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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Revenue

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	<u>687-88</u>	Press
B.P. No.		<u>Mis</u>
Dated	<u>15th July</u>	<u>1884</u>
		<u>195</u>

Original

Not to be folded or roughly handled

15TH JULY 1887, No. 687, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following G.O., dated 20th May 1887, Mis. No. 2923, Revenue:—

Read—the following letter from Sir E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 2nd May 1887, No. 313 A—46-6:—

In continuation of endorsement No. 170—92-4, dated 13th February 1886, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter addressed to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Botanical Survey of India, and to ask if the views expressed regarding the relative position of Kew and Howrah in regard to botanical investigation will be accepted by His Excellency in Council.

2. I am to ask also whether His Excellency in Council would like the question raised of including Burma and the Andamans within the area under the investigation of the Madras officer, at any rate during the term of the next Provincial contract.

ENCLOSURES.

From Sir E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture), to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated Simla, 2nd May, 1887, No. 32 A—92-2:—

I am directed to forward, for the information and consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, papers * relating to the establishment of a Botanical Department in the Madras Presidency and correspondence with the North-Western Provinces Government on the subject of the botanical survey of India.

- * (1) Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 180, dated 27th June 1885, with enclosures.
(2) Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 103 (Revenue), dated 26th November 1885.
(3) Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 273—25-8, dated 22nd February 1886.
(4) Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 964—1-234, dated 23rd June 1886.

2. The question of framing a scheme for maintaining botanical investigation in the whole area of the empire, instead of the partial arrangements which now exist for the botanical survey of a portion of it, having been informally discussed with the botanical authorities at home and in India during the last two years, it has appeared that no satisfactory proposals could be put forward unless the Saharanpur establishment could be made to meet the wants of Upper India. This object has now been effected by imperializing the scientific section of the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, and releasing thereby the Superintendent for tours in other territorial areas included in his beat.

3. The scheme which the Government of India is now able to suggest under the advice of the officers at Calcutta and Saharanpur involves the following distribution of area, viz., to be attached:—

To Calcutta.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Saharanpur.
Bengal	Madras Presidency	Bombay Presidency.	Central and Northern India.
Assam			Rajputana.
* Burma			Central India.
* Andamans			Central Provinces, and
And North-East Frontier			North-West Frontier
Expeditions			Expeditions.

* These may be possibly transferred to Madras.

4. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, if this scheme can be carried out, the same reasons exist for imperializing the scientific section of the Bengal Botanical Institution as in the case of Saharanpur, but is not desirous of moving the question of making any change during the term of the impending Provincial contract, unless the Government of Bengal would itself prefer that this should be done. The desirability of the change should, however, be kept in view, and receive full discussion before the termination of the next Provincial contract. It does not appear to His Excellency in Council a convenient arrangement that an officer whose services are required in several Provinces should have his attention too exceptionally directed to the local requirements of any one of them, or that, if the programme sketched in the memorandum of the Director of Kew be carried out, the imperial position desired for the Calcutta Botanical officer could be properly maintained in his capacity as a Provincial officer.

5. Should His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor prefer to retain the present position for the next five years, the Government of India will make provision for any expenditure incurred for additional cost of travelling in the extra provincial area not exceeding Rs. 1,000. I am to ask if His Honor is prepared to accept these arrangements.

From C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture), to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1886, No. 237-25-8A:—

I am directed to ask that you will refer, for Sir A. Lyall's consideration, the following questions connected with the Botanical Survey of India, and the utilization of the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Saharanpur, in connection with it.

2. It appears that, for some time past, the question of providing for the botanical investigation of those parts of India which are now not covered by the explorations of botanical officers in the service of Government has engaged the attention of the authorities at Kew, and of the Superintendents of Botanical Institutions in this country, and further, it has been thought necessary both at Kew and at the India Office, that some early steps should be taken for the organization of a botanical scheme, which, centering at Howrah, should thence be officially connected, under arrangements to be established by the India Office, with Kew. These subjects appear to have been discussed at an informal meeting, held two or three years ago, at the India Office, at which the Superintendents of the Botanical Garden, Saharanpur, and the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, met the Kew authorities.

