


EAST INDIA (COTTON).

~~SECRET~~

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons
dated 24 August 1857;—for,

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A SELECTION "of PAPERS showing the Measures taken since 1847 to
promote the CULTIVATION of COTTON in INDIA."

East India House, }
24 August 1857. }

J. C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. Seymour.*)

PART II.

M A D R A S.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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East India House, }
24 August 1857. }

(signed) *J. S. Mill,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

SELECTION of PAPERS showing the Measures taken since 1847 to promote,
the CULTIVATION of COTTON in INDIA.

II.
Madras.

— II. —

M A D R A S.

(No. 17 of 1848.)—(Revenue Department.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

1. We have now the honour of replying to your Honourable Court's letter in this department, dated 10th November 1847, No. 25.*

* See page 1,
Part I. Bengal.

2. We furnished a copy of this despatch, with 20 copies of Dr. Royle's memo. on the culture of cotton in India which accompanied it, to the Board of Revenue, with a request that they would call upon the collectors to furnish concise replies to the queries of your Honourable Court.†

3. We also furnished copies to the officers noted in the margin‡ for similar information.

4. We take this opportunity to apprise your Honourable Court that we have already anticipated your wishes by our resolution of the 28th May 1847, founded on a minute recorded by our President on the 21st of the same month, copies of both which papers we have the honour to submit at the present opportunity, for more ready reference, and from which your Honourable Court will observe that with the view of having all the information available as to the causes which may affect the cotton trade of this Presidency, we called on the Board of Revenue to obtain, with as much accuracy as practicable, from the collectors of the principal cotton growing districts, details similar to those desired by your Honourable Court, but somewhat more complete in their character.

Rev. Cons., 28
May 1847, Nos.
88 to 89.

5. We also request your Honourable Court's special attention to a further minute recorded by our President on the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch under acknowledgment.

Con., Jan. 1848,
No.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Tweeddale.*
H. Dickinson.
J. F. Thomas.

Fort St. George,
25 January 1848.

† Transmit 25 copies of Dr. Royle's memo. on cotton cultivation in India, also a series of queries on the same subject, to be circulated among the collectors of land revenue and the political agents resident in such native states as are known to produce cotton, with instructions to furnish concise replies to the same; Honourable Court being desirous of procuring information as to the extent to which India might be capable of supplying cotton, in the event of an increased demand for it either in England or elsewhere.

‡ Mr. Finnie, cotton planter; Dr. Wight, superintendent of cotton farms; resident of Travancore; and Cochin; Commissioner of Mysore.

MINUTE.

Guindy, 21 May 1847.

I CONSIDER it of importance that the Government should have before it all the information within its reach, as to the causes which may affect the cotton trade of this Presidency; I propose therefore to call on the Board of Revenue to ascertain, with as much accuracy as practicable, from the collectors of Tinnevelly, Madura, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore, and from other districts in which cotton may be extensively cultivated, the following particulars:

1. The average price per lb. obtained by the ryot during the last five years for the different qualities of cotton, classifying the article as 1st, 2d, 3d quality.

2. The cost per lb. of raising this produce in ordinary seasons.

3. The items, or the several elements of that cost, and especially the ratio, the Government assessment, or the land tax, bears to the whole cost of production per lb. *Note.*—The average quantity raised on the acre, of soil of different qualities should be given; this average should be founded on the cycle of years, or seasons, as experienced in the district; the assessment on that acre, and an estimate of the other items of the cost of production.

4. The ordinary selling price per lb. obtained by the home or provincial merchant on the resale to the party purchasing for export; in other words, the estimated profits of the middleman, between the ryot and the exporter.

5. An estimate of the cost per lb. of the carriage of the cotton to the port of shipment, including the packing charges in the district.

If it can be given, an estimate of the probable per-centage of the loss done to the cotton by damage, in its transit from the land on which it is raised to the port of shipment.

The information desired should be given as fully as possible, and the result exhibited in a tabular form, in a statement similar to that annexed:

Cost of 1 lb. of (Tinnevelly) Cotton at the Port of Shipment in the Tinnevelly District, stated in English Currency.

Cotton of 1st quality.	Average Price obtained by the ryot, or his Charge for growing per lb.; <i>i. e.</i> , Cost of Production.	Of this Charge the Amount paid by him as Assessment on the Land, or the Government Tax.	Middleman's Charge or Profit per lb.	Cost per lb. of Transit to the Port.	Estimated Loss by Damage done to the Cotton in Transit.

It is observed that it has been roughly estimated, that upon the cotton laid down at Bombay, the land tax amounts to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., the cost of carriage to $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

(signed) Tweeddale.

Revenue Department.

(No. 646.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 28 May 1847.

Read the following Papers.

Minute by the Most Noble the President.

[Here enter 21st May 1847, No. 699.]

Para. 1. The most Noble the Governor in Council, considering it of importance that the Government should have all the information within reach, as to the causes which affect the cotton trade of this Presidency, resolves to call on the Board of Revenue to ascertain, with as much accuracy as practicable, from the

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 3

the collectors of Tinnevely, Madura, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore, and from other districts in which cotton may be extensively cultivated, the following particulars :

1st. The average price per lb. obtained by the ryot during the last five years, for the different qualities of cotton, classifying the article as 1st, 2d, 3d quality.

2d. The cost per lb. of raising this produce in ordinary seasons.

3d. The items or the several elements of that cost, and especially the ratio, the Government assessment, or the land tax, bears to the whole cost of production per lb. *Note.*—The average quantity raised on the acre of soil of different qualities should be given, and this average should be founded on the cycle of years or seasons, as experienced in the district, the assessment on that acre, and an estimate of the other items of the cost of production.

4th. The ordinary selling price per lb. obtained by the home or provincial merchant on the resale to the party purchasing for export ; in other words, the estimated profits of the middleman between the ryot and the exporter.

5th. An estimate of the cost per lb. of the carriage of the cotton to the port of shipment, including the packing charges in the district.

6th. If it can be given, an estimate of the probable per-centage of the loss on the cotton by damage in its transit from the land on which it is raised to the port of shipment.

2. The information desired above should be given as fully as possible, and the result exhibited in a tabular form, in a statement similar to that annexed :

Cost of 1 lb. of (Tinnevely) Cotton at the Port of Shipment in the Tinnevely District, stated in English Currency.

Cotton of 1st Quality.	Average Price obtained by the Ryot, or his Charge for growing per lb.; i. e., Cost of Production.	Of this Charge the Amount paid by him as assessment on the Land, or the Government Tax.	Middleman's Charge or Profit per lb.	Cost per lb. of Transit to the Port.	Estimated Loss by Damage done to the Cotton in Transit.

3. His Lordship in Council observes, that upon the cotton laid down at Bombay, it has been roughly estimated that the land tax amounts to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., and the cost of carriage from $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE.

I would draw the attention of the Honourable Court to the proceedings of the Government, Extract Minutes of Consultation, 28 May 1847, in which similar information, but more complete in its character, was required by the Government.

I had subsequently laid before me many of the returns made to the Board of Revenue, under the orders of Government, but they were so contradictory, and evidently framed upon data, and forming information, on which no reliance could be placed. I think the Court should be apprised that the information they require is not obtained with that accuracy which would justify any conclusion being drawn from it.

(signed) *Tweeddale.*

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to
Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bait., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Coimbatore, 17 March 1848.

ADVERTING to Minute of Consultation, No. 54, under date 14 January 1848, I have the honour to annex replies to the queries of the Honourable Court of Directors. These, with two exceptions, being derived from the record of this office, may, so far as they go, be relied upon, as very nearly correct.

The first exception refers to the concluding clause of the 2d question, namely, the price at which the ryot sells his cotton, "with advances." This I cannot answer from my own knowledge, but have set down what I am told.

The second refers to the concluding query, namely, the quantity of land under cotton cultivation, and the extent to which it may be enlarged in the event of an increased demand. My reply to that question is a mere estimate, based, I fear, on imperfect, or probably erroneous data. I was informed, by an extensive cotton merchant, since dead, that about seven lacs of rupees worth of cotton was in average years exported from the district of Coimbatore. That statement forms the basis of my calculation. Assuming that that sum may be an approximation to the truth, and that 40 rupees the candy may be assumed as the average price of the whole, then $7,00,000 \div 40$, gives 17,500 as the number of candies of cleaned cotton exported. About four and a half candies of seed cotton are required to produce one of clean, $17,500 \times 4.5 = 78,750$ candies of seed cotton; which, reduced to pounds, at 500 to the candy, is 3,93,75,000. That sum, divided by 200, the presumed, but low average, produce per acre, for all descriptions of soils, gives 1,96,875 acres, about $307\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of surface, as the quantity of land cultivated to provide the cotton required for exportation. The produce of probably about one-third of that area must be added for consumption within the district, making a total of about 400 square miles appropriated to the cultivation of cotton in this district. The total area of Coimbatore is stated to be 8,392 square miles. If, therefore, this calculation is an approximation to the truth, it follows that only one 21st part of its extent is appropriated to cotton cultivation, a sum that I believe might be trebled, without in the slightest degree interfering with the adequate supply of food for the inhabitants; even though, according to the census of 1830-31, they are stated to amount to the high figure of 8,55,000, a number which, judging from appearances, I should think considerably in excess of the truth, one person to six acres over a large tract of country being, I believe, considered a moderately dense population, while that of Coimbatore appears a thin one.

Adverting to Dr. Royle's observations which accompany the Court's despatch, there is one subject, rather indirectly alluded to, but which seems to merit attention here, as I think some misunderstanding exists regarding it; I allude to the remarks on the mode of cleaning cotton, whether by the churka or saw gin.

All the planters seem to attach much importance to the superiority of the latter machine; so much, indeed, that one would almost suppose they think the action of the saws improves the staple of the cotton cleaned by it, even in opposition to almost incessant complaints of brokers, of the staple being "cut in ginning." It must be self-evident to every one, that neither the length nor strength of the fibre can be improved by the machine employed to separate it from the seed, however much it may be deteriorated; and the violent rapid action of the same is much more liable to produce the latter effect than the slow and gentle one of the churka. In this point of view, therefore, apart from rapidity and cheapness of execution, the churka seems the better machine of the two; but it may, and no doubt will, be asked why, that being the case, gin-cleaned cotton fetches a higher price in the English market, by nearly $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound. This question I am unable to answer, but suspect it is because it looks better, and because the relative merits of cleanly well-picked gin and churka-cleaned cotton have not been tested by sufficiently carefully conducted comparative experiments. In the case of leafy, ill-picked cotton, Dr. Royle's observations show that the gin is an unsuitable machine, owing to its pulverising the larger fragments of leaf, inextricably mixing the particles with the fibre.

One decided advantage which the gin possesses over the churka, which I have no where seen noticed, merits consideration. The fibre of really good healthy cotton is so strong, that it sustains but little injury from the saw in ginning;

but

but in wet seasons, when the plant becomes unhealthy, and the cotton partially rots in the pod, when thus deteriorated it is weak, and gets so seriously "cut" in ginning, that it won't spin, and is only fit for wadding and such like purposes. The churka produces no such effect, so that worthless cotton cleaned by it may appear good, and deceive an unwary purchaser. This can scarcely happen when cleaned by the gin; but still further to guard against such an accident, which might tend to lower the character of our cotton in the market, I have reduced to "second sort" much good-looking cotton, but deteriorated in the pod by the unusually abundant and protracted rains of the closing months of last year.

(signed) *Robert Wight*,
Surgeon, Superintendent Cotton Farms.

QUERIES.—1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your districts?

REPLIES.—As sold to us at the gin-house during the last two years, the prices have fluctuated between 40 and 48 Company's rupees per candy of 500 lbs.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

As sold to us at the gin-house during the last two years, the prices of uncleaned cotton have fluctuated between Co.'s Rs. 11. 8 and Rs. 15. 8 per candy of 500 lbs. without advances; with advances it is reported to fluctuate between Co.'s Rs. 9. 8 and 11 rupees per candy of 500 lbs.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by churka or foot roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The expense of cleaning a maund of 25 lbs. of purty or seed cotton by the churka varies from 1 anna to 1½ anna, at which rate to clean one candy of cotton wool by the churka will cost from Co.'s Rs. 5. 10 to 7 rupees. As this mode of cleaning has only been tried by me to a limited extent, I offer these rates as approximations rather than actual results.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

The average charge for conveying Government cotton from Coimbatore to Cochin, and paying shipping expenses, is about Co.'s Rs. 2. 10 per bale of 300 lbs., viz., Rs. 2. 2 bandy hire, and 8 annas boat hire and shipping charges. The cost of carriage to Madras is from 18 to 20 Company's rupees per bandy load of 1,000 lbs.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega, or acre?

An English acre of good black soil produces from 250 to 300 lbs. of native seed cotton; an acre of red (munnul) sandy soil produces from 150 to 200 lbs.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

Estimated to amount to 2,56,000 acres; and, if that estimate is pretty nearly correct, it seems that at least three times the extent might be so appropriated without interfering with the adequate production of food for the inhabitants, especially now that the Mexican cotton has been introduced, as it succeeds well on lands but indifferently suited for the culture of native cotton.

(See preceding letter.)

(signed) *Robert Wight*,
Surgeon, Superintendent Cotton Farms.

(No. 360.)

ORDERED, that the foregoing letter be brought to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors with reference to their Revenue Despatch, No. 25, dated 10th November 1847.

Fort St. George,
6 April 1848.

(signed) *J. D. Bourdillon*,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

II.
Madras.

(No. 69 of 1848.)—(Revenue Department.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

1. In para. 4 of our letter, No. 17, dated 25th January 1848, your Honourable Court were informed that, with the view of ascertaining the causes affecting the cotton trade of this Presidency, we had, at the suggestion of our late President, and previous to the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch of the 10th November 1847, called for information from the collectors of the cotton-growing districts on points connected with its production.

Cons., 9 Nov.
1847, Nos. 58, 59,
reported in letter
to the Hon. Court,
14 Feb. 1848,
No. 18, para. 2.

2. The information originally obtained from the collectors of the districts named in the margin* being erroneous, fresh returns have been supplied, the general results presented in which the Board of Revenue regard to be a fair approximation to the truth, and these we have now the honour to lay before your Honourable Court.

Diary to Cons.
Sept. 1848.

3. It will be observed that the extent of land under cotton culture where the information is given appears to be the greatest in Bellary, viz., 2,09,577 acres; in Tinnevely it is 91,667 acres; in Cuddapah 79,942; Coimbatore 79,260; in Kurnool and Tanjore there was comparatively but little land under this description of cultivation, viz., 11,358 and 5,694 acres respectively. For Guntoor and Madura the information is not given.

4. The cost of cultivating a pound of indigenous cotton of the best quality, inclusive of the assessment of the land, ranges from 1a. 3p. 7c. to 11 pies, the highest being in Tinnevely the lowest in Guntoor; the cost per pound of cotton, when brought to the place of export, ranges from 2d. 3½f. to 1d. 2½f.; the proportion of land-tax, with the exception of Guntoor and Cuddapah, is much under 1d. in the pound, and the loss occurring during transit is calculated to range from 2 to 8 and 8½ per cent, according to circumstances and season.

5. It does not appear, either from the present or former papers, to what extent cotton is cultivated on rent-free lands. In the Ceded Districts, and indeed in other cotton-growing countries, Enam lands are extensive; and it may be well inferred that a considerable portion of the cotton exported is the produce of land paying no revenue to Government. Some inquiry into this part of the subject seemed desirable, and the attention of the Board of Revenue has been directed to it.

6. On the whole, we are of opinion that it is not a reduction of the tax on cotton lands that is chiefly required, but improvement of the internal communications, and encouragement on the part of the purchasers towards the production in the market of the better description of cotton carefully cleaned. Indeed, in your recent despatch of the 4th July 1848, No. 11, your Honourable Court have declined to countenance any remission of the tax on land appropriated to the culture of American cotton as forcing a factitious cultivation; and we have of late years had, and continue to have in view, the improvement of the local communications.

7. We informed the Board of Revenue that we expected to receive from them at an early date the replies to the queries prepared by Dr. Royle, received with your Honourable Court's despatch of the 10th November 1847, No. 25.

We have, &c.

Fort St. George,
19 September 1848.

(signed) *Henry Pottmger.*
G. H. F. Berkeley.
D. Elliott.

* Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Guntoor, Cuddapah, Bellary, Coimbatore, Kurnool.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 7

(No. 383.)

II.
Madras.

To J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Para. 1. IN their letter to Government, under date the 21st of October last, replying to an extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 28th of May preceding, in which certain information was called for regarding the cultivation, &c. of cotton in those districts under this Presidency in which it was most extensively produced, the Board took occasion, when submitting the correspondence which had then passed on the subject, to observe that the returns furnished by the local authorities exhibited, in many instances, such marked discrepancies, both with regard to production and price of the article, that they deemed it desirable to refer the matter for further consideration. The collector's replies* having now been received, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward them for submission to the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

BOARD
OF REVENUE.

2. The annexed statement drawn up in the form contained in their proceedings,† dated 14th October 1847, which accompanied the letter to Government above adverted to, exhibits in abstract the revised results supplied in these several letters.

† Copy submitted
to Government,
21 Oct. 1847.

Cotton, 1st Sort, per lb.	Tanjore.	Guntoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Madura.	Tinnevelly	Kurnool.
	<i>A. p. c.</i>	<i>A. p. c.</i>	<i>A. p. c.</i>	<i>A. p. c.</i>	<i>A. p. c.</i>	<i>A. p. c.</i>	<i>A. p. c.</i>	<i>A. p. c.</i>
1. Cost of Cultivation -	- 8½ -	- 3 -	- 8½ -	- 3 29 -	- 5 50 -	- 9 93¼ -	- 11 97 -	1 - -
2. Assessment -	- 6 -	- 8 -	- 4½ -	- 9 21 -	- 5 90 -	- 5 90¼ -	- 3 90 -	- ¼ -
3. Ryot's profit -	- 5 -	- 50 -	- 3½ -	- 2 48 -	- 11 40 * Less 16	- 69¾ -	- 1 14 -	1 - ¼ - * Less ¼ -
Price obtained by ryot -	1 7½ -	- 11 50 -	1 4½ -	1 2 98 -	- 11 24 -	1 4 53¾ -	1 5 1 -	1 - -
4. Middleman's profit -	- 3½ -	- 50 -	- ½ -	- 57 -	- 64 -	- 4 20¾ -	- 84 -	- 3 -
5. Cost of transit -	- ½ -	- 1 -	- 2½ -	- 2 88 -	- 6 16 -	- 2 85¼ -	- 1 61 -	- 2½ -
TOTAL costs and charges of 1 lb. of cotton at port of export -	1 11 -	1 1 -	1 7¼ -	1 6 43 -	1 6 4 -	1 11 60¾ -	1 7 46 -	1 5½ -

* A mere estimate to cultivate cotton exhibits a loss in Bellary and Kurnool, but by employing his own cattle, labour and people, a ryot saves almost the whole which constitutes his profit.

AN ACRE of Land is estimated to be capable of producing,—

		Cleaned.		Uncleaned.
		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Tanjore	1st Sort -	-	-	240
	2d " -	-	-	200
	3d " -	-	-	120
Guntoor	-	-	-	45 0
Coimbatore	-	-	-	61½ 0
Cuddapah	-	-	-	50 0
Bellary	1st Sort -	-	-	59 9
	2d " -	-	-	46 5
	3d " -	-	-	33 1
Madura	-	-	-	316 ¾
Tinnevelly	1st Sort -	-	-	106½ 0
	2d " -	-	-	75½ 0
	3d " -	-	-	43½ 0
Kurnool	1st Sort -	-	-	228
	2d " -	-	-	159½
	3d " -	-	-	108½

* From Guntoor, 19th in Cons., 28th February 1848; from Bellary, 6th in Cons., 13th April 1848; from Cuddapah, 24th February in Cons., 2d March 1848; from Kurnool, 31st December 1847, in Cons., 20th January 1848; from Tanjore, 21st December 1847, in Cons., 20th January 1848; from Madura, 10th in Cons., 17th January 1848; from Tinnevelly, 24th December 1847, in Cons., 20th January 1848; from Coimbatore, 6th in Cons., 20th January 1848.

II.
Madras.

EXTENT of Land under Cotton Culture.

		Acres.	g.	as.
Tanjore	{ Best land	327	0	0
	{ Medium	3,225	0	0
	{ Inferior	2,142	0	0
		5,694	0	0
Coimbatore	- - - - -	79,260	31	3
Cuddapah	{ Best land	46,360	0	0
	{ Medium	21,965	0	0
	{ Inferior	11,617	0	0
		79,942	0	0
Bellary	- - - - -	209,577	0	0
Tinnevelly	{ 1st Class	36,059	3	11
	{ 2d "	25,942	18	15
	{ 3d "	29,666	8	2
		91,667	30	12
Kurnool	- - - - -	11,358	14	1

{ As per Jumma-
bundy accounts.

Guntoor and } The extent of land is not stated in the Collector's report.
Madura - }

3. On comparing the former and present statements, it will be seen that in the districts of Tanjore, Guntoor, and Coimbatore, no change has been deemed necessary in the results originally furnished, but that in the remaining districts named, the first returns exhibit modifications which assimilate the general results to a standard, which may be received as a fair approximation to the truth.

4. Under the entry of cost of cultivation the returns still exhibit somewhat anomalous results. The cost of raising a pound of cotton in Guntoor, is entered at only 3 pies, whereas the same quantity raised in Kurnool is estimated to cost one anna, or four times that sum. The data, however upon which the agent in Kurnool appears to have based his calculations are stated in his report to be doubtful accuracy. The cost of cultivation in Tinnevelly and Madura form a strong contrast with the same item in Cuddapah; but if to the cost of cultivation the further element of charge, viz., the ratio of Government assessment, be added, it will be seen that the general result throughout the whole of the districts quoted exhibits less discrepancy. The highest rate being that obtaining in Tinnevelly, where the joint cost of cultivation and assessment per lb. amounts to *As.* 1. 3. 87. and the lowest being in Guntoor, only 11 pies.

	<i>As.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>c.</i>
Tanjore	- 1	2	50
Guntoor	- -	11	-
Coimbatore	- 1	1	18½
Cuddapah	- 1	-	50
Bellary	- 1	-	40
Madura	- 1	3	84¼
Tinnevelly	- 1	3	87
Kurnool	- 1	-	75

5. As regards the price obtained by the ryots, the present returns show that in Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, and Tinnevelly, the average difference is only about one pice and a half, and in the remaining districts, that difference is a little more than one-eighth of a pice.

6. The prices obtained by the grower in Guntoor and Bellary are nearly on a par, being also the lowest in the scale. The produce of the former district is, however, represented by the collector as an inferior article, unsuited to the European market, and consequently commanding no export value; whereas in Bellary the decrease in the value as compared with other districts, would appear as the result of the extensive augmentation of the culture of cotton within the last few years, which has produced a corresponding fall in the price.

7. The

7. The estimates of produce per-acre now furnished are sufficiently consistent, the highest, it will be seen, being that quoted for Tinnevelly. As a general average, it is stated that the ratio of cleaned to uncleaned produce is about 25 per cent. only of the latter. This would appear to be in some degree caused by the indiscriminate mixture of all descriptions of cotton, which is so universally adopted by the ryots with a view to effect the sale of their entire produce. The several pickings which the crop undergoes before the whole is gathered produce different qualities of cotton, but the advantage which might be derived from keeping distinct the superior from the inferior article, does not seem from the generality of the reports now submitted, to receive that attention from the growers which it is so desirable to introduce for an article destined for the European market; all distinctions as regards the classification of the article into different rates of quality are ultimately lost sight of under this objectionable system. A further deterioration is represented as taking place, from the frequent practice which obtains among the ryots of raising different kinds of produce on the same ground on which the cotton is sown, in view to realise a more profitable return from the land. The consequence of this mode of culture appears to be, that the cotton is prejudiced both in colour and quality.

8. The extent of land subjected to cotton cultivation has been added in the above statement, as far as the present returns furnish the particulars. As regards the mode on which cotton is conveyed to the port of shipment, the present information goes to show that where the roads are available for bandies, preference is given to that means of transport over bullocks, which are more expensive, and seem generally to be employed, when the less costly description of conveyance is not available. The loss sustained during transit was noted in the original returns as ranging from 2 to 8 and 8½ per cent., dependant chiefly on the liability to more or less injury from exposure to rain or damp.

9. The total cost per lb. at the place of export in British currency, with the proportion borne as land tax, is exhibited in the subjoined statement :

	Total Cost, including Land Tax.			Land Tax.		
	Pence	f.	cents.	Pence	f.	cents.
Tanjore - - - - -	2	3	50	-	3	-
Guntoor - - - - -	1	2	50	1	-	-
Coimbatore - - - - -	2	1	71 ⁵⁰ / ₈₄	-	2	40 ⁵⁰ / ₈₄
Cuddapah - - - - -	2	1	21 ³⁰ / ₈₄	1	-	60 ³⁰ / ₈₄
Bellary - - - - -	2	1	2	-	2	95
Madura - - - - -	2	3	81 ⁴⁰ / ₈₄	-	2	95 ²⁰ / ₈₄
Tinnevelly - - - - -	2	1	73	-	1	95
Kurnool - - - - -	2	-	75	-	-	37 ³⁰ / ₈₄

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
24 July 1848.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary.

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the extract from the Board's proceedings of the 14th October 1847, commenting upon the returns respecting the cultivation and price of cotton, received in reply to the Board's circular, dated the 10th of June of that year. The Board observe that the returns exhibit results irreconcilable with each other, and call for fresh returns, together
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GUNTOOR.

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Madras.

with the data on which they are founded. In his letter of the 23d December Mr. White requested that these proceedings might receive early attention.

2. As in this district the season for picking and sale of cotton is during the next three months, I intended to wait till then for the purpose of procuring correct returns of the actual outturn of certain fields; but as the Board are urgent for my reply I shall not longer detain it.

3. I had anticipated the course prescribed by the Board, and ordered the Naib Serishtadar to furnish accounts of actual fields of cotton within his charge. This he did just after I had despatched my letter of 3d July 1847. The results thus arrived at did not differ from those already reported, and therefore no alteration appeared necessary in the latter.

4. On examining the entries extracted in the Board's proceedings, I would venture to remark that the discrepancies are not too great to be accounted for consistently with facts.

5. First, as regards the produce of cotton per acre. This is given for Madura at 223 lbs.; but, as the Board observe, this must include the seed. Taking of this the usual proportion of one-fourth as clean cotton, we have 55½ lbs., and this remarkably agrees with the produce of the best land in other districts, as shown in the margin. Forty-six for Tanjore appears, like 45 for Guntoor, to be the medium crop of all descriptions of land. The only difficulty therefore remains as regards Tinnevelly, where the best ground is returned capable of yielding 106 lbs. per acre; probably this is Bourbon cotton, the cultivation of which has been brought to much perfection. The low entry for Kurnool of 28 lbs. is probably from the lowest class of land, which in Guntoor is estimated to yield 25 lbs.

Cuddapah	-	62½
Bellary	-	62½
Coimbatore	-	61½
Guntoor	-	60

	Price Got by Ryot.		Price at Place of Export.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Tanjore	-	1 7½	-	1 11
Tinnevelly	-	1 7 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	-	1 10 ²³ / ₁₀₀
Cuddapah	-	1 2 ⁹ / ₁₀₀	-	1 6 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀
Bellary	-	1 6 ⁸ / ₁₀₀	-	1 6 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Coimbatore	-	1 4½	-	1 7 ¹⁸ / ₁₀₀
Guntoor	-	11 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	-	1 1
Kurnool	-	11	-	1 2

6. Next, as regards the price at the place of export. It will be seen that between the cotton of Tanjore and Tinnevelly there is a difference of less than half a pice per lb.; in that of Cuddapah, Bellary, and Coimbatore, the difference is very little more. In the price of the cotton of Guntoor and Kurnool there is a difference of one pice. I explained that the cotton of Guntoor is an inferior description, and unsuited to the European market; probably Kurnool cotton resembles it. Madura certainly exhibits an anomaly; but this may perhaps be accounted for by the calculation being made throughout for uncleaned cotton.

7. To me, therefore, the returns seem to afford internal evidence of tolerable accuracy.

(signed) H. Stokes, Collector.

Guntoor Zillah, Collector's Cutcherry,
Rollepara, 19 February 1848.

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

BELLARY.

Para. 1. IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, calling for the further information required by the Board in their proceedings of the 14th October last, respecting cotton cultivation, I regret that, having been occupied, almost without assistance, in the settlement of the district, the delay has been unavoidable.

1. Bellary.
2. Adonie.
3. Goollem.
4. Punchapollem.
5. Gooty.
6. Tudputry.

2. To meet the Board's injunction, pointed out in para. 3 of their Proceedings under reply, I have called on the tahsildars of the six cotton talooks noted in the margin, for satisfactory statements, to be carefully formed on proper data, and the accompanying is the talookwar abstract of the information they have collected. This abstract comprises the return in each acre of best, ordinary, and common description of land, with the respective costs, such as the expenses incurred for cultivation, for other purposes, and for payment to the circar; also the result, whether profit or loss, generally experienced by the cultivator.

3. In the statement above referred to, it will be observed that the costs and return in each acre includes both cleaned cotton and its seed, and I therefore here

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 11

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here annex a figured statement explaining the proportion of the costs and return, as far as it relates to the cleaned cotton. Vide Columns 2, 3, 17, and 18 of the accompanying statement, No. 1.

I T E M S.	Detail of Produce and of Expenditure.	Quantity and Value of Produce in an Acre of Land, as well as the Cost thereof.				Price of 1 lb. of Cotton at which the Ryot sells, and the Expense incurred by him.			
		In 1st Sort Land.	In 2d Sort Land.	In 3d Sort Land.	Average.	Of 1st Sort Land.	Of 2d Sort Land.	Of 3d Sort Land.	Average.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Produce as per columns 2 and 3 in the Statement at page 14	Quantity - - -	Lbs. oz. dr. 59 9 0	Lbs. oz. dr. 46 5 0	Lbs. oz. dr. 33 1 0	Lbs. oz. dr. 46 5 0	Lbs. oz. dr. —	Lbs. oz. dr. —	Lbs. oz. dr. —	Lbs. oz. dr. —
	Value - - -	Rs. a. p. 3 7 11	Rs. a. p. 2 11 5	Rs. a. p. 1 15 -	Rs. a. p. 2 11 5	As. p. c. - 11 24	As. p. c. - 11 24	As. p. c. - 11 24	As. p. c. - 11 24
Expenditure as per columns 17 and 18 in the Statement at page 15	Expense of cultivation } or actual cost - }	1 11 3	1 8 -	1 4 10	1 8 -	- 5 50	- 6 22	- 7 56	- 6 22
	Circar tax - - -	1 13 6	1 3 3	- 11 6	1 4 1	- 5 90	- 4 98	- 4 16	- 5 20
	TOTAL - - -	3 8 9	2 11 3	2 - 4	2 12 1	- 11 40	- 11 20	- 11 72	- 11 42
Difference between the value of produce and the cost	Profit - - -	- - -	- - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 4	- - -	- - -
	Loss - - -	- 10	- - -	- 1 4	- - 8	- - 16	- - -	- - 48	- - 18

It may be stated, every item of costs being estimated, that the result is a loss to the cultivator, but properly speaking, the ryot saves for himself a great portion, being labour of himself, his cattle, and people. Moreover, it will be observed, that as the best description of land yields an ample return, the costs in the two other (low and lowest) descriptions of land are very high compared with the quantity they respectively yield.

4. The Board further advise me to collect particular information as to whether there is any difference between the quality of cotton plucked in the first, second and last courses, and whether these pluckings are kept distinct from each other, as also to state any other cause which may seem to affect the value of the cotton. As far as I am informed, the cotton is plucked at three times during the period of two months when the buds or pods begin to ripen, the two first gatherings yielding a great portion, whilst the last one is deficient; there is very little difference in the quality of these three pluckings. With regard to the circumstances affecting the cotton culture, I am not aware of any but the season (good and bad), as for instance, the season of the present year unfavourable for cotton, owing to the failure of rain at the period the seeds should be sown, the price is accordingly high. I also ascribe the fall in the price of cotton to the increased culture of this staple article within the last few years; as noted in the margin.*

When

	Circar and Enam Land.
	Acres.
* Estimate framed by Mr. Chaplin, in Fusly 1221	1,70,958
Ditto by Mr. Robertson, in Fusly 1234	1,87,627
Actual cultivation in Fusly 1245	2,22,308
" " " 1251	2,31,406
" " " 1252	2,45,713
" " " 1253	2,37,093
" " " 1254	2,60,536
" " " 1255, in which no rain abundantly fell	2,09,577
	Rs. a. p.
Price of cotton for a maund of this country:—	
In Fusly 1222	3 1 -
" 1229	3 12 -
" 1236	3 15 -
" 1243	3 - -
" 1250	1 10 -
At present	1 7 5

II.
Madras.

When inquiring into the cause why the cotton fields have so enormously augmented, it is stated, that in consequence of the small demand for other grains the ryots have been driven to this culture. The zillah now yields a greater quantity, and at the same time at a reduced price. Nevertheless the ryots in general prefer the cotton which has a ready demand at any time they may offer to sell, whilst on the other hand, the sale of grain is attended with much difficulty in procuring a purchaser, and from being so bulky and heavy is very expensive and cumbersome to convey from one market to another.

5. Cotton of this district is chiefly sent to two places, namely, to Wallajapett (near Arcot), and to the sea-port at Coomtah, in Canara. To the former place it is exported by the merchants of this district, and from thence it is understood that it is conveyed by purchasers to the port at Madras. I beg to annex a brief account as abstracted from the statement of cotton dealers trading to the first place. It exhibits the costs of conveyance, the rate at which the article is sold there, and the profit usually met with in the traffic.

I T E M S.	Average for a Maund of 25 lbs.			Average for a lb.		
	For Wallajapett.	For Coomtah.	Average.	For Wallajapett.	For Coomtah.	Average.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p. c.</i>
Price at which the ryot sells -	1 7 5	1 7 5	1 7 5	- - 11 24	- - 11 24	- - 11 24
Charges incurred by the Merchants who export the article:						
CARRIAGE HIRE:						
Carriage hire - - -	- 6 8	- 7 6	- 7 1	- - 3 20	- - 3 60	- - 3 40
Pay of Gomastah accompanying the articles - - -	- 2 7	- 2 1	- 2 4	- - 1 24	- - 1 -	- - 1 12
Price of cumbalies for packing up, as well as packing charge	- 1 1	- 1 4	- 1 2	- - - 52	- - - 64	- - - 58
Fee payable to the brokers, &c., at the place in which the sale is effected - - -	- - 8	- - 10	- - 9	- - - 32	- - - 40	- - - 36
Miscellaneous or sundry charges	- - 3	- - 2	- - 3	- - - 12	- - - 8	- - - 10
Total carriage hire - -	- 11 3	- 11 11	- 11 7	- - 5 40	- - 5 72	- - 5 56
Damages, &c. - -	- - 5	- 2 1	- 1 3	- - - 20	- - 1 -	- - - 60
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	- 11 8	- 14 -	- 12 10	- - 5 60	- - 6 72	- - 6 16
Total value and expense - -	2 3 1	2 5 5	2 4 3	- 1 4 84	- 1 5 96	- 1 5 40
Price at the place where produced - - - -	2 8 4	2 6 8	2 7 6	- 1 7 36	- 1 6 56	- 1 6 96
Net profit - - - -	- 5 3	- 1 3	- 3 3	- - 2 52	- - - 60	- - 1 56
Centage of profit on the price at which the ryot sells - -	22 3 -	5 4 -	13 11 -	22 3 - -	5 4 - -	13 11 - -

The export to Coomtah is always on saddle cattle, bullocks and buffaloes, the road not being as yet available for carts, whilst to Wallajapett carts are invariably employed.

6. The Board require to be informed of the rate of assessment on the several qualities of black land, and the extent cultivated with cotton. The Board are aware that the several sorts of land of this district are assessed according to quality, and an established remission of one-fourth allowed. It will therefore suffice for me state the particulars of the regud, or black cotton soil. This land amounts to 10,37,634 acres, (Circar Ayacut,) and consists of 92 dects, as determined at the survey; the highest being assessed at Rs. 9. 14. 8., and the lowest at seven pice per acre. The enam ayacut will amount to about six lacs of acres, and it consists of as many dects as the circar land, thus amounting in all to sixteen lacs of acres. Of this, one-half, or eight lacs, was under actual cultivation at the time of the survey, whilst it is now augmented to ten lacs, including, of course, the enam sag. Of the above total, a little more than one-half is available for cotton culture; but it must be observed, that cotton is not continually sown in one and the same field, change being always preferred. The actual cultivation of this article does not amount in any one year to more than 2,60,000 acres. Out of the aggregate extent of the regud, the waste amounts to six lacs of acres.

7. In conclusion, I must observe, that the statement now sent differs in every item from the last, and the Board will find that this arises from a general average on a much more extended scale having been taken.

(signed) *A. Mellor*, Collector.

Bellary District, Collector's Office,
On Circuit Ramundroog, 6 April 1848.

STATEMENT showing the COTTON PRODUCTION in an Acre of First, Second, and Third Sort

Sorts of Land.	NUMBER and NAMES of TALOOKS.	Product in an Acre.					Cost of Expenditure.					
		Cotton.		Seed.		Total Production or Value in Columns 3 and 5.	Cost of Husbandry.			Amount of Circar Tax.	Total or Expend	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Cost for Cultivating.	Other Expenditure such as plucking Cotton from Plants, separating from the Raw Cotton, Fees to Villagers, and the Price of Seeds.	Total.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	8.	9.	10.
First Sort	1. Bellary -	Lbs. oz. dr. 62 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 9 6	Lbs. oz. dr. 187 8 0	Rs. a. p. - 15 -	Rs. a. p. 4 8 6	Rs. a. p. - 15 9	Rs. a. p. 1 11 -	Rs. a. p. 2 10 9	Rs. a. p. 2 4 9	Rs. a. p. 4 15	
	2. Adonie -	59 15 0	3 8 5	79 13 0	1 - 5	4 8 10	- 13 6	1 7 6	2 5 -	3 - -	5 5	
	3. Goollem -	56 4 0	2 13 -	168 12 0	1 2 -	3 15 -	- 12 9	1 4 5	2 1 2	2 8 -	4 9	
	4. Punchapollem	62 8 0	3 12 -	187 8 0	- 15 -	4 11 -	- 14 5	1 8 3	2 6 8	2 3 -	4 9	
	5. Gooty -	56 4 0	3 6 -	168 12 0	1 2 -	4 8 -	- 11 6	1 1 9	1 13 3	2 8 -	4 5	
	6. Tadputry -	59 14 0	3 14 5	179 10 0	1 5 7	5 4 -	- 11 1	1 6 4	2 1 5	2 - -	4 1	
	TOTAL -	357 5 0	20 15 4	1,071 15 0	6 8 -	27 7 4	4 15 -	8 7 3	13 6 3	14 7 9	27 14	
AVERAGE -	59 9 0	3 7 11	178 11 0	1 1 4	4 9 3	- 13 2	1 6 6	2 3 8	2 6 8	4 10		
Second Sort	1. Bellary -	51 9 0	2 15 5	154 11 0	- 12 4	3 11 9	- 15 9	1 7 2	2 6 11	1 8 6	3 15	
	2. Adonie -	44 13 0	2 10 4	134 14 0	- 12 4	3 6 8	- 13 6	1 3 4	2 - 10	2 - -	4 - 1	
	3. Goollem -	42 12 0	2 2 -	127 10 0	- 13 7	2 15 7	- 12 9	1 - 2	1 12 11	1 8 -	3 4 1	
	4. Punchapollem	46 14 0	2 13 -	140 10 0	- 11 3	3 8 3	- 14 5	1 2 7	2 1 -	1 1 6	3 2	
	5. Gooty -	46 14 0	2 13 -	140 10 0	- 15 -	3 12 -	- 11 6	- 15 6	1 11 -	1 13 2	3 8	
	6. Tadputry -	44 13 0	2 14 10	134 14 0	1 - 2	3 15 -	- 11 1	1 1 4	1 12 5	1 8 -	3 4 1	
	TOTAL -	277 11 0	16 4 7	833 5 0	5 - 8	21 5 3	4 15 -	6 14 1	11 13 1	9 7 2	21 4	
AVERAGE -	46 5 0	2 11 5	138 14 0	- 13 5	3 6 10	- 13 2	1 2 4	1 15 6	1 9 2	3 8 1		
Third Sort	1. Bellary -	40 10 0	2 5 4	121 14 0	- 9 9	2 15 1	- 15 9	1 3 4	2 3 1	- 13 1	3 - 5	
	2. Adonie -	30 3 0	1 12 2	90 10 0	- 8 3	2 4 5	- 13 6	- 15 4	1 12 10	1 - -	2 12 10	
	3. Goollem -	28 11 0	1 7 -	85 15 0	- 9 2	2 - 2	- 12 9	- 11 10	1 8 7	- 12 -	2 4 2	
	4. Punchapollem	31 4 0	1 14 -	93 12 0	- 7 6	2 5 6	- 14 5	- 13 -	1 11 5	- 9 4	2 4 6	
	5. Gooty -	37 8 0	2 4 -	112 8 0	- 12 -	3 - -	- 11 6	- 13 2	1 8 8	1 8 -	3 - 6	
	6. Tadputry -	30 3 0	1 15 3	90 10 0	- 10 10	2 10 1	- 11 1	- 12 4	1 7 5	1 - -	2 7 5	
	TOTAL -	198 7 0	11 9 9	595 5 0	3 9 6	15 3 3	4 15 -	5 5 -	10 4 -	5 10 5	15 14 5	
AVERAGE -	33 1 0	1 15 -	99 3 -	- 9 7	2 8 7	- 13 2	- 14 2	1 11 4	- 15 1	2 10 5		
Average	1. Bellary -	51 9 0	2 15 5	154 11 0	- 12 4	3 11 8	- 15 9	1 7 2	2 6 11	1 8 10	3 15 9	
	2. Adonie -	44 13 0	2 10 4	134 14 0	- 12 4	3 6 8	- 13 6	1 3 4	2 - 10	2 - -	4 - 10	
	3. Goollem -	42 12 0	2 2 -	127 10 0	- 13 7	2 15 7	- 12 9	1 - 2	1 12 11	1 9 4	3 6 3	
	4. Punchapollem	46 14 0	2 13 -	140 10 0	- 11 3	3 8 3	- 14 5	1 2 7	2 1 -	1 4 7	3 5 7	
	5. Gooty -	46 14 0	2 13 -	140 10 0	- 15 -	3 12 -	- 11 6	- 15 6	1 11 -	1 15 -	3 10 -	
	6. Tadputry -	44 13 0	2 14 10	134 14 0	1 - 2	3 15 -	- 11 1	1 1 4	1 12 5	1 8 -	3 4 5	
	TOTAL -	277 11 0	16 4 7	833 5 0	5 - 8	21 5 3	4 15 -	6 14 1	11 13 1	9 13 9	21 10 10	
AVERAGE -	46 5 0	2 11 5	138 14 0	- 13 5	3 8 10	- 13 2	1 2 4	1 15 6	1 10 4	3 9 10		

For a Maund of this country, weighing 25 lbs. - - - 25 lbs. - - - Ra. 1. 7a. 5p.

of Land, and the Cost thereof, in different Talooks of the Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts.

