bark.

HYBRID BARK.

Cinchona?

113. Natural bark.

JALAP.

Exogonium purga, *Benth.*

(*Show Case No.* 9.)

The culture of this plant has been lately introduced on the Nilagiris, and promises to prove a great success. The powder has been tried in Madras hospitals and found quite as efficacious as the Mexican drug, and favorable reports have been received regarding the quality of samples sent to London.

114. Dried Jalap root sliced.
115. Powder of Jalap.

TARAXACUM.

Taraxacum officinale, *Weber.*

This plant is quite naturalised on the Nilagiris.

116. Dried roots of the Dandelion.

VII. DYES.

RED-WOOD.

Pterocarpus santalinus.

Largely exported as a dye-stuff.

117. Red-wood.

CHAY ROOT.

Hedyotis umbellata, *Linn.*

This article holds the same place amongst Indian dye-stuffs that madder does amongst European dyes. It is used for producing the fast red-dye for which Madras handkerchiefs were once famous.

118. Chay-root. Madras red dye.

VIII. FIBRES AND PITH.

119. DURHANI HEMP.

Hibiscus cannabinus, *Linn.*

A cultivated plant, fibre exported.

120. Sun Hemp.

Crotalaria juncea, *Linn.*

Fibres used for making gunny bags, ropes, matting, &c.

121. Bastard Aloe.

Agave Americana, *Linn.*

A valuable fibre.

122. Palmyra Fibre

Borassus flabelliformis, *Linn.*

COIR.

Cocos nucifera, *Linn.*

Fibrous covering of the fruit of the cocoanut.

123. Coir, 1st sort, price 2 as. per lb.
124. „ 2nd sort „ 1 a. „
125. „ 3rd sort „ 1 a. 6 p. „
126. „ Devi „ 1 a. 1 p. „

PITH.

The cellular pith-like stems of the semi-aquatic plant *Æschynomyne aspera, Linn.*

It is carved into toys and models resembling Chinese ivory work; largely used for making sun-hats, which are very light and afford admirable protection from the sun, and also employed for making covers for bottles which have been cooled with, and cases for tumblers containing ice. Being a bad conductor, the contents remain cool for a very long time.

127. Raw pith.
128. Pith hat.
129. „ bottle cover.

IX. MATS.

Rattan Mats.

Calamus *sp.*

In nearly all the European houses in Southern India the floors are covered with this mat. It is cleaner, cooler and more durable than any other kind of mat and than carpeting.

130. 1st sort, value 11 square feet per rupee.
131. 2nd sort, „ 12 „ „

Grass Mats from Palghat.

The mats are famous on account of the excellence of their patterns, colours, material and manufacture. The best kinds fetch high prices.

132. Colored, 1st sort, value Rupees 2-8-0.
133. „ 2nd sort, „ „ 2-4-0.
134. Sofa mat, 1st sort, Rupees 2-8-0.
135. „ „ 2nd sort, „ 2-4-0.
136 & 137. Plain mats, value Rupees 1-4-0 each.

} These are merely samples; they can be made of any size.

Grass Mats obtained locally.

138. Superior colored mat, value Rupees 3-8-0.
139. „ „ „ „ „ 1-14-0.
140. „ „ „ „ „ 1-4-0.
141. Inferior „ „ „ Annas 10.
142 & 143. „ „ „ „ 9 each.
144. „ plain mat „ 5-6

Kus-kus Mat, made of the fragrant roots of *Andropogon muricatus.* This matting is hung up in doors and windows in the hot season, and kept constantly moist with water. The hot dry wind, as it passes through the matting, gets cooled and moistened, and fills the room with the pleasant fragrance of the grass.

145. Door-blind, value 6 annas.

X. OILS, VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL.

146. Ground-nut Oil.

Arachis hypogœa, value Annas 4½ per quart bottle.

147. Gingelly Oil.

Sesamum Indicum, value Annas 5-9 per quart bottle.

148. Castor Oil.

Ricinus communis, value Annas 8 per quart bottle.

COCOANUT OIL.