3. The President in Council considers that it would be convenient that both questions should be disposed of together, but in the first place desires that the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor should be received in respect to the utilization of the Superintendent of the Saharanpur Gardens. This is the more essential, as one of the most important areas for which it is necessary to provide is the frontier or trans-frontier region on the north-west of the Punjab.

4. The general position is this. There is, in each of the following provinces, a qualified botanist: Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces. Assam is temporarily provided for. The rest of India is left without botanical exploration. After consulting the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and, with the concurrence of the North-Western Provinces Government, the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Saharanpur, the Government of India is disposed to recommend that the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces should be brought within the area for which the officer at Saharanpur is responsible. Large as this area may seem, it is, much of it, deficient in vegetation, and gives therefore less work than the more fertile Provinces and States in other parts of India. The same officer would also be responsible for the botanical equipment of trans-frontier expeditions.

5. If the above course is adopted, it would seem, from an administrative point of view, desirable that, without in any way interfering with the control of the local Government over the Saharanpur Gardens, the services of the Superintendent himself should be placed at the disposal of the Government of India. If only one province, such as the Punjab, were concerned, it might be possible to make some mutual arrangement between the two Provincial Governments for sharing in the services of the botanist, but the inclusion of the large area of Native States and of the exploration on the frontier with a sphere of the botanist's duties would seem to make it impossible to follow any other course than that of attaching the Saharanpur officer to the Government of India.

6. The Government of India has less hesitation in suggesting this course to the North-Western Provinces Government in view of the circumstance that the need of Botanical Gardens for educational purposes, or (as at Calcutta) for the instruction and pleasure of a large public, is not very apparent. The Government of India does not, however, desire to interfere with any arrangements which the North-Western Provinces Government may wish to continue for the maintenance of those Gardens as ornamental grounds, but it would not consider that their maintenance is so necessary as to require the superintendence of a botanical officer for that

purpose. It would at the same time suggest that if the present proposals meet with Sir A. Lyall's acceptance, the head-quarters of the botanist and the herbariums be still maintained at Saharanpur, notwithstanding that the Superintendent would be relieved of the actual responsibility for the maintenance of the gardens and grounds, which would be kept up by the establishment entertained by the local Government. The connection of the Superintendent with the Botanical Gardens would not therefore be entirely broken.

7. Should Sir A. Lyall be disposed to agree in the course now proposed, the Government of India would be willing to consider any proposal for the division, at the next Provincial contract, of the charges which are now debited under the head of these Botanical Gardens, which His Honor might consider reasonable. Assuming the charges to be Rs. 33,000, it might be considered fair to charge one-half to the Superintendent and his collections and one-half to the gardens. But before discussing this question, the Government of India would prefer to receive the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

From T. STOKER, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated Naini Tal, the 23rd June 1886, No. 964-1-234.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 237A-25-8, dated 22nd February last, referring, for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, certain questions connected with the Botanical Survey of India, and a proposal to utilize the services of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, in connection therewith.

2. The proposal made by the Government of India apparently is, that the Saharanpur gardens should be converted into a garden for experimental and other scientific and horticultural purposes (including ornamental purposes); that the present Superintendent, Mr. Duthie (a scientific botanist), should be transferred to the imperial establishment for the work of the botanical survey, these provinces retaining a claim to a share of his scientific services if required; and that Mr. Duthie's head-quarters and the herbariums should be still maintained at Saharanpur.

3. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has long been of opinion that this Government cannot afford to maintain at its own expense the services of an officer who, although designated Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, is really a scientific botanist, whose researches and experiments are not, or should not be, confined to one province. The general proposals of the Government of India would appear to coincide with this opinion, inasmuch as it is contemplated that the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces, should be brought within the area for which the officer at Saharanpur is responsible; and Sir Alfred Lyall has, therefore, no hesitation in recommending that Mr. Duthie's connexion with the gardens at Saharanpur should cease altogether, and that he should be transferred without delay to the imperial establishment, together with the scientific staff now entertained under him.