Difference between Columns 6 and 11.		Proportion of Cotton and its Seed.									
Profit.	Loss.	Centage of Columns 3 and 5 on Column 6.			Detail of Cost in Column 11 on the Proportions of the Expenses for Cotton and Seed, calculated on their Value respectively.						
		Centage of the Value of Cotton in Column 3 on Column 6.	Centage of the Value of Seed in Column 5 on Column 6.	TOTAL.	For Cotton.			For Seed.			
					Proportion of Expense.	Circar Tax.	TOTAL.	Proportion of Expense.	Circar Tax.	TOTAL.	
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
- 7 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 12 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 10 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 1 1	76 6 -	23 10 -	100 - -	1 11 3	1 13 6	3 8 9	- 8 5	- 9 2	1 1 7		
- 3 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 10 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 5 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 5 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 3 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 10 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 -	76 6 -	23 10 -	100 - -	1 8 -	1 3 3	2 11 3	- 7 6	- 5 11	- 13 5		
- 1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 8 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 4 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 9 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 8 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 3 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 11 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 1 19	76 6 -	23 10 -	100 - -	1 4 10	- 11 6	2 - 4	- 6 6	- 3 7	- 10 1		
- 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 10 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 10 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 5 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 1 -	76 6 -	23 10 -	100 - -	1 8 -	1 4 1	2 12 1	- 7 6	- 6 3	- 13 9		

STATEMENT showing the COTTON PRODUCTION in an Acre of First, Second, and Third Sorts

Sorts of Land.	NUMBER and NAMES of TALOOKS.	Product in an Acre.						Cost of Expenditure.					
		Cotton.		Seed.		Total Production or Value in Columns 3 and 5.	Cost of Husbandry.			Amount of Circular Tax.	Total Cost or Expenditure.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Cost for Cultivating.	Other Expenditure such as plucking Cotton from Plants, separating from the Raw Cotton, Fees to Villagers, and the Price of Seeds.	TOTAL.				
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
First Sort	1. Bellary -	Lbs. oz. dr. 62 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 9 6	Lbs. oz. dr. 187 8 0	Rs. a. p. - 15 -	Rs. a. p. 4 8 6	Rs. a. p. - 15 9	Rs. a. p. 1 11 -	Rs. a. p. 2 10 9	Rs. a. p. 2 4 9	Rs. a. p. 4 15 6		
	2. Adonie -	59 15 0	3 8 5	79 13 0	1 - 5	4 8 10	- 13 6	1 7 6	2 5 -	3 - -	5 5 -		
	3. Goollem -	56 4 0	2 13 -	168 12 0	1 2 -	3 15 -	- 12 9	1 4 5	2 1 2	2 8 -	4 9 2		
	4. Punchapollem	62 8 0	3 12 -	187 8 0	- 15 -	4 11 -	- 14 5	1 8 3	2 6 8	2 3 -	4 9 8		
	5. Gooty -	56 4 0	3 6 -	168 12 0	1 2 -	4 8 -	- 11 6	1 1 9	1 13 3	2 8 -	4 5 3		
	6. Tadputry -	59 14 0	3 14 5	179 10 0	1 5 7	5 4 -	- 11 1	1 6 4	2 1 5	2 - -	4 1 5		
	TOTAL -	357 5 0	20 15 4	1,071 15 0	6 8 -	27 7 4	4 15 -	8 7 3	13 6 3	14 7 9	27 14 -		
	AVERAGE -	59 9 0	3 7 11	178 11 0	1 1 4	4 9 3	- 13 2	1 6 6	2 3 8	2 6 8	4 10 4		
Second Sort	1. Bellary -	51 9 0	2 15 5	154 11 0	- 12 4	3 11 9	- 15 9	1 7 2	2 6 11	1 8 6	3 15 5		
	2. Adonie -	44 13 0	2 10 4	134 14 0	- 12 4	3 6 8	- 13 6	1 3 4	2 - 10	2 - -	4 - 10		
	3. Goollem -	42 12 0	2 2 -	127 10 0	- 13 7	2 15 7	- 12 9	1 - 2	1 12 11	1 8 -	3 4 11		
	4. Punchapollem	46 14 0	2 13 -	140 10 0	- 11 3	3 8 3	- 14 5	1 2 7	2 1 -	1 1 6	3 2 6		
	5. Gooty -	46 14 0	2 13 -	140 10 0	- 15 -	3 12 -	- 11 6	- 15 6	1 11 -	1 13 2	3 8 2		
	6. Tadputry -	44 13 0	2 14 10	134 14 0	1 - 2	3 15 -	- 11 1	1 1 4	1 12 5	1 8 -	3 4 5		
	TOTAL -	277 11 0	16 4 7	833 5 0	5 - 8	21 5 3	4 15 -	6 14 1	11 13 1	9 7 2	21 4 3		
	AVERAGE -	46 5 0	2 11 5	138 14 0	- 13 5	3 6 10	- 13 2	1 2 4	1 15 6	1 9 2	3 8 8		
Third Sort	1. Bellary -	40 10 0	2 5 4	121 14 0	- 9 9	2 15 1	- 15 9	1 3 4	2 3 1	- 13 1	3 - 2		
	2. Adonie -	30 3 0	1 12 2	90 10 0	- 8 3	2 4 5	- 13 6	- 15 4	1 12 10	1 - -	2 12 10		
	3. Goollem -	28 11 0	1 7 -	85 15 0	- 9 2	2 - 2	- 12 9	- 11 10	1 8 7	- 12 -	2 4 7		
	4. Punchapollem	31 4 0	1 14 -	93 12 0	- 7 6	2 5 6	- 14 5	- 13 -	1 11 5	- 9 4	2 4 9		
	5. Gooty -	37 8 0	2 4 -	112 8 0	- 12 -	3 - -	- 11 6	- 13 2	1 8 8	1 8 -	3 - 8		
	6. Tadputry -	30 3 0	1 15 3	90 10 0	- 10 10	2 10 1	- 11 1	- 12 4	1 7 5	1 - -	2 7 5		
	TOTAL -	198 7 0	11 9 9	595 5 0	3 9 6	15 3 3	4 15 -	5 5 -	10 4 -	5 10 5	15 14 5		
	AVERAGE -	33 1 0	1 15 -	99 3 -	- 9 7	2 6 7	- 13 2	- 14 2	1 11 4	- 15 1	2 10 5		
Average	1. Bellary -	51 9 0	2 15 5	154 11 0	- 12 4	3 11 8	- 15 9	1 7 2	2 6 11	1 8 10	3 15 9		
	2. Adonie -	44 13 0	2 10 4	134 14 0	- 12 4	3 6 8	- 13 6	1 3 4	2 - 10	2 - -	4 - 10		
	3. Goollem -	42 12 0	2 2 -	127 10 0	- 13 7	2 15 7	- 12 9	1 - 2	1 12 11	1 9 4	3 6 3		
	4. Punchapollem	46 14 0	2 13 -	140 10 0	- 11 3	3 8 3	- 14 5	1 2 7	2 1 -	1 4 7	3 5 7		
	5. Gooty -	46 14 0	2 13 -	140 10 0	- 15 -	3 12 -	- 11 6	- 15 6	1 11 -	1 15 -	3 10 -		
	6. Tadputry -	44 13 0	2 14 10	134 14 0	1 - 2	3 15 -	- 11 1	1 1 4	1 12 5	1 8 -	3 4 5		
	TOTAL -	277 11 0	16 4 7	833 5 0	5 - 8	21 5 3	4 15 -	6 14 1	11 13 1	9 13 9	21 10 10		
	AVERAGE -	46 5 0	2 11 5	138 14 0	- 13 5	3 8 10	- 13 2	1 2 4	1 15 6	1 10 4	3 9 10		

For a Maund of this country, weighing 25 lbs. - - - 25 lbs. - - - Rs. 1. 7a. 5p.

Bellary District, Collector's Office, on Circuit, }
Ramandroog, 6 April 1846. }

of Land, and the Cost thereof, in different Talooks of the Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts.

Difference between Columns 6 and 11.		Proportion of Cotton and its Seed.									
Profit.	Loss.	Centage of Columns 3 and 5 on Column 6.			Detail of Cost in Column 11 on the Proportions of the Expenses for Cotton and Seed, calculated on their Value respectively.						
		Centage of the Value of Cotton in Column 3 on Column 6.	Centage of the Value of Seed in Column 5 on Column 6.	TOTAL.	For Cotton.			For Seed.			
					Proportion of Expense.	Circar Tax.	TOTAL.	Proportion of Expense.	Circar Tax.	TOTAL.	
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
- 7 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 12 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 10 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 1 1	76 6 -	23 10 -	100 - -	1 11 3	1 13 6	3 8 9	- 8 5	- 9 2	1 1 7		
- 3 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 10 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 5 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 5 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 3 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 10 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 -	76 6 -	23 10 -	100 - -	1 8 -	1 3 3	2 11 3	- 7 6	- 5 11	- 13 5		
- 1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 8 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 4 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 9 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 8 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 11 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 1 19	76 6 -	23 10 -	100 - -	1 4 10	- 11 6	2 - 4	- 6 6	- 3 7	- 10 1		
- 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 10 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 10 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 5 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- 1 -	76 6 -	23 10 -	100 - -	1 8 -	1 4 1	2 12 1	- 7 6	- 6 3	- 13 9		

H.
Madras.

To *T. B. Roupell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

CUDDAPAH.

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date 14th October 1847, requiring me, with reference to my letter, dated 28th August last, regarding the cultivation of cotton in this district, to submit a fresh return, together with the data on which it is founded, those received from the several collectors of the districts therein mentioned, in reply to the Board's circular, dated 10th June 1847, exhibiting results both with regard to production and price of the article that are quite irreconcilable with each other.

2. I have the honour, in conformity with the above requisition, to report the result of a further inquiry that has minutely been entered into on this important subject, with a view to the actual facts connected therewith being collected from the different parts of the district in which cotton is principally cultivated, and to the most accurate information being obtained regarding the present condition of the cotton trade, agreeably to the observations contained in the above extract from the Board's Proceedings.

3. Fresh returns in detail having been required from the several talhsildars, the information contained in the accompanying Statement A. has been collected from their replies, and from every other source procurable on the several points on which the Board have dwelt.

4. For the facility of calculation, the result as to the production and price of the article raised in one gorroo, or eight acres of land, has been estimated and entered in this statement, the lands having been classified under the heads of best, medium, and inferior; the particulars of the costs and charges actually incurred in the cultivation of cotton, in the above-mentioned extent of these different descriptions of soil in different localities of the district; the amount derived by the cultivator from the sale of cotton seed; the assessment leviable on these lands respectively in respect to quality and the net profit derived by the ryot, have also been entered; and from this statement has been deduced a calculation, as therein exhibited, showing the average* quantity of cotton that is produced in each acre, and the price thereof per lb.

5. The following statement affords the information required with reference to the concluding part of para. 3 of the extract from the Board's Proceedings under reply.

6. Statement showing the assessment in the different descriptions of cotton land, and the probable extent of land of each description under cultivation.

Fuslies.	Best Sort of Cotton on Black Land.		Medium on Mixed Lands.		Inferior on Red Dry Lands.		Inferior on Wet Lands, &c.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rt.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
1251 - -	58,128	98,452	20,442	23,340	10,623	11,153	148	1,077	89,341	1,29,022
1252 - -	54,829	88,817	20,040	22,136	10,582	10,585	168	1,169	85,649	1,22,707
1253 - -	50,136	79,505	18,086	20,723	9,302	9,454	120	862	77,644	1,10,544
1254 - -	54,793	86,652	18,861	20,923	10,240	11,241	157	1,195	84,051	1,20,011
1255 - -	54,647	84,766	19,314	21,351	9,985	10,486	215	1,243	84,161	1,17,846
TOTAL - -	2,72,533	4,33,192	96,743	1,08,473	50,732	52,919	808	5,546	4,20,816	6,00,130
Average - -	54,506	86,638	19,349	21,695	10,146	10,584	162	1,109	84,163	1,20,026
1256 - -	46,360	79,226	21,065	25,324	11,237	12,057	380	2,813	79,042	1,19,420

Quantity of cotton produced in an acre, eight maunds. Price of cotton per lb. $Rs\ 1. \frac{2}{100}$.

7. The

7. The produce of a field of medium and inferior soils is 20 and 40 per cent. respectively less than that raised on lands of the best description, as one acre of best soil will produce ten maunds of cotton, while the same extent of medium and inferior soils yields eight and six maunds respectively. The above remarks as to quantity produced in an acre of these different descriptions of soil apply to cotton which has not been cleansed or separated from the seed; the quantity that remains after the cotton has undergone this process is one-fourth of the whole; consequently the produce per acre of cleansed cotton may be estimated at varying from two and a half to one and a half maunds, dependent on the nature of the soil.

8. Cotton is picked three or four times in this district, and at each picking the quality is somewhat superior to that obtained at each succeeding picking, being cleaner and less intermixed with particles of dried husks, and dry friable leaves of the plant. In like manner the quantity picked at first exceeds that obtained at subsequent pickings. The pickings are not kept distinct, but are mixed together; a practice however objectionable, as it is adopted by the cultivators under the impression (as they have several of them informed me) that the cotton, more or less damaged from having been picked at the end of the season less carefully than on former occasions, would not find a ready sale unless mixed up with the rest of better quality.

9. Cotton is generally classified into two sorts; the white being the first, the red or coloured the second sort. The former is cultivated in the fine black soils, and to some extent in the red and mixed lands, while the latter is rarely cultivated in the superior description of soil. When any difference exists as to the quality of the red cotton from that usually produced, from whatever cause arising, the same is reckoned as third sort.

10. This staple article has been sold for the last five fushies in the different parts of the district at the average price of from 39 to 36 rupees per candy of 500 lbs.

11. The present want of regular local markets for the cultivators will probably, now that the demand for cotton appears to be so great, be supplied by the encouragement afforded to exporters in this country by the English market, thereby at the same time occasioning increased and remunerative production; and the abolition of the imposts of this article will, under existing circumstances, materially benefit the cotton trade of the country.

12. Adverting to the information required in regard to the actual cost of the transit, whether by carts or bullocks, to the nearest port of shipment, I beg to state that, from every inquiry I have made on the subject, I am given to understand that the price paid by merchants for bandies engaged for the conveyance of goods to the Presidency is 12 annas for every 10 miles, and that a bandy load consists of 40 maunds, or two candies. A bullock is not capable of carrying generally on the average more than eight maunds, and as it appears that the hire of a bullock for the same distance is four annas, the mode of conveyance is greatly in favour of bandies; and it is needless to observe that, as persons wishing to convey goods for exportation make their own arrangements with owners of bandies, how very desirable it is that the cost of transit should be reduced by the presence of a good high road to Madras, the nearest port of shipment at which goods are exported, instead of one, as it now is, almost impassable for carts; additional charges are also incurrible (which must be added to the costs of transit) for gunny and for weighing and packing the cotton, and these are estimated at three rupees for every candy of 20 maunds.

13. On a reference to the abstract statement annexed to the Board's proceedings under reply, it is observed that the cost of cultivation in this district is entered at 2 p. 91 c. per lb., while in Bellary it is 7 p. 24 c. This apparent discrepancy in the results so exhibited is however readily and satisfactorily accounted for by the price of the seed being in this district more than double what it is in Bellary, owing to the cultivation of this description of product being proportionally carried on to a greater extent in the latter district, the

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amount realised in the sale of which seed has, in the returns previously submitted, been deducted from the actual cost of production. It has been ascertained; on a reference made, that in Bellary *Rs.* 2. 0. 6. is the computed net cost of production incurrible in each acre of land, and from this has been deduced the calculation as entered in the return made from that district, the acre being considered to yield on the average 50lbs.

14. The cost of cultivation per acre in Bellary is *Rs.* 2. 12. 6., the amount realised on the sale of seed, at the rate of 10 maunds per rupee; for $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds (the quantity estimated as procurable from cotton produced in an acre) is 12 annas, which, deducted from the cost of production, leaves a balance of *Rs.* 2. 0. 6. as above shown. The same quantity of cotton seed in this district sells for *Rs.* 2. 5. 4., and the price of $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, at this rate, would be *Rs.* 1. 12. 0., hence the net cost of production in this district would be proportionally less, as represented in the returns.

(signed) *J. H. Cochrane,*

Cuddapah District, Collector's Office.
on Circuit,
Koilgoontlah, 24 February 1848

Collector.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of COTTON produced, and the CHARGES of CULTIVATION, &c., in the Zillah of Cuddapah, as per Accounts received from different Talooks.

296—Sess. 2.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

1.	Quantity of Cotton produced in One Gorroo or Eight Acres of Land, and Cultivating Charges, &c.					Average Quantity of Cotton produced in One Acre of Land, and the Cultivating Charges, &c.					Value of First Sort Cotton per lb., together with the Cultivating Charges in detail.	
	Quantity of Cotton produced in Best Land.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Medium Land.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Inferior Land.	Total Quantity produced.	Average.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Best Land.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Medium Land.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Inferior Land.	Total Quantity produced.	Average.		
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.		Rs. a. p. cents.
Estimated quantity of Cotton produced, and its Value :—												
Quantity -												
1. Cotton, at one maund of 25 lbs. - - - - -	20	16	12	48	16	2 ½	2	1 ½	6	2	-	
2. Cotton seeds, at one maund of 25 lbs. - - - - -	60	48	36	144	48	7 ½	6	4 ½	18	6	-	
TOTAL - - -	80	64	48	192	64	10	8	6	24	8	-	
3. Average rate of price of Cotton per candy of 20 maunds each of 25 lbs. within the last five years - - - - -	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	- 1 2 98	
Viz. :—												
	Fusly	Fusly	Fusly	Fusly	Fusly	Total.	Average per Candy.					
	1252.	1253.	1254.	1255.	1256.							
	1842-3	1843-4	1844-5	1845-6	1846-7							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
First sort -	39	38	38	40	40	195	39					
Second sort	37	36	36	38	38	185	37					
Third sort -	36	35	35	37	37	180	36					
4. Value of Cotton seeds above mentioned, at Rs. 4. 10. per 20 maunds each of 25 lbs. - - - - -	14 - -	11 3 2	8 6 5	33 9 7	11 3 2	1 12 -	1 6 5	1 - 10	4 3 3	1 6 5	- - 5 37	
TOTAL - - - Rs.	53 - -	40 12 9	30 - -	123 12 9	41 4 3	6 10 -	5 1 7	3 12 -	15 7 7	5 2 6	- 1 8 35	

(continued)

C 2

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Cotton produced, and the Charges of Cultivation, &c. in the Zillah of Cuddapah, as per Accounts received from different Talooks—continued.

L.	Quantity of Cotton produced in One Gorroo or Eight Acres of Land, and Cultivating Charges, &c.					Average Quantity of Cotton produced in One Acre of Land, and the Cultivating Charges, &c.					Value of First Sort Cotton per lb., together with the Cultivating Charges in detail.	
	Quantity of Cotton produced in Best Land.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Medium Land.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Inferior Land.	Total Quantity Produced.	Average.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Best Land.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Medium Land.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Inferior Land.	Total Quantity Produced.	Average.		
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		12.
Charges for preparing the land ready for sowing.	5. Hire for ploughing the land with eight yokes of bullocks, at eight annas per yoke	4 - -	4 - -	4 - -	12 - -	4 - -	- 8 - -	- 8 - -	- 8 - -	1 8 - -	- 8 - -	- - 1 53
	6. Hire for levelling the land with "gorroo," with two yokes of bullocks, at eight annas per yoke	1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	3 - -	1 - -	- 2 - -	- 2 - -	- 2 - -	- 6 - -	- 2 - -	- - 38
	7. Hire for harrowing with a goontekay with two yokes of bullocks, at eight annas per yoke	1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	3 - -	1 - -	- 2 - -	- 2 - -	- 2 - -	- 6 - -	- 2 - -	- - 38
Charges for sowing seeds, and also for other purposes, &c.	8. Hire for sowing cotton seeds with a gorroo, including the bullocks and the coolies	1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	3 - -	1 - -	- 2 - -	- 2 - -	- 2 - -	- 6 - -	- 2 - -	- - 38
	9. Hire for again levelling the ground after the seeds have been sown with one goontekay	- 8 - -	- 8 - -	- 8 - -	1 8 - -	- 8 - -	- 1 - -	- 1 - -	- 1 - -	- 3 - -	- 1 - -	- - 19
	10. Hire for 16 men for weeding grass, &c., grown among the plants, at 1 a. 4 p. each	1 5 4	1 5 4	1 5 4	4 - -	1 5 4	- 2 8 - -	- 2 8 - -	- 2 8 - -	- 8 - -	- 2 8 - -	- - 52
	11. Hire for three yokes of bullocks for weeding cotton crop with an instrument called "cuttaramitta goonekay" after it has advanced one month old	1 8 - -	1 8 - -	1 8 - -	4 8 - -	1 8 - -	- 3 - -	- 3 - -	- 3 - -	- 9 - -	- 3 - -	- - 58
Value of the seeds, hire for separating seeds from the cotton, &c.	12. Value of one maund of cotton seeds at 4 annas per each maund of 25 lbs.	1 4 - -	1 4 - -	1 4 - -	5 12 - -	1 4 - -	- 2 6 - -	- 2 6 - -	- 2 6 - -	- 7 6 - -	- 2 6 - -	- - 48
	13. Hire for gathering 80 maunds of cotton from pods at one anna per maund	5 - -	4 - -	3 - -	12 - -	4 - -	- 10 - -	- 8 - -	- 6 - -	1 8 - -	- 8 - -	- - 1 92
	14. If the above 80 maunds of cotton is separated from seeds, will reduce to 20 maunds, the remainder, 60 maunds, being seeds; and the hire for separating them is calculated at 1 a. 4 p. per maund	5 - -	4 - -	3 - -	12 - -	4 - -	- 10 - -	- 8 - -	- 6 - -	1 8 - -	- 8 - -	- - 1 92
Fees to curnums, &c.	15. Amount of fees or mara paid to the village curnums, &c.	1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	3 - -	1 - -	- 2 - -	- 2 - -	- 2 - -	- 6 - -	- 2 - -	- - 38
	16. Total charges from 5th to 15th column	22 9 4	20 9 4	18 9 4	61 12 -	20 9 4	2 13 2	2 9 2	2 5 2	7 11 0	2 9 2	- - 8 66
	17. Deduct the profit derived by the ryots from the above 60 maunds of seeds, as mentioned in Col. 4	14 - -	11 3 2	8 6 5	33 9 7	11 3 2	1 12 -	1 6 5	1 - 10	4 3 3	1 6 5	- - 5 37
	18. Net charges	8 9 4	9 6 2	10 2 11	28 2 5	9 6 2	1 1 2	1 2 9	1 4 4	3 8 3	1 2 9	- - 3 29
	19. Add amount of assessment of land payable to government	24 - -	16 - -	8 - -	48 - -	16 - -	3 - -	2 - -	1 - -	6 - -	2 - -	- - 9 21
	20. Total charges	32 9 4	25 6 2	18 2 11	76 2 5	25 6 2	4 1 2	3 2 9	2 4 4	9 8 3	3 2 9	- 1 - 50
	21. Net profit derived by the ryots as per rates mentioned in Column 3, after deducting above charges as per Col. 20	6 6 8	4 3 5	3 6 8	14 - 10	4 10 11	- 12 10	- 8 5	- 6 10	1 12 1	- 9 4	- - 2 48

Cuddapah District, Collector's Circuit Catchery, }
Koilgoontlah, 24 February 1848.

(signed) J. H. Cochrane,
Collector.

II
Madras.

To *D. White*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort
St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to reply to the orders of your Board, dated the 14th October last, requiring further particulars of information respecting the cultivation of cotton in Kurnool.

KURNOOL.

2. In my communication of the 4th October last, I reported that the average quantity of cotton which it had been calculated was annually produced on one acre in this district was 28 lbs. Adverting to the Board's observations, I beg to mention that the quantity in question had reference to cleaned cotton. The average is exhibited at this low figure, owing to a considerable extent of soil of very unproductive powers in four of the eight talooks of the agency being planted with cotton, the produce of which has materially affected what would otherwise have been the average observable; for, on further reference to the statements which I received from the several amildars, I find that the average outturn for a year of the cleaned cotton crop of the better descriptions of ground varies very slightly from that which, according to the reports submitted to your Board, appears to be realised from an acre in the Bellary and Cuddapah districts.

Bellary	- 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuddapah	- 61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kurnool	- 57

3. Adverting also to the quantity of cotton stated to be yielded by one acre of ground in the Madura collectorate, viz. 223 lbs., I find on reference to the reports before me, that the average produce of uncleaned cotton would in this district be 228 lbs. on the best kind of soil. The several other statements made in my address were based on the result of communications to the local amildars, who, I believe, exerted themselves to ascertain from the cotton cultivators of their respective talooks such facts as seemed best calculated to supply the information respecting a five years' average for which the Board had called.

4. I beg to add, that from subsequent inquiry I have ascertained that the average annual quantity of the best description of cotton produced on an acre of the best soil is 9 maunds 3 lbs.; of medium soil, 6 maunds 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.; of inferior soil, 4 maunds 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

5. It is acknowledged that there is a difference between the quality of the cotton realised from the first, second, and third pickings; but ultimately the three sorts are mixed up together, a preference being given by the ryots to the cotton of the first picking, when selecting what it may be necessary to retain for household purposes. Occasionally in this district fourth and fifth pickings take place, which are disposed of without any reference to the more or less value of the cotton thus obtained, the same price being secured for the later as for the earlier pickings.

6. The residue left after the clearing of the three first-mentioned pickings is considered to be one-fourth; that of the occasional fourth and fifth pickings is less in quantity, being only one-sixth of the original crop.

7. As respects the facts regarding cost and charges actually incurred on a quantity of cotton in different localities, from which to deduce a calculation per lb., I regret that, in spite of my anxious desire to meet the Board's wishes on this point, I have not been enabled to procure data on which I can satisfactorily depend. When asked to declare what are in truth and reality the several items of expenditure involved in bringing any given crop of cotton to maturity from the time of first breaking ground, I find the ryots questioned are either unable or unwilling to furnish credible particulars. The ground has been ploughed at intervals, not entirely with their own cattle; they have now and then had the assistance of their neighbours' bullocks; at other times they have received the aid of ryots possessing cattle for hire, the payment of which is made, not in money, but by a share of the gross produce. A part only of any one field is sown with cotton; a part is cultivated with a different crop; or, if cotton has been sown on the whole of any one field, something else has been grown there too, thus rendering it impossible to calculate with precision and certainty what has been the actual cost of preparing particular fields for the

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Cost per lb. :
 a. p.
 1st sort - 1 - $\frac{3}{4}$
 2d sort - 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$

Charge of transport per lb. :
 To coast by bandy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 To coast by bullock, $2\frac{3}{4}$ p.

cotton sowing. The same difficulties have attended my inquiries respecting the definite value of a crop when arrived at maturity, and its eventual disposal to the cotton buyer. For these reasons I have been compelled to abandon, as a hopeless undertaking, the attempt to procure a statement of facts on which to found the information for which your Board has called. My best attention has, however, been given to the matter; and I beg to submit that, from the most careful inquiries which it has been in my power to make, I consider it may safely be assumed that the cost and charges incurred in raising a pound of cotton of the first sort are one anna; those on cotton of the second sort, 10 pice; and that, inclusive of the Government demand, these charges will be respectively increased to 1 anna $0\frac{1}{2}$ pice and 1 anna $0\frac{1}{4}$ pice.

8. The nearest port or place of export by sea for cotton grown in Kurnool would be Ramiapatam, or thereabouts, in the Nellore district; and the actual cost of transit by a bandy carrying 40, and a bullock 8 maunds of cotton, conveyed direct to that coast, would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ pice per lb.

9. As, however, the conveyance of cotton from this province by the most direct road to the coast would involve the necessity of transporting it along a difficult 20 miles of ghaut in the range of hills which divides the north-eastern portion of Kurnool from part of Cuddapah, I do not consider it probable that that line of transport will be generally adopted, unless the ghaut be made passable for bullock bandies; and until so important an improvement is effected, the present system of transmitting Kurnool cotton produce to Cuddapah, whence it finds its way to Madras, will doubtless be continued.

10. The central part of this district is about 287 miles distant from Madras, to which the cost of transit per lb. would be 4 pice.

11: In the absence of a distinct and recognised classification of soils under a regular turrumwar assessment, I regret my inability to state the amount of Government demand leviable on the different descriptions of cotton ground, and the probable extent of land of each description under cultivation; but, for your Board's information, I beg to annex a statement showing, for Fusly 1256, the aggregate quantity of land on which cotton was grown in this collectorate during that period, the sum total of the assessment realised thereon, and certain deductions from those data, which your Board may perhaps desire to have under view in a concise form.

(signed) H. D. Phillips,
Agent to the Governor.

Kurnool District,
Agent's Circuit Camp, Chaugalmurray,
31 December 1847.

STATEMENT of COTTON grown in Kurnool in Fusly 1256.

	Extent of Land Cultivated with Cotton.	Quantity of Clean Cotton produced.	Assessment of the Land Cultivated.	Cost of Production.	Total of Assessment and Cost of Production.	Average of Ditto per lb.	Amount of Sale Price realised by Ryots.	Average of Ditto per lb.	Profit to the Ryots per lb.	Loss to the Ryots per lb.	Average of Clean Cotton produced per Acre on all sorts of Soils.
	A. g.		C. Rs. a. p. 1st Sort, or White Cotton.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	Lbs.
1. Chagalmurry -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Sernel -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Nundial -	2,160 24	70,075	3,073 5 4	1,036 5 -	4,109 10 3	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,945 14 4	- 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	32 $\frac{5}{16}$
4. Paunnam -	3,461 21 $\frac{13}{16}$	110,050	4,525 15 8	3,337 13 -	7,863 12 8	- 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,600 4 -	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5. Dhone -	186 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,418	247 2 3	176 11 6	423 13 9	- 1 3	301 - 3	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Goodoor -	864 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,737	1,038 6 3	545 12	1,584 2 3	- 1 - 3	1,426 13 -	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Nunacoteoor -	3,700 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	108,250	4,251 2 5	2,832 3 10	7,083 6 3	- 1 - 3	6,537 - 4	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
8. Atcoor -	983 24	25,678	929 13 7	973 13 -	1,903 10 7	- 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,540 11 -	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	23 $\frac{1}{8}$
TOTAL - - -	11,358 14 $\frac{1}{16}$	343,208	14,065 13 5	8,902 10 4	22,968 7 9	- 1 - 2	21,351 10 11	- 1 -	-	-	30 $\frac{1}{2}$

(signed) H. D. Phillips,
Agent to the Governor.

II.
Madras.

To *D. White*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of extract from the proceedings of the Board, under date the 14th October, calling for further particulars regarding the cultivation, &c. of cotton in this district.

TANJORE

The entries in the statement forwarded with my letter of the 2d September refer throughout to "cleaned cotton," which bears to the uncleaned the proportion of one to four in value. The growth of cotton in Tanjore, as I have before remarked, is for home consumption only, the produce being expended in threads of sorts, lamp-wicks, &c., and as that superiority of quality, which alone would make articles saleable in a foreign market, is not aimed at by the growers for home consumption, but little pains are taken in the growth or cleaning of the cotton. To obtain the information required by the Board, all the chief growers of cotton were called on from 12 different talooks, and the result was that entered in my former statement; though from the little importance the cultivators attach to the cultivation in general, it was difficult to obtain satisfactory replies to the questions asked. As regards the mixture of the pickings, little or no attention appears to have been made to keep them separate, though the first picking is described as the main one, a second being very inferior, and a third not worth attention. In many instances cotton and other dry grains are sown together, when the former is only half attended to, and when mixed with other cotton renders the whole of less value. The marginal statement * gives the extent of the different sorts of land under cultivation, their produce, and the assessment on the same, while the statement formerly submitted shows the particulars of prices, cost of carriage, &c. obtained from the cultivators themselves, the correctness of which a subsequent inquiry has confirmed. I have, therefore, not forwarded a separate statement on these points.

Tanjore, Vullum,
21 December 1847.

(signed) *J. F. Bishop*, Collector.

To *D. White*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 14th October last, calling for more exact information relative to the cost and profit of the cultivation of cotton. I beg to state that I find it impossible to obtain the accurate details required by the Board at the present time.

MADRAS

2. The cotton crop is backward, owing to the sowing being impeded by heavy rains, and the harvest will not commence till the middle of February, nor finish till May; the result of the several pickings cannot therefore be ascertained by actual observation until the latter period, and that to be gained by questioning the ryots at present is very vague and unsatisfactory. I am informed that their record of the results of their farming operations is commonly very imperfect, and they do not communicate the data they possess with good will.

3. I had prepared a letter, therefore, to inquire whether the Board could wait for the report until after the picking season, which will close early in May; but

COTTON LAND.	Extent in Acres.	Produce per Acre in Pounds.		Assessment per Acre in Rupees.
		Cleaned.	Uncleaned.	
Best land - - -	327	60	240	3
Medium - - -	3,225	50	200	2
Inferior - - -	2,142	30	120	1
TOTAL - - -	5,694			

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but a further letter from the Board, requesting an immediate answer, being received as it was about to be dispatched, I now beg to forward a statement containing the result of the best information I could obtain.

4. The ryot's profit seems to be surprisingly small; but as he is generally the actual cultivator, the wages of labour fall to him.

5. The proportion of seed to cotton wool was ascertained by actual experiment.

6. The price obtained by the ryot and that by the merchant was stated by a person of each of those classes.

Madura,
10 January 1848.

(signed) R. D. Parker, Collector.

No. 1.—MEMORANDUM of the Cost of COTTON cultivated, &c. in the Madura District.

DESCRIPTION.	Cost of Cotton Cultivated on an Acre of Land.			Cost of 1 lb. of Cotton.		
	1st Sort of Land.	2d Sort of Land.	3d Sort of Land.	1st Sort of Land.	2d Sort of Land.	3d Sort of Land.
	<i>C.Rs. a. p. c.</i>	<i>C.Rs. a. p. c.</i>	<i>C.Rs. a. p. c.</i>	<i>C.Rs. a. p. c.</i>	<i>C.Rs. a. p. c.</i>	<i>C.Rs. a. p. c.</i>
Cost of cultivation	* 3 15 - 32 ½	3 15 - 32 ½	3 15 - 32 ½	- - 9 93 ½	- - 9 93 ½	- - 9 93 ½
Assessment -	2 5 5 62 ½	1 15 9 50	1 11 6 40 ½	- - 5 90 ½	- - 5 1 ½	- - 4 34 ½
TOTAL - -	6 4 5 94 ½	5 14 9 82 ½	5 10 6 72 ½	† - 1 3 84 ½	- 1 2 94 ½	- 1 2 27 ½
Price obtained by ryots -	‡ 6 8 11 6 ½	6 8 11 6 ½	† - 1 4 53 ½	- 1 4 53 ½	- 1 4 53 ½	- - -
Profit for ryots -	- 4 5 11 ½	- 10 1 24 ½	- 14 4 33 ½	- - - 69 ½	- - 1 59 ½	- - 2 26 ½

	<i>C.Rs. a. p. c.</i>
* Ploughing - - - - -	2 2 7 69 ½
Seed - - - - -	- 1 5 3 ½
Weeding - - - - -	1 1 3 78 ½
Picking - - - - -	- 9 7 81 ½
<i>C.Rs.</i>	3 15 - 32 ½

† Cleaned. The operation of cleaning is performed by the middleman, the price given by whom is distributed on the produce of an acre, after the seed has been removed, to obtain this result.

‡ Uncleaned.

DESCRIPTION.	Cost per Acre of Land.	Cost of 1 lb. of Cotton.	
	<i>C.Rs. a. p. c.</i>	<i>C.Rs. a. p. c.</i>	
Price paid to ryots by middleman -	* 6 8 11 6 ½	- 1 4 53 ½	
Charges for cleaning cotton, &c.	† 1 11 3 12 ½	- - 2 88 ½	
TOTAL - - -	8 4 2 18 ½	- 1 7 42 ½	
Price of the cotton seed - - -	‡ 1 4 9 81 ½	- - 3 28 ½	
Price of cleaned cotton - - -	§ 8 1 1 29 ½	- 1 8 35 ½	
TOTAL - - -	9 5 11 11 ½	- 1 11 63 ½	
Profit of the middleman - - -	1 1 8 92 ½	- - 4 20 ½	

	<i>C.Rs. a. p. c.</i>
† Hire for cleaning - - -	- 12 3 7 ½
Hire for carriage - - -	- 13 - -
Cloth, &c., for picking - - -	- 2 - 4 ½
<i>C.Rs.</i>	1 11 3 12 ½

* At 21 rupees for 3 podhees, equal to 54 tolams, or 1,012 ½ lbs., the price of 316 ½ lbs., the produce of an acre, is Rs. 6. 8. 11. 6 ½.

† At Rs. 4. 2. 8. pr 40 tolams, or 750 lbs. of seed, the price for 234 ½ lbs. is Rs. 1. 4. 9. 81 ½.

‡ At 53 rupees per 2 ½ pothees, or 500 lbs., equal to one barom or candy, the price of 76 ½ is Rs. 8. 1. 1. 29 ½.

Madura,
10 January 1848.

(signed) R. D. Parker, Collector.