Cocos nucifera, *Linn.*

149. 1st sort, Malabar; value Annas 5 per bottle.
150. 2nd sort, „ „ „ 4½ „
151. Madras „ „ „ 5 „

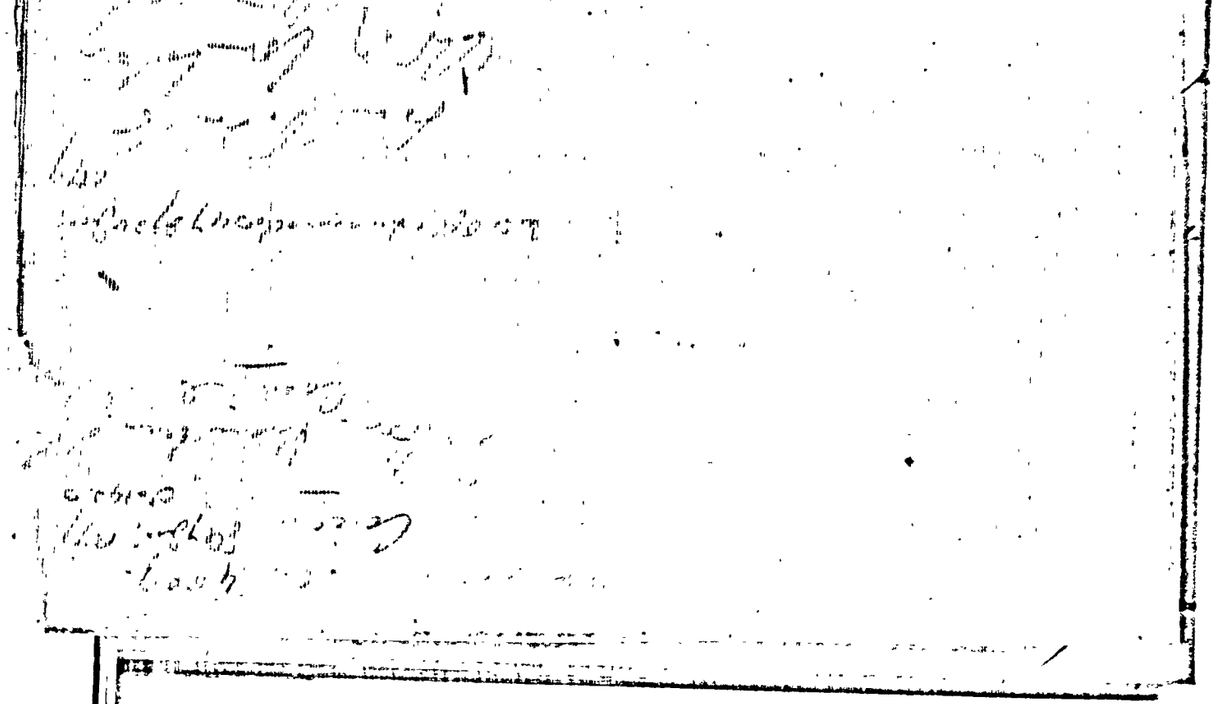
FISH OIL.

This article, a product of Malabar, is made from the liver of the shark, *Squalus carcharius*, skate and saw-fish, and from the oil-sardine. The horned shark is *Zygæna Blochii*, the Hammer-headed shark.

152. Horned shark oil; value Rs. 1-4-0 a bottle.
153. Short „ „ „ 1-0-0 „
154. Shark „ „ „ 1-0-0 „

Forms.

In. Publ. N. 1615-79
Odty



14

R.D. No. $\frac{0}{1556}$ 9/29

Fin. orders

In the above letter the Asst. Secy. reports on the recoveries of advances made to Famine Relief officers & whether the horses they purchased –

I cannot remember that horses of Mr Peade's have been passed into Mr Loggridge's hands having these & a reference to him might elicit the facts if such a reference be thought necessary.

1 I presume sanction to write off the sum

2 of R 57-10-7 may be accorded.

[illegible]

3

Fin. Publd. No. 1615-7[illegible]

[illegible]

Love Lassiter
Lenora & to the best
of my recollection next-
as in Dr. Ryan's
absence & the Willard.

16/8/29

6/5-8-29
12-8-29

Sch 1726

D. No. 0/1888 J/29

For order.

The above Resolution of the Govt of India directs that in future the Indigo cesses collected under the Act shall be spent on Printed Forms, representation &c, &c, Instead, at present. Should in the opinion of Govt and the Agency employed in the Indigo districts the Printed Forms be too costly in detail - Govt would prefer that the Indigo districts should be supplied with Manuscript Forms

Mr. order as to the Resolution proposed to be noted

Mr. Govt. are concurred

order Thereon

as regards Secretary

Indigo - Act Forms

Printed letter

Long explanation

Sec 21/5

5

Dr. Livingstone states
Cholera is frequent but
Typhus, Intermittent Fever
Dysentery & Liver Complaints
prevail in the District he
visited where Cholera
is quite an Exceptional
Visitation.