4. It is estimated that the cost on account of Mr. Duthie and his establishment would be about Rs. 15,026 a year, as detailed on the margin; and this Government is prepared to contribute its proportionate share of the expenses, the rest of the money being found by the Government of India and the other Provincial Governments concerned. The proportion which should fall on this Government can be afterwards considered and decided. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is also willing, in the event of Saharanpur being made Mr. Duthie's head-quarters, to transfer to the Government of India the Superintendent's residence and the museum building, on the condition that their maintenance would form part of the common charge debitable to all the provinces concerned.

5. The Saharanpur gardens would then be maintained as a provincial institution at the expense of the local Government, and steps would be taken to bring the expenditure on them within suitable limits. Mr. Duthie would still be able to utilize the gardens for scientific and experimental purposes, so far as this could be done without unduly trenching on their resources and in consistence with their provincial character. The resources of the gardens are at present utilized for some special purposes, such as the free supply of seeds for soldiers' gardens and of drugs for the Medical Department. Under the new arrangement it would be necessary to relieve the provincial funds of such charges, and while maintaining the nurseries, seed depot, &c., on the present footing, provide for the payment to the gardens of the cost of all seeds, drugs, plants, &c., supplied from them. The gardens would, in fact, occupy the same position as the horticultural gardens at Lucknow. This arrangement would not involve any radical change in the present management of the gardens or the object with which they have been maintained. They were never intended to be and are not merely ornamental grounds, but were instituted and have for the last 70 years been maintained for the purpose of introducing and

Mr. Duthie's salary	Rs. 8,400
Establishment (scientific and clerical)	3,186
Travelling allowance and carriage of camp equipage, &c.	2,940
Contingencies	800

acclimatizing economical, officinal, and ornamental plants and trees not indigenous to this country. It is believed that they have done work of very great utility in this direction, and that many improvements may be traced to their influence.

Order—dated 20th May 1887, Mis. No. 2923, Revenue.

Referred to the Government Botanist for remarks.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Government Botanist, with three enclosures.

READ—again the following G.O., dated 11th June 1887, Mis. No. 3374, Revenue:—

Read—the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Government Botanist and Director of Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Naduvadam, 4th June 1887, No. 94:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the papers specified in the margin which accompanied G.O., No. 2923 of the 20th May 1887, Revenue, and have to say in reply that, subject to the opinion of Dr. King of Calcutta, I should be very glad to see the Botanical Survey of the Burmese and Andaman territories placed in the hands of the Botanical officer of this Presidency.

1. Letter from the Government of India to the Government, North-Western Provinces, of 22nd February 1886.
2. Letter from the North-Western Provinces to the Government of India of 23rd June 1886.
3. Letter from the Government of India to Government of Bengal of 2nd May 1887.
4. Letter from the Government of India of 2nd May 1887.

of any other part of India, chiefly owing to the labors of Roxburgh, Wight and Beddome, and does not therefore require very much further investigation.

3. At present, the management of Cinchona estates occupied the greater part of the Government Botanist's time, but in a few months will cease to be so, and the extra leisure, which he may find available, can be profitably utilized by his making a careful botanical survey of the above mentioned districts.

Order—dated 11th June 1887, Mis. No. 3374, Revenue.

Referred again to the Government Botanist for favor of remarks upon the proposed relative position of Kew and Howrah.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Government Botanist with two enclosures to be returned.

READ—also the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Government Botanist and Director of Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 23rd June 1887, No. 130:—

With reference to G.O., No. 3374, of the 11th June 1887, Revenue, I have the honor to state that I believe that the measures suggested by C. S. Bayley, Esq., C.S., for the organization of a botanical scheme would work satisfactorily.

2. What we need in India are several centres, where accurately named specimens of plants may be preserved for comparison, and so avoid the necessity of having to

send new or doubtful plants to Kew fixed; and no better means of gaining by Mr. Bayley, viz., that each Government the investigation of the flora of species a harmony established between the in be appointed some one to direct the collections should at first be deposited the head-quarters of the Superintendent whose staff, with the assistance of the K correctly named, and sets distributed to

3. The extra cost of making this allowances of the Government Botanists and a small sum would be required for purpose of collecting plants in the different

4. I should say that so far as the Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and other if diligently prosecuted, might be completed.