To *D. White*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort
St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the observations contained in the extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 14th October last, I have the honour to forward a fresh return, showing in immediate connexion with that exhibited in the former, the result of my subsequent inquiries regarding the cost of production, and other particulars of information concerning cotton.

TINNEVELLY.

2. I beg leave also to send the accompanying letter from Mr. F. J. Finnie, American cotton planter in this district, showing forcibly the difficulties that are met with in obtaining accurate information of this kind from the natives of this country. My own impression is that every time an inquiry were made a different result would be obtained, and that if not checked by some previous knowledge, it might lead to the most erroneous results.

3. The data on which the present return is founded, is inquiries made at the Hoozoor, from certain selected cotton-growing ryots of several different talooks where the article is produced, rejecting information which was manifestly wrong. The chief value I put upon it is the approximation to the truth, which appears from concurrent testimony to have been obtained; in this point of view I think it better not to reject the result of former inquiries shown in the previous return altogether, but to test them as shown in the return and remarks now forwarded. The inquiry was of course not made by the lb., but on a large quantity, and in a measure with which the people are conversant, and then reduced to the rate per lb. as required.

4. As Mr. Finnie's report, so far as it goes, is the very best data I can procure, I beg to refer to it for the information required regarding the difference between the different pickings, which appear all equally good, with the exception of the very first gathering and the very last, as also for the quantity that remains after cleaning, which appears to be 25 per cent. when the churka is made use of, and 22 per cent. when the gin is the process used.

5. The extent of land cultivated with cotton in this district in Fusly 1256 (exclusive of the zemindaries from which no accurate accounts have been obtained), amounts to chains 25,208, as follows:—

	<i>Chains.</i>
1st. Class - - - - -	9,916
2d. Class - - - - -	7,134
3d. Class - - - - -	8,158

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
24 December 1847.

(signed) *F. B. Elton*,
Acting Collector.

No. 1.

PARTICULARS OF INFORMATION REQUIRED. Column 1.	REPLIES TO THE SAME. Column 2.	RESULT OF PRESENT INQUIRY. Column 3.	REMARKS. Column 4.
1st.—The average price per lb. obtained by the ryot during the last five years for the different qualities of cotton, classifying the article as 1st, 2d, and 3d quality.	<p style="text-align: center;">Past Five Years' Average, price per Lb.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rs. a. p. c.</i></p> <p>1st quality - - - 1 7 62 2d ditto - - - 1 6 78 3d ditto - - - 1 5 94</p> <p>Assumed, on the talook of Sauttoor, the chief cotton-growing talook of the district.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rs. a. p. c.</i></p> <p>1st quality - - - 1 5 1 2d ditto - - - 1 4 38 3d ditto - - - 1 3 75</p>	This is the result of inquiry made at the boozoor, from intelligent ryots of the two talooks of Sunkerainarcoil and Ottapedarum.
2d.—The cost per lb. of raising this produce in ordinary seasons.	1a. 3p. 56c. cost per lb., as calculated in Fusly 1255, and which may be considered the ordinary charge.	1a. 3p. 87c. cost per lb. -	The former information in Column 2, as regards the items from 2d to 6th, was taken on all the eight cotton-growing talooks of the district; the present inquiry is confined to the four chief ones.
3d.—The items or the several elements of that cost, and especially the ratio the Government assessment or the land-tax bears to the whole cost of production per lb.	<p>Items thereof: <i>A. p. c.</i></p> <p>Ploughing - - - 3 80 Weeding by hand - - 1 36 Ditto - by digging - 2 28 Manuring - - - 5 36</p> <hr/> <p>1 - 80 Circar teerwah - - 2 76</p> <hr/> <p>1 3 56</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>A. p. c.</i></p> <p>Ploughing - - - 4 61 Weeding by hand - - 1 44 Ditto - by digging - 1 62 Manuring - - - 4 30</p> <hr/> <p>- 11 97 Circar teerwah - - 3 90</p> <hr/> <p>1 3 57</p>	* The Government assessment in Column 2 is the average taken on eight talooks, that in Column 3 is that taken on 4, which latter are the chief cotton-growing talooks of the district, where the assessment is higher.
<p>Note.—The average quantity raised on the acre of soil of different qualities should be given, and this average should be founded on the cycle of years or seasons as experienced in the district, the assessment on that acre, and an estimate of the other items of the cost of production.</p>	<p>The Government assessment is *21½ per cent. upon the whole cost above given.</p> <p>Average produce on an acre of 1st sort land, 106½ lbs. of cotton without seed; 2d sort land, 35½ ditto; 3d sort land, 31½ ditto.</p>	<p>* 32½ per cent.</p> <p>1st sort land, 106½ lbs., exclusive of seed; 2d sort land, 75½ ditto; † 3d sort land, 43½ ditto. †</p>	† In these instances the result of the present inquiry is to be preferred, because the produce of the 2d and 3d sorts of land formerly given are the outturn of inferior lands situated in another part of the district; whereas those now adopted are on second and third class lands in the same talooks as the 1st sort land.
<p>N.B. As it is impossible to obtain such minute information for a cycle of seasons, an ordinary year (being neither very good nor the contrary) has been made the basis of this average.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Government Assessment.</p> <p>For an acre of <i>Rs. a. p.</i></p> <p>1st sort land - - 1 5 - 2d - ditto - - - 9 11 3d - ditto - - - 63</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Government Assessment.</p> <p>For an acre of <i>Rs. a. p.</i></p> <p>1st sort land - - 1 7 9 2d - ditto - - - 14 6 3d - ditto - - - 10 2</p>	<p>Estimate of other items of the Cost of Production.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rs. a. p.</i></p> <p>Ploughing - - 1 4 - Weeding by hand - - 7 2 Ditto by iron instrument - - } - 12 - Manuring - - 1 12 1</p> <hr/> <p>4 3 3</p>
<p>Estimate of other items of the Cost of Production.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rs. a. p.</i></p> <p>Ploughing - - 1 12 4 Weeding by hand - - 8 11 Ditto by iron instrument - - } - 9 11 Manuring - - 1 10 4</p> <hr/> <p>4 9 6</p>	<p>Estimate of other items of the Cost of Production.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rs. a. p.</i></p> <p>Ploughing - - 1 12 4 Weeding by hand - - 8 11 Ditto by iron instrument - - } - 9 11 Manuring - - 1 10 4</p> <hr/> <p>4 9 6</p>	<p>Estimate of other items of the Cost of Production.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rs. a. p.</i></p> <p>Ploughing - - 1 12 4 Weeding by hand - - 8 11 Ditto by iron instrument - - } - 9 11 Manuring - - 1 10 4</p> <hr/> <p>4 9 6</p>	

PARTICULARS OF INFORMATION REQUIRED.	Cost of 1 lb. of Tinnevelly Cotton at the Port of Shipment in the Tinnevelly District, stated in English Currency, reckoning the Rupee at Two Shillings.					
	Cotton of Quality.	Average Price obtained by the Ryot, or his Charge for Growing per Lb.; i. e., Cost of Production.	Of this Charge the Amount paid by him as Assessment on the Land or Government Tax.	Middle-Man's Charge, or Profit per Lb.	Cost per Lb. of Transit to the Port.	Estimated Loss by Damage done to the Cotton in Transit.
4th.—The ordinary selling price per lb. obtained by the home or provincial merchant, on the resale to the party purchasing for export; in other words, the estimated profits of the middle-man between the ryot and the exporter.		<i>s. d. F. cts.</i>	<i>s. d. F. cts.</i>	<i>Cts. of a Farthing.</i>	<i>Cents of a Farthing.</i>	<i>Per-centage.</i>
	1st sort	- 2 - 93	- - 1 96½	42·	80½	8¼
	2d ditto	- 2 - 51½	- - 1 85	42·	80½	8¼
3d ditto	- 2 - 10	- - *2 54½	42·	80½	8¼	
* Third sort land being less productive, the assessment is higher in proportion.						

5th.—An estimate of the cost per lb. of the carriage of the cotton to the port of shipment, including the packing charges in the district.

PARTICULARS OF INFORMATION REQUIRED.	Cost of 1 lb. of Tinnevelly Cotton at the Port of Shipment in the Tinnevelly District, stated in English Currency, reckoning the Rupee at Two Shillings.					
	Cotton of Quality.	Average Price obtained by the Ryot, or his Charge for Growing per Lb.; i. e., Cost of Production.	Of this Charge the Amount paid by him as Assessment on the Land or Government Tax.	Middle-Man's Charge, or Profit per Lb.	Cost per Lb. of Transit to the Port.	Estimated Loss by Damage done to the Cotton in Transit.
6th.—If it can be given, an estimate of the probable percentage of the loss on the cotton by damage in its transit from the land on which it is raised, to the port of shipment.		<i>s. d. F. cts.</i>	<i>s. d. F. cts.</i>	<i>Cts. of a Farthing.</i>	<i>Cents of a Farthing.</i>	<i>Per-centage.</i>
	1st sort	- 2 - 25	- - 1 18	42·	88½	8¼
	2d ditto	- 1 3 75	- - 1 67	42·	41½	7¼
3d ditto	- 1 3 24	- - 1 34	42·	26·	7¼	
N.B.—The 1st sort of cotton comes from a greater distance.						

Tinnevelly Collector's Office, }
24 December 1847. }

(signed) F. B. Elton,
Acting Collector.

No. 2.

To F. B. Elton, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevelly.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1096, enclosing an extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, requesting me to afford you such information as I can—"on accurate data." The little I can give you from my own knowledge of the subject I will vouch for.

2. I have been in the habit of trying to collect the precise "facts" which would afford the desired information, and I can bear testimony to one "fact," which is, that but little reliance is to be placed in any facts relating to land established by these people. The impossibility of arriving at any accurate data as to the actual produce and actual cost of cultivating any given quantity of land, is an established fact in my mind, after the most patient investigation. I have had statements of the cost of culture and value of product put down accurately, according to the details afforded by intelligent ryots, and when the debtor and creditor side was compared, the ryot was found to be a loser by a few rupees. On the absurdity of this statement being pointed out, they would acknowledge that they made a profit of (8) eight annas, or (1) one rupee; or, to give pleasure to the inquiring party, they often acknowledge whatever they think we wish confirmed.

3. In estimating the cost of the cultivation of anything in this country, it must be borne in mind that the poor ryot and his family do the work themselves and it costs them nothing, and they sell at a profit the grass they gather while working the crop. The richer ryot, who does not work himself, has numerous dependents who he merely feeds a little, and all grass that is gathered from the field during the cultivation goes to the bazar, or is consumed by his own cattle. The labour costs him but little; but in estimating it to us, he puts

II.
Madras.

down each man at what we would have to give him, which leads to an erroneous estimate of the cost to the ryot, and a ruinous one to any European who undertakes to cultivate the land. I hope you will be more fortunate in your inquiries than I have ever been during seven years' investigation.

4. To enable me "to compare the produce of the best with the medium and inferior soils," I have no data, and could not rely on any we can procure, from whatever source. "The quantity that remains after cleaning:"—I have got data from many different places and people; and as the people could not deceive me much in that respect, it may be relied on as pretty accurate. The churka gives 25 per cent. of cotton; the gin, 22 per cent.; the latter, consequently, three per cent. the cleanest. Whether "there is any difference between the first, second, and third pickings, and whether they are kept distinct, or mixed together:"—The very first gathering consists of the few first pods that open, and is usually wormeaten, and consequently inferior. All subsequent gatherings are naturally good, until the gleanings are gathered, when that too is inferior in quality, from having been produced without rain. The ryots are particular in classifying their cotton; still the best has a good deal of dirt in it, and the brokers buy at a price varying according to quality; but they buy up all qualities, and absolutely separate the rotten locks and much of the trash from the seed cotton, and then separate the seed from the really good article, and after beating the bad rotten stuff with a stone to loosen it on the seed, the seed and the fibre of that are also separated; and if they would only stop here and let us have both separate, we might have a large quantity of really good cotton; but that does not suit the broker, who has been screwed to the lowest notch by the chitty, and the consequence is, he must go to the trouble of mixing the bad and the good articles together, and give it all sorts of "devil's dust" to realise his profit. The chitty, knowing the European agents must take whatever he chooses to give them, of course winks at the broker's transaction; and still there is a cry of a want of good cotton from India. None of the people in England are disposed to a price for Indian cotton in proportion to the quality, when compared with the American. They can get plenty of it; but to expect an improved quality at a reduced rate, merely because it is produced by free ryots, so completely changes the mercantile system as to make it an anomaly. The remedy is in the hands of the merchants.

5. The cost of a candy, 500 lbs. of cotton, varies, in all parts of the country, from 40 rupees to 60 rupees, according to quality and the demand for the article (the carriage on a common article costs just as much as on the first quality). A bandy will carry (1 $\frac{3}{4}$) one and three-fourth candies, and costs (8) eight annas for (10) ten miles, which would give an average of *As.* 4. 6. 86. for the conveyance of one candy the distance of (10) ten miles.

6. I believe I have remarked on each subject embraced by the Board's letter that comes within my province. I have given such information as I have to offer. I hope it may be useful.

(signed) *F. J. Finnie,*

Cotton Planter.

Camp, Courtallum, 30 October 1847.

To *D. White, Esq.*, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

COIMBATORE.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 14th October 1847, and also your subsequent communication of the 23d ultimo, regarding information relative to the cost and profits of the cotton cultivation in this district.

2. Adverting to para. 2 I would remark that the entry of produce for an acre of land in the statement forwarded with my letter of the 21st September last, No. 74, referred to clean cotton, and not seed cotton, as will be observed from the heading of the said statement.

No. 1.

3. The costs and profits exhibited previously were deduced from actual facts, and not calculated upon an estimate as the Board are led to believe; but these particulars affected merely the lands of superior description; the memorandum now transmitted shows also similar details with reference to lands of medium and inferior quality.

4. It will be observed that the profits of the ryot on land of a medium quality is less by nearly one-third than derived from a superior description of soil, and that moreover; the cultivation of cotton on inferior lands renders the grower liable to the loss of one-sixteenth of a pie per lb.; but in order to make matters safe, the ryots generally mix the cotton seed with three or four other kinds of grain, which unitedly make a very profitable return, although the cotton is prejudiced in colour and quality thereby.

5. The produce is gathered once in the year, that is, in the months of February and March, but when the season is favourable the plants yield a
second

second produce. It is not usual to keep these pickings separately; in fact the houses and store rooms of the cultivator are far too limited to admit of such an arrangement. The proportion of clean cotton to that with seed is calculated at 1 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, viz., the seed amounting to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the lint to 1, in the aggregate quantity.

6. The chief causes which affect the cleanliness of the cotton, and thereby reduce its value, are first the defective native mode of ginning with the ratnum, and the indifference regarding the mixture of unclean cotton with the clean; the former has in a great measure been remedied by the establishment of the gin machinery at Coimbatore, and it is probable that in course of time the latter slovenly mode of procedure will be improved.

7. With reference to the cost of transit, I have to observe that information on this point was obtained from merchants. The ryots sell their cotton either in their villages or at the weekly markets, but Coimbatore, under existing circumstances, appears the centre of attraction in consequence of the vast transactions that are carried on for Government in this staple on the part of the Superintendent of the experimental farms, and they are in consequence unable to give any satisfactory explanation in reference to this item. The nearest port of shipment is Ponany, and all goods, whether cotton, tobacco, or other staple produce of the district, are conveyed thither on carts and not on bullocks.

8. It is not usual in this district to appropriate any particular description of soil to the growth of cotton. It is cultivated by the ryot on such land as suits his convenience, and under this circumstance it is difficult to afford the information required in the concluding part of para. three of the Board's Proceedings now under acknowledgment, the average assessment on a bullah of cotton land, however, amounts to Rs. 5. 14.

Rs. 1. 8. 8. per
acre.

9. The statement now submitted has been framed with reference to the accounts received from different talooks, which will be transmitted, if required. Beyond these there are no other data trustworthy.

10. The foregoing remarks apply only to the country cotton, and not to the New Orleans.

11. At this time I beg leave to submit also another memorandum, explanatory of the cost and profits of the cultivation of the latter species. This has been formed upon actual facts in two instances; and the third, with reference to the farm of Ramnathsing, the calculation of the produce, &c., is of a prospective character. The bolls are now just beginning to burst, and therefore it is not easy for a novice to make a calculation that can be depended upon; but from my own experience of the past, and on examination of the average trees, I should say the crop will equal, if not exceed, any previously grown in the district.

No. 2.

12. It will, however, be satisfactory to observe that the amount of profit per lb. corresponds very nearly, whilst the quantity of produce and the cost widely vary with each other; and it can only be explained, as far as my farm is concerned, that the charges have been greater than they should have been, especially from a desire on my part to avoid, in the very remotest degree, the exercise or semblance of any official influence in making a trial, which has been viewed all along with much doubt and prejudice by the cultivators. On this account, I apprehend, the expenses have been made on perhaps too liberal a scale, whilst the cheapness of labour at Animalli and the superior quality of the soil has caused a decrease in the charges and an increase in the produce with reference to the experiment made by Vencatachellum Moodelly. Ramnath Sing's calculations being, as already stated, of a prospective character, cannot but be considered a very insufficient criterion; but in not a single instance can I discover, as far as the assessment of this district refers to the growth of cotton, the smallest grounds for supposing it oppressively or unprofitably high, which would seem to be a cause of complaint in other parts of India, for in these statements it will appear that on an outlay of * 10 rupees the return profit is 18.

* Land tax inclusive.

(signed) J. C. Wroughton,
Principal Collector.

Coimbatore, 6 January 1848.

STATEMENT of PARTICULARS connected with the CULTIVATION of COTTON in the District of *Coimbatore*.

ITEMS.	Produce and Cost of Production, &c., in Land of Superior Quality.						Produce and Cost of Production, &c., on Land of Medium Quality.						Produce and Cost of Production, &c., on Land of Inferior Quality.					
	Produce and Cost, &c. &c. in a Bullah of Land.		Proportion upon an Acre, a Bullah consisting of 3 $\frac{3}{16}$ Acres, and 391 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet.		Proportion of Charges, &c., on a Lb. of Clean Cotton.		In a Bullah.		In an Acre.		Proportion of Charges, &c., on a Lb. of Clean Cotton.		In a Bullah.		In an Acre.		Proportion of Charges, &c., on a Lb. of Clean Cotton.	
	Clean Cotton.	Amount.	Clean Cotton.	Amount.	Cotton.	Amount.	Clean Cotton.	Amount.	Clean Cotton.	Amount.	Clean Cotton.	Amount.	Clean Cotton.	Amount.	Clean Cotton.	Amount.	Clean Cotton.	Amount.
	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Lb.	a. p.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Lbs.	a. p.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Lbs.	a. p.
Entire quantity produced	235	20 8 -	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 10	1	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	206	17 15 6	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 3	1	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11 2	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 - 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Deduct—																		
Cost of production		17 6 -		4 8 9		1 2 $\frac{3}{8}$		16 2 -		4 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 - $\frac{1}{8}$		8 12 -		2 4 7 $\frac{1}{8}$		1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
„ of cleaning		2 10 -		- 11 -		- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$		2 3 -		- 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$		- 15 -		- 3 11 $\frac{1}{8}$		- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Total Cost		20 - -		5 3 9		1 4 $\frac{3}{8}$		18 5 -		4 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$		9 11 -		2 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$
Deduct profit in the sale of cotton seed		9 12 -		2 8 10		- 8 -		8 - 6 -		2 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 7 1 -		- 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Remainder		10 4 -		2 10 11		- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$		10 4 6 -		2 11 - $\frac{1}{2}$		- 9 $\frac{9}{8}$		6 3 11 -		1 10 2 -		1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Government assessment		5 14 -		1 8 8 -		- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$		4 11 2 -		1 3 8 -		- 4 $\frac{5}{8}$		1 7 6 -		- 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Total Cost		16 2 -		4 3 7 -		1 1 $\frac{3}{8}$		14 15 8 -		3 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$		7 11 5 -		2 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
NET PROFIT		4 6 -		1 2 3 -		- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$		2 15 10 -		- 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$		Loss: - - 3 -		Loss: - - - 4 -		Loss: - - - $\frac{1}{8}$
Price obtained by the provincial merchant		21 - -		5 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 5 $\frac{3}{8}$		Amount of profit obtained by the ryot in cultivating grain with cotton in the inferior land						1 8 -		- 7 3 -		
His Profit		- 8 -		- 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		- $\frac{1}{8}$		Net profit, after deducting the above loss						1 9 -		- 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Packing and conveyance charges to the port at Ponnany		2 13 1 -		- 11 9 -		- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$												
Wastage by rain, &c.		3 per Cent.		- - -		- - -												

Coimbatore, 6 January 1848.

J. C. Wroughton, Principal Collector.

STATEMENT showing the CHARGES incurred for the CULTIVATION of NEW ORLEANS COTTON, and the Profits, &c. &c.

BY WHOM CULTIVATED.	Extent of Land Cultivated.				Charges Incurred.	PRODUCE.				Amount of Price Obtained.	Net Profit to the Cultivator, after deducting the Cost of Production.	PER ACRE.				Per Lb. of Clean Cotton.		
	Bullahs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Clean Cotton.	Amount. Value.	Deduct Cost of Production.	Net Value.	Amount Value.	Cost of Production.	Net Profit.
Mr. J. C. Wroughton - - -	22	3½	29	5½	320 6 8	50 375	13 375	995 - -	*674 9 4	218½	33 14 3	10 14 7½	18 12 10½	2 3½	- 9	1 3½		
									Deduct 122 8 -									
									552 1 4									
Vencatachellah Moodelly, of Animall - - -	1	7	5	8	45 9 -	9 250	2 357	147 4 -	101 11 -	246½	26 12 4½	8 4 6½	18 7 10	1 9	- 6½	1 2½		
Ramanath Sing, of Coimbatore - -	5	15½	22	13	123 10 3	18 000	5 71½	324 - -	200 5 9	112½/16	14 3 3	5 6 8½	8 12 6½	- 2½	- 9½	1 3		

* Of this deduct Rs. 122. 8., the charge of conveyance to Madras, which reduces the profit to Rs. 552. 1. 4.

Coimbatore, 6 January 1848.

J. C. Wroughton, Principal Collector.

No. 952.—Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation under date 4 September 1848.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

[Here enter 24 July 1848, No. 383.]

Para. 1. WITH the view of ascertaining the causes affecting the cotton trade of the Madras Presidency, Government, under date the 28th May 1847, at the suggestion of the late President, and previous to the receipt of the Honourable Court's Despatch of the 10th November 1847, No. 25, desired that information be procured from the collectors of districts in which cotton was extensively cultivated on points connected with its production. (The information originally obtained from the collectors being erroneous, fresh returns were called for, and are now submitted by the Board of Revenue, who consider the general results presented in them to be a fair approximation to the truth.)

Consultation, 28 May 1847, Nos. 87 to 89.

Tanjore.
Madura
Tinnevelly
Guntoor.
Cuddapah.
Bellary.
Coimbatore.
Kurnool

2. The extent of land under cotton culture where the information is given, appears to be the greatest in Bellary, viz., 209,577 acres. In Tinnevelly it is 91,667 acres, in Cuddapah 79,942, Coimbatore 79,260. In Kurnool and Tanjore there was comparatively but little land under this description of cultivation, viz., 11,358 and 5,694 acres, respectively; for Guntoor and Madura the information is not given.

3. The cost of cultivating a pound of indigenous cotton of the best quality, inclusive of the assessment of the land, ranges from 1 a. 3 p. 87 c. to 11 pies, the highest being in Tinnevelly, the lowest in Guntoor; the cost per lb. of cotton when brought to the place of export, ranges from 2 d. 3 ½ f. to 1 d. 2 ½ f.; the proportion of land tax, with the exception of Guntoor and Cuddapah, is much under a penny the pound, and the loss occurring during transit is calculated to range from 2 to 8, and 8 ½ per cent, according to circumstances and season.

4. It does not appear either from the present or former papers to what extent cotton is cultivated on rent-free lands. In the Ceded Districts, and indeed in other cotton-growing countries, enam lands are extensive, and it may be well inferred that a considerable portion of the cotton exported is the produce of land paying no revenue to Government; some inquiry into this part of the subject seems desirable, and the attention of the Board of Revenue is requested to it.

II.
Madras.

4 July 1848,
No. 11.

5. On the whole, the Government are of opinion that it is not a reduction of the tax on cotton lands that is chiefly required, but improvement of the internal communications, and encouragement on the part of the purchasers towards the production in the market of the better description of cotton carefully cleaned. Indeed in a recent despatch, the Honourable Court of Directors have declined to countenance any remission of the tax on land appropriated to the culture of American cotton, as forcing a factitious cultivation, and the Government of late years had and continue to have in view the improvement of the local communications.

6. The Governor in Council expects to receive from the Board at an early date the replies to the queries prepared by Dr. Royle, received with the Honourable Court's Despatch of the 10th November 1847, No. 25.

Ordered, that the letter from the Board of Revenue, with the correspondence accompanying it, be transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors, with reference to para. 4, of the letter from this Government, dated 25th January 1848, No. 17.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 88 of 1848.—Revenue Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Consultation,
5 December 1848,
No.

WITH reference to our letters in this department, dated 25th January 1848, No. 17, and 19th September 1848, No. 69, we have the honour to transmit the replies of the Board of Revenue and of the collectors of the cotton-growing districts with whom they have been in communication, as well as of the Commissioner of Mysore, on the subject of the queries relative to the cotton cultivation of India conveyed in your despatch, dated 10th November 1847, No. 25, together with an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, containing our resolutions thereon.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Pottinger,*
G. H. F. Berkeley,
D. Elliott.

Fort St. George, 5 December 1848.

No. 98.—Mysore Commissioner's Office.

From Major-General *M. Cubbon*, Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, to *J. F. Thomas, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

MYSORE.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Henry Montgomery's letter, No. 55, of the 14th January last, transmitting copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, with a copy of Dr. Royle's memorandum on the culture of cotton, and herewith to transmit copies of letters from the Superintendents of divisions in this territory, in reply to the queries proposed by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

(signed) *M. Cubbon,*
Commissioner.

Yelwall, 12 November 1848.

(No. 205.)

To the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 35, of the 29th ultimo, calling for a report on the cotton culture in this division, as required by a despatch from the Court of Directors, copy of which was sent, endorsed to my address, on the 14th February last, and to reply to the several queries put in that despatch as follows:

Query

Query. 1.—What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your district?

Replies.—1. There cannot be said to be any great cotton marts in this division.

The only talooks in which cotton is grown to any extent are Chamraj Nuggur, Tulcaud, Goondul, and Yellundoor. The greater part of the cotton there grown is taken to the town of Collegaul, in the Coimbatore district, which may be said to be the principal cotton mart in this part of the country. Collegaul not being in this district I cannot give the price of cotton there.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

2. The price at which the ryot sells his cotton with seed, varies from 8 to 10 annas the maund of 24 lbs., the lb. being equal to 40 Company's rupees weight. Advances are scarcely ever made to the ryots on account of cotton.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churkah or foot roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

3. The expense of cleaning cotton by the churkah, which is the only machine in use in this part of the country, is from two to four annas a maund of 24 lbs.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

4. The nearest seaport is Tellicherry, and the hire of a bullock from Yellundoor (the central town of the cotton-growing talooks) to that place is $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. A bullock carries from 144 to 192 lbs.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega, or acre?

5. The average crop in the cotton-growing talooks is about 24 maunds of clean cotton per Krishnaraj kandy off the ground, or about 43 lbs. of clean cotton per acre.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

✓ 6. The quantity of land that was under cultivation with cotton last year in this division was about 10,000 acres.

The cotton produced is the common country description. It is sown as a rotation crop, and is not allowed to remain more than seven months on the ground, which is made to yield a crop of some other description also within the year.

It does not appear probable that even in case of an increased demand this district could, for many years to come, supply cotton for export, as it does not yet produce nearly sufficient for its own consumption. A large quantity is annually imported from the Dharwar country, and the price of raw cotton in Mysore and Nursipoor, the principal cotton manufacturing towns, varies from Rs. 3. 0. 10. to Rs. 3. 3. $2\frac{1}{2}$, per maund of 24 lbs.

Endeavours have been made within the last few years to introduce the Bourbon cotton, and the experiment, in some talooks, promises success. In Nunjengode, for instance, a piece of land measuring a little more than seven acres, sown with Bourbon cotton, yielded, in the first year, 1,013 lbs. $6\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of clean cotton, which, from its superiority, sold for $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund of 24 lbs., while the price of the country cotton was only Rs. 2. 14. 8.

If it should appear, on further experiment, that the Bourbon cotton can be successfully cultivated on the inferior uplands, I see no reason why it should not be very generally introduced, but the price of grain is generally so good, and the market for it so certain, that the ryots do not like to place their best lands under any other crop.

The rent of land in this division can scarcely be any hindrance to the cultivation of cotton, as there is plenty of an average good quality to be had at the rate of seven annas and one pie, Company's currency, or less than 1 s. per acre.

It is as well to remark, that about two years ago I issued circular orders directing inquiries to be made as to whether there were any ryots willing to lay waste land under cotton cultivation if it was given to them rent-free for a term of years, and the replies were generally to the effect that the people would not be willing to attempt it.

If the Bourbon cotton succeeds, I think it probable this disinclination will wear away, as the plant lasts for many years, and the expense of cultivating it is consequently less than that of the common country cotton, which scarcely yields anything after the first year; the value of the Bourbon cotton is also much greater.

(signed) H. Montgomery,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Astagram Division, Mysore,
2 November 1848.

II.
Madras.

(No. 163.)

BANGALORE. To the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore, Bangalore.

Superintendent's Office, Bangalore,
2 October 1848.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, No. 35, of the 29th September last, calling for a report on the state of the cotton culture in this division, for the purpose of furnishing replies to certain queries contained in a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, copy of which was forwarded with an endorsed letter from the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, on the 14th February last.

2. The cultivation of cotton in this division is carried on to so small an extent, from the general inaptitude of the soil, that my replies to the queries propounded can be of no value as affecting the great question in point. Out of 22 talooks, only three produce any cotton at all, viz., Goribednore, Goodibundah, and Goomnackenpollicem, and in these three, in the last year, only 21 candies and one coodoo of land were cultivated with it; and the whole of the produce was appropriated to the domestic use of the growers.

1st. The price of the cotton freed from seed at the principal cotton marts in this division is Rs. 2. 8. per maund of 24 lbs., but this cotton is imported from Bellary, and not produced in this division.

2nd. The price of cotton, with the seed in it, is about Company's annas 10 per maund of 24 lbs., and cleaned, about Company's Rs. 2. 8. per maund of 24 lbs.

3rd. The expense of cleaning one maund of uncleaned cotton with the churka, is estimated at two annas and four pice; but no correct estimate can be made of this expense, as the cleaning process is performed by the members of the family of the growers, and for their own use.

4th. Cotton can be conveyed from Bangalore to Madras, which is the nearest sea-port, at 10 rupees the cart-load, containing 40 maunds of 24 lbs. each maund.

5th. Twenty-one candies and one coodoo of land, or 13,47,200 square yards, produced seven maunds and 17 seers of cotton this last revenue year, but no satisfactory result can be arrived at from the average of so scanty a growth.

6th. The quantity of land under cotton cultivation is as above stated, 21 candies and one coodoo, but the mode of cultivating it is so little known, and the soil so little adapted for it, that I do not think any advantage would accrue from an extension of the cotton culture in this division.

(signed) G. Haines,
Superintendent, Bangalore Division.

(No. 119.)

CHITLEDROOG. To the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of the Honourable Court of Directors, replies to the several queries respecting the cultivation of cotton, which accompanied your endorsement, dated 14th February 1848.

2. I would at the same time remark, that the cotton produced in this division is not exported, indeed there is a considerable importation from the Bellary and Dharwar districts, and this state of things is likely to continue, the black cotton soil, the only soil cultivated to any extent with cotton, being almost exclusively confined to the talooks bordering on the Dharwar and Bellary districts.

(signed) R. S. Dobbs,
Superintendent.

Toomcoor, 11 October 1848.

Questions.—1. What is the price of cotton free from seed at the principal mart or marts in your districts?

Answers.—The price of cotton freed from seed at the principal marts in this division is three rupees, and 3½ rupees, maund, weighing Rajah rupees 1,152.

The cotton sold at these marts is imported chiefly from the Dharwar district, but a small quantity from the Bellary districts.

2. At

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 35

II.
Madras.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances.

The ryot sells his cotton when cleaned at two and 2½ rupees per maund, when uncleaned at eight, nine, and 10 annas. The quantity of cotton produced in the division is too trifling to admit of its being an article of trade with merchants, consequently advances are not made for it.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The cotton is cleaned by the churka alone, and the cost of cleaning varies from half an anna to two annas; sometimes the seed alone is given to the cleaner as his hire.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

There is no exportation of cotton from this division, but a considerable importation into it.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

The average produce of cotton is from six to eight maunds per acre.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

The quantity of land suited for cotton cultivation is 16,604½ acres; of this, about one-half is cultivated in good seasons, the black cotton soil is left fallow occasionally for several years to recover itself. The cotton produced is for the most part retained by the cultivators for their own use.

(signed) R. S. Dobbs, Superintendent.

(No. 58.)

To the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore, Bangalore.

NUGGUR.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to send a statement, giving the information concerning the cultivation, &c. of cotton called for in letter from the Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, dated 14th January last, No. 55, copy of which, with its enclosures, was forwarded to me endorsed from the Commissioner's office.

(signed) W. C. Onslow,
Superintendent.

Caddoor, 25 May 1848.

STATEMENT giving the Information required by the Queries from the Honourable Court of Directors, contained in their Despatch of the 10th November 1847, regarding the Cultivation, &c. of Cotton in the Nuggur Division.

TALOOKS.	PRINCIPAL MART OR MARTS.	Price of Cotton freed from Seed at the Principal Mart or Mart per Maund. ^a	Price at which the Ryot sells his Cleaned Cotton per Maund,		Price at which the Ryot sells his Uncleaned Cotton per Maund,		Expense of Cleaning a Maund of Cotton.	Expense of conveying Cotton to the nearest Port for Shipment per Maund.	Average Produce of one Kristnaraj Candy of Seed. ^b	Quantity of Land under Cultivation with Cotton. ^c
			With Advance.	Without Advance.	With Advance.	Without Advance.				
1. Honally -	Honally Bolay honoon Nyamy.	R. a. 2 8	R. a. - -	R. a. 2 8	R. a. - 7	R. a. - 8	R. a. p. - 4 -	R. a. p. - 4 -	Maunds. 360	Candy c. s. 8 12 4
2. Hurryhur -	Hurryhur - - -	1 14	d	d	- 7	- 8	- 5 4	- 6 2	320	41 0 0
3. Terrikerray -	Terrikerray Adgumpoor -	2 9	2 6	2 10	e	e	- 5 4	- 7 -	300	39 9 2
4. Chengherry -	Cattalgherry Sautebennoor	-	d	-	- 7	- 8	- 5 4	- 8 -	400	74 0 0
										162

^a The maund is 48 seers. The seer weighs 24 Raja r.p. es.

^b The Kristnaraj candy is 160 seers; the seer measures 1½ quart bottles.

^c The quantity of land is that which will hold a Kristnaraj candy of seed sown.

^d The ryots of the Hurryhur and Chengherry Talooks do not clean their cotton.

^e The ryots of the Terrikerray Talook do not sell uncleaned cotton.

^f Cotton is not sold in the market towns of the Chengherry Talook, it is bought only from the ryots and exported. The above are the only talooks of this division in which cotton is grown to any extent. A very trifling quantity is cultivated in the talooks of Cuddoor, Chiccamoogloor, Shemogah, Shikarpoor, and Sorub, but only for domestic purposes, chiefly for lamp thread. There is much land in the Cuddoor, Shikarpoor, and Shemogah talooks, which from appearance seems to be suitable for cotton where the climate seems to be suitable also. In the Mubnaad talooks the climate and soil are not suitable.

^g Note.—It is difficult to say to what extent cultivation might be carried on the extensive plains of the open talooks, composed of great varieties of soils, many of them suitable for cotton.

(signed) W. C. Onslow, Superintendent.

II.
Madras.

(No. 594.)

To J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of an extract Minutes of Consultation, of the 14th January last, transmitting to them transcript of a despatch, 25 of 1847, from the Honourable Court, under date 10th November 1847, together with 20 copies of Dr. Royle's memorandum upon the culture of cotton in India, which accompanied it, and requesting them "to call upon the collectors in the provinces to furnish concise replies to the queries of the Honourable Court."

In Cons., 14 Feb.
1848.

In reply, I have to state that the Board have sent copies of the Court's despatch and of its accompanying memorandum to the collectors of the districts noted in the margin,* being the chief cotton-growing provinces under the Presidency. Their answers are herewith submitted, but, for facility of reference, the Board have thrown the substance of the replies received into the annexed tabular statement, intended to show, at one view, the information supplied from each district upon the several points adverted to by the Honourable Court. They have also added an abstract of such of the letters from the local officers as contained any explanation which could not conveniently be embodied in the Table.

DISTRICTS.	First Query.	Second Query.				Third Query.	Fourth Query.	Fifth Query.	Sixth Query.		
	Average Price of Cotton, freed from Seed, at the principal Mart or Marts of the District.	Average Price at which it is Sold by the Ryots,				Cost of Cleaning.	Expense of Conveyance to the nearest port of Shipment.	Average Produce per Acre.	Extent of Land in Acres		
		With Advances.		Without Advances.					Under Cultivation.	Capable of producing Cotton.	
		Cleaned Cotton.	Uncleaned Cotton.	Cleaned Cotton.	Uncleaned Cotton.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> For every 10 miles,				
Nellore	{ per Candy per Maund	- - - 1 14 -	- 8 - - - -	- 2 1 5 - - -	- 11 1 - - - -	- - - of uncleaned Cotton.	- 5 11 - 3 3 1/2	<i>Ms. Vs. Ps.</i> 4 3 30 of uncleaned Cotton.	596	-	
Guntoor	{ per Candy per Maund	29 8 - 1 7 7	26 9 - 1 5 3	6 11 - - 5 4	28 13 3 1 7 - 1/2	7 8 - - 6 -	3 2 11 1/2 - 2 6 1/2	2 5 4 1/2 - 1 10 1/2	<i>Mds. Seers.</i> 9 13 - uncleaned.	47,299 21	102,646 41
Cuddapah	{ per Candy per Maund	43 - - 2 2 - 1/2	35 - - 1 12 -	11 - - - 8 9 1/2	39 - - 1 15 2 1/2	12 - - - 9 7 1/2	1 10 8 8 10 - by bandy, 14 6 - by bullocks.	- - - 8 maunds or 200 lbs. uncleaned.	79,562	219,587	
Kurnool	- per Maund	1 10 5	1 9 7	- 6 4	1 10 8	- 6 7	- - 8 of uncleaned Cotton.	- 5 2 1/2	<i>Mds. lbs.</i> 4 12 1/2 of uncleaned Cotton.	19,581	75,481
Bellary	- per Maund	1 8 9	1 5 5	- - -	1 7 5	- - -	- 3 6 of cleaned.	- 14 - to Com ta. P	<i>Lbs. oz.</i> 46 5 of cleaned Cotton.	260,000	400,000

* From Guntoor, 30th June, in Cons., 6th July 1848; from Nellore, 10th, in Cons., 15th May 1848; from Bellary, 11th, in Cons., 18th May 1848; from Cuddapah, 3d, in Cons., 9th October 1848; from Kurnool, 4th, in Cons., 13th March 1848; from Madura, 27th May, in Cons., 25th June 1848; from Tinnevely, 31st July, in Cons., 30th October 1848; from Coimbatore, 5th, in Cons., 14th September 1848.