Again the rate of Wages
is said not to fluctuate
by prices. Artificers &
Peasants for Labour &
Yet this is Quite possible
and certainly probable
as shewn by Statistics
of Bengal. Dr. I believe is
the Exception of the high
rate for Rice do not
prevail in the Madras
Market &c. is probably
as well described as

Living at so small
a rate Typhus Fever
staple may begin
for each Diet -
Does one expect that
that the consilend
consumption for
each of the 4 staples
of the Prod. will
- 2nd Edition
Rape
Cholera
Cantor -

18/8/72

What is meant by "a
scarcity price"?
Scarcity often particular
grain.
Or scarcity of food -
The distinction is material
E.g. Potatoes often in

18

No 67

Coimbatore Collector's
office 9th June 1879 —

From,

A. M. C. Webster, Esqre,
Collector of Coimbatore.

To.

J. H. Garstin, Esqre,
Ag Secretary to Government,
Rev: Department
Ootacamund —

Sir,

With reference to G.O. dated 27th May 1879 No 1166 R D, I have the honor to state that I have addressed the Planters in this District with reference to the Exhibition of Samples of Tea and Coffee at Sydney in September next; and have asked those who wish to exhibit to inform me of their intention. On receipt of their

4 replies

1878

7

Coorg

any in the country.

The purchases of Grain by Coffee Planters also work against the question. In that a Merchant trade may not be indicated clearly. Thus I think for instance if Planters the nearby Cities take in Rice a very few pounds it will be held irrigated Rice field. The former classes do not tend to print to the Market. The duties can affect Coffee only the price for the Coolies Clothes.

In Mysore it is said by the former classes that Purchases for the Rupee is very dear. But the Standard Rupee's measure = 3 lbs.

So that 7 M. M.
22.8.79 = 13⅓ lbs.

Provisions I believe are

Coorg used in Lieu from Mysore as well as Cheroma but they have for some time past chosen Cheroma 9 Lbs for the Rupee = Mysore 15 lbs = 6 M. M. under. This will indicate clearly how Coffee have been consumed which that then is any.

If may be a question whether the out the country Coffee being not perfectly cured on the Coorg of Prices in dread by the Famine explanation of Mysore. Prices it is said that it is better fed to old Standard - Statistics upon the question I fear will be very difficult for report. Yes.

replies I will report to Government the probable number of samples of each that will be sent for Exhibition.

2. I would propose that I be authorized to receive such samples and to send them to the Master Attendant Madras, for transmission to Sydney at the expense of Government. The Planters would probably not care to undergo the trouble and expense of sending samples to Sydney themselves and I think that Government might so far help them as to collect the samples in India and forward them for Exhibition.

3. Should this proposal be adopted I will arrange to receive all samples from the Planters in this District, have them properly labelled with the name of the Exhibitor, Estate, Locality and Elevation, and will forward them in a box to the Master Attendant.

4. As regards the size of each sample I should think that 10 lbs of Coffee, and 5 lbs of Tea would be sufficient.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servt

W. M. Macauley
Collector.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

7th July 1879, No. 1,423.

No. 66. READ THE FOLLOWING PAPER :—

From A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Coimbatore, 9th June 1879, No. 67.

WITH reference to G.O., dated 27th May 1879, No. 1,166, Revenue Department, I have the honor to state that I have addressed the Planters in this district with reference to the exhibition of samples of tea and coffee at Sydney in September next, and have asked those who wish to exhibit to inform me of their intention. On receipt of their replies I will report to Government the probable number of samples of each that will be sent for exhibition.

2. I would propose that I be authorized to receive such samples and to send them to the Master Attendent, Madras, for transmission to Sydney at the expense of Government. The Planters would probably not care to undergo the trouble and expense of sending samples to Sydney themselves, and I think that Government might so far help them as to collect the samples in India and forward them for exhibition.

3. Should this proposal be adopted, I will arrange to receive all samples from the Planters in this district, have them properly labelled with the name of the exhibitor, estate, locality and elevation, and will forward them in a box to the Master Attendant.

4. As regards the size of each sample I should think that 10 lbs. of coffee and 5 lbs. of tea would be sufficient.

No. 67. ORDER THEREON, 7th July 1879, No. 1,423.

Miscellaneous.

THE Collector's proposal in paragraph 2 of his letter is approved.

2. The size of the samples suggested is sufficiently large.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Coimbatore.
„ the Board of Revenue.

Exd. C. Howarth.

21

Govt. of (1879) Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF COIMBATORE,

&c., &c., &c.

1427

Dated July 7th

Printed 30th.

Read. *Encl.*

C.C., 7th July 1879, No. 1,427.

JULY.
Nos. 66-67.

Samples of Coffee and Tea for Sydney Exhibition.—Approving the proposal of the Collector of Coimbatore to receive the — and to despatch them to the Master Attendant at Government expense; and intimating that the size of the samples suggested is sufficiently large.