5. So far as the botanical work of reason why the survey should not be collections, which are now being amalgamated this work will be finished, I hope, before

that they may be identified adopted than that proposed and be made responsible for Again, in order that there may be a very desirable that there should be some place where the several place for this would be of course the Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, would see that the plants were original centres in India.

not be great. The travelling have to be slightly increased, adding out assistants for the

agency goes, inclusive of the rics, the whole of the survey, four years.

is concerned, there is no on as the several botanical digested and arranged, and present year.

ORDER—dated 15th July 1887, No. 687

Miscellaneous.

recommendations of the Government are approved and the India will be informed

(Here enter No. 688 15 July 1887.)

(True)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Government Botanist,
,, the Commissioner of Revenue Settlements and
,, the Honorary Secretary, Agriculture.

Exd. W. H. French.

110 Copies.

13
6-178
Govt. of (1887) Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 15th July 1887, No. 687. 687.

JULY.

Botanical Survey of India.

Approving recommendations of the Government Botanist in connection with the —, and forwarding a copy of these Proceedings for the information of the Government of India.

15TH JULY 1887, No. 688, REVENUE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In reply to your letter No. ^{313 A}₄₀₋₆, I am directed to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the proposal that the general Botanical Survey of India should be directed by the Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

1. This Government is also willing that the investigation of the flora of Burma and the Andamans should be conducted by the Madras Government Botanist, on the understanding that the travelling expenses for extra-presidential areas are borne by special revenues. If the Government of India desire it, this Government would have no objection to the extension of this arrangement to the dominions of His Highness the Nizam and His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, the State of Travancore being considered as forming part of this Presidency.

2. A copy of the Proceedings * of this Government, embodying letters on the subject from the Government Botanist, is enclosed for the information of the Government of India.

* No. 687, dated 15th July 1887.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

ACAMUND,
15th July 1887.

W. H. French.

Copies.

1887.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.

From the Government of
Port St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, 15th July 1887, No. 688.

JULY.

Accepting proposals of the Government of India regarding the Botanical Survey of India, and asking the question whether that Government would desire the extension of the arrangement to the dominions of the Nizam and the Rajah of Mysore.

No. 964 of 1886.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 23rd June, 1886.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. ^{287A}/₂₅₋₃, dated 22nd February last, referring, for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, certain questions connected with the Botanical Survey of India, and a proposal to utilize the services of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, in connection therewith.

2. The proposal made by the Government of India apparently is, that the Saharanpur gardens should be converted into a garden for experimental and other scientific and horticultural purposes (including ornamental purposes); that the present Superintendent, Mr. Duthie (a scientific botanist), should be transferred to the imperial establishment for the work of the botanical survey, these provinces retaining a claim to a share of his scientific services if required; and that Mr. Duthie's head-quarters and the herbariums should be still maintained at Saharanpur.

3. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has long been of opinion that this Government cannot afford to maintain at its own expense the services of an officer who, although designated Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, is really a scientific botanist, whose researches and experiments are not, or should not be, confined to one province. The general proposals of the Government of India would appear to coincide with this opinion, inasmuch as it is contemplated that the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Panjab, and the North-Western Provinces, should be brought within the area for which the officer at Saharanpur is responsible; and Sir Alfred Lyall has, therefore, no hesitation in recommending that Mr. Duthie's connexion with the gardens at Saharanpur should cease altogether, and that he should be transferred without delay to the imperial establishment, together with the scientific staff now entertained under him.

4. It is estimated that the cost on account of Mr. Duthie and his establishment would be about

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Establishment (scientific and clerical)	3,186
Travelling allowance and carriage of camp	2,640
Contingencies	800

Rs. 15,026 a year, as detailed on the margin; and this Government is prepared to contribute its

proportionate share of the expenses, the rest of the money being found

by the Government of India and the other Provincial Governments concerned. The proportion which should fall on this Government can be afterwards considered and decided. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is also willing, in the event of Saharanpur being made Mr. Duthie's head-quarters, to transfer to the Government of India the Superintendent's residence and the museum building, on the condition that their maintenance would form part of the common charge debitable to all the provinces concerned.