DISTRICTS.	First Query.	Second Query.				Third Query.	Fourth Query.	Fifth Query.	Sixth Query.	
	Average Price of Cotton, freed from Seed, at the principal Mart or Marts of the District.	Average Price at which it is Sold by the Ryots,				Cost of Cleaning.	Expense of Conveyance to the nearest port of Shipment.	Average Produce per Acre.	Extent of Land in Acres	
		With Advances.		Without Advances.					Under Cultivation.	Capable of producing Cotton.
		Cleaned Cotton.	Uncleaned Cotton.	Cleaned Cotton.	Uncleaned Cotton.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Madura - per Maund	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.			
	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 - - per podhee of 3163/16, or about nine annas per maund of 25 lbs.	2 7 3 per 243 lbs. of cleaned cotton, or about four annas per maund, but this is more than met by the value of the seed.	3 - - per cart load, or 4 bales of 243½ lbs. each, or 1 a. 3 p. per maund.	316½ lbs. uncleaned.	48,747 including ramnad and sheva-gunga.	60,747
Coimbatore, per Maund	2 4 8	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- 1 2½ of uncleaned Cotton.	- 5 2½	110 lbs. uncleaned.	97,830	-- not specified, but to a great extent.
Tinnevelly { per Candy per Maund	47 to 50 2 5 7½ to 2 8 -	40 - - 2 - -	11 - - - 8 9½	47 - - 2 5 7½	12 - - - 9 7½	5 - - - 4 - of cleaned Cotton.	6 - - - 4 9½	12 maunds uncleaned	122,391	137,391

3. It should be premised that the rupee entered in the statement is the present Company's rupee; the maund is the Madras maund, of 25 lb. avoirdupois; the candy contains 20 such maunds, or 500 lbs.; and the acre is of 40 goontahs each, of 11 yards or 33 feet square, thus containing 4,840 square yards, and being exactly equivalent to the English acre. The instrument employed in cleaning the cotton is the churka, except in Bellary, where "a common wooden machine, peculiar to the country," and in Kurnool, where "a primitive roller" are used.

4. The collector observes, that the cotton produced in Nellore is very limited, Nellore. and chiefly consumed within it. A further quantity for the supply of the district is imported from the Western Provinces; a small quantity is sent by the traders to the nearest sea-ports, and more is sent to Madras by land. Mr. Smith states also, that as this description of produce is raised on the same ground with other crops, it is difficult to ascertain the precise extent of land cultivated with it, and that the cultivation is not likely to increase to any extent, both because the soil is not generally favourable, and because agricultural operations of all kinds are but negligently carried on in Nellore, which is a grazing district, its population being more addicted to rearing cattle than to cultivation.

5. The collector states, that of the cotton produced in his district and sent for Cuddapah. export to Madras, the nearest port of shipment, nearly two-thirds, in consequence of the wretched state even of the main road, is conveyed on bullocks, a mode of transport which is not only very expensive, but renders the cotton liable to great injury from exposure to rain. Mr. Cochrane states further, that the proportion of lands fit for cotton, but cultivated with other descriptions of produce to that applied to the culture of cotton, by rotation of once in two years (the usual mode in Cuddapah), is as 1½ to 1, or 138 to 100. He adds, that the extension of the cultivation would depend upon an increased demand, with remunerating prices, and a fair and equitable assessment. He submits with his report two statements, A. and B., exhibiting the total extent of Circar and Enam land under cultivation, that capable of yielding cotton, as well as that actually cultivated with it, in the district of Cuddapah during Fusly 1256 (1846-47).

II.
Madras.
Bellary.

6. From this district* cotton is chiefly sent to two places for shipment, Madra. and Coompta, in Canara, on the western coast, and the collector is of opinion that, if the route to the latter port were repaired, so as to adapt it for the transit of carts (the article being at present conveyed thither on bullocks), there would be a material increase in the exports.

Madura.

7. The collector remarks, that the cotton of this district is not exposed for sale at any large market, but is bought up by Natacooly chetties from a lower degree of merchants, who procure it from the ryots; that there is a considerable falling off † at present in the price, owing to a slackness in the demand, and that the ryot obtains no advances from purchasers, but occasionally pledges his crop, though at no given price, for loans contracted by him for the payment of the Circar tax. Mr. Parker adds, in respect of the land under cultivation, that he believes the returns are below the actual extent, and that no return has been called for from numerous petty zemindaries, on account as well of the delay which it would involve as of the small quantity of cotton grown therein.

Coimbatore.

8. The principal collector states, that with an increased demand for the staple cotton culture in this district would be carried on to any required extent; and he annexes an extract from a letter he addressed the Secretary to Government in 1842, containing suggestions for its improvement and extension.

Guntoor.
Kurnool.
Tinnevelly.

9. The reports from these districts afford no information beyond that exhibited in the foregoing figured statement.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. Pycroft, Secretary.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George, 13 Nov. 1848.

GUNTOOR.

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying statement, embodying the information called for in the six queries of the Honourable Court of Directors, received with the extract from the Board's Proceedings, dated 14th February last, on the subject of cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. Stokes, Collector.

Guntoor, Collector's Office,
Bonpetta, 30 June 1848.

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the proceedings of the Board of 14th February last, the Minutes of Consultation of Government of 14th January preceding, and the letter of the Honourable Court of Directors of 10th November 1847, I have the honour to forward the following replies to the questions respecting cotton cultivation, therein transmitted to me.

Queries.—1. What is the price of cotton, freed from seed, at the principal mart or marts in your district?

Replies.—1. The price is on an average Rs. 2. 1 a. 1 p. per maund, consisting of 25 lbs. avoirdupois.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

2. The average price per maund is as follows:—

	Cleaned.		Uncleaned.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
With advance	1	14	8	
Without advance	2	1 5	11	1

* The Board may here remark that the Davamunnay Ghaut, practicable for wheel carriages, and upon the line of communication between Bellary and the port of Coompta, is now in progress, and it is hoped will be opened by the end of next year.

† From 22 rupees to 18 rupees the nodhee or bale of 243 lbs.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

30.

No.	TALOOK.	First Query.	Second Query.				Third Query.	Fourth Query.	Fifth Query.	Sixth Query.		REMARK
		Market Price of Cotton Wool per Kandy.	Price obtained by Ryots per Kandy,				Cost of Cleaning per Kandy.	Hire to the Port of the District.	Average Produce per Acre of Cotton with Seed.	Extent of Land		
			With Advances.		Without Advances.					Under Cultivation in Acres.	Available for Cultivation.	
			Cotton Wool.	Cotton in the Seed.	Cotton Wool.	Cotton in the Seed.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. srs.			
1	Mactoor	36	30 -	7 8	34 -	8 8	3 - 4	- 15 -	12 20	1,000 -	2,000 -	
2	Coorapad	27	26 8	6 10	28 -	7 -	3 15 4	1 12 9	8 -	3,312 -	3,897 -	
3	Nursarowpet	32	28 -	7 -	29 -	8 -	2 3 -	1 5 6	10 -	5,000 -	6,000 -	
4	Condaveed	28	26 -	6 8	28 -	7 8	3 4 5	1 11 -	7 17½	2,921 -	3,683 -	
5	Datchapully	28	25 -	6 8	28 -	7 8	3 4 5	3 12 -	9 -	8,366 21	10,667 20	
6	Timmercottah	26	24 -	6 -	26 -	6 8	3 4 5	4 8 -	9 -	20,000 -	21,000 -	
7	Mungalagherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 -	500 -	
8	Prettipad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 -	500 -	
9	Baupetta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 -	300 -	
10	Ponnoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 -	700 -	
11	Rypully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 -	700 -	
12	Tensally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 -	1,200 -	
13	Guntoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 -	1,200 -	
14	Innaconda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 -	3,000 -	
	Average for the District	177	159 8	40 2	173 -	45 -	19 1 9	14 - 3	55 37½	47,299 21	55,347 20	
		29½	26 9	6 11	28 13½	7 8	3 2 11½	2 5 4½	9 13	-	-	

For Datchapully and Timmercottah the land is entered in measured acres. For the other talooks, in acres reduced by calculation from cutchills.

Guntoor Collector's Office,
30 June 1848.

(signed) H. Stokes,
Collector.

It is not customary, however, in this district to make advances for the cultivation of cotton. Four maunds of uncleaned cotton yield about a maund of cleaned cotton, and the sale of the cotton seeds pays in part for the expense of cleaning. At the same time it may be proper to observe here, that most of the cotton grown in this district is sold in its uncleaned state for immediate use, and is cleaned by the parties using it, and it bears a slightly higher price in proportion than the cleaned cotton brought from other districts.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by churka or foot roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

3. The cotton is cleaned with the churka, and the average expense is 2a. 3p. per maund of uncleaned cotton.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

4. The produce of this district is very limited, and what is grown is mostly appropriated to the private use of the cultivating community. The quantity required for the manufacturing community, and for the general use of the district, is purchased from merchants who import it from the western districts, viz., Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, &c. The merchants trading in this article have always a considerable quantity in store in Godowns in several of the large and populous villages of the district. A small quantity of the article is sent to the nearest seaports for shipment, and a larger quantity is sent to the Presidency by land. The expenses of conveyance do not, under any circumstances, exceed on an average 5a. 11p. per candy consisting of 20 maunds, or 500 lbs., per every 10 miles.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beegah or acre?

5. The average produce per acre consisting of 40 coontahs, each measuring 11 yards or 33 feet square, is four maunds three viss thirty polloms.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

6. The extent of land cultivated with cotton alone is only 596 acres 2½ coontahs, assessed at Rs. 588. 12a. 8p. Besides this, however, it is customary to cultivate cotton mixed with other crops, viz., aurooga, corra, sujja, natcheny, and chamaloo. With respect to this cultivation, it is not practicable to ascertain the extent of land grown exclusively with cotton; but the cultivation of cotton is really small in this district, and its extension never can be great, as there are few lands well suited to the cultivation. A remark regarding this district may not be improper here; viz., that the innate disposition of the ryots generally inclines to rearing and grazing cattle, and their cultivation is carried on with great negligence and apathy.

(signed) G. A. Smith,
Collector.

Nellore District, Collector's Cutcherry,
Alloor, 10 May 1848.

II.
Madras.
BELLARY.

To *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. IN conformity with the orders conveyed in the extract from the Proceedings of the Board, under date the 14th February last, on the papers noted in the margin,* I have the honour to forward my replies to the queries of the Honourable the Court of Directors regarding cotton.

2. The substance of these replies is contained in the report which I had the honour to address to the Board on the 6th ultimo, No. 25.

3. Of the two routes through which cotton is exported from this district, that for the port of Madras is adapted for carts, the road being partially repaired. The other, *i.e.*, for the port of Coompta, is bad, and consequently impracticable for bandies, the cotton is therefore conveyed thither on cattle (bullocks and buffaloes). Should the latter mentioned route be repaired and made available for wheeled vehicles, I have not a doubt that our exports will experience such an increase as to prove highly beneficial to the traders and growers of this important staple.

(signed) *A. Mellor*,
Collector.

Bellary District,
Collector's Office, on Circuit, at Ramanadroog,
11 May 1848.

(No. 1.)

REPLIES of the Collector of *Bellary* to the Queries of the Honourable the Court of Directors on Cotton.

Queries.—1. What is the price of cotton, freed from seed, at the principal mart or marts in your district?

Replies.—1. The price of cotton, freed from seed, at the principal marts of this district is on an average of the last five years, *Rs.* 1. 8 *a.* 9 *p.* (one rupee eight annas and nine pies) per maund of this country, consisting of 25 pounds.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

2. The ryot sells his cleaned cotton at *C. Rs.* 1. 7 *a.* 5 *p.* (one rupee seven annas and five pies) per maund without advance. Those that are poor obtain advances from merchants, and the price of cotton sold under this arrangement will be two annas less per maund than the above.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

3. The method of separating the seed from cotton is chiefly by means of a common wooden machine peculiar to the country. Four maunds of uncleaned cotton produce three maunds of seed and one maund of cotton freed from it. The expense of thus separating the seed is from three to four annas, the average being 3½ annas per maund of cotton without seed.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

4. Cotton is conveyed from this district chiefly to two places, the "Wallajapett," near Madras, and Coompta in Canara, on the western coast. The expenses of conveying it to the latter-mentioned port is on average 14 *a.* (fourteen annas) per maund, as follows:

	<i>Cs. Rs. a. p.</i>
Hire - - - - -	7 6
Wages of a goomastah or attendant - - - - -	2 1
Price of cumblies and hire - - - - -	1 4
Brokerage, &c., at the place of sale - - - - -	10
Sundries - - - - -	2
	11 11
Add wear and tear - - - - -	2 1
	14 -
TOTAL - - - - -	

5. What

* Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 10th November 1847, No. 25, with its Enclosures. Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department, dated 14th January 1848, No. 54.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?
 5. The term beega is not in use in this district. The acre is 40 goontabs, each goontah consisting of 33 square feet. The average produce of cotton per acre of the ordinary, better and best descriptions of land is estimated at 46 lbs. 5 oz.
6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?
 6. The quantity of land under cotton cultivation does not, on an average of the last five years, exceed 2,60,000 acres. In the event of an increased demand for the article, 4,00,000 acres may probably be brought under cultivation.

Bellary District,
 Collector's Office, on Circuit, Ramanadroog,
 11 May 1848.

(signed) A. Mellor,
 Collector.

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th February 1848, with which were transmitted extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 14th January last, together with copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, and that of Dr. Royle's Memorandum on the culture of cotton in India, I have the honour to furnish the replies required to the queries of the Honourable Court:

CUDDAPAH.

Questions.—1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your district?

Answers.—The price of cotton freed from seed at the principal marts in this district was 43 rupees per candy during Fusly 1257 (A.D. 1847-48), or 1 a. 4 p. per lb.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advance?

Ryots who received advances sold their cotton cleaned at 35 rupees per candy, and that uncleaned at 11 rupees per candy; and those who received no advances sold the former description at 39 rupees, and the latter at 12 rupees per candy.

In illustration of the calculation and data on which the information furnished in the above answer has been obtained, it will be necessary to state that the proportion of wool to seed is estimated at one to three; viz., that in four candies of uncleaned cotton, only one candy of wool is obtained when the same is freed from seed; that the price of cotton seed per candy is Rs. 4. 10. 8., and that the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, at one anna and four pies per maund, is Rs. 1. 10. 8. per candy. A ryot would accordingly obtain 44 rupees for four candies of uncleaned cotton, and if he cleaned the above quantity of cotton, 35 rupees for one candy of wool procurable, 14 rupees being the value of the remaining three candies of seed, from which is to be deducted five rupees for the expenses incurred in cleaning the above quantity at the rate per candy mentioned.*

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The expense of cleaning cotton by the churka, the only method in use, is Rs. 1. 10. 8. per candy.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port of shipment?

Merchandise is transported to Madras at the rate on an average of 12 annas per every 10 miles for bandy load, and at four annas for the same distance if laden on a bullock. Madras being the nearest port of shipment by the present existing line of communication, and the average distance from the place of produce being 230 miles, and 40 maunds or two candies being considered a bandy load, the expense of conveying cotton to the Presidency may be estimated at Rs. 8. 10. per candy, or 3 pies 0 $\frac{30}{100}$ cents per lb. On the same calculation, eight maunds being a bullock load, the cost of this means of transit is Rs. 14. 6. per candy, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pies per lb. A vast quantity, at least two-thirds of this produce, is obliged to be conveyed

* Price of four candies of uncleaned cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 Rupees.
<i>viz.,</i>							
Price of three candies of seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Deduct expenses of cleaning four candies of cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
							9
Add price of one candy of cleaned cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
							44 Rupees.
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 Rupees.

II.
Madras:

conveyed to the Presidency on bullocks, in consequence of the wretched state of the high road to Madras, by which system of transport, independent of the considerable expense incurred in the conveyance of goods, great damage is occasioned to them in the event of exposure to rain.

The total absence of made roads in this district, of even one to the Presidency, therefore renders communication very difficult, and quite inadequate to the requirement of commerce. This want of facility of communication is severely felt, and traffic is carried on at a considerable additional cost of money, labour and time.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

The average produce of uncleaned cotton per acre is estimated at eight maunds or 200 lbs.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried on in the event of an increased demand?

The following statement exhibits the quantity of lands, sirkar and enam, which has come under cultivation with cotton from Fusly 1251 (1841-42) to 1256 (1846-47) inclusive, and the average of the first five years:

FUSLIES.	Superior or Black Land.		Middle Description, or Mixed Lands.		SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION.				TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	RED LAND.		WET LAND.		Extent.	Assessment.
					Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1251 - - -	58,128	93,452	20,442	23,340	10,623	11,153	148	1,077	89,341	1,29,022
1252 - - -	54,829	88,817	20,010	22,136	10,582	10,585	168	1,169	85,619	1,22,707
1253 - - -	50,136	79,505	18,086	20,723	9,302	9,454	120	862	77,644	1,10,544
1254 - - -	54,793	86,652	18,861	20,923	10,240	11,241	157	1,195	84,054	1,20,011
1255 - - -	54,647	84,766	19,314	21,352	9,985	10,486	215	1,243	84,161	1,17,846
TOTAL - -	2,72,533	4,33,192	96,743	1,08,473	50,732	52,919	808	5,546	4,20,816	6,00,130
Average - -	54,506	86,638	19,349	21,695	10,146	10,584	162	1,109	84,163	1,20,026
1256 - - -	46,360	79,226	21,965	25,324	11,237	12,037	380	2,813	79,942	1,10,420

Total sirkar and enam lands capable of cotton cultivation - - - - - *Acres.* 2,19,587
Extent of land actually uncultivated with cotton - - - - - 79,562²

Cultivated in two years - - - - - 1,59,124

Centage between the two items, 138 to 100.

* Vide statements accompanying (A.) and (B.)

† TALOOKS.	EXTENT.	ASSESSMENT.
	<i>Acres c. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Zummulmudgoo - - -	2,934 9 15½	10,059 2 2
Doovoor - - -	4,613 17 3	13,108 9 8
Koilgoontlah - - -	583 2 11½	1,917 - 3
Camalapoor - - -	310 28 9	870 8 4
Poolevendlah - - -	548 0 12½	1,304 1 4
TOTAL - - -	8,989 19 3	27,259 5 9

The system of cultivating this description of produce being generally by rotation in alternate years, it is to be considered that an equal extent of land, which is yearly cultivated by other descriptions of produce, is capable of yielding cotton, all of which might be cultivated with cotton twice in three years if sufficient inducement was held out to the ryots; while the proportion of lands otherwise cultivated, but capable also of producing cotton, to that cultivated with this produce in the manner above described, is ascertained to be 1½ to 1,* or 138 to 100.

From the detailed returns lately received from the five cotton producing talooks of this district,† it appears that there are 8,989 acres of land capable of cotton cultivation, the assessment of which is 27,259 rupees, as marginally particularised. The average assessment on the whole being *Rs.* 3. 0. 6., is considered high with reference to the rates of assessment of the same description of land which has come under cultivation, the average of which is *Rs.* 1. 9. 11., and consequently too much to afford ryots any encouraging remuneration for the exercise of their industry in the cultivation of these lands. The extent of land agreed

for, and capable of yielding cotton, but which are cultivated with other descriptions of produce, as also of such above referred to as are waste that would be brought under cotton cultivation, would depend upon the increased demand affording remunerative prices, and upon the encouragement held out to ryots for extending the culture of this staple article

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 43

II.
Madras.

article by the introduction of a fair and equable assessment, thereby effecting a judicious reduction in its costs of production. The subject having been fully dwelt on in my Jumma-bundy report for Fusly 1256, and in my letter about to be submitted having reference thereto, renders any further remarks from me unnecessary.

Cuddapah, Collector's Office,
3 October 1848.

(signed) J. H. Cochrane,
Collector.

(A.)—STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of CIRCAR DRY LAND brought under CULTIVATION, that capable of Cotton Cultivation, as well as that actually cultivated with Cotton in the District of Cuddapah during Fusly 1256.

TALOOKS.	Total Extent of Dry Black Land Cultivated, in Acres.	Of which Extent of Black Land capable of producing Cotton, in Acres.	Extent of Land Cultivated with Cotton, in Acres.	Per-centage between Columns 2 and 3, Acres.	Per-centage between Columns 3 and 4, Acres.	Total Extent of Mixed Land Cultivated, in Acres.	Of which Extent of Land capable of producing Cotton.	Of this Extent of Land actually Cultivated with Cotton.	Per-centage between Columns 7 and 8.	Per-centage between Columns 8 and 9.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. Cumbum - -	7,794	1,168	534	15	46	42,137	4,213	1,515	10	36
2. Dupaud - -	2,551	610	223	20	44	52,313	5,231	1,975	10	38
3. Budwai - -	805	201	103	25	51	26,858	4,028	2,102	15	52
4. Jummumudgoo - -	54,701	21,880	8,532	40	39	26,990	5,398	2,624	20	49
5. Doovoor - -	33,420	6,684	2,115	20	32	22,877	3,430	1,639	15	47
6. Koilgoondah - -	65,511	26,204	12,458	40	48	16,119	3,222	1,639	20	51
7. Chitwai - -	427	-	-	-	-	15,687	-	-	-	-
8. Sidhout - -	579	230	181	40	79	6,898	-	-	-	-
9. Chennoor - -	16,252	1,625	732	10	45	2,164	110	10	5	9
10. Camalapoore - -	39,223	3,922	1,455	10	37	10,871	544	130	5	24
11. Gooruncundah - -	-	-	-	-	-	56,753	2,838	500	5	18
12. Muddenpully - -	226	-	-	-	-	59,002	2,950	548	5	17
13. Poolevendlah - -	25,078	5,014	2,047	20	41	44,927	4,492	1,287	10	28
14. Royachoty - -	-	-	-	-	-	73,138	3,657	876	5	24
TOTAL - - -	2,46,567	67,438	28,380	27	42	4,56,734	40,113	14,845	9	37
Enam Land - -	-	-	17,980	-	-	-	-	7,120	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - -	-	-	46,360	-	-	-	-	21,965	-	-

TALOOKS.	Total Extent of Red Lands actually Cultivated, Acres.	Of which Extent of Red Land capable of producing Cotton.	Of this Extent of Land actually Cultivated with Cotton.	Per-centage between Columns 12 and 13.	Per-centage between Columns 13 and 14.	Total Dry Land Cultivated.	Of which Extent of Land capable of producing Cotton.	Of this Dry Land actually brought under Cotton Cultivation.	Per-centage between Columns 17 and 18.	Per-centage between Columns 18 and 19.
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
1. Cumbum - -	9,072	907	269	10	30	59,003	6,288	2,318	11	37
2. Dupaud - -	10,314	515	190	5	37	65,178	6,256	2,388	19	38
3. Budwai - -	9,933	1,490	558	15	38	37,596	5,719	2,763	15	48
4. Jummumudgoo - -	23,269	2,326	1,104	10	48	1,04,960	29,601	12,260	28	41
5. Doovoor - -	20,199	2,019	1,009	10	50	76,496	12,133	4,763	16	39
6. Koilgoondah - -	23,609	3,540	1,549	15	44	1,05,239	32,966	15,646	31	47
7. Chitwai - -	5,374	-	-	-	-	21,488	-	-	-	-
8. Sidhout - -	8,631	-	-	-	-	16,108	230	181	2	78
9. Chennoor - -	22,454	1,120	107	5	10	40,870	2,855	849	7	30
10. Camalapoore - -	13,634	682	17	5	3	63,728	5,148	1,602	8	31
11. Gooruncundah - -	-	-	-	-	-	56,753	2,838	500	5	18
12. Muddenpully - -	13,838	690	63	5	9	73,066	3,640	611	5	17
13. Poolevendlah - -	1,15,703	5,785	2,409	5	42	1,85,708	15,291	5,743	8	37
14. Royachoty - -	19,077	954	350	5	37	92,215	4,611	1,226	5	27
TOTAL - - -	2,95,107	20,028	7,625	7	38	9,98,408	1,27,579	50,850	13	40
Enam Land - -	-	-	3,612	-	-	6,26,216	92,008	28,712	13	31
GRAND TOTAL - -	-	-	11,237	-	-	16,24,624	2,19,587	79,562	13	36

Cuddapah, Collector's Office, 3 October 1848.

(signed) J. H. Cochrane, Collector.

(B.)—STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of ENAM LAND brought under CULTIVATION, that capable of Cotton Cultivation, as well as that actually Cultivated with Cotton in the District of Cuddapah, during Fusly 1256.

T A L O O K S.	Total Extent of Dry Land Cultivated.	Of which Land capable of producing Cotton Cultivation.	Of this Extent of Land Cultivated in Fusly 1256,				Per Centage between Cols. 2 & 3.	Per Centage between Cols. 3 & 7.
			Black Land, Acres.	Mixed Lands.	Red.	Total Acres.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	<i>Acres.</i>							
1. Cumbum - -	66,581	7,323	735	1,311	478	2,524	11	35
2. Doopaud - -	58,979	5,308	111	1,646	69	1,826	9	35
3. Budwail - -	35,204	5,280	123	1,251	571	1,945	15	37
4. Jummulmudgoo -	67,895	19,011	4,100	-	-	4,100	28	22
5. Doovoor - -	70,530	11,283	1,963	1,716	953	4,632	16	41
6. Coilgoontlah - -	94,279	29,223	9,193	658	1,156	1,107	31	38
7. Chitwail - -	18,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sidhout - -	6,028	125	43	-	-	43	2	35
9. Chennoor - -	24,186	1,691	315	-	88	353	7	21
10. Camalapoor - -	43,228	3,457	914	34	13	961	8	28
11. Goorrumcondah -	16,216	810	-	104	-	104	5	13
12. Muddenpully - -	23,610	1,180	-	198	19	217	5	18
13. Poolevendlah - -	76,342	6,108	483	14	260	757	8	12
14. Royachoty - -	24,283	1,214	-	188	55	243	5	20
TOTAL - -	6,26,216	92,008	17,980	7,120	3,612	2,87,121	13	31

Cuddapah, Collector's Office,
3 October 1848.

(signed) J. H. Cochrane,
Collector.

KURNOOL.

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to submit replies in a concise form to the queries from the Honourable Court of Directors regarding cotton, which were transmitted with an extract from the Board's Proceedings, dated the 14th ultimo:

1st. The price of cotton, freed from seed, at the principal marts in the Kurnool district is from Rs. 1. 10. 3. to Rs. 1. 10. 8. per maund.

2d. Having received advances, a ryot sells uncleaned cotton at Rs. 0. 6. 4. the maund; without advance, at Rs. 0. 6. 7. Cleaned cotton is sold by him, if he has had advances, at Rs. 1. 9. 7. the maund, and at Rs. 1. 10. 8. for the same quantity, if no advances have been made to him.

3d. In this district nothing is used for cleaning cotton, but a very primitive roller, to making of which costs less than half a rupee. The expense of cleaning cotton with this simple instrument is calculated at Rs. 0. 0. 8. the maund.

4th. It is estimated that the cost of conveying cotton to the nearest sea-coast, viz., that in the Nellore district, would be Rs. 0. 5. 2½. per maund.

5th. The average produce of cotton per acre, on good and bad soils, I believe to be about 4 maunds 12½ lbs.

6. It

6th. It is calculated that 19,581 acres are now under cultivation with cotton, and that it might be extended to 75,481 acres without inconvenience, if a sufficient demand were created.

2. The maund referred to in this communication is that of 25 lbs.; the acre, the English acre; and the rupee, the present Company's rupee.

(signed) *H. D. Phillips,*
Agent to the Governor.

Kurnool District,
Camp Gaurdeemudgoo, 4 March 1848.

To *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a paper of answers to the questions relative to the price and production of cotton wool, contained in the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, dated the 10th November 1847.

(signed) *R. D. Parker,*
Collector.

Madura, Theroomungalum,
27 May 1848.

ANSWERS to Questions relative to Cotton Wool, contained in a Despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 10 November 1847.

1. EXPORTERS do not generally make purchases in the Madura district, but the cotton is bought up by Natoocotay chetties, who obtain it from a lower degree of merchants, by whom it is procured from the ryots. It is sold to the Natoocatay chetties by the podhee or bale of 243½ lbs., the price of which is generally 22 rupees, but at present said to be so low as 18 rupees, owing to a slackness in the demand.

2. The ryot in this district obtains no advances for cultivation from the cotton buyers; he sometimes pledges his crop for money borrowed to pay the Sircar tax, but not at a given price; he sells his cotton, uncleaned, by the podhee of 316⅓, and the usual price is seven rupees the podhee.

3. Cotton is freed from seed by the churka, and afterwards cleaned by stick beating.

Three podhees of uncleaned cotton, making $316\frac{3}{16} \times 3 = 1,012\frac{3}{16}$ lbs.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Cost for removing seed - - - - -	1 13 1
For subsequent cleaning - - - - -	- 10 2
TOTAL - - - - -	2 7 2

The cleaned cotton derived therefrom weighs 243½ lbs., which is a bale or podhee mentioned in the answer to Question 4. The value of the seed extracted from the three podhees of uncleaned cotton is *Rs.* 3. 12., exceeding the cost of cleaning.

4. The nearest port of export for cotton is Tutacarin. Four podhees, or bales of 243½ lbs. each, mentioned in the preceding answer, make one cart-load; and the hire of cart from Theroomungalum, a central mart, to Tuticorin, is three rupees in the dry months, and *Rs.* 3. 4. in the rainy season.

5. The average produce per acre is 316⅓ lbs. of uncleaned cotton.

6. The extent of land cultivated in Fusly 1257 with cotton in the Government talooks, and the large zemindaries of Ramnad and Shevangunga, is returned at 36,865 cawnies or 48,747 acres. No return has been required from the numerous small zemindaries, from a consideration of the length of time which would be consumed in obtaining the accounts, and the small extent of cotton grown in those zemindaries; according to the returns, the district contains about 12,000 acres fit for cotton, beyond what is at present under that species of cultivation, and an efficient demand would probably lead to cotton being raised thereon. I am inclined to believe that the returns are below the actual extent.

(signed) *R. D. Parker,* Collector.

Madura, Theroomungalum,
27 May 1848.

H.
Madras.

TINNEVELLY.

To *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 14th February last, and to the extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 14th January last, and of the letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors thereunto prefixed, I have the honour to subjoin concise replies to the several queries regarding the price and culture of cotton in this district :

Queries.—1. What is the price of cotton, freed from seed, at the principal mart or marts in your district?

Replies.—1. Forty-seven to 50 rupees per candy.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton cleaned and uncleaned, and with or without advances?

2. Sells, without advance, cleaned cotton at about 47 rupees per candy. Uncleaned ditto at about 12 rupees per candy. With advance, cleaned cotton at about 40 rupees per candy. Uncleaned cotton at about 11 rupees per candy.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

3. Cotton is cleaned in this district by the churka, and the expense for cleaning it is about five rupees per candy.

4. What are the expenses for conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

4. About six rupees per candy of cleaned cotton.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

5. Three maunds of cleaned cotton, or 12 maunds of uncleaned cotton, is the average produce per acre.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with the cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

6. The extent of land cultivated with cotton during Fusly 1256, is 122,391 acres; but, in the event of an increased demand, about 15,000 acres more can be brought under cultivation.

One acre = 43,560 square feet.

One candy = 500 pounds.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas*, Collector.

Tinnevelly, Tencausey, 31 July 1848.

COIMBATORE.

To *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 14th February 1848, together with copy of correspondence noted in the margin,* and to submit my replies to the queries therein contained :

Queries.—1. What is the price of cotton, freed from seed, at the principal mart or marts in your district?

Replies.—1. The average price of a maund of indigenous cotton in the town of Coimbatore, which, from its proximity to the Malabar coast, may be considered the mart of first importance, is *Rs.* 2. 4. 8., or *Rs.* 45. 13. 10. per candy of 500 lbs. This has been calculated upon the selling prices of the last five years, as shown in the subjoined memorandum. The cotton is brought to the market chiefly in the months of October, November, and December, and the prices of these months are therefore taken into calculation.

* M. C., 14th February 1848, No. 54, despatched from the Honourable the Court of Directors, 10th November 1847.—No. 25.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 47

II.
Madras.

FUSLIES.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	Average per Annum.
1253 - <i>Rs. p' Candy</i>	53 - -	53 - -	53 - -	159 - -	53 - -
1254 - - "	50 - -	49 - -	49 - -	148 - -	49 5 4
1255 - - "	39 - -	38 - -	39 - -	115 - -	38 5 4
1256 - - "	43 - -	43 - -	43 - -	129 - -	43 - -
1257 - - "	41 - -	48 - -	48 - -	137 - -	45 10 8
TOTAL - - -	225 - -	231 - -	232 - -	688 - -	229 5 4
Average per year - -	45 - -	43 3 2	46 6 5	137 9 7	45 13 10

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

2. The home provincial merchants* receive advances from merchants engaged in the more extensive trade of the article, which they disburse prospectively to the ryot with reference to the estimated crop. The ryot sells his produce (uncleaned) to the former 10 annas a maund, or *Rs.* 12. 6. 9. per candy † of 500 lbs. This has also been computed upon the average of the last five years, as exhibited below:—

ITEMS.	Price per Candy in 1253 (1843-44).	Price per Candy in 1254 (1844-45).	Price per Candy in 1255 (1845-46).	Price per Candy in 1256 (1846-47).	Price per Candy in 1257 (1847-48).	TOTAL.	Average per Year for One Candy.	For 4½ of Candies.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Seed cotton - -	13 8 -	11 6 -	10 8 -	12 10 -	14 - -	62 2 -	12 6 9	52 12 8
Add amount of hire for cleaning - -	1 10 8	1 10 8	1 10 8	1 4 -	1 4 -	7 8 -	1 8 -	6 6 -
TOTAL - -	15 2 8	13 2 8	12 2 8	13 14 -	15 4 -	69 10 -	13 14 9	59 2 8
Deduct amount obtained for cotton seed - -	4 - -	3 3 4	3 3 -	6 8 -	5 5 4	22 3 8	4 7 1	3½ Candies. 14 7 -
Net amount of price for one candy of clean cotton	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 11 8
Add profit to the home trader	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 2
Total value of a candy of clean cotton	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 13 10

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

3. The average expense of cleaning cotton by the churka, or, as it is called in this country, "ratnum," is one anna and two and a half pice per maund, or *Rs.* 1. 8. a candy of 500 lbs.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

4. The nearest port for shipment is Ponanny on the Malabar coast, about 100 miles from Coimbatour; and the expenses of carriage, as far as they can be ascertained, amount to 5 annas and 2½ pice per maund, or *Rs.* 6. 8. a candy. The memorandum in the margin ‡ will afford detailed information on the point.

5. What

* The middlemen between the ryot and exporter.

† 4½ candies of seed cotton are considered equivalent to one candy without seed.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
‡ Hire of cartage per 1 candy of cotton	4 - -
Packing charges	2 - -
Fee for crossing ferries, &c. &c.	8 - -
Total	Rs. 6 8 -

II.
Madras.

5. What is the average produce per beega or acre?

5. It is difficult to afford a satisfactory reply to this question. Some of the lands appropriated by me for purposes of experiment in the previous years yielded as much as 12,000 lbs. of seed cotton per cawnie,* but the contrast, as regards country plants, is most unfavourable; they produce a most scanty crop under the best circumstances, and that depending entirely on the description of the soil, the fact of its being a single or combined crop, and the quantity of labour bestowed. In order, however, to obtain some standard, I have calculated the average produce of the last five years, which gives about 110 lbs. of seed cotton per acre.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried on in the event of an increased demand?

6. The average quantity of land under cotton culture amounts to about 97,830 acres. With increased demand and remunerating price, the cultivation will no doubt keep pace to any required extent; the following statement will indicate how the average calculation with reference to the cotton land was arrived at:

FUSLIES.	No. of Acres of Land under Cotton Cultivation.	PRODUCE.			Average Produce per Acre in lbs.
		C.	m.	lbs.	
1252 - - - - -	1,00,474 12	26,789	8	13½	133 ⁶ / ₁₆
1253 - - - - -	1,02,805 12	25,919	4	13½	126 ¹ / ₄
1254 - - - - -	97,406 8	24,718	16	10 ³	126 ⁵ / ₁₆
1255 - - - - -	1,09,195 8	21,927	17	75	100 ⁷ / ₁₆
1256 - - - - -	79,263 -	9,153	10	14	57 ¹ / ₄
TOTAL - - - - -	4,89,145 8	1,08,538	17	17	—
Average - - - - -	97,829 12 ³ / ₄	21,707	15	13 ⁷ / ₁₆	100 ¹⁵ / ₁₆

10 Dec. 1842.

II. As connected with this subject, I beg leave to annex an extract of letter addressed by me to the Secretary to Government in 1842:—"Indeed, with the advantages of the machinery now setting up in Coimbatore for cleaning the cotton, the seaport of Ponany for its place of shipment, the cotton of this district will enjoy favouring advantages hitherto never contemplated; when to this is added the unlimited quantity which can be produced by means more simple, as well as economical (from the trial which I have made), I am perfectly convinced that I am not overrating the capabilities of this district, either as regards the quantity of produce or its excellent quality. The only difficulty, as I have before remarked, which presents itself, is for the disposal of the produce by the grower relieved from the tax and molestation of brokerage, which I hope Government may consider it expedient to remove by authorising the reception of the American cotton produce solely at remunerating and encouraging rates; I would suggest for the present 17½ rupees the candy on delivery, seed inclusive, which might be returned or distributed to the ryots for future operation."

III. This was my recorded opinion six years ago; it was not hastily formed, and I find that it is gradually obtaining acceptance as regards the country cotton.

(signed) J. C. Wroughton,
Princl. Collector.

Coimbatore, 5th September 1848.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 5th December 1848.

3. From the reports submitted by the Board of Revenue, the cotton-growing districts are eight in number, the principal of which are the ceded districts, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the districts of Coimbatore and Tinnevely.

4. In Bellary the extent of land under cotton cultivation taken on an average of the last five years, is 2,60,000 acres, which the collector states may be extended to 4,00,000 acres if there were "an increased demand" for the article. He alludes to the repair of the road to Coompta on the western coast as likely to effect a material increase in the exports, and the Board of Revenue

Nellore.
Guntoor.
Cuddapah.
Kurnool.
Bellary.
Madura.
Coimbatore.
Tinnevely.

* New Orleans, equal 1 ⁵/₁₆ acre.

Revenue observe in reference thereto, that the Davamunnay Ghat, practicable for wheel carriages, and upon the line of communication between Bellary and Coompta, will be opened by the end of 1849.

5. In the neighbouring district of Cuddapah there are 79,562 acres under cultivation, capable of being extended to 2,19,587, which might be applied to this culture, if "sufficient inducement was held out to the ryots," by an increased demand, and by "the introduction of a fair and equable assessment." The wretched state of the road to Madras is also alluded to, but calls for no remark here, as the subject of improving it has already received the attention of this Government.

6. In Coimbatore the average quantity of land under cotton cultivation is 97,830 acres, and the collector states that with increased demand and remunerating price, the cultivation can be carried to any required extent. Dr. Wight's estimate, based upon a series of calculations, is considerably in excess of the collector's statement of the extent of land actually under cultivation, but these officers would seem to agree in respect of the capabilities of the district for producing cotton. In Tinnevely 1,22,391 acres are under cultivation, and in the event of an increased demand a further extent of 15,000 acres can be brought into cultivation.

7. In Madura there would appear to be altogether 60,000 acres adapted for this cultivation; in Guntoor upwards of 1,00,000; and in Nellore an insignificant extent; but from the peculiarities of this last district it can scarcely be reckoned a cotton-growing one.

8. In Kurnool 19,581 acres are under cultivation, and the agent remarks that it can be extended without inconvenience to 75,481 if a sufficient demand were created.

9. The superintendent of the Astagram division in Mysore states that there are about 10,000 acres under cotton cultivation, that the produce is insufficient for local consumption, but were even an increased demand offered, the district could not supply cotton for export. He alludes to a circular issued some years back to allow waste land, if taken up for cotton cultivation, to be held rent free for five years, and states that this offer failed of success. In one other division of the same territory, viz., Chittledroog, there are 8,000 acres under cultivation for local consumption, and as much more available. In the remaining divisions the cultivation is limited, and cotton is imported from Bellary and Cuddapah.

10. The average produce of cotton on an acre of land appears to vary in different districts, and even in the same district very considerably according to soil, climate, variety, and other circumstances. In Coimbatore the produce per acre is 110 lbs. of seed cotton; Tinnevely, 300 lbs.; Madura, 316; Kurnool, 112; Cuddapah, 200; Guntoor, 225; Nellore, 100; and in Bellary, where the greatest extent of land is applied to this cultivation, the produce is, cleaned cotton, 46 lbs., or seed cotton 184 lbs. The principal collector of Coimbatore remarks that it is difficult to afford any satisfactory information in this respect; the New Orleans sown by him for experimental purposes yielded 1,200 lbs. of seed cotton per cawnie, equal to $1\frac{5}{8}$ acre, while the country produced a most scanty crop. Dr. Royle gives the average of Indian cotton at 100 lbs. per acre of cleaned cotton, and this he regards as "a small return."

11. On the whole, it appears that as relates to the Company's territories there is no want of land suited for cotton cultivation, particularly in the four principal districts; that while the state of the internal communications which offer so much obstruction to the transit of this essential staple of India to the coast will continue to engage, as it has heretofore done, the attention of the local Government, the measure of greater importance necessary to ensure the improvement and extension of the cotton culture of the country would seem to rest solely on "an increased and certain demand and remunerating prices," an opinion expressed by all who have heretofore written on the subject.

12. The Government then call attention to the suggestions which had been made with a view to their being brought into practical operation so far as local means and circumstances admit. There are experimental establishments at Coimbatore and Tinnevely under the management of officers whose aid and advice will always be available as well as the machinery and seed in their charge, and the Governor in Council will cheerfully receive and encourage every disposition which may be shown to promote this object; indeed considering the importance attached by the Manchester Commercial Association to "careful picking" and "effectual cleaning," he thinks much may be accomplished by the local officers taking an active part in impressing these points on the native mind, and directing their attention to the advantages of good seed, of improved culture, and of keeping unmixed the superior and the inferior kinds of cotton produce.

Revenue Department, No. 2 of 1849.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

In continuation of our letter in this department, dated 5th December 1848, No. 88, we have the honour to transmit copy of one from the Resident at Travancore

Des. to Cons., 16
January 1849,
No. 28.

vancore and Cochin, furnishing the replies of the Dewans of those States to the queries relating to the cotton cultivation of India, conveyed in your despatch of the 10th November 1847, No. 25.

Fort St. George,
13 January 1849.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*
G. H. Berkeley.
D. Elliott.

No. 40.

From Major-general *W. Cullen*, Resident at Travancore and Cochin, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 55, of the 14th January last, with its enclosure, and I now beg to transmit copies of the replies of the dewans of Travancore and Cochin to the queries of the Honourable the Court of Directors, on the subject of cotton culture under these two sirkars.

Absolutely trifling as is the quantity of cotton produced in these provinces, the reports originally forwarded to me contained several little errors and omissions, and I was obliged to refer more than once for explanation.

The only cotton grown in the Cochin territory is in the small insulated talook of Chittoor, lying in the very middle of the great break in the ghats at Palghat-cherry. A large portion of this small district is waste, and occupied by forest and jungle, and unsusceptible of irrigation, and therefore applicable to cotton cultivation. No attention, however, had been directed to this subject, as observed by the dewan of Cochin, until within the last 10 years.

I am not aware of how far the fall of rain may affect the culture of cotton, but the fall in the Chittoor district is very considerable, not less than about 60 inches per annum, while in Coimbatore and Tinnevely it is seldom, I believe, so much as 25 inches.

Only 240 acres are stated by the dewan as under cotton cultivation in Chittoor, but that some thousands of acres might be so applied.

In Travancore the dewan states there are about 770 acres under actual cultivation; and he adds, that about 400 acres more might be applied to that purpose.

The cotton cultivation in Travancore is quite at the southern extremity of the province, lying, in fact, all along the Tinnevely frontier, or what are called the Arambooly Lines, to the very extremity of the Peninsula at Cape Comorin. It partakes, therefore, very much of the climate of Tinnevely, and has very little more rain, but in this respect is probably rather more favourably situated.

It has appeared to me, however, that there are considerable tracts of land still farther to the westward that might answer for cotton were its cultivation an object.

I have already taken the liberty to draw the attention of Government to the facilities recently afforded for the transport of cotton from Coimbatore by carts to the port of Cochin, through the Cochin Sirkar territory.

Resident's Office, Trichoor,
28 December 1848.

(signed) *W. Cullen, M.G.,*
Resident.

TRAVANCORE.

REPLIES to the Queries from the Honourable the Court of Directors respecting the Cultivation of Cotton in Travancore.

Query 1. WHAT is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your district?

Reply. There is a market at Mylandy, and one at Cotar, in the Agasteeswerom district, south of Travancore, but no cotton is brought to either of these marts freed from seed.

The uncleaned cotton, the produce of Travancore, is sold at the above two marts at an average rate of 15 annas per thoolam of 14 $\frac{22}{4}$ lbs. English.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advance?

Uncleaned cotton grown in Travancore is sold by the ryot at $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of a Company's rupee per thoolam, or 14 $\frac{22}{4}$ lbs., and Tinnevely cotton freed from seed is sold at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Company's rupees a thoolam. If any advance is received by the Travancore ryot, a discount of 1 chuckrum, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pies per thoolam (of 14 $\frac{22}{4}$ lbs.), is allowed.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka, or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The expense of cleaning cotton by the churka is $\frac{1}{8}$ ths of a gally fanam, or 2 annas per thoolam (of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. English), and is paid for by the sale of the seeds. No other method is used for cleaning it.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

The expense of conveying 8 thoolams, or 116 lbs. English, of cotton, being one load, from Mylandy to the seaport of Manacoody, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ native league, or about 5 English miles, will amount to $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of a gally fanam, or 1 anna 5 pice, or at the rate of half a fanam (1 anna 2 pies) per league. The distance from Cotar to Manacoody is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ league, but the hire is the same.

The rate of hire from Thuckalay (Cukkolum district) to the seaport of Colacke, 8 miles, is one quarter of a rupee for 10 thoolams, or 144 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of cotton.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

The average produce of uncleaned cotton per acre is 35 thoolams, or 505 $\frac{27}{4}$ lbs.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried on in the event of an increased demand?

There are at present about 771 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the districts of Agasteeswerom and Thovalay under cultivation with cotton, and there is still land to the extent of about 400 acres capable of being cultivated with this staple.

Cotton is only cultivated in Travancore in the two most southern districts of Agasteeswerom and Thovalay, and immediately on the Tinnevely frontier, where the rains are light compared with the more northern districts; but even to the south cotton is not extensively cultivated, grain being much more profitable, and the land in general suited to wet cultivation.

(signed) V. Kristna Row, Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Treyandrum,
20 June 1848.

COCHIN.

REPLIES to the Queries from the Honourable the Court of Directors respecting the Cultivation of Cotton in Cochin.

Query 1. WHAT is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your district?

Reply. Three Company's rupees per thoolam, a measure equivalent to 967 $\frac{1}{2}$ Surat rupees, weight equal to 25 lbs. English.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

The ryot himself takes his cotton to the mart at Tattamungalom, which is in the vicinity, within ten miles of the place where it is grown. The price of cleaned cotton is given above; that of uncleaned is 10 annas per thoolam; whether advances be made or not, the price is the same.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

Cotton is cleaned by a roller, and the cost is about 11 annas and 5 ½ pice per thoolam (25 lbs. English).

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

About 2 annas and 7 ½ pice per thoolam (25 lbs.) for conveying it from Tattamungalom to Cochin, a distance of about 80 miles, one-half that distance being by land, and the other half by water.

5. What is the average produce per beega or acre?

Two thoolams and a half of cleaned cotton, or 62 ½ lbs. English per acre.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

Two hundred and forty acres. No cotton was cultivated in this country till about ten years ago, and then only as an experiment. The cultivation has increased to the above extent gradually, and it will probably increase to a far greater extent when the people become more convinced of the advantage, and better acquainted with the soil most favourable for its growth. There are many thousand acres of uncultivated land in this country, much of which may very probably be adapted to the culture of cotton, and which is not at present capable of irrigation as Nunjah land.

(signed) *Shungra Warriar*, Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Ernacolloom in Cochin,
5 August 1848.

Revenue Department.—(No. 56.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 13 January 1849.

READ the following letter from the Resident at Travancore and Cochin, transmitting copies of replies of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin on the subject of cotton culture under these sirkars.

[Here enter 28th December 1848, No. 40.]

Ordered, that the foregoing letter be transmitted to the honourable the Court of Directors, in continuation of the one to their address, dated 5th December 1848, No 88.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

Revenue Department.—(No. 5 of 1849.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit, in continuation of our letter in this department, dated 13th January 1849, No. 2, copy of a further communication from the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, correcting some of the statements made in his previous letter, relating to the cotton cultivation of the Cochin territory.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Pottinger*,
G. H. Berkeley,
D. Elliott.

Fort St. George, 10 February 1849.

Diry to Cons.,
13 February 1849.

(No. 3.)

From Major-General *W. Cullen*, Resident at Travancore and Cochin, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

SINCE my report, No. 40, of the 28th ultimo, on the cultivation of cotton under these Sirkars, I have been enabled to make a short tour of about eight days, in company with the Dewan, over to the Cochin district of Chittoor, in the Palghat opening, and it has afforded me an excellent opportunity of seeing the improving state of that district, and of correcting my previous report on the extent of the cotton cultivation, of which there are certainly not less than 600, instead of only 240 acres, and every prospect of its being increased in a year or two more to 1,000 acres and upwards.

I had made a partial visit to the eastern limit of the district in 1842, on a boundary dispute, and one or two subsequent hurried visits to the other portions of the district, but in 1842, the whole of the eastern half of it appeared to be a dense forest and bamboo jungle, with only a few partial clearings remote from each other.

My present examination of the district was much more complete, as I crossed the whole of it from west to east, and from south to north, and it was delightful to witness the extraordinary extent of clearing and increase of cultivation in every direction. The ground once broken, the ryots of Coimbatore and Palghat, in concert with those of the Cochin Sirkar, are applying for extensive grants of forest land, and are clearing it on every side, and it is chiefly, I believe, to the ryots from Coimbatore that is due the introduction, and certainly the great increase of the cotton cultivation, for which there are large tracts of land peculiarly well adapted; but the whole of the land appears most fertile, and well suited for every kind of produce. Nothing could be more gratifying than the appearance of energy and activity with which the work of clearing and cultivation was going forward; numerous small hamlets also were springing up on all sides.

This great improvement in the district was not even fully known to the Dewan himself. Grants of the land had been made at a mere nominal rate, but he was not aware of the extent that had been cleared.

The more immediate object, however, of my present visit, was to examine into the capabilities of the district for artificial irrigation. On my visit to the east boundary of the district in 1842, I had noticed by the barometer, that the Anmalli River, which enters it at that place, was more than 200 feet higher than the same river at Tuttamungalom at its western boundary; subsequent inquiries led me to believe that some dams had formerly existed across the river; and as the Dewan was aware that large tracts of paddy land in the central part of the district were much in want of artificial irrigation, and that still larger portions might be brought under cultivation, we determined to examine it minutely with that view, and I think we have succeeded in establishing the perfect practicability of an extensive system of irrigation from the river.

I have noticed these facts chiefly because they are exclusively the results of barometrical observation. I had previously detached surveyor Armstrong to reconnoitre the country, and take a few preparatory levels, but he met me at Tattamungalum with a report, that his levelling instrument was perfectly useless, owing to the dense forests and bamboo jungles, and that it would have taken him months to have obtained any satisfactory result in that way.

I had brought barometers with me, and took a series of levels on each day's march, or about 70 observations on a distance of between 60 or 70 miles.

There is not only a fall in the river of about 15 or 20 feet per mile, but a corresponding slope also in the general level of the district. The summit level of the Palghat opening being about the line of high road from Polachi to Coimbatore, and the general slope of the country being to the east and west of that line respectively.

(signed) *W. Cullen*, Major-general,
Resident.

Resident's Office on Circuit, Trichoor,
25 January 1849.

Revenue Department.—(No. 133.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 10 February 1849.

READ the following letter from the Resident of Travancore and Cochin. Report on a short tour made in company with the Dewan over the Cochin district of Chittoor, with reference to his letter of the 28th ultimo on cotton cultivation.

[Here enter 25th January 1849, No. 3.]

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be furnished to the Board of Revenue, in view to their communicating to Major F. C. Cotton, if they consider it

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Madras

it useful, the information furnished by the Resident, of the practicability of establishing a system of irrigation from the Animalli River.

Ordered also, that the above letter be brought to the notice of the Honourable Court of Directors, in continuation of the Resident's previous report of the 28th December 1848.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

Revenue Department.—(No. 14 of 1849.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit, in continuation of our letters in this department of the dates noted in the margin,* copy of a letter from Mr. Finnie, the cotton planter in Tinnevelly, dated 20th January 1849, replying to the queries relative to the cotton cultivation of India conveyed in your despatch, dated 10th November 1847, No. 25.

Diary to Cons.,
6 March 1849,
No. 2 to 35.

2. From our resolutions your Honourable Court will observe, that in regard to the improvement of internal communications, which is adverted to by Mr. Finnie, we have called upon the Board of Revenue, in the department of Public Works, to report what has been done in pursuance of our orders of the 14th July 1846, directing the disbursement of a lac of rupees from the surplus Davastanum Funds, in deposit in Tinnevelly, in constructing roads, &c., to connect the cotton districts with the port of Tutacorin.

3. We also transmit copies of letters from Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie, dated respectively the 20th January and 12th February, replying to our requisition for a report, showing the results of their endeavours to introduce an improved description of cotton, and their proceedings generally with respect to this cultivation. These papers, with those already laid before your Honourable Court complete the information available on the subject, and we solicit your attention to the details they communicate, particularly in the report of Dr. Wight, with regard to the climate and season which he states to be necessary for the successful cultivation of the plant.

Your Honourable Court will observe that, though some of the conclusions of his report are not very consistent, Mr. Finnie would appear to have little or no hope of the success of the American cotton in the part of the country where he is stationed, and that though Dr. Wight seems to have established no broad principle, notwithstanding his experiments during the period he has been employed, he and Mr. Finnie are directly opposed to each other in opinion on all material points.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*
G. H. Berkeley.
D. Elliott.

Fort St. George, 7 March 1849.

(No. 16.)

From *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying original letter and statement, sent in to this office by Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, as his reply to the queries

* To the Honourable Court, 5 December 1848, No. 88. To ditto, 13 January 1849, No. 2. To ditto, 10 February 1849, No. 5.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 55

queries contained in an extract from the despatch of the honourable Court of Directors, No. 25, dated 10th November 1847, regarding cotton.

(signed) *F. B. Elton, Esq.,*
Acting Collector.
Tinnevelly, 20 January 1849.

II.
Madras.

From *T. J. Finnie, Esq.,* Cotton Planter, to *F. B. Elton, Esq.,* Acting Collector,
Tinnevelly.

Mr. T. J. FINNIE.

Sir,

I HAD the honour some time ago to receive direct from the Secretary to Government an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, No. 54, under date the 14th January 1848, together with a copy of Dr Royle's memorandum on the culture of cotton in India, and an extract from a despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, calling for information regarding cotton cultivation.

2. Immediately on the receipt of these documents I devoted careful attention to the subject, referring to the data I had already collected from voluntary habitual attention to such subjects, and I made further particular inquiries among the people. But the great difficulty I experienced in eliciting accurate information on the 5th and 6th questions kept the subject in abeyance. I regret not having submitted such information as I then collected, leaving the other till it could be obtained with some degree of accuracy.

3. I have the satisfaction now to submit the accompanying tabular statement, the greater part of which was made up on the first receipt of the Minute under acknowledgment.

4. The data in reference to the price of cotton freed from the seed, the price of seed cotton, and the cost of separating the seed from the fibre, and the transit, &c., are taken from actual transactions at this place and the adjacent villages, and may, I think, be relied on as correct.

5. The difficulty of arriving at the "average produce" and cost of culture, which I was anxious to include in the statement, may be easily understood when I mention that the ryots will not tell the truth in reference to the first, and the fact that they keep no accounts will account for their inability to communicate accurate information on the subject of cost of production. (I have received the most contradictory statements in reference to the amount of produce, but I think Dr. Royle is very near the mark when he says that the produce per acre of land in this country does not amount to an average of 100 lbs. of clean cotton.

It requires nearly 400 lbs. of seed cotton to make one of clean.)

6. After a careful analysis of the various contradictory accounts I have received, I am utterly unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the actual produce of the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. At first my inquiries were supposed to have something to do with a new regulation of the land tax, and the produce was invariably very low; some gave amounts of produce per chain, which when reduced to acres and lbs, showed 100 lbs. per acre; others 150 lbs., 180 lbs., 190 lbs., 250 lbs. per acre, and all assuring me that they lost by the culture; and when I inquired how they afforded to continue so losing a business from year to year, they saw the absurdity of what they had said; and when I wish to rent a piece of land, the scene is changed; they enumerate the profits arising from a given quantity of land, and then demand that amount of rent, amounting to as much as 50 rupees per acre. From this it will be seen how little confidence is to be placed on Indian agricultural statistics; indeed, knowing as much as I do of the source from which agricultural statistics are derived, I can place no confidence whatever in the voluminous reports on record on the subject. The great discrepancies in the statements already before Government sustain the view I have long entertained as to the incorrectness of agricultural estimates.

7. From personal observation, with some knowledge of such matters, I should say that in either district (it will be borne in mind that I write from the borders of both Tinnevelly and Madura), an acre of land that had a "good stand," that is, well filled with plants, and well cultivated, would average, one year with another, between 350 and 400 lbs. of seed cotton, and I have adopted the minimum.

8. The immediate neighbourhood of "Aroopocotta" is really a very good cotton country, and the reported produce, it will be observed, far exceeds the estimated quantity given in the collector's reports; and as the account was obtained from the head man of this place, and corroborated by numerous others, and is really the best authenticated statement I have been able to get, I submit it with some degree of confidence.

9. The people generally neglect the cultivation of their cotton very much, often leaving it in the grass till it becomes yellow, which injures it very materially; and they also postpone sowing till late in the season. I have urged them to attend to early sowings, and care in cultivation; but any improvement in that matter must be the work of time; when they see the advantage they will doubtless attend to it, but we cannot force it on them by example, because the expense of any operations with hired labour would frighten them.

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Madras.

10. I have not the means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the extent of land under culture; but, in reference to the general question as to the capabilities of India for the production of cotton of the indigenous description, there is no doubt; and that the production could be extended to almost any required quantity is not less certain; and while the exact amount of produce, or the exact cost of production, cannot be arrived at, I feel satisfied that the ryot who employs his own time and that of his family in cultivating the land in cotton derives a handsome profit from it; and though he is, in common with his class, universally precluded from realising a fortune, his means of a comfortable livelihood is secured to him; but if he employs hired labour, the net profits are greatly reduced of course. The ability of the people to deliver the cotton in a beautiful condition, suitable to the English market, without the aid of foreign machinery, I have proved to my own satisfaction, and will prove it to the satisfaction of all; but on this subject I shall dwell in my forthcoming report. I can bear testimony to the value of Dr. Royle's suggestions, and I am happy to find such strong support to the views I have ever maintained in reference to the value and importance of the indigenous cotton, when properly cleaned, as that afforded by Dr. Royle, and Mr. Turner, who is well aware that due encouragement afforded to the people on the part of the manufacturers themselves, is most essential to insure attention to cleanliness. If I had a standing order from a few large manufacturers for a quantity of cotton, at a price that would induce the people to give it extra attention, and deliver it as fast as it is ready, instead of waiting in the hope of higher prices. I could always insure a regular supply, but as the business is now conducted by the merchants, no regularity in quality* can be depended on; for the merchant waits for orders from his constituents, and in the meantime the seeds have been separated from the fibre, and the mixing process duly attended to, and the otherwise good cotton made bad. To insure a good article, we must attend to it from the time it opens in the field, through all its stages, to the manufacturer's store in England. Until such inducement and encouragement are afforded the people, the efforts of Government alone must progress very slowly; but with such encouragement and co-operation, with the measures adopted by Government, much may be done to improve and extend permanently cotton culture in India.

11. The demand here at this time is far above the supply,† and very high prices are paid for the common cotton, but this is an unnatural state of the market, and affords no criteria for the future stability of the trade in these districts, and consequently no abiding encouragement to the producers to extend the culture; as soon as the extraordinary demand for exchange ceases, the market will again become natural. What we want to insure stability is a permanent demand at a reasonable and fair rate for a clean article. The manufacturers who use the article extensively alone can afford that regular demand for a good quality, by giving a standing order for the supply they require annually.

12. In regard to the means of transit, I beg respectfully to offer a few remarks on the state of the roads between the main cotton districts and the main shipping port Tutacurin.

13. If we wait until macadamized roads can be completed, it will be a long time before they are available for the greater facilities of the cotton trade. I would respectfully suggest that the road which has already been sanctioned for more than two years, and which has progressed no further than the survey of the route, be opened for use as speedily as possible.

14. I am well aware of the value of good roads, but I do not place the great stress upon raised and metalled roads for the common traffic of this country that is placed upon such by the great majority of people: give us, the ryots, metalled roads when you can, but we want passable roads for immediate use; and I maintain that a little levelling of the inequalities, cutting off inconvenient angles, the filling up of mud holes, and the bridging for passing the nullahs, are now the great desiderata, and I hope these will be the first care of the executive in that department.

15. The road to which I have alluded can be of no advantage to this part of the country, for the route that is now pursued between this and Tutacurin does not join that line until near the port; a road might be made from here to join it at a point nearer to this place, and about 20 or 25 miles from Tutacurin, without greatly increasing the distance to the port. It is pretty well known that the people are not sufficiently satisfied of the advantages to go much out of their way, even for a good road; and I would respectfully bring to the notice of Government the importance of having both these lines put into a passable condition as soon as possible, and I shall be glad, in communication with the collector and civil engineer, to take an active part in the construction of the road from this place.

16. I have

* I may remark here that I learn from the gentlemen at Tutacurin that more good cotton was received there, in 1848, than was ever known before; and I conclude that our efforts are resulting, in some degree, beneficially.

† Seed cotton is brought from Coimbatore to this place for sale, to aid in supplying the demand. It would be well to encourage the people in Coimbatore to separate the seed properly from the cotton, by which they save the carriage on heavy articles (the seed) which are not required here; but seed cotton is taken to Travancore from Coimbatore at a profit, because the seed is equally valuable in the former country.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 57

16. I have recommended the plan for roads that we adopt in America, where, if we waited until all the roads on which cotton is taken to market, are macadamized, we should send but little to market for the next hundred years. I repeat, that what is most required at present, is a passable road; all travelling ceases in very wet weather, but the road, generally, soon dries sufficiently for the native bandies, and they are only detained by numerous bad places that remain impassable for a long time; if these were put in order, the people would have little to complain of in reference to roads, and ships would not so often be detained in consequence of the total stoppage of land carriage, loaded with the great staple, which ought to be sent to market as soon as possible after it is produced.

II.
Madras.

Aroopocotta, 13 January 1849.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Cost of SEED COTTON with and without Advance, and also the value of Cleaned Cotton with and without Advance, per Candy of 500 lbs., and Cost of separating the Seed from a Candy of Cleaned Cotton by the Churka, and Village Packing Charges, Cost of separating the Seed from a Candy of Cleaned Cotton by the Gin, and Village Packing Charges, but excluding cost of Houses, Machinery, Management, &c., &c., Cart hire from this neighbourhood to Tutacorin, and the produce of Land per acre, as transacted at Aroopocotta by the Chitties; i.e. the under-mentioned prices were paid by the Chitties to the brokers for Cleaned Cotton. The transaction in Seed Cotton was between the brokers and the ryots.

YEAR.	Price of Seed Cotton, with Advance, per Candy of 500 lbs.,		Average price of Seed Cotton, with Advance, per Candy.	Price of Seed Cotton, without Advance, per Candy of 500 lbs.,		Average price of Seed Cotton, without Advance, per Candy.	Price of Cleaned Cotton, with Advance, per Candy of 500 lbs.,		Average price of Cleaned Cotton, with Advance, per Candy.	Price of Cleaned Cotton, without Advance, per Candy of 500 lbs.,		Average price of Cleaned Cotton, without Advance, per Candy.
	From	To		From	To		From	To		From	To	
	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.		C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.		C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.		C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	
1846	10 9 -	11 7 1	11 - -	10 9 -	12 5 2	11 7 1	41 13 7	46 4 1	44 - 10	44 - 10	52 13 10	48 7 4
1847	11 7 1	12 5 2	11 14 1	11 7 1	15 13 6	13 10 3	44 - 10	48 7 4	46 4 1	46 4 1	57 4 -	51 12 -
1848	10 9 -	12 5 2	11 7 1	11 7 1	13 10 4	12 8 8	41 13 7	46 4 1	44 - 10	44 - 10	55 - 10	49 8 5

YEAR.	Cost of Separating the Seed from the Fibre by the Churka, per Candy of Cleaned Cotton.	Packing Cotton into bunloo, according to native custom, including Cloth, Twine, and Labour, with extra beating.	Cost of Separating the Seed from the Fibre by the Gin, exclusive of Houses, Machinery, &c., by hired labour,* per Candy.	Cost of Separating the Seed from the Fibre by the Gin, exclusive of Houses, Machinery, &c., by contract labour, per Candy.*	Packing Ginned Cotton by contract, including Cloth, Twine, and Labour, no extra beating required.	Cart-hire to Tutacorin on a Candy of Cleaned Cotton,		Average yield, 1st quality of Land, per Acre.	Average yield, 2d quality of Land, per Acre.	Average yield, 3d quality of Land, per Acre.	Average yield, in Madure, per Acre, about,	Average yield, in Tinnevely, per Acre, about,
						From	To					
						C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.					
1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 10	1 14 10	-	-	-	-	-
1847	4 14 8	2 2 9	10 3 10	*6 14 4	2 1 -	1 3 10	1 14 10	421	329	311	350	350
1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 10	2 7 7	-	-	-	-	-

* Without reference to the cost of Seed Cotton, which is always higher when purchased by us, for we must procure it through the brokers.

II.
Madras.

The following are the Questions asked by the Honourable Court of Directors, and I trust they will be found correctly answered in the above Table.

- Question 1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your district?
2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?
 3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?
 4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?
 5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?
 6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried, in the event of an increased demand?

Note.—The sixth question is answered as near as is practicable in the body of the foregoing letter.

A STATEMENT showing the price of Cotton at Tutacarin for the last three years, as paid in transactions by European Agents:

YEARS.	Price per Candy of Cotton, as ordinarily delivered by the Chitties,		Average Price per Candy of Cotton.
	From	To	
	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.
1846 - - -			
1847 - - -			
1848 - - -			

Camp, Aroopocottah,
13 January 1849.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

(No. 53 of 1849.)—Revenue Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our letter in this department, dated 19th September 1848, No. 69,* we have the honour to transmit for your information copy of a letter from the Board of Revenue, reporting on the extent of the different descriptions of land applied to the cultivation of cotton in the cotton-growing provinces.

It will be observed that the total extent of land under cotton cultivation is 692,372 acres, of which 489,591 acres, or 70½ per cent., are Government lands, and the remainder lands free from assessment or paying a light quit rent. The rent-free lands alone are in the proportion of 17½ per cent. to the total extent.

We have, &c.
(signed) Hy. Pottinger.
D. Elliott.

Fort St. George, 21 September 1849.

Diary to Cons.,
18 September
1849, Nos. 7 & 8.

(No. 382.)

To *J. F. Thomas, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the observations of Government in Para. 4, of an extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated the 4th of September last, the Board of Revenue called upon the several collectors of cotton-growing provinces to furnish a statement exhibiting the extent of land ain, rent-free, and held on favourable terms, which is applied to the cultivation of that product in their respective districts, and to afford any information they might be able to supply in respect to the cultivation of cotton in enam lands. In Cons., 18 September 1848.

2. From the replies received to this requisition,* which are herewith forwarded for the information of Government, the Board have had prepared the accompanying general statement, exhibiting at one view the extent of the above several descriptions of lands in each district named. It should be observed, however, that while the particulars in the majority of the several districts show the quantity of land upon which cotton is cultivated for one year only, and that generally for Fusly 1257, the returns from Bellary and Kurnool present the average result calculated on a term of five years.

3. As regards the rent-free lands in Gunttoor, the Collector states that "the enamdars are generally Bramins, who let their enam lands on terms a little below the ordinary rate of the Government assessment, so that the cotton grown on them comes to market very nearly on a par with the cotton grown on circar land." In Bellary, owing to the great abundance of both enam and circar land available for the culture of cotton, the rent generally paid by the actual cultivator to the enamdar, is represented "to be not more than one-half the survey assessment." The agent in Kurnool remarks, that as the enam lands in his district are usually of inferior quality, "the rates paid by cultivating ryots to enamdars are very considerably below those levied on ain land of an equally good description."

4. In the period embraced in the report from the Collector of Tinnevelly, viz., Fusly 1257, it appears that cotton was not cultivated on enams, subject to quit rent, or on lands held on favourable terms, the extent of surva maniemms so occupied, appears also to have been comparatively limited.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
23 August 1849.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary.

* From Gunttoor, 9 February, in Cons., 15 March 1849. From Bellary, 9th in Cons., 19 October 1849. From Cuddapah, 17th in Cons., 20 November 1848. From Kurnool, 26th October, in Cons., 2 November 1848. From Tanjore, 2d, in Cons., 9 October 1848. From Madura, 25 May, in Cons., 6 August 1849. From Tinnevelly, 19th, in Cons., 25 January 1849. From Coimbatore, 7th, in Cons., 20 November 1848.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND applied to the CULTIVATION of COTTON in the undermentioned Districts.

DISTRICTS.	CIRCAR LAND.			SURVA ENAMS.		ENAMS PAYING QUIT RENT.			TOTAL.				
	Extent.		Assesment.	Extent.		Extent.		Quit Rent.	Extent.			Assessment and Quit Rent.	
	<i>Cans. as.</i>	<i>Acres. g. a.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Acres. g. a.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Acres. g. a.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs.</i>	<i>as.</i>	<i>Acres. g. a.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Guntoor -	-	49,715 7 15	72,642 - 9	-	8,114 7 1	-	27,270 0 9	12,452 8 9	-	-	85,099 15 9	85,094 9 6	For Fusly 1258.
Bellary -	-	1,33,917 0 0	1,41,975 - -	-	72,500 0 0	-	25,448 0 0	8,200 - -	-	-	2,36,865 0 0	1,50,175 - -	Average of five years, from Fusly 1251 to 1255.
Cuddapah -	-	45,282 23 2	59,313 9 9	-	20,424 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	9,034 38 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,331 8 4	-	-	74,741 31 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,645 2 1	For one year, Fusly not mentioned.
Kurnool -	-	42,522 7 0	55,848 14 9	-	5,796 13 4	-	11,632 0 12	4,569 1 -	-	-	59,950 21 0	60,417 15 9	Average of five years, from Fusly 1252 to 1256.
Tanjore -	-	4,874 10 0	8,556 3 7	-	40 14 0	-	779 16 0	498 - 3	-	-	5,694 0 0	9,054 3 10	For Fusly 1256.
Madura -	19,204 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,393 34 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,855 2 3	2,156 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,852 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 20 4	133 9 10	21,538 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,480 28 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,988 12 1	45,988 12 1	For Fusly 1257.
Tinnevelly	66,516 0	87,955 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,333 7 2	1,722 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,278 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	68,238 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	90,233 13 14	73,333 7 2	73,333 7 2	For Fusly 1257.
Coimbatore	71,791 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	94,931 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,43,854 4 1	8,618 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,396 38 8	3,765 11	4,979 16 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,198 5 3	84,176 5	1,11,307 20 13	1,15,052 9 4	1,15,052 9 4	For Fusly 1257.
TOTAL -	1,57,511 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,89,591 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,71,378 10 4	12,498 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,23,402 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,943 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,378 21 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	43,383 1 5	1,73,953 13	6,92,372 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,14,761 11 9	6,14,761 11 9	

N.B.—In Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore the extent of land under cotton cultivation is given in cawnies, which has been converted into acres in the above statement, to correspond with the returns received from the other districts.

The present results do not generally correspond with the returns previously furnished by the Collectors, owing to the present calculation having reference to the cultivation of a later period.

(signed) T. Pycroft, Secretary.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA., 61

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

II.
Madras.
GUNTTOOR.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the extract from the Board's Proceedings, dated the 18th September last, with the extract from the Minutes of Consultation of Government, dated the 4th of that month, and to forward a statement of the relative extent of sirkar and enam land, cultivated with cotton, in the form therewith furnished. The extent of cultivation is entered from the actual examination of the fields made during the current season. In the talooks of Tenally and Repully, cotton is occasionally sown to a very limited extent among red paddy, but this, from its being so inconsiderable, has not been taken into account.

2. It does not appear that there is any peculiarity requiring notice in the cultivation of cotton on enam lands. The enamders are generally Brahmins, who let their enam lands to tenants at terms a little below the ordinary rate of Government assessment, so that the cotton grown on them comes to market very nearly at a par with cotton grown on sirkar land.

(signed) H. Stokes,
Collector.

Guntoor Zillah, Collector's Office, Datchapully,
9 February 1849.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND applied to the CULTIVATION of COTTON in the District of Guntoor, Fusly 1258.

TALOOKS.	CIRCAR LAND.		SURVA ENAMS.	ENAMS PAYING QUIT RENT.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quit Rent Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit Rent.
	A. c. v.	Rs. a. p.	A. c. v.	A. c. v.	Rs. a. p.	A. c. v.	Rs. a. p.
1. Pruttipad	83 19 14	153 8 9	13 18 10	19 6 12	4 10 6	116 5 4	158 3 3
2. Martoor	526 29 0	498 13 7	144 18 0	70 35 0	19 14 4	742 2 0	518 11 11
3. Mungalagherry	2,335 26 0	4,936 4 2	556 34 0	376 33 0	172 5 5	3,269 13 0	5,108 9 7
4. Bapetla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Pounoor	12 11 0	19 12 5	0 13 0	—	—	12 24 0	19 12 5
6. Repully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tenaly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Guntoor	2,585 0 0	3,323 4 —	317 0 0	201 0 0	72 12 —	3,103 0 0	3,396 — —
9. Coorapad	8,103 8 8	12,741 8 11	1,775 5 0	1,124 10 12	284 8 2	11,002 24 4	13,026 1 1
10. Condaveed	5,151 13 5	9,139 12 2	1,354 12 4	1,038 37 0	402 3 7	7,544 22 9	9,541 15 9
11. Nursarowpella	4,314 30 10	6,037 13 1	1,604 2 14	1,100 29 15	258 1 6	7,019 23 7	6,295 14 7
12. Innacondah	5,608 9 10	5,381 13 7	2,066 0 5	1,199 16 2	312 1 1	8,873 26 1	5,693 14 8
13. Datchapully	9,455 2 0	14,496 14 4	240 13 0	11,120 13 0	5,684 1 3	20,815 28 0	20,180 15 7
14. Timmercottah	11,539 18 0	15,912 7 9	42 10 0	11,018 19 0	5,242 14 11	22,600 7 0	21,154 6 8
	49,715 7 15	72,642 — 9	8,114 7 1	27,270 0 9	12,452 8 9	85,099 15 9	85,094 9 6

Guntoor Zillah, Collector's Office, Datchapully,
9 February 1849.

(signed) H. Stokes,
Collector.

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Proceedings, of date the 18th ultimo, with Para. 4 of the Minutes of Consultation, dated 4th September 1848, "calling for a statement, exhibiting the extent of land ain (rent-free), and held on favourable terms, which is applied to the cultivation of cotton in the Bellary Province."

BELLARY.

62 PAPERS RELATING TO MEASURES TAKEN SINCE 1847

II.
Madras.
15 April 1847.

2. In the statement prepared according to the form received with the Board's letter of the 18th January 1847, Mr. Mellor entered the extent of land cultivated with cotton as 2,36,865 acres, of which he stated, circar land to the 1,38,917 acres, and enam land 97,948 acres.

3. The information now called for by the Board, distinguishing enam land cultivated with cotton as rent-free, or paying a quit rent, it would take a great time to prepare with exactness, and I trust the statement now sent, which, as regards the enam lands, is an estimate of each class, will answer the purpose. The amount of circar land, and the total amount of enam, is correct according to actual accounts.

4. There is abundance of enam, as well as circar land, that is capable of being cultivated with cotton. The rent generally paid by the actual cultivator to the owner of the enam is not more than one-half the survey assessment, which is 1,51,683 rupees, that paid for the circar land is one-fourth less than the assessed value.

Bellary, Collector's Office,
9 October 1848.

(signed) C. Pelly,
Acting Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND applied to the CULTIVATION of COTTON in the Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts.

1.	CIRCAR LAND.		Total ENAM Land.	SURVA ENAMS.	ENAMS Paying Quit Rent.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Acres.	Assessment after deducting the Established Remissions of One-fourth.			Acres.	Quit Rent.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit Rent.	
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Average extent of cotton cultivation during the period of five years, from Fusly 1251 to 1255, as entered in the Statement transmitted to the Board on the 15th April 1847	1,38,917	Co.'s Rs. 1,41,975	Acres. 97,948	Acres. 72,500	23,448	Co.'s Rs. 8,200	2,36,865	Co.'s Rs. 1,50,173	The amount of Surva and Jodee Enams respectively, being an Estimate of the whole, is entered in Italics.

Bellary, Collector's Office,
9 October 1848.

(E. E.)

(signed) C. Pelly, Acting Collector.

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

CUDDAPAH.

Sir,
AGREABLY to the order contained in the extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th September last, which accompanied the extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 4th idem, I have the honour to forward a statement in the form required, exhibiting the extent of land, ain, rent-free, and held on favourable terms, which is applied to the cultivation of cotton in this district.

Cuddapah, Collector's Office,
17 November 1848.

(signed) J. H. Cochrane,
Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND applied to the CULTIVATION of COTTON in the District of Cuddapah.

NAMES of TALOOKS.	CIRCAR LAND.		SURVA ENAMS.	ENAMS PAYING QUIT RENT.		TOTAL.	
	Cawnies, or Acres.	Assessment. <i>Rs. a. p.</i>	Cawnies, or Acres.	Cawnies, or Acres.	Quit Rent. <i>Rs. a. p.</i>	Cawnies, or Acres.	Assessment and Quit Rent. <i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. Cumbum - -	1,986 39 7	1,859 15 -	1,421 14 7½	226 38 4½	478 - -	3,635 12 3	4,411 7 11
2. Doopaud - -	2,208 24 4	1,929 11 7	1,902 29 12	78 23 10½	90 3 -	4,189 37 10½	3,845 3 8
3. Budwail - -	1,933 10 13	2,132 13 5	833 22 12	302 37 4	338 8 8	3,069 30 13	3,445 6 4
4. Jummuludgoo - -	10,657 7 13½	15,333 3 11	4,237 13 8½	1,100 25 9½	1,796 14 1	15,995 6 15½	23,752 11 10
5. Doovoor - -	4,575 15 1½	7,368 11 3	3,059 18 6½	1,785 8 5½	3,815 10 7	9,420 1 14	17,479 8 7
6. Koilgoontlah - -	14,092 36 5½	22,533 6 2	6,959 15 14	5,321 35 2	9,604 1 -	26,374 7 5½	42,466 13 2
7. Chitwail - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sidhout - -	186 24 12½	451 1 10	30 23 15	- - -	- - -	211 8 11½	533 13 2
9. Chennoor - -	647 33 5	664 7 5	226 25 14	- - -	- - -	874 19 3	884 7 11
10. Comalapeoor - -	1,709 33 7½	1,986 12 8	943 16 11½	213 30 15½	202 10 10	2,867 1 2½	3,283 8 2
11. Goorumcondah - -	137 23 11½	215 - 9	26 11 9½	4 39 3½	5 8 2	168 34 8½	245 5 8
12. Muddenpully - -	619 36 9	319 2 1	214 18 0	- - -	- - -	834 14 9	455 - 9
13. Poolevendlah - -	5,545 11 10½	3,982 5 8	338 4 10½	- - -	- - -	5,883 16 5	4,225 11 9
14. Royachoty - -	987 5 13½	536 14 -	280 34 11½	- - -	- - -	1,218 0 9	674 3 1
TOTAL - -	45,282 23 2	59,313 9 9	20,424 10 4½	9,034 38 6½	16,331 8 4	74,741 31 13½	1,05,703 6 -

Cuddapah, Collector's Office,
17 November 1848.

(signed) J. H. Cochrane,
Collector.

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to submit a statement regarding cotton cultivated on enam lands, prepared in the form prescribed by your Board's order, dated 18th ultimo.

KURNOOL.

2. In explanation of a discrepancy apparent between the quantity of circar land cultivated with cotton, as shown in my communication of the date noted marginally, and the statement now forwarded, I beg to observe that the aggregate number of acres formerly specified was that of land on which only cotton had been grown, whilst that exhibited in the statement accompanying this address, includes the area of land on which a mixed crop of cotton and corra was raised.