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the honor to be,

SIR,

your most obedient servant,

T. STOKER,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. 237 A.
25-8

FROM

C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-
WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

*Revenue & Agricultural Dept.
Agriculture.*

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1886.

SIR,

I AM desired to ask that you will refer, for Sir A. Lyall's consideration, the following questions connected with the Botanical Survey of India, and the utilization of the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Saharanpur, in connection with it.

2. It appears that, for some time past, the question of providing for the Botanical investigation of those parts of India which are now not covered by the explorations of Botanical Officers in the service of Government has engaged the attention of the authorities at Kew, and of the Superintendents of Botanical Institutions in this country, and further, it has been thought necessary both at Kew and at the India Office, that some early steps should be taken for the organization of a Botanical scheme, which, centering at Howrah, should thence be officially connected, under arrangements to be established by the India Office, with Kew. These subjects appear to have been discussed at an informal meeting, held two or three years ago, at the India Office, at which the Superintendents of the Botanical Garden, Saharanpur, and the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, met the Kew authorities.

3. The President in Council considers that it would be convenient that both questions should be disposed of together, but in the first place desires that the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor should be received in respect to the utilization of the Superintendent of the Saharanpur Gardens. This is the more essential, as one of the most important areas for which it is necessary to provide is the frontier or trans-frontier region on the north-west of the Punjab.

4. The general position is this. There is, in each of the following Provinces, a qualified Botanist: Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces. Assam is temporarily provided for. The rest of India is left without Botanical exploration. After consulting the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and, with the concurrence of the North-Western

2

Provinces Government, the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Saharanpur, the Government of India is disposed to recommend that the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces should be brought within the area for which the Officer at Saharanpur is responsible. Large as this area may seem, it is, much of it, deficient in vegetation, and gives therefore less work than the more fertile Provinces and States in other parts of India. The same officer would also be responsible for the botanical equipment of trans-frontier expeditions.

5. If the above course is adopted, it would seem, from an administrative point of view, desirable that, without in any way interfering with the control of the Local Government over the Saharanpur Gardens, the services of the Superintendent himself should be placed at the disposal of the Government of India. If only one Province, such as the Punjab, were concerned, it might be possible to make some mutual arrangement between the two Provincial Governments for sharing in the services of the Botanist, but the inclusion of the large area of Native States and of exploration on the frontier within the sphere of the Botanist's duties would seem to make it impossible to follow any other course than that of attaching the Saharanpur officer to the Government of India.

6. The Government of India has less hesitation in suggesting this course to the North-Western Provinces Government in view of the circumstance that the need of Botanical Gardens for educational purposes, or (as at Calcutta) for the instruction and pleasure of a large public, is not very apparent. The Government of India does not, however, desire to interfere with any arrangements which the North-Western Provinces Government may wish to continue for the maintenance of those gardens as ornamental grounds, but it would not consider that their maintenance is so necessary as to require the superintendence of a Botanical Officer for that purpose. It would at the same time suggest that if the present proposals meet with Sir A. Lyall's acceptance, the headquarters of the Botanist and the herbariums be still maintained at Saharanpur, notwithstanding that the Superintendent would be relieved of the actual responsibility for the maintenance of the gardens and grounds, which would be kept up by the establishment entertained by the Local Government. The connection of the Superintendent with the Botanical Gardens would not therefore be entirely broken.

7. Should Sir A. Lyall be disposed to agree in the course now proposed, the Government of India would be willing to consider any proposal for the division, at the next Provincial contract, of the charges which are now debited under the head of these Botanical Gardens, which His Honour might consider reasonable. Assuming the charges to be Rs 33,000, it might be considered fair to charge one-half to the Superintendent and his collections and one-half to the gardens. But before discussing this question, the Government of India would prefer to receive the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. S. BAYLEY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

File No. 25.

Serial No. 8.

1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF N.-W. PROVINCES
AND OUDH.

No. ²³⁷/₅₋₈ A.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1886.

SUBJECT.

MAKES certain proposals for utilizing the services of the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Saharanpur, in connection with a scheme for the Botanical Survey of India.

FO No. 687-8

like

The word are a
in line 8 of bill
S. J. I should be
are a S. Please make
the necessary correction
in all the copies.

1/2/27

1/2/27
Bos

Sp 130

Government of India
Cotagamund
23 June 1887

From

M. A. Suroon Egge, M.A.
Govt Botanical Director
of Cutchora Plantations
Belgiris

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Cotagamund

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No 3374 of
the 11th June 1887, Revenue, I have the
honor to state that I believe that the
measures suggested by Mr. S. W. S. for the organization of a Botanical
Scheme would work satisfactorily.

2. What we need in India are
several centres, where accurately named
specimens of plants may be preserved
for comparison, and so avoid the ne-
cessity of having to send new or doubtful
plants to Kew, or to Calcutta, in order
that they may be identified; and no
better means of gaining this end could
be adopted, than that proposed by

Yr.

As Bayley, viz. that each Government Botanist should be made responsible for the investigation of the flora of special districts. Again in order that there may be a harmony established between the investigators, it is very desirable that there should be appointed some one to direct the whole survey, and some place where the several collections should at first be deposited. The proper place for this would be of course the head quarters of the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, whose staff, with the assistance of the local authorities, would see that the plants were correctly named, and sets distributed to the several Botanical Centres in India.

3. The extra cost of making this survey would not be great. The travelling allowances of the Government Botanists would probably have to be slightly increased, and a small sum would be required for training and sending out assistants for the purpose of collecting plants in the different districts.

4. I should say that so far as the Madras

Madras Presidency goes in the case of the Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and other native territories the whole of the survey, if diligently prosecuted, might be completed in three or four years.

5. So far as the Botanical work of this Presidency is concerned, there is no reason why the survey should not be commenced, so soon as the several Botanical collections which are now being amalgamated, have been digested and arranged, and this work will be finished, I hope before the end of the current year.

I have the honour
to be

Your most obedient servant

M. A. Lawson.

Govt Botanist & Director

is 5001
 10 June 1887

From
 The Hon. Mr. C. P. Rameswari
 Director of Agriculture
 to
 The Secretary to Government
 Revenue Department
 Madras

Dated 23rd
 Despatched 23rd } June 1887
 Received 24th

No 130
 Enclosures Two

Subject

Botanical Survey of India

Submitting remarks
 on the suggestions
 made as to relative
 positions of Khar and
 Khorah in connection
 with the proposed

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read Again

Mis. G.O. of 20.5.87, No. 2923

Mis. G.O. of 11.6.87, No. 3374

Letter from the Govt. Botanical
 of 23rd June 1887, No. 130.

Order No. 687 of 15/7

The recommendations of the Govt. Botanical
 are approved and ordered that the Govt. of

5 to the Govt. Botanical
 25. Com. of B.D. & R.D.
 3 in Home Secy. and B.D. Secy.

India will be addressed in accordance
 with the order. Has

110
 5

60.4.29 letter of Secy
 B.D. 5-3

577 No. 688 of 15/7

For the Secy. to the Govt. of India
 Rev. & Agricultural Dept.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No.

313A I am directed to say
 46-6

that H.E. the G. in C. accepts
 the proposal that the general
 botanical survey of India
 should be directed by the
 Supt. of the Royal Botanical

Botanical Survey
of India

Gardens at Calcutta. This Govt. is also willing that the investigation of the flora of Burmah and the Andaman shd. be conducted by the Madras Govt. Botanist, on the understanding that the travelling expenses for extra - Presidential ~~business~~ ^{business} should be borne by Imperial revenues. If the Govt. of India desire it, this Govt. wd. have no objection to the extension of this arrangement to ^{the dominions of} H. H. the Nizam and ~~the dominions of~~ H. H. the Rajah of Mysore, the State of Travancore being considered as forming part of this Presidency.

2. A copy of the Proviso of this Govt., embodying letters on the subject from the Govt. Botanist, is enclosed for the information of the Govt. of India.

No. 687 of 15.7.04.

To
The Chief Secy. to Govt.
Finl Dept.
for favor of counter initials.

Hes
5.7

85
2

18/8/04

Note. It is thought that
the cost of the botanical
survey of Mysore and
Travancore might be borne
by this Govt. If not an
addⁿ is required to para 1
of the Draft.

Wm