31 Dec. 1847.

Acres 54,191, 35 c.
Acres 2,12,610, 35½

3. The statement has been thus prepared owing to the accounts before me not admitting of its being ascertained on what extent of enam nothing but cotton was produced, and what portion was cultivated with both cotton and corra.

4. The former statement had unavoidable reference to the area of circar land on which nothing but cotton had been cultivated, because it was necessary to show the average actual

II.
Madras.

5. Generally, the enams in this district do not comprise lands of the first quality. The average outturn of the cotton crops raised thereon is consequently below that of cotton produce realised on circar ground; but the rates paid by cultivating ryots to enamdars are very considerably below those leyed on ain land of an equally good description. These enams are almost invariably taken up by ryots holding circar pottahs, and it has been satisfactorily established that without the aid of profits derived from these highly assessed enams, there would be difficulty in bringing to account the kists due for Government lands.

Kurnool District,
Agent's Office, Circuit Cutcherry, Nundicotcoor,
25 October 1848.

(signed) *H. D. Phillips,*
Agent to the Governor.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND applied to the CULTIVATION of COTTON in the District of Kurnool.

FUSLIES.	CIRCAR LAND.			SURVA ENAMS.		ENAMS PAYING QUIT RENT.			TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Coontahs.	Assessment.	Acres.	Coontahs.	Acres.	Coontahs.	Quit Rent.	Acres.	Coontahs.	Assessment and Quit Rent.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1252 - - -	35,767	20½	49,178 5 6	4,408	25½	9,264	16½	3,908 8 -	49,440	23	53,086 13 6
1253 - - -	34,402	30½	45,568 10 8	4,210	38½	8,557	6½	3,505 7 5	47,170	35½	49,074 2 1
1254 - - -	43,753	38½	55,537 5 1	5,454	7	10,724	18½	4,184 3 9	59,932	23½	59,721 8 10
1255 - - -	48,445	33½	64,135 7 7	7,113	9½	13,137	22½	5,031 9 3	68,696	25½	69,167 - 10
1256 - - -	50,240	32½	64,824 13 2	7,794	25	16,476	20½	6,215 8 4	74,511	37½	71,040 5 6
	2,12,610	35½	2,79,244 10 -	28,981	26	58,160	4½	22,845 4 9	2,99,752	25½	3,02,089 14 9
Lands cultivated with cotton only	54,191	35	65,997 5 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lands cultivated with both cotton and corra -	1,58,419	½	2,13,247 4 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,12,610	35½	2,79,244 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average - - -	42,522	7	55,848 14 9	5,796	13½	11,632	½	4,569 1 -	59,950	21	60,417 15 9

Kurnool District,
Agent's Office, Circuit Cutcherry, Nundicotcoor,
26 October 1848.

(E. E.

(signed) *H. D. Phillips,*
Agent to the Governor.

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

TANJORE.

Sir,
WITH reference to the extract from the Proceedings of the Board of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to forward a statement, filled up as per form, showing the extent of land, enam, and under favourable assessment, on which cotton was cultivated in Fusly 1256. The extent now separately exhibited was included in that reported in my letter of the 21st December 1847.

Tanjore, Vullum, 2 October 1848.

(signed) *J. F. Bishop,*
Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND applied to the CULTIVATION of COTTON in the District of Tanjore, for Fusly 1256.

CIRKAR LAND.		SURVA ENAM.	ENAMS PAYING QUIT RENT.			TOTAL	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Extent.	Quit rent.	Extent.	Assessment and Quit rent.	
<i>Acre. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acre. g.</i>	<i>Acre. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acre. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
4,874 10	8,556 3 7	40 14	779 16	498 - 3	5,694 0	9,054 3 10	

Tanjore, Vullam,
2 October 1848.

(signed) *J. F. Bishop,*
Collector.

To *T. Pycroft, Esq.,* Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Board's proceedings of the 18th September 1848, annexing extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 4th idem, I have the honour to transmit a statement exhibiting the extent of land, ain, rent-free, and held on favourable terms, cultivated with cotton in Fusly 1257, some columns being added to those in the form therein sent. MAT

I regret that a delay in the transmission of the account from the Ramnad zemindary has delayed this statement so long.

Madura, 25 May 1849.

(signed) *R. D. Parker,*
Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND applied to the CULTIVATION of COTTON in the Districts of Madura and Dindigul, for Fusly 1257.

TALOOKS.	COTTON CULTIVATION IN AYEN LANDS.										
	Cirkar Land.		Surva Enam.		Enams paying Quit rent.			TOTAL.		TOTAL AYEN AND ENAM.	
	Cawnies or Acres.	Assessment	Cawnies or Acres.	Assessment.	Cawnies or Acres.	Assessment	Amount of Quit rent.	Cawnies or Acres.	Assessment	Cawnies or Acres.	Assessment.
	<i>Rs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. Madacolum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Teroomungalum	14,704 14	39,013 15 6	2,140 13½	5,626 7 8	177 8½	453 - 4	133 9 10	2,318 5½	6,079 8 -	17,983 3½	45,003 7 6
3. Meyloor	43 2½	76 14 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 2½	76 14 5
4. Ramagherry	445 15	765 1 2	2 3½	2 14 3	-	-	-	2 3½	2 14 3	448 2½	767 15 5
	15,253 15½	39,955 15 1	2,143 0½	5,629 5 11	177 8½	453 - 4	133 9 10	2,320 9	6,082 6 3	17,574 6½	45,088 8 4
5. Taudicumboo	334 9½	450 9 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334 9½	450 9 2
6. Jyempully	1,796 11½	2,963 4 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,796 11½	2,963 4 5
7. Thencurray	978 0	1,449 4 7	6 8½	12 7 11	-	-	-	6 8½	12 7 11	985 1½	1,461 18 6
8. Nellacotay	840 4½	1,136 1 -	7 5	10 8 -	-	-	-	7 5	10 8 -	847 8½	1,140 4 -
	3,956 2½	5,999 3 2	13 13½	23 10 11	-	-	-	13 13½	22 10 11	3,964 6½	6,021 14 1
TOTAL	19,204 1½	45,955 2 3	2,156 14½	5,632 - 10	177 8½	453 - 4	133 9 10	2,324 6½	6,105 1 2	21,528 8½	51,900 8 5
Ramnad zeminary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shevagunga zeminary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	19,204 1½	45,955 2 3	2,156 14½	5,632 - 10	177 8½	453 - 4	133 9 10	2,324 6½	6,105 1 2	21,528 8½	51,900 8 5

CULTIVATION IN ENAM VILLAGES.										TALOOKS.
Surva Enam.		Enam paying Quit rent.		Quit rent.	Zemindaries in Possession of the Proprietors.		GRAND TOTAL.			
Cawnies or Acres.	Assessment.	Cawnies or Acres.	Assessment.		Cawnies or Acres.	Assessment.	Cawnies or Acres.	Assessment.		
<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
-	-	120 9½	254 4 1	721 8 -	-	-	120 9½	254 4 1		1. Madacolum.
12 8½	29 12 3	98 5½	185 15 3	130 14 11	1,376 8½	2,858 5 9	18,570 9½	47,967 8 9		2. Teroomungalum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 2½	76 14 5		3. Meyloor.
29 2	47 9 11	-	-	-	632 13	1,005 6 4	1,130 1½	1,920 15 8		4. Ramagherry
41 10½	77 6 2	218 15	440 3 4	852 6 11	2,029 6½	3,063 12 1	19,804 6½	5,019 10 11		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334 9½	450 9 2		5. Taudicumboo.
-	-	-	-	-	5,424 8½	10,580 - 6	7,221 4	13,548 5 1		6. Jyempully.
-	-	-	-	-	217 1½	319 - 1	1,220 3½	1,790 12 7		7. Thencurray.
-	-	-	-	-	958 0½	1,848 6 3	1,805 10½	2,994 10 2		8. Nellacotay.
-	-	-	-	-	6,599 10½	12,747 7 -	10,563 11	19,769 5 1		
41 10½	77 6 2	218 15	440 3 4	852 6 11	6,629 6	16,411 3 1	80,428 1½	68,889 - -		TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	21,679 2	35,517 12 1	21,679 2	35,517 12 1		Ramnad zeminary.
-	-	-	-	-	1,004 10	1,432 14 -	1,004 10	1,432 14 -		Shevagungazeminary.
41 10½	77 6 2	218 15	440 3 4	852 6 11	31,402 12	53,361 13 2	53,201 13½	1,05,839 10 1		GRAND TOTAL.

(E. E.)

Madura, 25 May 1849.

(signed) R. D. Parker, Collector.

To *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 18th September last, and to the Minutes of Consultation thereunto prefixed, I have the honour to forward, prepared according to the form therewith received, a statement showing the extent of land, ain, and rent free, which was cultivated with cotton in this district in Fusly 1257. No cotton being cultivated on enams paying quit rent, or on the pottom and poroopoo lands held on favourable terms in this district, those columns are left blank. Cotton is extensively cultivated in the zemindaries and other permanently assessed lands; but the accounts hitherto received are, as stated in my letter of 24th December 1847, not accurate; arrangements have, however, been made for procuring correct ones from the current Fusly.

Tinnevelly,
19 January 1849.

(signed) *F. B. Elton*,
Acting Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of Land applied to the Cultivation of COTTON, in Fusly 1257, in the District of Tinnevelly.

Circar Land.		Surva Enams.	Enams paying Quit rent.		TOTAL.	
Cawnies.	Assessment.	Cawnies.	Cawnies.	Quit-Rent.	Cawnies.	Assessment and Quit rent.
	<i>C.Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>C.Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>C.Rs. a. p.</i>
66,516	73,333 7 2	1,722 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	68,238 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,333 7 2

Tinnevelly,
19 January 1849.

(signed) *F. B. Elton*,
Acting Collector.

To *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to forward a statement exhibiting the extent of land appropriated for cotton cultivation in this district in Fusly 1257 (A. D. 1847-48), prepared in the form which accompanied the extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, bearing date the 18th September last.

2. I have nothing to add in elucidation of the above statement, beyond remarking that the cotton grown on enam lands is sold to the merchants in common with that, the growth of the ain land.

Coimbatore,
7 November 1848.

(signed) *J. C. Wroughton*,
Principal Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of Land applied to the CULTIVATION of COTTON in the District of Coimbatore, in Fusly 1257 (1847-48.)

NAMES OF TALOOKS.	Circular Land.		Surva Enams.	Enams paying Quit rent.		TOTAL.	
	Cawnies.	Assessment.	Cawnies.	Cawnies.	Quit rent.	Cawnies.	Assessment and Quit rent.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. Coimbatore - -	7,656 0½	13,521 2 8	427 10½	50 8½	25 4 5	8,134 3½	13,546 7 1
2. Sattimungalum - -	1,353 0½	1,920 6 3	64 4½	67 15½	23 15 2	1,485 4½	1,944 5 5
3. Danaikocottah - -	507 12½	893 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	507 12½	893 11 1
4. Collegal - - -	1,184 14½	1,982 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,184 14½	1,982 2 4
5. Pulachy - - -	4,411 1½	8,862 3 1	389 8½	16 12½	1 13 5	4,917 6½	8,864 - 0
6. Parindoray - - -	7,390 0½	10,606 9 2	695 0½	484 7½	142 12 3	8,569 8½	10,749 5 5
7. Andoor - - -	266 1½	397 1 5	- - -	2 14	- 7 -	268 15½	397 8 5
8. Errode - - -	4,905 2½	6,391 15 3	1,173 14	751 9	435 10 6	6,830 9½	6,827 9 9
9. Dharapoorum - -	2,866 1½	3,794 8 10	271 5	51 2½	10 13 3	3,188 8½	3,805 0 1
10. Kongyam - - -	7,608 7	6,175 7 8	3,545 10	1,771 6½	375 8 4	12,925 7½	6,551 - -
11. Caroor - - -	1,183 10½	1,118 9 3	98 10½	36 4½	10 - 2	1,318 9	1,128 9 5
12. Cheyoor - - -	3,421 5½	5,207 11 3	232 1½	148 19½	50 5 8	3,802 4½	5,258 - 11
13. Pulladam - - -	17,029 12	29,187 14 -	1,077 14½	383 14½	121 11 1	18,491 8½	20,259 9 1
14. Cheekragherry - -	12,008 4½	23,844 13 10	643 0	- - -	- - -	12,651 4½	23,844 13 10
15. Neelgherries - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	71,791 10½	1,13,854 4 1	8,618 15½	3,763 11	1,108 5 3	84,170 5	1,15,052 9 4

Coimbatore,
7 November 1848.(signed) J. C. Wroughton,
Principal Collector.

(Revenue Department, No. 869.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 12 September 1849.

READ the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, submitting, with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation, 4th September 1848, a general statement exhibiting at one view the extent of land, ain, rent free, and held on favourable terms, which is applied to the cultivation of cotton in the several cotton-growing provinces under this Presidency.

[Here enter 23d August 1849, No. 382.]

Para 1. The total extent of land under cotton cultivation in the cotton-growing districts enumerated in the tabular statement furnished by the Board of Revenue amounts to 6,92,372 acres, of which 4,89,591 acres, or 70½ per cent., are lands paying revenue directly to Government, the remainder, 30 per cent., being on lands held on enam tenure, for the most part free from all demand for revenue. From the memorandum in the margin it is observed that the lands altogether free from assessment thus occupied bear a proportion of 17¾ per cent. to the total extent.

Total extent of cotton cultivation	6,92,372	- 100
Circular land alone	4,89,591	- 70½
Surva enam land, entirely exempt from assessment	1,23,402	- 17½
Enams paying quit-rent	79,378	- 11½

2. Resolved, That the information submitted by the Board of Revenue in the letter recorded above be communicated to the Honourable Court of Directors, in continuation of Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 4th September 1848, No. 952, reported in Revenue letter, No. 69, dated 19th September 1848.

(signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Fort St. George, dated
10 September 1850, No. 46.

REFERRING to the papers transmitted with our letter in this Department, dated 5th December 1848, No. 88, we have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of reports from the Collectors of the cotton-growing districts under this presidency on the cultivation of cotton in their respective districts for Fusly 1258, together with a copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue, with which they were accompanied, and an extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 30th August 1850, containing our remarks upon the subject.

Diary to Cons.
3d Sept. 1850,
Nos. 15, 16.

EXTRACT Fort St. George, Revenue Diary to Cons. of 3d September 1850.

30th July.—Received the following letter:

(No. 317.)

From *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.*, Chief Secretary to Government, No. 15.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the orders of Government, under date the 5th December 1848, the Board of Revenue called upon the Collectors of the districts noted in the margin,* to furnish special reports of the cultivation, &c. of cotton in their respective districts at the close of each Fusly. In Cons. 18th Ja 1849.

2. I am now directed to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying letters specified in the margin,† which have been received from the Collectors on the above subject, in respect to the cultivation, &c. of cotton during Fusly 1258, of which the following is an abstract:

3. The extent of circar land applied to the cultivation of cotton in this district during Fusly 1258, was 49,715 acres, assessed at 72,642 rupees; of surva enam lands 8,114 acres, and of enam lands paying quitrent 27,270 acres, assessed at 12,452 rupees, making a total of 85,099 acres, assessed at Rs. 85,094. 9. 6. The extent of cultivation is stated to have been ascertained from the actual examination of the fields. Guntoor.

4. The extent of cultivation in this district during Fusly 1258 was 24,436 chains,‡ assessed at 76,386 rupees, being a slight increase on the previous year; the crop is also reported to have been more favourable. Due publicity has been given to the recommendations of Government, in para. 12 of the extract from the Minutes of Consultation of 5th December 1848, as regards the advantage the ryots would derive by attending to the careful culture, picking, and cleaning of cotton. Measures were also taken for ascertaining the additional quantity of land in the chief cotton-growing talook that might be brought under cultivation if a remission of tax were allowed, and the tahsildar reported that poonjah waste land, of 10, 20, and 30 years' standing, to the extent of 1,167 chains, are available, which the ryots offer to cultivate on a remission of half teerwah on lands bearing a superior assessment, and of one-fourth on those paying an inferior rate. The ryots of other talooks are expected to make similar proposals; but the Collector is of opinion that the remission of teerwah is not likely alone to cause any material extension of cultivation; a certain market and remunerating prices are required, and would be sufficient to direct enterprise into this channel. The experiments with foreign seed appear to have failed; in some places they did not even come up. Sattoor.

Fusly 1257 - -	19,083	candies
Fusly 1258 - -	21,522	"
Increase -	2,439	

5. The extent of cultivation in this district during Fusly 1258, is as follows:—Government land, poonjah and garden, 26,731 bullahs§; nunjah, 209 cawnies, assessed at 1,22,888 rupees; and of enam land 2,446 bullahs, assessed at 7,925. The produce is estimated at 32,200 candies, of which 9,600 cs. are consumed by the growers, and 22,600 cs. sold in the market. Coimbatore.

6. The

* Guntoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Madura, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly.

† From Guntoor, 11th June, in Cons. 4th July 1850; from Tinnevelly, 8th, in Cons. 22d November 1849; from Coimbatore, 7th, in Cons. 17th January 1850; from Kurnool, 7th, in Cons. 28th February 1850; from Madura, 8th, in Cons. 14th March 1850; from Bellary, 6th, in Cons. 29th April 1850; from Cuddapah, 15th, in Cons. 18th April 1850.

‡ Reported in a letter to England, dated 12 August 1850, No. 43.

§ The "chain" being 1,58,404 square feet, 3.64 acres

§ The "bullah" is 1,66,464 square feet, 3.82 acres.

II.

Madras.
Kurnool.

6. The extent of land on which cotton was grown in Kurnool during Fusly 1258 was 86,368 acres, of which 32,070 acres were enams. The crop appears to have fallen short of the quantity expected, owing to a blight; it is supposed that it reached 25,700 maunds. The experiments with foreign seed appear to have failed in a great measure, but the agent wishes to make a further trial, and asks for a fresh supply of seed.

Madura.

*Fusly 1257 - - 53,201 cawnies.
Fusly 1258 - - 50,846 "

Decrease - 2,355 "

7. In this district there has been a decrease in the extent of land cultivated with cotton, as compared with Fusly 1257.* It is stated to have been 50,846 cawnies, assessed at 1,02,404 rupees, of which 17,482 cawnies are circar, 2,674 cawnies enam, and 30,689 cawnies zemindary lands. The falling off is attributed to the unfavourable season; the supply of rain in the chief cotton divisions having proved insufficient. No experiments were carried on in foreign cotton during Fusly 1258 on account of Government, but the Collector alludes to Mr. Finnie, as being unsatisfactory.

Bellary.

8. The extent of land sown with cotton in this district during Fusly 1258, was 270,257 acres, assessed at 3,72,329 rupees, of which 165,094 acres were circar, and 1,05,163 acres enam lands. The ryots have been advised to pay more attention to picking and cleaning, and experiments to improve the staple by introducing foreign seed have been made, and still are in progress. A copy of a special report on this latter subject from the acting Collector to Dr. Wight, accompanies his letter. The first experiment was unfortunate, but a second has been made at Dr. Wight's recommendation, the result of which has not yet been reported.

Cuddapa.

9. The special report from this district is confined to its capabilities for the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, but in the annual settlement report the extent of land cultivated with cotton during Fusly 1258 is stated to be 87,309 acres, being an increase of 12,568 acres compared with the previous Fusly. The success of the foreign seed cotton does not appear to have been much greater in this than in other districts, as it requires more moisture than the seasons generally prevalent in Cuddapah can lead to be expected; there, however, appears to be little doubt that this cotton may be produced to any extent under irrigation; but without a ready demand for the produce, and assistance from capitalists in the shape of advances, the ryots are not likely to give it a preference over indigenous cotton.

10. The statements furnished by the several collectors are not uniform, and it has consequently been found impracticable to draw up a general statement therefrom for submission with this report, to prevent a recurrence of which a form of statement has been circulated to the Collector for adoption in future.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
25 July 1850.

(signed) B. Cunliffe,
Sub-Secretary.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

GUNTOOR.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th February last, calling for a report on cotton cultivation, I have the honour to explain that a statement of cotton cultivation in the season of Fusly 1258 was already furnished to the Board, with my letter of the 9th February 1849; and as little authentic information can now be furnished in addition thereto, I beg to suggest that any further report be dispensed with.

2. Steps have been taken to procure the required information with greater care for the current Fusly, and it will be given in comparison with the returns of Fusly 1258.

3. I beg to be informed whether the report for fusly 1259 is to be furnished through the Commissioner, or to the Board direct.

Guntoor Zillah, Collector's Office, Dindy,
11 June 1850.

(signed) H. Stokes,
Collector.

To *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

TINNEVELLY.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the orders contained in para. 13 of the extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 5th December 1848, prefixed to the Board proceedings of 18th January last, I have the honour to submit a special report on the cultivation, &c., of cotton in this district for Fusly 1258.

2. The

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 71

II.
Madras.

2. The following is the abstract statement of the land employed for the culture of indigenous and foreign cotton in Fusly 1258, in comparison with the previous year, Fusly 1257, from which it will be seen that the cultivation of Coopen Parooty cotton alone has in the Fusly under report exceeded that of the previous year by 248 $\frac{3}{4}$ chains in Aven villages, and by 400 chains in Cuttoogoottah and Surva Maniem villages, which is owing to there having been no excessive falls of rain, which are injurious to cotton cultivation. From the same cause the cotton crop came largely to maturity, and the exports of this article in fusly 1258 have consequently exceeded those of the previous Fusly by 2,439 candies, as shown in the margin. The price of cotton per candy varied at Tutacorin and other seaports of this district from 50 rupees to 51, but at the cotton-growing places it was 47 rupees per candy. For the most part the trade in cotton in this district is carried on for ready money, very little being contracted for in the way of giving an advance. The cotton is usually conveyed to the seaports on carts. With reference to the observation of Government contained in para. 12 of the extract from the Minutes of Consultation above alluded to, an advertisement was prepared and published throughout the district, and also read to the ryots at the jummahbundy, inculcating the advantage that they would derive by attending to the careful culture, picking, and cleaning of cotton. The tahsildar of Sattoor, where cotton cultivation is carried on the most extensively, having been called upon to ascertain and report how much additional land the ryots in his talook would be able to cultivate with cotton if a remission of tax were allowed, stated in reply that there are poonjah waste lands of ten, twenty, and thirty years standing, to the extent of 1,167 chains, available for that purpose, which the ryots offer to cultivate provided remission be allowed of half the teerwah on lands bearing a superior rate of assessment, and of one quarter of the teerwah on those paying an inferior rate. The teerwah on the above lands varies from 17 to 46 fanams per chain. The ryots of other talooks may be expected to make similar proposals. The granting of remission, however, is not likely alone to cause any material extension of cotton cultivation, the certainty of a market and remunerating prices are required, and sufficient to direct enterprise into that channel. As required in the Board's letter, dated 15th March 1841, cotton seed was distributed in several places, and instructions given according to those described in the letter; but the experiment has had no success. In some cases the seeds did not come up, while in others the plants did not thrive. Some ryots have stated that the cultivation was not paid attention to in consequence of there appearing no prospect of a profitable return.

Fusly 1257 - -	19,083	candies.
Fusly 1258 - -	21,522	"
Increase - -	2,439	

COTTON CULTIVATION for Fusly 1258.

	Fusly 1257.		Fusly 1258.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.
	Chains.	Co's. Rs. a. p.	Chains.	Co's. Rs. a. p.	Chains.	Co's. Rs. a. p.	Chains.	Co's. Rs. a. p.
Total Poonjah cultivation -	1,45,504 $\frac{197}{100}$	4,00,634 14 6	1,45,036 $\frac{11}{100}$	3,97,292 12 -	- -	- - -	468 $\frac{70}{100}$	3,342 2 6
Of which—								
1st, Nadum Parooty cotton	6,268 $\frac{11}{100}$	6,765 4 9	5,169 $\frac{31}{100}$	5,412 9 1	- -	- - -	1,098 $\frac{11}{100}$	1,352 11 8
2d, Coopen Parooty cotton	17,870 $\frac{11}{100}$	66,487 10 6	19,233 $\frac{11}{100}$	70,865 7 9	1,362 $\frac{1}{100}$	4,377 13 3		
3d, Foreign cotton - -	48 $\frac{31}{100}$	80 7 11	33 $\frac{11}{100}$	58 12 10	- -	- - -	15 $\frac{11}{100}$	21 11 1
TOTAL - - -	24,187 $\frac{11}{100}$	73,339 7 2	24,436 $\frac{11}{100}$	76,336 13 8	1,362 $\frac{1}{100}$	4,377 13 3	1,114 $\frac{11}{100}$	1,374 6 9
CENTAGE - -	16 $\frac{11}{100}$	18 $\frac{11}{100}$	16 $\frac{11}{100}$	19 $\frac{11}{100}$				
Net Increase - - -					248 $\frac{31}{100}$	3,003 6 6		

Cotton Cultivation in Cuttoogoottah and Surva Mauniem Villages.

	Chains.
Fusly 1257 - - -	2,239
" 1258 - - -	2,639
Increase - -	400

Tinnevely, 8 November 1849.

(signed) C. J. Bird, Acting Collector.

II.
Madras.

To *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

COIMBATORE.

1. ADVERTING to the extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 18th January 1849, I have the honour to forward a statement exhibiting the extent of land appropriated to the cultivation of cotton in this district in Fusly 1258 (1848-49), with the amount of assessment and settlement thereon.

2. The Board will observe, from columns 33 and 34 of this statement, that the assessment of lands so applied amounts to 1,30,814 rupees.

Also indigenous. 3. The chief products of this district are "oopum," or the annual indigenous cotton, and the "nadum purtee," a triennial crop.* The quantity produced in the year under review was estimated at 32,200 candies, of which, deducting 9,600 candies as consumed by the growers, the net quantum, 22,600 candies, appears to have been brought to the market.

4. The price paid by the home merchant for a candy of wool is about 38 rupees, who again sells it at 41 rupees, either by retail or for export.

to Bombay	-	3,000	candies.	5. From the information obtained from the Bombay native merchants
Tinnevelly	-	500	"	engaged in the trade of this article, it seems that no less than 4,052
Madras	-	225	"	candies of wool were exported to the several places indicated in the
Pondicherry	-	137	"	margin, which may be considered equivalent to 18,000 candies of seed
Malabar	-	100	"	cotton, leaving the remainder (4,600 candies) for the internal trade of
Madura	-	90	"	the district.
		<u>4,052</u>	"	

6. The crop of this Fusly is generally considered favourable.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas*,
Ag. Pl. Collector.

Coimbatore,
7 January 1850.

II.
Madras.Proceedings, 18th
January 1849.To *T. B. Roupell*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

KURNOOL.

Sir,

1. IN conformity with the order of your Board, which directs the transmission, at the close of each fusly, of a report on the cultivation, &c., of cotton, I have the honour to state that the entire extent of land on which a cotton crop was grown in this district in fusly 1258, was 86,368 acres, of which 32,070 acres were enams. The particulars of this extent of cotton cultivation are shown below in a concise form.

	<i>Acres.</i>
Ciycar land cultivated with cotton only - - - - -	34,834
Ditto - - ditto - with a mixed crop of cotton and other produce -	19,464
	54,298
Enams cultivated with cotton only - - - - -	20,114
Ditto - ditto - with a mixed crop of cotton and other produce -	11,956
	32,070
TOTAL - - -	86,368

2. From the information forwarded to me by the local amildars, the opening prospects of the season would seem to have been extremely good throughout the district generally, and expectations were entertained of an abundant crop. These, however, were subsequently disappointed by the appearance of a blight, which, though partial in its attacks, was nevertheless productive of much loss to the cotton growers.

3. The accounts before me show that the quantity of cotton exported from Kurnool, during fusly 1258, was not less than 25,700 maunds, but I am not satisfied that the data on which the total has been ascertained should be entirely trusted.

4. I am also given to understand that the price obtained for uncleaned cotton, on an average of the year, has been 6 *a.* 6 *p.* per maund, or 2 *p.* higher than that realised about two years ago.

5. The American cotton seed furnished by Dr. Wight was distributed to a few cultivators in the Paunum, Nundicootoor, and Goodoor talooks, but the yield in the two former divisions was below the average quantity produced by indigenous cotton, and an impression has in consequence there gained ground, that the foreign plant is unsuited to the soil of this district. In the Goodoor division, however, the case was different. There, although, in common with the native cotton, the plant suffered from the blight above referred to, a fair crop was picked, and no disinclination is shown on the part of the ryots, through whose agency the experiments were made, to again receive American cotton seed for their fields, or to use that collected from the produce which they raised.

6. A small quantity of Mexican cotton seed, forwarded by Dr. Wight, was also distributed to a few ryots in two villages of the Goodoor and Nundicootoor talooks, but the plants grown from it were not healthy, and the produce realised was not equal in quality or quantity to that of an average crop of indigenous cotton. It is this cotton seed which, as the Board may be aware, Dr. Wight was anxious should be tried at the commencement of the rainy season, in order to ascertain whether an assimilation of temperature with that of Mexico would not be obtained, and an improved description of cotton be the result.

7. The rains of the season were, however, so unusually severe and lasting that I do not consider the Mexican cotton seed has had a fair test, so far as this district is concerned, and I shall be glad to be furnished with a fresh supply. Meanwhile, instructions have been issued to secure the seed of the plants which came to maturity, for the sowings of fusly 1259.

Kurnool District, Agent's Office,
On Circuit Atcoor, 7 February 1850.

(signed) *H. D. Phillips*,
Agent to the Govr.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to the proceedings of the Board, dated the 18th January 1849, I have the honour to submit a statement of cotton cultivation in this district in fusly 1250.

MADURA

	<i>Caws.</i>	<i>As.</i>
2. It exhibits a decrease below 1257 of - - - - -	2,355	2½
The extent in the former year being - - - - -	53,201	13¾
And in the latter - - - - -	50,846	11¼

3. The cause of this falling off appears to have been the unfavourableness of the season in the principal cotton divisions, Ramnad, Teroomungalum, and Jyempooly. The supply of rain was exceedingly partial, being sufficient in the north and in the immediate vicinity of the Pulney Hills, and very short in the south and on the Coimbatore frontier, which are the cotton tracts.

4. In answer to my inquiries as to the quality of the cotton, I was informed that it was a good deal discoloured.

5. The whole of the cotton grown in this district is of the indigenous kind, with the exception of the produce of small pieces cultivated with American cotton, by way of experiment, by Messrs. Finnie and Fondclairé. From the latter gentleman I have received a specimen, which is exceedingly good; but he has not communicated to me the extent or nature of the land or amount* of crop; and there has not been time for me to receive an answer to my questions on those points. His experiment was made in the Amenaiknoor zemindary, lying at the foot of the Seroomalay Hills in the sub-division, and from its situation enjoying more rain, particularly of the south-western monsoon, than the chief cotton tract of the district, viz., the southern parts of Teroomungalum and Ramnad, bordering on the Tinnevely district. Mr. Finnie's experiment was made at Aroopocottah in Ramnad. The establishment being connected with the Tinnevely district, I have received no direct report of the out-turn; but was informed by my assistant, Mr. Hodgson, who visited Aroopocottah in his tour of duty, that the crop appeared to be scanty and dried up; and I have recently heard from Dr. Wight that Mr. Finnie had forwarded to Tutacorin a few bales of American cotton of good quality, which I conclude were the produce of this farm.

6. No experiments have been carried on in the year under review on account of Government, nor has Dr. Wight expressed to me any desire to attempt them in the ensuing season in this district. The facts that have come to my notice lead me to the opinion that in Ramnad and Teroomungalum, though American cotton may be grown, it cannot be grown profitably, at all events without irrigation, which being scarce in those parts, the experiment of its effects would not be there made with advantage. But I think that the Jyempooly talook, lying more within the influence of the south-west monsoon, and possessing a large number of wells, would answer for the purpose, if the experiments made in Coimbatore, which enjoys greater advantages of the same description, be not thought sufficient.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. D. Parker*,
Collector.

Madura,
3 March 1850.

* I have heard from others that it is exceedingly small.

STATEMENT Comparative of COTTON CULTIVATION of Fusly 1258, in the Districts of Madura and Dindigul.

No.	TALOOK.	Cultivation of Fusly 1257.		Cultivation of Current Fusly 1258. - - - - -						
		Land.	Assessment.	Descriptions of Soils of the Ayen Land Cultivation with Cotton. - -						
				Cursel.	Succursel.	Kukaray.	Podooghay.	Veppel.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		
		<i>Cawnes. As.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>		
1	Madacolum -	120 9 ½	254 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
2	Teroomungalum -	18,570 9 ½	47,967 8 9	4,518 8 ½	- - -	3,145 13 ½	268 5 ½	2,783 6 ½		
3	Meylore -	43 2 ½	76 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
4	Ramagherry -	1,130 1 ½	1,820 13 8	79 -	- - -	- - -	71 -	- - -		
		19,864 6 ¾	50,119 10 11	4,597 8 ½	- - -	3,145 13 ½	339 5 ½	2,783 6 ½		
5	Taudicomboo -	334 9 ½	450 9 2	202 8 ½	- - -	- - -	2 9	- - -		
6	Jyempully -	7,221 4	13,543 5 1	1,013 10	56 3	5 9 ½	65 11 ½	45 15 ½		
7	Thenkurray -	1,202 3 ½	1,780 12 7	216 1 ½	- - -	2 10 ½	- - -	73 6 ½		
8	Nellacotay -	1,805 10 ½	2,994 10 3	153 4 ½	33 1	19 8 ½	3 11 ½	3 1 ½		
		10,563 11	18,769 5 1	1,585 8 ½	89 4	27 12 ½	74 - ½	122 7 ½		
	Total - -	30,428 1 ¾	68,889 - -	6,183 - ¾	89 4	3,173 10	413 5 ¾	2,905 13 ¾		
	Ramnad Zemindary -	21,679 2	85,517 12 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	Shevagungah Zemindary -	1,094 10	1,432 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
	GRAND TOTAL -	53,201 13 ¾	1,05,839 10 1	6,183 - ¾	89 4	3,173 10	413 5 ¾	2,905 13 ¾		

No.	TALOOK.	Cultivation of Current Fusly 1258—continued. - - - - -									
		Cultivation on Enam Land—continued.						Cultivation in Zemindaries under the Proprietors' Management.			
		Paying Quit Rent on Poroopoo.			TOTAL.			Cotton Produce in Potties.	Cotton Produce in Potties.		
		Cultivation.		Amount of Poroopoo.	Land.	Assessment.	Land.		Assessment.	Land.	Assessment.
Land.	Assessment.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.			
20.	21.										
		<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	
1	Madacolum -	98 - ½	212 13 3	354 8 1	98 - ½	212 13 3	75 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	
2	Teroomungalum -	254 1 ½	622 4 1	408 3 2	2,422 12 ½	6,262 14 7	1,380 3	1,173 8 ½	2,266 9 -	562 3 ½	
3	Meylore -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
4	Ramagherry -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 4 ½	155 1 -	- - -	536 15 ½	812 3 9	130 7 ½	
		352 1 ¾	835 1 4	762 11 3	2,611 1	6,630 12 10	1,455 7	1,710 7 ½	3,078 12 9	692 11	
5	Taudicomboo -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
6	Jyempully -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 1 ½	57 11 10	3 -	6,315 9	11,495 5 7	3,764 12	
7	Thenkurray -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 ½	22 14 11	4 -	266 13 ½	387 14 5	30 13 ¾	
8	Nellacotay -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 2	90 - 1	17 1 ½	1,331 11 ½	2,293 14 11	636 10	
		- - -	- - -	- - -	63 14 ½	170 10 10	24 1 ½	7,914 2	14,177 2 11	4,432 3 ½	
	Total - -	352 1 ¾	835 1 4	762 11 3	2,674 15 ½	6,801 7 8	1,479 8 ½	9,624 9 ½	17,255 15 8	5,124 14 ¾	
	Ramnad Zemindary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19,992 0	35,580 2 7	10,861 1	
	Shevagungah Zemindary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,072 7 ½	1,164 9 9	543 1 ½	
	GRAND TOTAL -	352 1 ¾	835 1 4	762 11 3	2,674 15 ½	6,801 7 8	1,479 8 ½	30,689 1	54,000 12 -	16,529 1	

STATEMENT Comparative of COTTON CULTIVATION of Fusly 1258, in the Districts of Madaya and Dindigul.

Cultivation of Current Fusly 1258.

Descriptions of Soils of the Ayen Land Cultivation with Cotton.										Cultivation on Enam Land.	
Pottel. 10.	Serval. 11.	Movel. 12.	Sirolay. 13.	Colour. 14.	TOTAL.		Quantity, in Potties, of Seed Cotton grown on the Land.* 17.	TAX-FREE LAND.			
					Land. 15.	Assessment. 16.		Land. 18.	Assessment. 19.		
<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>No. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
1,960 7 ½	84 1 ½	365 14 ½	142 2 ½	13 6 ¾	13,292 2	34,224 13 5	7,582 1	2,168 11	5,640 10 6		
- - -	34 8 ¾	118 4	87 9 ¾	3 9 ¼	394 -	733 2 1	- - -	90 4 ¼	155 1 -		
1,960 7 ½	118 10 ¼	484 2 ½	229 12 ¼	17 - ½	13,676 2	34,957 15 6	7,582 1	2,258 15 ½	5,795 11 6		
- - -	5 12 ½	6 4 ½	40 9 ¼	68 13 ½	326 9 ¼	435 6 3	209 5 ½	- - -	- - -		
- - -	157 10	54 11 ¾	32 8 ½	214 15 ½	1,646 15 ½	3,560 14 8	415 9	13 1 ½	57 11 10		
56 7 ½	198 15 ¾	179 10	219 4 ¾	13 10 ¼	960 3 ¼	1,381 11 11	341 14 ½	10 4 ¾	22 14 11		
10 2	108 4 ¾	275 13	219 4	44 10 ¼	872 12 ¾	1,266 3 8	273 4 ¼	40 2	90 - 1		
86 9 ½	470 11	516 7 ½	511 10 ¼	342 1 ½	3,806 8 ¾	6,644 4 6	1,240 1 ½	63 11 ½	170 10 10		
2,027 1 ½	589 5 ¼	1,000 9 ¾	741 6 ¼	359 1 ¾	17,482 10 ¾	41,602 4 -	8,822 2 ½	2,322 13 ¾	5,966 6 4		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
2,027 1 ½	589 5 ¼	1,000 9 ¾	741 6 ¼	359 1 ¾	17,482 10 ¾	41,602 4 -	8,822 2 ½	2,322 13 ¾	5,966 6 4		

Cultivation of Current Fusly 1258—continued

Total Cultivation of the Three Items.			A Y E N L A N D.								
Land. 29.	Assessment. 30.	Cotton Produce, in Potties. 31.	Waste fit for Cultivation.			Land Cultivated with other Produces fit for Cotton Cultivation.			TOTAL.		
			Cursel. 32.	Other Sorts of Soils. 33.	TOTAL. 34.	Cursel. 35.	Other Sorts of Soils. 36.	TOTAL. 37.	Cursel. 38.	Other Sorts of Soils. 39.	TOTAL. 40.
<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>No. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>
98 - ½	212 13 3	75 4	1,907 8 ½	2,496 4 ¾	4,493 13 ½	1,674 10 ½	2,527 15 ½	4,202 9 ¾	3,672 2 ¾	5,024 4 ¼	8,696 7
16,878 6 ¾	42,754 5 -	9,524 7 ¾	22 3 ½	- - -	22 3 ½	198 4 ¼	- - -	198 4 ¼	220 7 ¾	- - -	220 7 ¾
1,021 3 ½	1,700 6 10	130 7 ½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
17,997 10 ½	44,667 9 1	9,730 3	2,019 12	2,496 4 ¾	4,516 0 ¾	1,872 14 ½	2,527 15 ½	4,400 14	3,892 10 ¼	5,024 4 ¼	8,916 14 ½
326 9 ¼	435 6 3	209 5 ½	152 6	55 0	207 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	152 6	55 0	207 6
7,975 10 ¼	15,114 - 1	4,183 5	91 8	63 0	154 8	247 10	14 0	261 10	339 2	77 0	416 2
1,237 11 ¾	1,792 9 3	376 12 ½	309 7 ½	228 8 ¾	538 0	2 8	170 9 ¼	173 1 ¼	311 15 ½	399 1 ½	711 1 ½
2,244 10 ¾	3,650 2 8	926 15 ¾	409 11	1,602 2 ¾	2,011 13 ½	- - -	548 15 ¼	548 15 ¼	409 11	2,151 1 ½	2,560 12 ½
11,784 9 ¼	20,992 2 3	5,696 6 ½	963 0 ½	1,948 10 ¾	2,911 11 ½	250 2	733 8 ½	983 10 ½	1,213 2 ½	2,682 3 ½	3,895 5 ½
20,782 3 ¾	65,659 11 4	15,426 9 ¼	2,982 12 ½	4,444 15 ¾	7,427 12	2,123 0 ½	3,261 8	5,384 8 ½	5,105 13	7,706 7 ½	12,812 4 ½
19,992 -	35,580 2 7	10,861 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,072 7 ½	1,164 9 9	543 1 ½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
50,846 11 ½	1,02,404 7 8	26,830 11 ¾	2,982 12 ½	4,444 15 ¾	7,427 12	2,123 0 ½	3,261 8	5,384 8 ½	5,105 13	7,706 7 ½	12,812 4 ½

* One potty contains 337 ½ lbs.

STATEMENT Comparative of Cotton Cultivation of Fusly 1258, in the Districts of Madura, &c.—continued.

No.	TALOOK.	Land fit for Cotton Cultivation								
		Enam Land.								
		Waste.			Other Land.			TOTAL.		
		Cursel.	Other Sorts of Soils.	TOTAL.	Cursel.	Other Sorts of Soils.	TOTAL.	Cursel.	Other Sorts of Soils.	TOTAL.
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.		
	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	
1	Madacolem	-	-	-	-	62 12 ½	-	-	62 12 ½	
2	Teroomungalum	61 1 ¾	327 15 ½	389 1	104 2 ¾	590 11 ½	694 14 ½	165 4 ½	918 10 ½	
3	Meylore	1 14 ½	-	1 14 ½	24 2 ¾	-	24 2 ¾	26 - ½	26 - ½	
4	Ramagherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		63 -	327 15 ½	390 15 ½	128 5	653 3 ½	781 13 ½	191 5	981 7 ½	
5	Taudicomboo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Jyempully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Thenkurray	4 -	-	4 -	-	36 4	36 4	4 -	36 4	
8	Nellacotay	-	41 8	41 8	49 -	14 4	63 4	49 -	55 12	
		4 -	41 8	45 8	49 -	50 8	99 8	53 -	92 -	
	Total	67 -	369 7 ½	436 7 ½	177 5	704 - ½	881 5 ½	244 5	1,073 7 ½	
	Ramnad Zemindary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Shevagungah Zemindary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GRAND TOTAL	67 -	369 7 ½	436 7 ½	177 5	704 - ½	881 5 ½	244 5	1,073 7 ½	

No.	TALOOK.	Land fit for Cotton Cultivation—continued.					
		Total of Three Items—continued.					
		Other Lands.			TOTAL.		
		Cursel.	Other Sorts of Soils.	TOTAL.	Cursel.	Other Sorts of Soils.	TOTAL.
62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.		
	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>		
1	Madacolem	-	62 12 ½	62 12 ½	-	62 12 ½	
2	Teroomungalum	1,808 2 ½	3,345 8 ½	5,153 11	3,875 3 ½	10,148 15 ½	
3	Meylore	222 6 ½	-	222 6 ½	246 8 ½	246 8 ½	
4	Ramagherry	-	-	-	-	-	
		2,030 8 ¾	3,408 5 ½	5,438 14 ½	4,121 9	10,458 4 ½	
5	Taudicomboo	-	-	-	152 6	207 6	
6	Jyempully	1,157 3	437 3 ¾	1,594 6 ¾	1,415 - ¾	2,093 11	
7	Thenkurray	35 11	274 5 ½	310 - ¾	615 1 ½	1,311 5 ½	
8	Nellacotay	49 -	563 3 ¾	612 3 ¾	1,501 8	4,290 9	
		1,241 14	1,274 12 ½	2,516 10 ½	3,684 - ½	7,902 15 ½	
	Total	3,272 6 ¾	4,683 2	7,955 8 ¾	7,805 9 ¾	18,301 4	
	Ramnad Zemindary	5,834 -	2,139 -	7,973 -	11,502 -	14,764 -	
	Shevagungah Zemindary	372 6 ½	342 13	715 3 ½	693 7 ½	1,349 12 ½	
	GRAND TOTAL	9,478 13 ¾	7,164 15	16,643 12 ½	20,001 - ½	34,475 - ½	

Madura, }
11 July 1849. }

STATEMENT Comparative of Cotton Cultivation of Fusly 1258, in the Districts of *Madura*, &c.—continued.

Land fit for Cotton Cultivation.											
Zemindaries under the Proprietors' Management.									TOTAL of Three Items.		
Waste.			Other Lands.			TOTAL.			Waste.		
Cursel.	Other Sorts of Soils.	TOTAL.	Cursel.	Other Sorts of Soils.	TOTAL.	Cursel.	Other Sorts of Soils.	TOTAL.	Cursel.	Other Sorts of Soils.	TOTAL.
50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.
<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>
8 4 ½	104 2 ½	112 6 ½	29 5 ½	226 13 ¾	256 3	37 9 ½	331 -	368 9 ½	2,066 14 ½	2,928 6 ½	4,995 4 ¾
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 1 ¾	-	24 1 ¾
8 4 ½	104 2 ½	112 6 ½	29 5 ½	226 13 ¾	256 3	37 9 ½	331 -	368 9 ½	2,091 - ¼	2,928 6 ½	5,019 6 ½
166 5 ½	178 6 ½	344 12 ½	909 9	423 3 ¾	1,332 12 ¾	1,075 14 ¾	601 10 ½	1,677 9	152 6	55 -	207 6
265 15	193 5 ½	459 4 ¾	33 3	67 8 ½	100 11 ¼	299 2	260 14	560 -	257 13 ¾	241 6 ½	499 4 ¾
1,042 13	582 3 ¾	1,625 - ½	-	-	-	1,042 13	582 3 ¾	1,625 - ½	579 6 ½	421 14 ½	1,001 4 ¾
1,475 1 ¾	953 15 ¾	2,429 1 ½	942 12	490 12	1,433 8	2,417 13 ¾	1,444 11 ¾	3,862 9 ½	1,452 8	2,225 13 ¾	3,678 5 ¾
1,483 6	1,058 2	2,541 8	972 1 ¼	717 9 ¾	1,689 11	2,455 7 ¼	1,775 11 ¾	4,231 3	1,452 8	5,872 8 ¾	10,405 11 ¼
5,668 -	1,123 -	6,791 -	5,834 -	2,139 -	7,973 -	11,502 -	3,262 -	14,764 -	5,668 -	1,123 -	6,791 -
321 - ¾	313 8 ½	634 9	372 6 ½	342 13	715 3 ½	693 7 ¼	656 5 ¼	1,349 12 ½	321 - ¾	313 8 ½	634 9
7,472 6 ½	2,494 10 ½	967 1	7,178 7 ¾	3,199 6 ¾	10,377 14 ½	14,650 14 ½	5,694 1	20,344 15 ½	10,522 3 ½	7,309 1	17,831 4 ½
Quantity on Hand of Cotton produced in last Year.						Land that will be brought under Cotton Cultivation in next Year.					
With the Ryots.		With the Merchants.	TOTAL.	Ayen.	Enam.	Belonging to Jary Zemindaries.		TOTAL.			
68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.					
<i>Ps. as.</i>	<i>Ps. as.</i>	<i>Ps. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>	<i>Cs. as.</i>					
20 -	- - -	20 -	3,723 9	409 4 ½	56 14 ¾	4,189 12					
20 -	- - -	20 -	3,723 9	409 4 ½	56 14 ¾	4,189 12					
108 -	- - -	108 -	91 8	- - -	82 -	163 8					
- - -	- - -	- - -	147 -	- - -	131 6	278 6					
- - -	- - -	- - -	234 8	- - -	- - -	234 8					
108 -	- - -	108 -	463 -	- - -	213 6	676 6					
128 -	- - -	128 -	4,186 9	499 4 ½	270 4 ¾	4,866 2					
451 15	73 -	524 13	- - -	- - -	4,000 -	4,000 -					
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	493 7 ½	493 7 ½					
579 15	73 -	625 15	4,186 9	409 4 ½	4,763 12 ½	9,359 9 ½					

(Errors Excepted.)

(signed) R. D. Parker, Collector.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

BELLARY.

Sir,
1. I HAVE the honour, in obedience to the orders of the Board of Revenue, received in your letter of the 28th February 1850, to submit the special report of cultivation, &c. of cotton in this district for Fusly 1258. The following is an abstract of cotton cultivation during the said year :

DESCRIPTION of LAND.	CIRCAR LAND.			ENAM LAND.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Demand.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Dry:		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Black Land - - - -	1,25,142	1,91,374	- -	88,870	1,46,291	2,14,012	3,37,665
Mixed Land - - - -	16,138	12,912	- -	10,032	9,069	26,770	22,681
Red Land - - - -	23,617	8,114	- -	5,579	2,689	29,169	10,803
	1,64,897	2,12,400	- -	13,081	1,58,049	2,60,978	3,71,340
Irrigated:							
Garden - - - -	197	601	- -	82	379	279	980
	1,65,094	2,13,001	- -	1,05,163	1,59,328	2,70,257	3,72,320

There was, it will be seen, upwards of 27,000 acres sown with cotton.

2. Though this statement was inadvertently omitted to be entered in the Jumwabundy report, the subject has not been lost sight of by me. Since I took charge of the district, I have been engaged in endeavours to improve this great staple of the Bellary district. The ryots have been advised to pay more attention to the picking and cleaning the cotton; and experiments to improve the staple, by again introducing the foreign seed, have been made, and are still in progress.*

3. In a letter † to Dr. Wight (copy of which I have the honour to enclose), I made a full report of some experiments made with the Mexican seed in Fusly 1258. These experiments I thought very unsatisfactory; but Dr. Wight attributed the failure to the blight, and gave me much encouragement to prosecute them again. I have done this, and the result will be detailed in my next report for Fusly 1259. Dr. Wight forwarded a bandy lead of seed from Coimbatore, which has been distributed over the district, and the produce of which is now gathering in.

4. Dr. Wight also promised to send me two saw-gins for cleaning the country cotton; but these I have never received. It is very desirable that these machines should be introduced into Bellary with as little delay as possible; and I find I can procure them at Dharwar at a cost of 40 rupees each; and if the Board will allow me to order a few, I shall exert myself to give them a full trial.

5. The manner in which I became aware that such gins were procurable was as follows: in the printed book of cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta country, lately sent to me from the Board of Revenue, I observed that the New Orleans crop of 1848, in the Dharwar district, was almost an entire failure, and there the report ended. Desirous to know the result of the following year, and the prospects of the present season, I wrote a note to Mr. Bell, the Collector, inquiring about the crops. In a private communication with which I have been very kindly favoured by that gentleman, he informed me that the New Orleans plant had met with a very great check in the year 1848-49, but in the present year, 1849-50, it was again recovering; and at the same time he informed me respecting the saw-gin, and though only a private communication, that gentleman will not, I am sure, object to my quoting his own words: "We are making up in the factory a very excellent description of saw-gin, which can be worked all day by two men alternately, and cleans about 1½ maunds (28 lbs. 1 maund) of seed cotton the hour, and costs only 40 rupees. If you have nothing of the kind to clean cotton in Bellary, you should introduce it. The department here

* Extract from a letter of the Collector of Bellary to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 6 April 1850.

† Dated 31 May 1849.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 73*

II.
Madras.

here will supply any number you require before the next season. This instrument does nearly three times the work which the Manchester cottage gin, of which you have read is capable of performing."

6. I am not at all sanguine of general success in the Mexican plant (the result of the present year will determine my measures for the future), but I entertain great hopes that the introduction of the saw-gin will be attended with as good results as at Dharwar or elsewhere, and I cannot do better in concluding this report than to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained for procuring, as soon as they can be got ready, 25 gins from Dharwar.

(signed) C. Pelly,
Acting Collector.

Bellary District, Collector's Office, on Circuit Ramandroog,
6 April 1850.

(No. 1.)

To Dr. Wight, Superintendent of Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

Sir,

Para. 1. In accordance with your request, I have the honour to report the result of the experiment made with the Mexican cotton seed in the respective talooks of this district, where it has been sown. I beg to direct your attention to the enclosed statement.

2. It has been sown in both regud, masub, and laul soils, and in one case only has irrigation been resorted to.*

3. In the Hurponhully Talook experiments were made in masub land only; almost all the plants were destroyed by blight, and the crop obtained from the few surviving ones, was almost nominal. The seed in this case was not sown until September.

4. In Koodleghee Talook experiments were made in both black and masub soils; in the former, the plants at first presented a very healthy appearance, but before arriving at maturity were attacked by a blight, which injured the leaves † to a considerable extent, but subsequently disappeared. This, however, no doubt prevented the produce being as extensive as it would otherwise have been: it gave an out-turn of $6\frac{3}{4}$ seers of uncleaned cotton per each seer of seed sown. In the masub it was a total failure; very few plants ever appeared above ground; those which did, were irrigated, but without success: in this case alone has irrigation been resorted to. The plants did not at any stage present healthy appearance, nor was there any produce.

† Akula Jigi.

5. In Hoovinhadagaly the seed was sown in fine masub soil in two villages in the month of July; it was free from blight, most productive, averaging 27 seers of cotton for each seer of seed, and the cotton of a superior description. The seed obtained from the cotton has been carefully preserved, and will be sown again at the same time this year, together with some fresh seed. The gathering took place from November to March, and the result has been most satisfactory; but it must be borne in mind, that the rains were very seasonable, and the land selected for the experiment some of the best to be found for the purpose, and that there was no blight. It is also to be noted, that rains fall to the westward under the western monsoon much more regularly and earlier than in the other divisions of this district. July is the regular sowing season there; not so in the other talooks noticed in the statement. Hoovinhadagaly is the most western talook. Hurponhully is equally favoured in this respect, but the crop there was lost by blight, whether from being sown too late or not, I cannot say.

6. Adonie. Experiments were made in this talook in the black land only, and were almost a total failure; the plants were much injured by blight, called jogee rogum, and the produce very small, averaging only $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of cotton to a seer of seed; the seed was not, however, sown until October, the usual time of sowing in this northern talook.

7. Goollem. In this case also the seed was sown in black land, by special order, as soon as I received it from you; the plants were fine and promising until they attained the height of about two feet, when, at least, half of them were destroyed by blight, but of a nature different from that alluded to in the case of Adonie, called masee rogum; in this case the plants became quite black, crumbling in the hand like charcoal; whereas in the Adonie talook the leaves alone were affected, and, if rolled in the hand, were found to be covered with a glutinous substance. The produce was only 5 seers of cotton per seer of seed.

8. Punchapollem.

* 1. Note.—The regud is the black loam on the common cotton soil of Bellary, Dharwar, &c.

II.
Madras.

8. Punchapollem. Experiments were made in the black land; some of the plants perished from blight. The produce, notwithstanding, would have been satisfactory, had it not been for an unusual quantity of rain which fell in this village, and much injured the growing plant. The return was eight seers of cotton per each seer of seed.

9. Gooty. The seed in this case also was sown in the black land in October; and though the growing plants suffered partially from blight, the result was very satisfactory, though by no means as much so as in the case of Hoovinhadagaly talook. It yielded on an average 13 seers of cotton per each seer of seed. The Amildar has applied for a further supply of 10 maunds of seed, but the ryots do not seem much disposed to repeat the experiment.

10. Tadputry. The experiments were made in two villages belonging to this talook, which is the most eastern in the Cuddapah frontier, and contains fine cotton soil, and the finest race of cultivators. In the first village, Tadputry, from the time the plants were about a foot high, they were more or less affected with a blight, called here wodapah rogum, which, though at first it only affected the leaves, eventually destroyed both the flowers and growing pods; there was not therefore any produce. In the second village, Poottoor, the same blight prevailed, though not to the same extent, and eventually partially left them; the produce was, however, but small, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers of cotton for each of seed.

From the above, it will appear that the experiments have been attended with success in three villages only, Hoovinhadagaly, Soghee in the Hoovinhadagalay talook, and in Conacondlah in the Gooty talook; in the former talook the seed was sown early in July, thereby obtaining an advantage from the western rains, which were remarkably fine in the western talooks this year.

11. From the unsatisfactory out-turn in the other talooks, where the seed was sown in the usual seasons, and in the best selected spots, I am afraid the experiment will, if repeated, not succeed. I purpose therefore more particularly to try it again in Hoovinhadagaly, and orders to this effect have been given; but should you supply me with any large quantity of seed, I shall again try the experiment in the great cotton talooks. It is proper to mention that the cotton crop generally this year was bad.

12. Some seed was sent to the subdivision, which is principally red soil; and I beg to enclose copy of a report from Mr. Mayne, who, you will see, speaks highly of the success of the experiment tried in the Anuntapoor talook; but I entirely concur in his observation in the last para. of his letter, that it is desirable to have artificial irrigation to ensure the complete success of the growth of cotton in the red soils of those talooks.

13. I shall be happy to receive any suggestions you may be pleased to favour me with for future experiments; but I am not sanguine that the experiments will prove successful in this district generally, which, perhaps, is the driest district in the whole of India; and I fear that from that cause, unless irrigated, it would be vain to try the sowing in April and May, as suggested in your letter of 30th September. But, with the present facts now before you, your intimate acquaintance with all the details of cotton may enable you to suggest what would be the best mode to proceed in future.

14. But I am desirous that we should not confine our attention to the rearing of new and foreign seed, but improve the cotton indigenous to the district by a better mode of cleaning and preparing it for the market. I should be obliged if you have any improved gins, and are authorised, as I believe you are, to furnish them, by your sending me one or two for trial, and favour me with such further advice as you think may be conducive to the great object of Government, viz., the production of an article of a quality suitable to the English market.

Bellary District, Collector's Office, on Circuit Toranagub,
31 May 1849.

(signed) C. Pelly,
Acting Collector.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Produce of the Mexican Cotton Seed Sown in the following Talooks.

296—Sess. 2.

NAMES of the TALOOKS.	NAMES of the VILLAGES.	Cotton Seed Sown in Circar Land.				Date of Sowing.	Quan- tity of Seed.	Irrigated or Not.		Attacked with Disease or Not.		Time of Gathering.		Number of gather- ing.	Total Pro- duce of Un- cleaned Cotton.	Aver- age Pro- duce of each gather- ing.	Average of Produce in Col. 16 to each Seer of Seed Sown, Col. 8.	REMARKS.
		Description of Soi.	Number of the Field.	Acres.	Assessment of Co.'s Pagodas.			Irri- gated.	Not Irri- gated.	Dis- eased.	Not At- tacked.	From	To					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
1. Hurponhully	Hurponhully - Bagaly -	Mussub - Mussub -	114	A. g. a.	P. f. a.	Sept. 1848 " "	4	-	1	1	-	Dec. 1849 " "	28 Feb. 1849 " "	3	1½	½	}	
			151	0 4 0	0 0 3		5	-	1	1	-			1				
			TOTAL	0 6 8	0 0 4		9	-	-	-	-			-	2			
2. Koodalaghee	Codchully - Woojany -	Regud - Mussub -	11	0 7 8	0 1 4	30 Sept. 1848 15 Oct. "	5	-	1	1	-	Feb. 1849	12 March 1849	5	34	6½	6½	These Talooks are to the west of the Bellary District.
			406	0 3 0	0 0 5		3	1	-	1	-							
			TOTAL	0 19 8	0 1 9		8	-	-	-	-			-	34			
3. Hoovinhadagaly	Hoovinhadagaly Soghie -	Mussub - Mussub -	279	0 6 0	0 1 7	20 July 1848 14 " "	4	-	1	-	1	28 Nov. 1848 1 " "	28 Feb 1849 - 31 March "	6	108	18	27	}
			44	0 4 4	0 0 12		4	-	1	-	1							
			TOTAL	0 10 4	0 2 9		8	-	-	-	-			-	216			
4. Adonie	Mondageny - Purvatoor -	Regud - Regud -	140	0 7 14	0 0 8	10 Oct. 1848 - " "	5½	-	1	1	-	8 March 1849 " "	7 April 1849 25 " "	3	13	4½	2½	}
			34	0 3 12	0 0 6		3	-	1	1	-							
			TOTAL	0 11 10	0 0 14		8½	-	-	-	-			-	20			
5. Goollem	Hattobelgub - Perval -	Regud - Regud -	406	0 15 0	0 2 4	2 Aug. 1848 7 Oct. "	9	-	1	1	-	Jan. 1849 - Feb. "	March 1849 April "	4	45	11½	5	These the Nor- thern Centre, and Eastern Talooks.
			227	0 12 0	0 2 4		6	-	1	1	-							
			172	0 12 5	0 3 1		5½	-	1	1	-			3	72	24		
7. Gooty	Concoodiah - Tadputry -	Regud - Regud -	18	0 1 8	0 0 5	5 " "	3	-	1	1	-	Jan. 1849 - March 1849	March 1849	2	28	14	4½	}
			111	0 4 8	0 1 4		6	-	1	1	-							
			TOTAL	0 6 0	0 1 9		9	-	-	-	-			-	28			
9. Anuntapoor	Anuntapoor - Cundacoor -	Regud - Red Soil	71	0 11 0	0 0 7	11 Aug. 1848 " "	6½	-	1	1	-	1 March 1849 " "	7 April 1849 " "	3	36	12	5½	This is the experi- ment tried by Mr. Mayne, and reported on in his letter of the 28th February 1849.
			72	0 19 2	0 0 7½		6½	-	1	-	1							
			TOTAL	0 30 2	0 0 14½		13½	-	-	-	-			-	156			
GRAND TOTAL				2 34 11	1 4 14½		70½								621			

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

Bellary District, Collector's Office, on Circuit }
Toranagub, 31 May 1849.

(E. E.)

(signed) C. Pelly,
Acting Collector.

75*

To *C. Pelly*, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary.

Sir,

IN reference to the printed circular, dated 6th March 1848, received from "Robt. Wight, Surgeon Superintendent Cotton Farms," I have the honour to state, that, on assuming this office in June 1848, the ground was in so parched a condition that ploughing was impracticable, and seed, if sown, would, without irrigation, in all probability have been destroyed, and an opportunity was not available until late in August, when the amount of seed at hand was put in the ground, and germinating, gave very different results.

2. That sown in red soil produced very fine plants, and an abundant crop, to the extent of a half more than is attainable from the native country plant, afforded entire satisfaction, and drew forth the unbounded applause of the ryot in whose land it had been raised, as well as others who witnessed it.

3. The remaining seed was, contrary to positive orders, sown in black soil, germinated tediously, and produced weakly plants, with deficient flowers and inferior pods, that became a prey to an insect of the weevil species, that bores through the outside cover, and destroys the embryo cotton in the pod.

4. This insect was also very, but in a less degree, destructive to the first-mentioned produce, in the same way as it prevails through the common country cotton crops, but probably will not be present in case of the seed being sown after the early rains of May.

5. It is evident that, if conducted agreeably to the directions contained in the said circular, the Mexican cotton would be found a very remunerative crop throughout the seed soil lands of this district, and highly satisfactory to the ryots, who declared themselves astonished at the produce, and most desirous of propagating the new plant.

6. Strict directions were given for preservation of all the seed that was produced for sowing immediately after the early rains shall have rendered the ground arable, and I would suggest the propriety of procuring a large supply of seed from Coimbatore, and encouraging more general cultivation of the plant by particular orders to the heads of villages, strictly enforcing the necessity of attention to the description of soil and season of the year adapted, by which only can complete success and confidence of the ryots in the novel practice be insured.

7. The nature of the climate is so arid, that it certainly would be desirable always to have artificial irrigation by wells available, that, in case of protracted drought obtaining, as was the case in the past year, water might occasionally be applied, and thereby render the crop certain, instead of a hazardous speculation, as it otherwise would too often be found, impelling the people to their time-revered practice of waiting for later rains.

Bellary District, Sub-Collector's Office,
on Circuit at Murrumakoolapully,
26 February 1849.

(signed) *D. Mayne*,
Acting Sub-Collector.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

UDDAPAH.

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to submit my special report on the capabilities of this district as regards the cultivation of New Orleans cotton.

2. The New Orleans or Mexican seed has been, for the last two years, experimentally sown in patches, in the rich black soils of the cotton-producing talooks, after the setting in of both the S. W. and N. E. monsoons, in order to a fair trial being obtained in reference to the general peculiarities of climates and seasons. The same seed has also been sown in the lighter descriptions of garden soils which are moderately assessed, and in lands under new wells bearing a dry assessment.

3. Samples of the produce have been sent by the tahsildars for inspection, and they have been required to report from time to time on the state of the growing crops, and on the harvest result of the same, and I have availed myself of the opportunity I have had of personally inspecting the plants in various localities.

4. The result of the experiments shows that the plants sown in the early monsoon in June and July have thrived the best, as regards such as are entirely dependent on the season and periodical rains for means of moisture. Crops sown at this season are gathered in September and October, and though deprived of the bright sunny weather experienced in March and April, when crops sown on the latter or north-east monsoon come to maturity, still the disadvantage appears to be counteracted by the benefit derived from additional moisture obtained during the former season following the setting in of the south-west monsoon.

5. In

5 In respect to crops so raised on dry land, I fear the experiments do not give promise of a satisfactory result, as I at one time anticipated, and it was not until I visited the cotton-producing talooks on Jumabundy for the current Fusly that my opinion has undergone this change. The plants sown in the preceding Fusly having, on the whole, thrived tolerably well, led to a hopeful conclusion; but the want of sufficient moisture, which has impeded the growth of the plants for the current Fusly, has clearly demonstrated that the uncertainty attendant on a shower of rain being experienced when required, must at all times render the result of the harvest of these crops precarious.

6. It may safely be stated that high temperature is not injurious to the plant, which has produced abundantly during the hottest weather, when cultivated under irrigation. It, however, requires more moisture than the seasons generally prevalent in this district can lead us to expect will be experienced. It has been noticed (in respect to dry cultivation) that in such favoured localities, where a good shower of rain has fallen at the time needed, satisfactory results have ensued, the plants having been enabled to strike their roots deep into the soil, which, from its clayey nature, retains moisture for some time, sufficient to render the plant independent of further rain, while other plants sown at the same time and in soil equally rich, but which did not derive the same benefit of a fall of rain, yielded indifferently, and partially failed. In this district periodical rains do not follow the setting in of either monsoons to the extent required to insure success in the culture of the American plant; partial showers may be received in the months of July and August, during the one season, and in November and December during the other, and such would, perhaps, secure an average crop; but this is a contingency regarding which the cultivators would not like to run any risk; though, in respect to the indigenous cotton, they are indifferent on this score, as these crops are not generally sown unless the fall of rain during the N. E. monsoon has been sufficient, and once sown, they afford a tolerable yield, should no rain even have fallen up to the period they arrive at maturity, a circumstance which must be accounted for by the plant being more hardy, and from its striking its root more quickly into the soil.

7. The want of moisture periodically appears, therefore, to be the sole drawback to the successful production of Mexican cotton on dry lands, dependent entirely on the seasons, a disadvantage, however, in this district, which the experiments that have been made show can be overcome by means of irrigation. There can be no question that this description of cotton may be produced to any extent under irrigation, and in comparatively very inferior soils. The plants that have been experimentally sown in lightly assessed garden lands, and in new well lands (on the latter of which the dry assessment is only leviable) have in all instances yielded abundantly. They were sown during the month of July, and received only seven or eight waterings at different intervals.

8. As the consumption of water sufficient to ensure a satisfactory crop is thus comparatively moderate, and, as consequently there is little labour and trouble attendant on raising these crops, compared with other descriptions of produce under irrigation, the most sanguine hopes may be entertained in respect to the culture of American cotton in the descriptions of land above mentioned, provided there was a ready demand for exportation, a demand which, as regards this superior quality of cotton, has not been locally experienced in the principal markets for all kinds of agricultural produce. The additional cost of raising the produce in reference to labour and expense, and to the rent leviable on the land, is fully compensated by the increased produce that is raised.

9. It is to be observed that the American cotton is not so well suited to the wants of native manufacturers as the indigenous kind, while one of the objections (under the uncertainty of remunerative prices being occasioned by the demand) which the cultivators seem to have to the culture of the Mexican plant is, that the seed does not possess the same oily substance, and consequent nourishing property as an article of food for cattle, a matter, it must be admitted, of some consideration.

10. Prejudices to be overcome, apathy or unwillingness to engage in agricultural pursuits out of the usual routine, cannot, I think, be justly imputed to the ryots of this district. They seem willing enough to apply themselves to the production of an article of agriculture, from which they are led to suppose such valuable results conducive to their interests will be obtained, but it is very necessary that they should be practically convinced that such will be the case, and this must be effected by the demand inducing parties to make advances, and to agree with them for the produce at remunerative prices; for otherwise it can hardly be reasonable to suppose that they would be particularly anxious to apply their lands to the cultivation of an article required by the English manufacturers, when they might turn their labour and industry to better account.

11. The advances that might be so made to the cultivators, and the purchases so effected by them at prices regulated by the demand in the open market, would greatly tend to effect a saving in the cost of production consequent on the non-employment of middlemen, while it would place ryots who may be in want of funds for the means of carrying on or extending their cultivation above the necessity of borrowing, and of giving security for such loans on the growing crops, which at maturity they would most probably be obliged to dispose of below the market price.

12. Premising that any quantity of Mexican cotton might be produced if English capitalists

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talists employed their agents to make purchases at prices remunerative to the producers, the question is, whether such prices would be profitable to the consumers; whether, in fact, the article could be sold in competition with the produce of America.

13. The accompanying detailed statement has been prepared on the best information I have been able to collect from every inquiry made, from the perusal of which some opinion may be deduced on so important a point.

14. The result as to the profit derivable by the cultivator is satisfactorily obtained by comparing the constituent elements, in the way of costs, that would make up the sum total of a candy, or 500 lbs. of indigenous seeded cotton grown entirely on lands dependent on the seasons, and of a candy of American seeded cotton raised under irrigation, with the prices of the two descriptions of produce. It is calculated that it requires eight acres of dry land to produce four candies, or 2,000 lbs., of seed cotton of the indigenous kind, from which one candy of seeded cotton wool is obtained, the cost of production, including average assessment on this quantity of land (computed at 2 rupees per acre), being, it will be perceived, Rs. 36. 9. 4. The price of four candies of this seed cotton is estimated at Rs. 58. 4., leaving a net profit to the cultivator of Rs. 21. 10. 8. for every eight acres of land cultivated. It will be observed that the price per candy of seeded wool is entered at 47 rupees, Rs. 11. 4. being allowed as the sum procurable for the seed.

15. The net profit derivable in raising the same quantity, or a candy of American seeded cotton under irrigation, is estimated at Rs. 26. 12. 6., the produce per acre being not only considerably larger, but the proportion of wool to seed also greater, being in the proportion of about 33 per cent., while it is about 25 per cent. as regards indigenous cotton. The price of the seeded Mexican cotton moreover is high, being calculated at 63 rupees per candy, or about 34 per cent., or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound, over that accruing from the sale of the native cotton, though I believe the price in the British market in favour of Mexican cotton has been as high as 1 d. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the lb., according to which the profit derivable would be proportionately greater.

16. It requires three acres of land (of the description specified), under irrigation, to produce this quantity of seeded American cotton, the average assessment on which being 18 rupees (or six rupees per acre), is very little higher than the assessment on the eight acres of dry land on which this quantity of the indigenous kind can be raised, which trifling excess, combined with the increase in the charges incurrible, is more than counterbalanced by the price the superior article commands at the lowest calculation.

17. It will be observed that, on the same computation, the profits derivable in raising this quantity of seeded American cotton on lands under new wells, is considerably greater, owing to the light assessment on the dry lands; but this profit of Rs. 41. 2. 6. is reduced to 32 rupees on allowing the ryots 12 per cent. per annum on the cost and outlay expended in the construction of the new well, estimated on the average at 100 rupees.

18. The assessment, taken on the average above specified of two rupees per acre as regards dry lands, and at the rate of six rupees per acre for lands under irrigation, cannot be considered high compared with the price of the article,* when it is considered that the cost of production including such rent is equal to 62 and 53 per cent. respectively of the value of the produce raised on garden and new well lands. The yield of both descriptions of land under irrigation is reckoned on a par, according to which, as computed,† the cultivator derives 38 and 47 per cent. of the produce of his garden and new well lands to reimburse his expenses.

19. On reference to the commercial quotations of the money market in England, it would appear that the New Orleans or Mexican cotton has been selling as high as $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. the lb., and Madras indigenous at 4 d. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Assuming $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to be the average as regards the Mexican kind,

* Cost of Production.	Price of Produce.	Centage.
Indigenous.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.
36 9 4 -	- 58 4 -	- - 63
American.		
43 11 6 -	- 70 8 -	- - 62
37 5 6 -	- 70 8 -	- - 53
† Profit.	Price of Produce.	Centage.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 79*

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kind, and the average of freight 3 l. per ton of 20 cwt., or 2,240 lbs., the result, as marginally noted, would exhibit a profit of Rs. 41. 9. 1., or 3 l. 19 s. 8 d., derivable on the sale per candy of 500 lbs. in the English market, the price at which this quantity can be sold for being calculated at 119 rupees, or 11 l. 9 s. 2 d., while the comparative low price at which the same quantity can be brought to the English market, allowing a remunerative profit to the producer, and including charges for cost of transit to the port of shipment and for freight, is 78 rupees, or 7 l. 9 s. 6 d.

Particulars of Price at the Place of Cultivation, as well as Cost of Transit Freight, &c., for Exportation.				Market Price at which a Candy of 550 Lbs. of Mexican Cotton is sold in England, calculated at an Average Rate of 5 1/4 d. per Lb.	Comparison between Columns 4 and 5.		Centage between Columns 1 and 6.	Centage between Columns 5 and 4.
Price per Candy American ton in the District.	Cost of Transit to Madras per Candy.	Cost of Freight per Candy, calculated at 32 Rupees per Ton of 20 Cwt., or 2,240 Lbs.	Total of Columns 1, 2, and 3.		Increase, or Net Profit at Home.	Decrease.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
s. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
33 - -	8 - -	7 - -	78 - - or £. 7 9 6	119 9 1	41 9 1	- - -	66 - -	66 - -

20. The above, on the whole, appears to me satisfactory, and I am therefore induced to think that, so far as this district is concerned, the obstacles which are supposed to have retarded the cultivation of this staple of superior quality may be overcome, provided the difficulty under which the progress to improvement at present labours, owing to the want of a ready demand in the district, was removed.

21. In respect to the improvement of the quality so much needed of the indigenous cotton, I fear the deficiencies in cleaning and gathering will not be remedied unless the agents of capitalists place themselves also in direct communication with the cultivators of the soil, make advances, and exercise the necessary supervision. The introduction of the saw-gin suitable for this variety will do much towards transmitting the article in a cleaner state to the port of shipment, as also towards cheapening the production of cleaned cotton, by superseding the tedious method now in use.

22. With the system of agriculture no fault can reasonably be found; and there is every reason to think that the indigenous cotton, though hitherto grown rather for the consumption of this country than for a foreign market, would not altogether be unsuited to the wants of the English manufacturers, if those who were most interested in its improvement and in extending its cultivation took the remedy into their own hands towards the attainment of a greater degree of cleanness in the article, made purchases direct from the ryots, and rejected such as they considered bad, thus supplanting middlemen, whose object it is to mix up as much trash and leaves, &c. so long as they can find purchasers for an article so deteriorated.

23. In my annual report of the Revenue Settlement for Fusly 1258, para. 54, the increase in the cultivation of cotton of the indigenous kind is shown to have been Acres 12,568. 1. 12. the land assessment on which was Rs. 20,479. 12. 4. No further remarks appear in this place necessary, further than to state that a still further extension of the culture of the article in the black soils may be anticipated, from the circumstance of 2,663 1/2 acres having up to this period been taken up on cowle, agreeably to the rules in force, and that I have availed myself of the opportunity I have had of impressing upon the ryots the importance attached to careful picking and cleanliness of the article, and of keeping unmixed the superior from the inferior kinds of produce. I beg here to rectify a clerical error in respect to the average assessment on the lands cultivated with cotton during the past Fusly, which should have been entered as Rs. 1. 10., and not Rs. 3. 3., as specified in para. 54 of my report dated 31st December last.

(signed) J. H. Cochrane,
Collector.

Cuddapah District,
Collector's Office, on Circuit at Muddenpully,
13 April 1850.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the EXTENT of LAND required to yield One Candy of AMERICAN COTTON, and the Charges for Cultivation, &c.

		Extent of Land required to yield one Candy of Cotton, and the Charges for Cultivation, &c.													
		Quantity of American Cotton raised in 3 Acres of Land irrigated by different Sources				CENTAGE.									
		Quantity of indigenous Cotton raised on 8 Acres of Black Land, solely dependent on the Season.	Quantity of Cotton raised in lightly assessed Garden Land.	Quantity of Cotton produced in Land under new Wells liable to dry Assessment only.	Average dry Assessment of Land under new Wells, together with Interest, at 12 per Cent, calculated on the Outlay.	Between Columns 3 and 4.			Between Columns 3 and 5.			Between Columns 3 and 6.			
						Increase.	Decrease.	Centage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centage.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
Quantity produced -	1. Quantity of cotton produced, at 1 candy of 500 lbs. - - -	Candies. 4 - -	3 - -	3 - -	3 - -	- - -	1 - -	25 - -	- - -	1 - -	25 - -	- - -	1 - -	25 - -	
	2. Quantity of seeds - - -	3 - -	2 - -	2 - -	2 - -	- - -	1 - -	33 - -	- - -	1 - -	33 - -	- - -	1 - -	33 - -	
	3. Remaining quantity of seeded cotton - - -	1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Value of Cotton, &c.	4. Average value of seeded cotton per candy - - -	47 - -	63 - -	63 - -	63 - -	16 - -	- - -	34 - -	16 - -	- - -	34 - -	16 - -	- - -	34 - -	
	5. Value of seeds at 3 rs. 12 a. per candy - - -	11 4 -	7 8 -	7 8 -	7 8 -	- - -	3 12 -	33 - -	- - -	3 12 -	33 - -	- - -	3 12 -	33 - -	
	6. Total items 4 and 5 - - -	58 4 -	70 8 -	70 8 -	70 8 -	12 4 -	- - -	21* - -	12 - -	- - -	21 - -	12 4 -	- - -	21 - -	
Cultivating Charges, &c.	7. Cultivating charges - - -	20 9 4	25 11 6	25 11 6	25 11 6	5 2 2	- - -	25 - -	5 2 2	- - -	25 - -	5 2 2	- - -	25 - -	
	8. Amount of assessment payable to Government - - -	16 - -	18 - -	2 10 -	11 10 -	2 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	15 6 -	84 - -	- - -	4 6 -	27 - -	
	9. Total of items 7 and 8 - - -	36 9 4	43 11 6	28 5 6	37 5 6	7 2 2	- - -	19 - -	- - -	8 3 10	22 - -	- 12 2	- - -	2 - -	
Profit - - -	10. Net profit derivable, after deducting charges as per item 9 from that of No. 6 - - -	21 10 8	26 12 6	42 2 6	33 2 6	5 1 10	- - -	24 - -	20 - -	- - -	95 - -	11 7 10	- - -	53 - -	
Centage - - -	11. Average yield per acre - - -	2 11 4	6 14 10	14 - 10	11 - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	12. Between items 4 and 8 - - -	34 - -	29 - -	4 - -	18 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

Cuddapah District, Collector's Office, on Circuit at Muddenpully,
13 April 1850.

(signed) J. H. Cochrane,
Collector.

80* PAPERS RELATING TO MEASURES TAKEN SINCE 1847

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 81*

(No. 16.)

II.
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Para. 1. It appears from the reports submitted with the foregoing letter, that in the Guntoor district 85,099 acres of land were under cotton cultivation in fusly 1258, of which 49,715 acres, assessed at 72,642 rupees, were Government land, 8,114 acres rent free enams, and 27,270 acres enams paying quit rent, amounting to 12,452 rupees. According to a previous report, the extent under this cultivation was only 47,299 acres.

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2. In Tinnevely, 24,436 chains of sircar land, assessed at 76,336 rupees, were under cotton cultivation in fusly 1258, whereas in fusly 1257, the extent was 24,187 chains, assessed at 73,333 rupees; showing a difference in favour of the year under notice of 248 chains in extent, and 3,003 rupees in assessment, besides an increase of 400 chains in the enam villages. The crop is reported to have been more favourable, and the exports exceeded those of fusly 1257, by 2,439 candies; the cultivation was almost wholly of indigenous cotton. The extent of land sown with foreign seed was inconsiderable, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ chains, and much of this failed.

Chain 3.64 acres.

3. It is stated by the Board of Revenue that measures were taken for ascertaining the additional quantity of land in Satloar, the chief cotton-growing talook, that might be brought under cultivation if a remission of tax were allowed, and that ryots were found willing to undertake the cultivation of 1,167 chains, waste, from periods varying from 10 to 30 years, on a remission in some instances of one-fourth, and in others of one-half the regular assessment.

4. The Governor in Council desires to call the attention of the Board of Revenue to the objections urged by the Honourable Court of Directors to the remission of any portion of the assessment of lands taken up for cotton cultivation, as having "the effect of forcing a factitious cultivation, which under ordinary circumstances could not be carried on." A copy of the despatch conveying these sentiments was furnished to the Board of Revenue, in extract minutes of consultation, 1st June 1849, No. 544, for communication to the collectors of Coimbatore and Tinnevely. The Governor in Council apprehends that if the lands are of the description stated, "Poonjah waste lands of 10, 20 and 30 years' standing," the ordinary cowle rates of the district afford sufficient encouragement for their occupation, in whatever way may seem profitable to the ryot, without the necessity of a special indulgence to force the cultivation of cotton either indigenous or foreign. The acting collector of Tinnevely is of opinion that the mere granting of remission is not likely to produce any material extension of cotton cultivation, and thinks, with justice, that the certainty of a market and remunerating prices are required, and sufficient to promote that object.

Revenue despatch,
4 July 1848, No.
11, para 3.

5. In Coimbatore the land employed in cotton cultivation in fusly 1258, was—

	Poonjah.		Garden.		Nunjah.		TOTAL.
	Bullah.	Settlement.	Bullah.	Settlement.	Cawnies.	Settlement.	Settlement.
Government Land - -	26,110	1,11,112	621	7,729	209	504	1,19,346

besides 2,446 bullahs of enam lands. The produce, chiefly indigenous, of the annual and triennial varieties is calculated to have been 32,200 candies of seed cotton, of which 9,600 are estimated to have been consumed by the growers, and 22,600 brought to market. The crop of the present year is generally considered favourable.

6. In Kurnool 86,368 acres of land were occupied with cotton, of which 54,298 were Government, and 32,070 enam, lands; the largest portion was cultivated entirely with cotton, and the remainder cotton mixed with other produce. The crops suffered from blight, but the produce is supposed to have reached 25,700 maunds. It should have been stated whether these are Indian maunds, and if not, what maund is intended, and its equivalent in pounds avoirdupois. According to a previous report the extent of land under cotton cultivation was only 19,581 acres. It is presumed that the late agent has applied to Dr. Wight for a fresh supply of seed, if not, it is desirable that the present agent should obtain a supply, and carry out the views of his predecessor.

13 Nov. 1848.

7. In Madura 50,846 cawnies were under cotton cultivation, being 2,355 cawnies below the quantity similarly occupied in fusly 1257, the decrease proceeding from the season being less favourable for the production of cotton.

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Of the above extent—

	17,482	cawnies,	assessed at 41,602 rupees,	were	circar,
	2,674	„ - - „	- - -	- - -	enam,
	30,689	„ - - „	- - -	- - -	zemindary.

8. In Bellary 270,257 acres were taken up for this species of cultivation, of which 165,094 acres, settled at 1,61,843 rupees were circar, and 105,163 acres enam. The ryots have been advised to pay more attention to picking and cleaning; and experiments, it is stated, have been made, and are still in progress, to improve the staple by introducing foreign seed. The acting collector seems fully alive to the importance of the subject, in which he appears to take much interest. It is observed, in reference to the concluding part of his letter, that he has been authorised to procure five gins from Dharwar, and that the Superintendent of the experimental cotton farms at Coimbatore has been directed to supply him with as many of the cottage saw gins sent out from England as may be requisite, and can be spared.

9. In Cuddapah 87,309 acres have been under cotton cultivation, in fusly 1258, being 12,568 acres above fusly 1257, and it is expected that a further extension will take place in fusly 1259. Here also, as in Bellary, the attention of the ryots has been directed to the importance of careful picking and cleaning, and of keeping unmixed the superior from the inferior kinds of produce. The same measures have been taken as in the case of the Bellary district for furnishing the collector with Dharwar and English gins.

10. The Board of Revenue have properly noticed the want of uniformity in the statements submitted by the several local authorities, and the Governor in Council approves of a form of statement having been circulated for the guidance of the collectors in the preparation of their future returns.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*

Fort St. George, 30 August 1850.

Secy. to Govt.

REVENUE Letter from the Government of Fort St. George, dated
7 July 1851, No. 35.

REFERRING to the papers transmitted with our letter in this department, dated 5th December 1848, No. 88, we have the honour to submit for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of reports from the collectors of the cotton-growing districts under this Presidency, on the cultivation of cotton in their respective districts for Fusly 1259, together with a copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue with which they were accompanied, and an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th June 1851, containing our remarks upon the subject.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Cons. of 1 July 1851.

16th June—Received the following.

(No. 247.)

From *W. H. Boyley, Esq.,* Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.,* Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the information of Government the accompanying papers,* on the subject of the cultivation of cotton in certain districts in the Madras Presidency during fusly 1259.

2. A general

* From Guntoor, 19 Dec. 1850, in Cons. 2 Jan. 1851; from Bellary, 27 Nov., in Cons. 12 Dec. 1850; from Cuddapah, 21 April, in Cons. 9 June 1851; from Kurnool, 21 April, in Cons. 9 June 1851; from Madura, 13 Dec. 1850, in Cons. 2 Jan. 1851; from Tinnevely, 22 Nov., in Cons. 5 Dec. 1850; from Coimbatore, 29 Nov., in Cons. 9 Dec. 1850.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 81

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Madras.

2. A general view of the extent of this species of cultivation will be obtained from the following statement.

DISTRICT.	Circar Land.		Surva Enam.	Enam Paying Quit Rent.		TOTAL.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	
Guntoor - - - -	42,754	64,752	7,234	23,995	11,039	73,984	75,792	
Bellary - - - -	1,35,086	1,71,167	65,391	21,955	7,585	2,22,432	1,78,752	
Cuddapah - - - -	82,365	1,19,865	-	-	-	82,365	1,19,865	
Kurnool {	only cotton - -	38,548	52,697	8,717	14,404	5,901	61,657	58,600
	partly cotton - -	4,023	4,358	941	24	12	4,999	4,369
	42,571	57,056	9,658	14,425	5,913	66,656	62,970	
Madura - - - -	60,229	89,361	2,857	458	777	63,545	90,139	
Tinnevelly - - - -	89,686	75,382	3,331	7,350	7,892	1,00,369	83,275	
Coimbatore - - - -	1,05,754	1,25,238	5,589	2,215	1,569	1,13,558	1,26,807	
TOTAL - - - -	5,58,448	7,02,824	94,062	70,400	34,778	7,22,911	7,37,602	

3. It will thus be seen that the whole extent of land occupied with cotton cultivation, including enam, was *Acres* 7,22,911. 10. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, yielding an assessment of *Rs.* 7,37,602. 12. 4. This result is considerably below the outturn of the preceding season; the heavy rains of August, September, and October, having, it is represented, proved prejudicial in the majority of the cotton-growing districts to an enlarged occupation of land for the purposes of this species of cultivation; on the other hand there was a slight improvement in the cotton cultivation of the southernmost districts, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, though the revenue from this source, owing to the lands taken up being assessed at lower rates, yielded a smaller amount than in the previous fusly.

4. A comparative view of the two years' cultivation will be seen from the appended abstract statement.

DISTRICTS.	Fusly 1258.		Fusly 1259.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Guntoor - - -	78,478	80,443	73,984	75,792	-	-	4,494	4,650
Bellary - - -	2,70,257	3,72,329	2,22,432	1,78,752	-	-	47,825	1,93,577
Cuddapah - - -	87,512	1,26,538	82,365	1,19,865	-	-	5,146	6,667
Kurnool - - -	86,368	Not given	66,656	62,970	-	-	19,711	-
Madura - - -	67,232	1,02,404	63,545	90,139	-	-	3,687	12,265
Tinnevelly - - -	98,457	83,292	1,00,369	83,278	1,911	-	-	16
Coimbatore - - -	1,11,781	1,30,814	1,13,558	1,26,807	1,776	-	-	4,006
TOTAL - - -	8,00,087	8,95,816	7,22,911	7,37,602	3,688	-	80,864	2,21,183

5. The trial of American seed is still made to a very limited extent, and the ryots are represented as totally disinclined to change their present practice.

II.
Madras.

6. Mr. Murray's report discusses the subject of cotton cultivation only with reference to the New Orleans species; and the conclusion he arrives at is, that while experiments in his district have shown that the American seed yields a larger return than the country produce, the natives are opposed to its introduction generally, as the climate of Cuddapah appears to be unfavourable to its growth, and it is liable to be easily injured. He suggests, however, that the ryots should be supplied with seed from Coimbatore, and should be placed under the instruction of a person who has gained his experience under Dr. Wight. In Madura, Mr. De Fonclair appears to have, to a small extent, prosecuted the cultivation successfully, while in Tinnevely a Mr. Lees is represented as having made some successful experiments along the coast with the American seed; but, as observed by the Board in their Proceedings of the 25th July, para. 9, the successful cultivation of the New Orleans species of cotton in the districts under this presidency must depend on a regular demand and assistance from capitalists, in the shape of advances.

(signed) *W. H. Bayley,*

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
12 June 1851.

Secretary.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.,* Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

GUNTOOR.

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying statement, in the form prescribed in your letter of 25th July last, of the cotton cultivation, and its assessment in this district, for Fusly 1259, A.D. 1849-50, compared with the preceding year.

2. The heavy rains in August, September, and October proved unfavourable to the cotton cultivation, and some land upon which this crop was destroyed was afterwards appropriated to crops of grain.

3. The deficiency of 11,115 acres, with an assessment of 9,301 rupees, is not, however, to be wholly attributed to the above cause, but partly also to errors which were detected in statement of fusly 1258, furnished from two of the talooks, as follows:

TALOOKS.	As per Statement for Fusly 1258.		As per Corrected Account.		Difference: Decrease.	
	Land.	Assessment.	Land.	Assessment.	Land.	Assessment.
	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Condaveed - -	7,544 22	9,541 15 9	7,020 31	8,967 7 4	523 31	574 3 5
Innacondah - -	8,873 26	5,693 14 8	2,776 21	1,617 5 4	6,097 5	4,076 9 4
TOTAL - -	16,418 8	15,235 14 5	9,797 12	10,584 12 8	6,620 36	4,651 1 9

This reduces the decrease for fusly 1259 to *Acres* 4,494. 9., and *Rs.* 4,650. 11. 11.

4. The outturn of the season is estimated roughly at 17,312 candies, averaging about $4\frac{1}{8}$ tooms to the acre; while last year it was estimated at 24,238 candies, or about $5\frac{1}{8}$ tooms to the acre.

5. It appears from the frontier duty accounts that the equivalent of 200 candies of undressed cotton was exported into the Nizam's country. The quantity said to have been exported is stated, though perhaps not with great accuracy, as follows:

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 83

II.
Madras

TALOOKS.	Rough Cotton.	Dressed Cotton.	Equivalent in Rough Cotton.	Total of Columns 2 and 4.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	<i>Candies. t.</i>	<i>Candies. t.</i>	<i>Candies. t.</i>	<i>Candies. t.</i>
Coorapad - - - - -	214 15	122 12	490 8	705 3
Narasarowpet - - - - -	- - -	300 0	1,200 0	1,200 0
Innacondah - - - - -	- - -	100 10	402 0	402 0
Guntoor - - - - -	70 0	17 5	69 0	139 0
	284 15	540 7	2,161 8	2,446 3
Palnaud District - - - - -	- - -	1,440 0	5,760 0	5,760 0
TOTAL - - - - -	281 15	1,980 7	7,921 8	8,206 3

6. The comparatively small quantity which passed the frontier at the Palnaud, compared with the cotton said to have been exported, is explained partly to the greater demand for it in the eastern zillahs, and partly to the business of the high road through the Palnaud, which induces the merchants to store it at convenient places, and then, as prices rise, to convey the portion destined for Hyderabad by the more circuitous route through the Masulipatam district.

7. There was no cotton exported by sea. Attempts were made to introduce the American seed in a few places, to a small extent, in the several talooks; but the ryots, whether from indifference or negligence in the culture, were not very successful; nor do the cultivators seem disposed to adopt the superior description of American seed, notwithstanding its advantages being, as opportunity affords, repeatedly impressed upon them, and one or two fine specimens being exhibited of the cotton grown in gardens.

Guntoor Zillah, Collector's Office, Crossoor,
19 December 1850.

(signed) H. Stokes,
Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND cultivated with COTTON in the District of *Guntoor*, for Fusly 1259.

TALOOKS.	F U S L Y 1258.								F U S L Y 1259.							
	Circar Land.		Surva Enams.	Enams paying Quit Rent.			TOTAL.			Circar Land.		Surva Enams.	Enam paying Quit Rent.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quit Rent Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit Rent.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quit Rent Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit Rent.		
	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
1. Prattipad	83 19 ¹ / ₂	153 8 9	13 18 ¹ / ₂	19 6 ¹ / ₂	4 10 6	116 5 ¹ / ₁₆	158 3 3	150 17	259 9 -	15 11	24 7	5 11 5	189 35	265 4 5		
2. Martoor	256 29	498 13 7	144 18	70 35	19 14 4	742 2	518 11 11	617 39	579 5 3	395 13	165 3	40 15 10	1,178 15	620 5 1		
3. Mangalgherry	2,335 26	4,936 4 2	556 34	376 33	172 5 5	3,269 13	5,108 9 7	1,831 26	4,107 3 8	590 22	365 24	133 12 -	2,790 32	4,241 - 6		
4. Bapetlah	-	-	0 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5. Ponnur	12 11	19 12 5	-	-	-	12 24	19 12 5	10 8	16 5 3	-	-	-	10 8	16 5 3		
6. Repully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7. Tenaly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 17	22 3 6	-	-	-	10 17	22 3 6		
8. Guntoor	2,585 -	3,323 4 -	317 0	201 0	72 12 -	3,103 0	3,396 - -	1,816 32	3,456 8 4	738 19	270 14	105 2 6	2,825 25	3,561 10 10		
9. Coorapad	8,103 3 ² / ₁₆	12,741 8 11	1,775 5	1,124 10 ¹ / ₂	284 8 2	11,002 24 ¹ / ₂	13,026 1 1	8,464 4	13,976 10 1	1,631 16	1,120 31	297 13 5	11,216 4	14,274 7 6		
10. Condaveed	5,151 13 ¹ / ₁₆	9,139 12 2	1,354 12 ¹ / ₁₆	1,038 37	402 3 7	7,544 22 ¹ / ₁₆	9,541 15 9	4,004 30	7,487 7 5	1,082 12	1,094 1	474 9 1	6,181 3	7,962 - 6		
11. Narasarowpet	4,314 30 ¹ / ₂	6,037 13 1	1,604 2 ¹ / ₂	1,100 29 ¹ / ₂	258 1 6	7,019 23 ¹ / ₂	6,295 14 7	4,435 10	6,099 13 -	1,617 9	1,314 27	466 14 6	7,367 6	6,566 11 6		
12. Innacondah	5,608 9 ¹ / ₂	5,381 13 7	2,066 0 ¹ / ₁₆	1,199 16 ¹ / ₁₆	312 1 1	8,873 26 ¹ / ₁₆	5,693 14 8	2,337 13	2,391 14 11	899 31	387 9	86 8 -	3,624 13	2,478 6 11		
13. Datchapully	9,455 2	14,496 14 4	240 13	11,120 13	5,684 1 3	20,815 28	20,180 15 7	8,321 35	12,327 8 6	173 35	9,744 30	5,004 14 5	18,240 20	17,332 6 11		
14. Timmercottah	11,539 18	15,912 7 9	42 10	11,018 19	5,241 14 11	22,600 7	21,154 1 8	10,753 29	14,028 4 9	90 5	9,505 31	4,423 8 2	20,349 25	18,451 12 11		
TOTAL	49,715 7 ¹ / ₂	72,642 - 9	8,114 7 ¹ / ₁₆	27,270 0 ¹ / ₁₆	12,452 8 9	85,099 15 ² / ₁₆	85,094 9 6	42,754 20	64,752 13 8	7,234 13	23,995 17	11,039 14 2	73,984 10	75,792 11 10		

Guntoor Zillah, Collector's Office, Crossoor,
19 December 1850.

E. E.

(signed) *H. Stokes*,
Collector.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 85

To W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

II.
Madras.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 10th January 1849, I have the honour to submit my special report on cultivation, &c. of cotton in this district, for the Fusly year just expired.

BELLARY.

2. The annexed is an abstract of the accompanying statement, showing the extent of land occupied by cotton culture this year compared with that in the preceding fusly.

	Extent of Cotton Culture for Fusly 1258.	Extent of Cotton Culture for Fusly 1259.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Circar Land - -	1,65,194	1,35,086	- -	30,008
Enam Land - -	1,05,163	87,346	- -	17,817
TOTAL - -	2,70,257	2,22,432	- -	47,825

It will be observed that the cultivation fell short this year by 47,825 acres, which was occasioned by the rains falling unfavourable for the sowing season, but the crop was pretty good.

I have already reported to the Board that I have been endeavouring to introduce the Darwar saw-gins, and have received nine gins from that place, eight of which have been resold to ryots, and I am taking measures for procuring more. When the ryot can be prevailed on to purchase, the Government will be put to no expense, but I shall at the same time consider myself at liberty to procure the number sanctioned by Government for the purpose of showing the advantage to be derived from them to ryots unwilling to purchase at present.

See letter to the Board, dated 6th April 1850.

(signed) C. Pelly, Collector.

Bellary Collector's Office, on Circuit at Tadputry,
27 November 1850.

STATEMENT, showing the Total Extent of LAND cultivated with COTTON in the District of BELLARY, for Fusly 1259 prepared agreeably to the Form annexed to the Board's Letter of the 25th July 1850. A.D. 1849-50,

No.	NAMES of TALOOKS.	CIRCAR LAND.		ENAM LAND.			TOTAL.		REMARKS.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Surva Enam.	Jodee Enam.		Total of Acres in Columns 5 and 6.	Acres in Columns 3 and 8.		Assessment in Columns 4 and 7.
				Acres.	Acres.	Quit-Rent.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1	Bellary - -	17,786	23,354	11,810	3,363	309	15,173	32,959	23,663	There being in these 12 Talooks a great extent of Ragud Land, Cotton is cultivated. The following are Talooks are chiefly comprised of Ragud. — 1st Bellary. 6 Adonie. 7 Goollem. 9 Gooty. 11 Raudroog. 12 Tadputry.
2	Kumpli - -	1,979	1,129	791	320	104	1,111	3,090	1,235	
3	Hurpunhully - -	7,538	6,641	555	933	634	1,488	9,026	7,275	
4	Koodleghe - -	1,666	1,534	438	152	128	590	2,256	1,662	
5	Hoovinhaduguly - -	10,399	12,083	768	2,675	2,204	3,443	13,842	14,287	
6	Adonie - -	16,300	23,671	9,700	1,059	391	10,759	27,059	24,062	
7	Goollem - -	19,495	39,725	12,413	5,412	1,808	17,825	37,320	41,533	
8	Punchapollem - -	6,606	12,455	3,774	918	440	4,682	11,288	12,895	
9	Gooty - -	14,207	20,285	12,893	3,551	842	16,444	30,651	21,127	
10	Yadahee - -	5,885	5,734	3,855	1,320	285	5,175	11,060	6,019	
11	Raudroog - -	4,378	5,338	1,267	1,197	218	2,464	6,842	5,556	
12	Tadputry - -	11,911	14,986	5,584	671	177	6,255	18,166	15,163	
	TOTAL - -	1,18,150	1,66,935	63,848	21,561	7,540	85,409	2,03,559	1,74,475	
1	Anuntapoor - -	2,031	638	234	121	22	355	2,386	660	In these five Talooks there is very little Ragud.
2	Pengondah - -	7,940	1,441	553	117	9	670	8,610	1,450	
3	Codecondah - -	414	213	9	-	-	9	423	213	
4	Madagaserah - -	484	222	2	-	-	2	486	222	
5	Dhurmaiverum - -	6,067	1,718	745	156	14	901	6,968	1,732	
	TOTAL - -	16,936	4,232	1,543	394	45	1,937	18,873	4,277	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,35,086	1,71,167	65,391	21,955	7,585	87,346	2,22,432	1,78,752	

Bellary Collector's Office, on Circuit Tadputry,
27 November 1850.

(E. E.)

(signed) C. Pelly, Collector.

II.
Madras.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Cuddayah.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Mexican cotton seed supplied by the Board of Revenue, with the intention of improving the cotton grown in this district, and thereby benefiting not only Government but also the cultivators, was distributed throughout the 14 talooks in this district, and was sown in the dry lands of 33 villages and garden land of 39 villages; poonasa and wet land of one village; total 73 villages. The extent and assessment of the various descriptions of lands appropriated for the cultivation of this description of produce, together with the weight of seeds sown, is particularised in the margin.*

‡ 25 lb.

2. In some talooks the seeds sown failed to germinate, whilst in others, after the plants reached to a certain height, they were destroyed by blight. In both garden, wet and dry, where the plants reached to the extent of flowering, the crops became injured equally on all descriptions of land on which the plants were raised. Whether this failure is to be attributed to the fault of the seed or to the climate, I feel unable to give a decided opinion, but the seed collected from that portion which yielded produce was again sown during the current fusly, and yielded a very unsatisfactory return. On the dry and garden lands attached to certain villages in the northern talooks, Calcoontla, Doovoor, &c., a better return was yielded than in any of the other talooks. The accompanying marginal statement † shows the number of villages, the extent of land sown with Mexican cotton, its assessment and the weight of seed. The pod of this description of cotton is much larger than that commonly grown in the country, the fibre is longer and whiter, and the thread manufactured is of softer and of a better quality than that of the cotton indigenous to the country. Out of one maund ‡ of Mexican cotton, including both the seed and the fibre, the produce realised is two-thirds seed, and one-third cotton, whilst that of the country was one-fourth cotton and three-fourths seed, showing a preference in favour of Mexican cotton. Under these circumstances, though the Mexican cotton yields a larger return of produce, and the ryots are willing to cultivate, knowing it to be of a better quality, still they object to sowing the Mexican on the plea that the return is not sufficiently remunerative for the expense of their labour and industry on account of the liability of the plants to injury from blight and other causes; they therefore give the preference to the coarser kind less liable to injury. During the time of the annual settlement, the ryots were persuaded as much as possible to turn their attention to the cultivation and improvement of the staple article of cotton, and to be more careful both in the picking and cleaning; they were particularly requested to endeavour to acclimatise the Mexican cotton to this district which has been already shown is of a superior quality to that at present produced.

3. By the reports received from the tahsildars, as well as from the information I was able to gather from the ryots themselves, I am inclined to believe that the soil or atmosphere in this part of the country is not applicable for the production of this species of cotton, and I have

	Extent.			Assessment.			Weight of Seeds Sown.
	A.	c.	a.	Rs.	a.	p.	
* Dry land - - -	5	17	12½	10	13	10	592
Garden ditto - - -	2	31	11½	26	6	9	292
Wet ditto - - -	0	1	4	-	10	-	5
Poonasa - - -	0	1	8	-	2	8	4
TOTAL - - -	8	12	13½	38	1	-	893

† Description of Land.	Number of Villages in which the Cotton Produced.	Extent of Land.	Amount of Assessment.	Quantity of Seeds Sown.	Quantity of Cotton Produced.
		Acres. c. a.	Rs. a. p.	Tolas.	Tolas.
Dry - - - -	14	2 10 7½	7 6 10	456½	3,106
Garden - - -	18	1 4 13½	9 15 2	185	4,529½
Wet - - - -	1	0 0 8	- 4 -	2	30
TOTAL - - -	33	3 15 13½	17 10 -	643½	7,665½

have considerable doubts whether this species of produce will ever be a staple commodity for export from this district. In order to endeavour to introduce this description of cotton more universally, it might be advisable to supply the cultivators with seeds produced from the cotton farm at Coimbatore, under the management of Dr. Wight, where the seed has been acclimatised for several years; this seed might answer better than that formerly sent.

4. It might not be unadvisable, in order to carry out the views of Government and instruct the cultivators in the mode of culture and the peculiar quality of the soil required for the production of the Mexican cotton, to send a person who has gained experience under Dr. Wight to instruct the cultivators, and I would beg to suggest that an assistant from the cotton farm at Coimbatore, capable of giving the necessary information, be requested to visit this district in order to explain the best method of cultivating Mexican cotton.

Cuddapah, Collector's Office,
21 April 1851.

(signed) *M. Murray*,
Acting Collector.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the report upon the cultivation of cotton in the Kurnool district for fusly 1259, called for in the circulars of the Board, under date 18th January 1849, and 25th July 1850.

KURNOOL.

2. The accounts received from the talooks appear to show that only 66,656 acres were cultivated with cotton in fusly 1259, against 86,368 acres in Fusly 1258 or 19,712 acres less than had been taken up for that cultivation in the previous year.

The extent of land on which cotton was grown may be classified under the two following heads, and the details of Circar and Enam land are also shown.

	Acres.
Circar land cultivated with cotton only - - - - -	38,548
Ditto ditto, a mixed crop of cotton and other produce - - -	4,023
	<u>42,571</u>
Enam land cultivated with cotton only - - - - -	23,118
With a mixed crop of cotton and other produce - - - - -	965
	<u>24,083</u>
	<u>66,656</u>

3. In explanation of this very great falling off in the extent of land cultivated with cotton in the last fusly, as compared with the previous one, I am informed that the unusually heavy rains at the commencement of the season of cotton sowing operations led many ryots who had unusually cultivated cotton to try some other crops which they considered less likely to suffer injury from the undue excess of rain at that period, and that in many other instances where the cotton seeds had been planted and had been destroyed, the attempt to raise a cotton crop was abandoned and other seeds were sown.

4. The crops produced were inferior, and the price was below that of the previous year, as shown in the margin.* It will be observed that I have entered the price of cleaned cotton, by which I merely mean cotton wool separated from the seed, as I understand that the cultivators hardly ever part with the cotton until they have separated the fibre from the seed, reserving the latter for their cattle. I mention this as I observe that in my predecessor's report, the price of uncleaned cotton was entered last year.

5. I am not aware on what data the exports from Kurnool during fusly 1258 were entered, nor did Mr. Phillips express any conviction of their accuracy. As there is now no available machinery for obtaining any correct details on these points, I have not attempted to frame any estimate of the quantity exported from Kurnool in fusly 1259.

6. Cotton

* Average rate per Candy of cleaned Cotton :

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fusly 1258 - - - - -	2	2	9
" 1259 - - - - -	1	13	10 ½

II.
Madras.

6. Cotton is grown in this district on two different kinds of soil, the regur or black soil, and on the red. The cotton produced on the former is of a superior description to that grown on the other, and it appears to be the usage of the country not to mix the two qualities.

7. About five acres of land were planted with the American cotton seed, but as the season was so much against the indigenous cotton, it could not be expected that a very abundant crop would be obtained from the American seed, the produce of which was very small even in the more favourable season which preceded it.

8. When I received the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date 30th September 1850, the rainy season was too far advanced for any attempt to be made to try the Mexican cotton seed, and I therefore abstained from writing to Dr. Wight for a supply of seed.

9. I have now addressed him on the subject, but when I see the apathy and indolence of most of the ryots of this district in regard to the state of their land, the little care which is taken of the plant in its growth towards maturity, the utter absence of all attempts to clear the ground from weeds and thorny bushes, I am not very sanguine of their being easily induced to exhibit much interest in the experiment. The fault does not arise entirely from indolence of nature, but a bad and oppressive system through a long course of years has had the effect of discouraging all energy exerted in the right direction, and the habit will not be easily overcome.

10. I forward the statement called for, by the Board in their letter of the 25th July 1850.

(signed) T. D. Lushington,

Kurnool District Agent's Office, on Circuit,
Velgode, 21 April 1851.

Agent to the Governor.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of Land cultivated with Cotton in the District of Kurnool in Fusly 1259.

No.	TALOOKS.	Circar Land.		Surva Enams.	Enams paying Quit Rent.		TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quit Rent Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit Rent.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		<i>Acres. g. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. g. as.</i>	<i>Acres. g. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. g. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Chagulmurry -	8,912 27 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,765 6 -	1,737 2 6	3,863 5 8	1,534 7 11	14,512 35 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,299 13 11
2	Surwell - -	14,158 30 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,667 6 3	2,642 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,378 24 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,454 10 5	23,179 32 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,122 - 8
3	Nundial - -	8,231 35 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,339 14 3	1,544 16 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,832 32 1	1,341 7 9	12,609 4 5	11,681 6 -
4	Panniem - -	3,448 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,721 9 1	1,309 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	882 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	317 5 9	5,639 34 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,038 14 10
5	Dhone - - -	1,869 38 9	1,813 2 -	527 24 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 12 0	12 - -	2,421 35 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,825 2 -
6	Goodoor - -	2,220 35 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,617 9 4	448 4 7	- - -	- - -	2,668 39 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,617 9 4
7	Nundecootoor -	3,031 25 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,534 - 4	1,134 28 11	350 23 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 10 0	4,566 38 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,700 10 4
8	Atcoor - - -	647 23 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	597 2 1	315 16 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 5 2	1,057 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	684 7 3
		42,571 31 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	57,056 1 4	9,658 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,425 34 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,913 15 -	66,656 22 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,970 - 4
	Particulars of the above:							
	Only cotton cultivated	38,548 14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	52,697 8 -	8,717 17 10	14,401 22 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,901 15 -	61,657 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,600 7 -
	Cotton cultivated, together with cun-gony - - -	4,023 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,358 9 4	941 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 12 0	12 - -	4,999 8 2	4,369 9 4

Kurnool District Agent's Office, on Circuit, Velgode, }
21 April 1851.

(signed) T. D. Lushington,
Agent to the Governor.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit the report and statement relative to the cultivation of cotton in Fusly 1259, required by the circular orders of the 18th January 1849.

MADURA.

2. The adverse nature of the season described in my report on the jummabundy led to a decrease in the cultivation, as shown in the margin.*

The yield per acre is stated to have been a little more than three-eighths pody seed cotton, both in Ramnad and Teroomungalum, in which the bulk of the cotton grown in the district is produced. The article is stated by the tahsildar of Teroomungalum to have been good, but from merchants I have heard a different account. The zemindar of Ramnad has afforded me no information on this point. Probably the quality of the cotton was better in Teroomungalum than elsewhere, owing to that talook having suffered less from drought than the other tracts producing cotton. The price averaged about 8½ rupees per pody of uncleaned cotton, which is 1½ in excess of the price of last year, and the whole stock is understood to have been sold off. Of the activity of the trade I have proof in the number of bandies which returned with salt from the Tinnevely district, where the cotton is screwed for the English markets.

3. No American cotton was cultivated in this district in the Fusly under report, except in Amenaiknoor, where Mr. De Fondclair is carrying on an experiment with some success, but to a very limited extent. The soil of that zemindary is red, or approaching that description, whereas that of the large tracts cultivated in Ramnad and the Teroomungalum and Jempully talooks is black.

Madura, 13 December 1850.

(signed) *R. D. Parker*,
Collector.

		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>as.</i>
* Fusly 1258	- - - -	67,232	13½
„ 1259	- - - -	63,545	5½
Decrease	- - - -	3,687	8

† 1 pody seed cotton, 337½ lbs.

3 - - ditto affords 1 pody clean cotton, which is 243½ lbs.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON in the Districts of Madura and Dindigul, for Fusly 1259.

Number.	TALOOKS	CIRCAR LAND.		SURVA ENAM	ENAMS paying Quit Rent.		TOTAL	
		Extent of Land.	Assessment.		Extent of Land.	Assessment.	Extent of Land.	Assessment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		<i>Acres as.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. as.</i>	<i>Acres. as.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. as.</i>	<i>C Rs a p.</i>
1	Madacolum - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	143 3½	354 8 1	143 3½	354 8 1
2	Teroomungalum - -	16,549 15½	31,505 14 10	2,150 2½	0 12½	372 15 10	18,950 14½	31,878 14 8
3	Meylore - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4	Ramagherry - - -	297 3	414 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	297 3	414 14 6
		16,847 2½	31,920 13 4	2,150 2½	394 0½	727 7 11	19,391 5½	32,648 5 3
5	Taudicomboo - - -	470 8½	491 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	470 8½	491 1 2
6	Jempully - - -	2,300 3½	3,774 9 6	23 10½	- - -	- - -	2,323 13½	3,774 9 6
7	Thenkurray - - -	1,338 2½	1,532 15 7	22 5	- - -	- - -	1,360 7½	1,532 15 7
8	Nellacottah - - -	1,094 2½	1,186 11 11	38 10½	- - -	- - -	1,132 13½	1,186 11 11
		5,203 0½	6,985 6 2	84 10	- - -	- - -	5,287 10½	6,985 6 2
	TOTAL - - -	22,050 3	38,906 3 6	2,234 12½	394 0½	727 7 11	24,679 0½	39,633 11 5

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of Land cultivated with Cotton in the Districts of Madura, &c.—continued.

Number.	TALOOKS.	CIRCAR LAND.		SURVA ENAM.	ENAMS paying Quit-Rent.		TOTAL.	
		Extent of Land.	Assessment.		Extent of Land.	Assessment.	Extent of Land.	Assessment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		<i>Acres. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. as.</i>	<i>Acres. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Ramnad - zeminary	25,889 2½	34,228 15 7	96 4½	- - -	- - -	25,985 6½	34,228 15 7
2	Shevagunga - do.	1,027 3½	921 3 1	24 2½	64 6½	50 - 3	1,115 13	971 3 4
3	Siroopaulay - do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Pooliengolum - do.	380 12½	459 9 3	67 14½	- - -	- - -	448 11½	459 9 3
5	Jothelnaknoor - do.	20 4	35 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 4	35 14 4
6	Dhoddappanaiknoor do.	15 15	16 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 15	16 1 10
7	Ooddappanaiknoor do.	156 12	184 4 2	6 0½	- - -	- - -	162 12½	184 4 2
8	Kellacottay - do.	59 5½	116 - 2	18 12½	- - -	- - -	78 2½	116 - 2
9	Nadoocottay - do.	81 10	106 5 9	38 1½	- - -	- - -	119 11½	106 5 9
10	Mailacottay - do.	129 5½	210 10 9	51 7½	- - -	- - -	180 13	210 10 9
11	Velliacoondum - do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Ayacoody - do.	4,144 18½	4,748 9 10	211 12	- - -	- - -	4,356 9½	4,748 9 10
13	Mombaray - do.	38 13½	47 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 13½	47 5 11
14	Yedyacottay - do.	134 13	96 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	134 13	96 14 3
15	Bodynaiknoor - do.	69 2½	73 9 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 2½	73 9 8
16	Thavarom - do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Yerachekanaiknoor do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Guntamanaiknoor do.	176 4½	193 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	176 4½	193 1 5
19	Cunnewady - do.	1,147 14½	1,662 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,147 14½	1,662 10 6
20	Ammianaiknoor do.	95 7½	133 5 6	2 15½	- - -	- - -	98 7	133 5 6
21	Cadavoor - do.	127 9	141 15 4	6 7½	- - -	- - -	134 0½	141 15 4
22	Maroongapoory do.	563 8½	617 5 10	59 13½	- - -	- - -	623 6	617 5 10
23	Valoor Moottah - -	3,679 10½	6,242 4 10	38 7½	- - -	- - -	3,718 2	6,242 4 10
24	Cullymunthay Moottah	156 5½	179 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	156 5½	179 15 7
25	Rettyembody Moottah -	84 13½	39 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 13½	39 4 -
	TOTAL - - -	38,179 11	50,455 7 7	622 3½	64 6½	50 - 3	38,866 5½	50,505 7 10
	GRAND TOTAL - -	60,229 14	89,361 11 1	2,857 0½	458 7½	777 8 2	63,545 5½	90,139 3 3

(E. E.)

Madura, 11 July 1850.

(signed)

R. D. Parker, Collector.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 91

II.
Madras.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.*

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the orders contained in Para. 13. of Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 5th December 1848, prefixed to the Board's Proceedings of 18th January 1849, I have the honour to submit a special report on the cultivation, &c. of cotton in this district for Fusly 1259.

TINNEVELLY.

2. The following is the abstract statement of the land employed for the cultivation of indigenous and foreign cotton in Fusly 1259, in comparison with the previous year Fusly 1258, from which it will be seen that there is a net increase in cultivation during the Fusly under report to the extent of chains 525 $\frac{1}{4}$, composed of a gross increase of chains 539 $\frac{3}{4}$ in country, and a gross decrease of 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in foreign varieties. The reason of the decrease in the cultivation of foreign cotton is the temporary discontinuance of the cultivation of this product on account of Government, at the commencement of the Fusly under report. The cotton farm having been subsequently revived, and a private experimentalist, Mr. David Lee (whose name has been mentioned in the public prints) having taken up a small quantity of land for trial with American cotton, has prevented this item from totally disappearing from the account. I may here observe, that the apparent success of Mr. Lee's first enterprise is likely to lead to a considerable extension of American cotton cultivation along the coast during the present Fusly; and if the present expectation is fulfilled, it may lead to consequences of great moment to England, as well as India.

3. Reverting to the subjoined statement, it will be seen that there was a slight decrease of Rs. 16. 6. 9. in the beriz, notwithstanding the increase in extent of cultivation. This is owing to lands paying a lower rate of assessment having been occupied to a greater extent in Fusly 1259 than in the previous Fusly.

COTTON CULTIVATION for Fuslies 1258 and 1259.

VILLAGES.	FUSLY 1258.		FUSLY 1259.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	<i>Chains.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Chains.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Chains.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Chains.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>
Ayen villages -	24,436 $\frac{3}{4}$	76,336 13 8	24,663 $\frac{10}{16}$	75,382 11 2	227 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	- - -	954 2 6
Surva Eenam ditto -	896 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	916 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -
Jodegy ditto -	1,752 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,955 3 2	2,021 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,892 14 11	268 $\frac{3}{4}$	937 11 9	- - -	- - -
TOTALS - - -	* 27,075 $\frac{3}{4}$	83,292 - 10	27,600 $\frac{1}{4}$	83,275 10 1	525 $\frac{1}{4}$	937 11 9	- - -	954 2 6
* Of which						Deduct Increase - - -	- - -	937 11 9
adam Pagoothy - -	5,169 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	2,924 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -		Net Decrease - - -	- - -	16 6 9
oppan ditto - - -	21,872 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - -	24,657 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -				
foreign cotton - -	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -				

4. The cotton crop turned out well in the Fusly under review, and the exports of this article during the year exceeded those of the preceding one by 997 candies, as shown in the margin *; but the prices of cotton, which in Fusly 1258 were 50 to 51 rupees per candy at the seaports of this district, ranged, during Fusly 1259, from 45 to 70 rupees, owing to a greater demand for the article.

Cs.
* Fusly 1258 - 21,52
" 1259 - 22,51
Increase - 99

5. The ryots were all advised, at the time of their assembling for the distribution of puttahs, of the advantages that would result from attending to careful culture, picking and cleaning of cotton.

6. A statement, in the form which accompanied your letter of the 25th July last, is herewith forwarded.

Tinnevelly,
22 November 1850.

(signed) *C. J. Bird,*
Acting Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON in the District of Tinnevely, in Fusly 1259.

Numbers.	2.	CIRCAR LAND.			SURVA ENAMS.		ENAMS PAYING QUIT-RENT.			TOTAL.		
		Chains.	Acres.	Assessment.	Chains.	Acres.	Chains.	Acres.	Quit Rent Assessment.	Chains.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit Rent.
1.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
COLLECTOR'S DIVISION :												
1	Nellumbalum - - -	739 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,687 $\frac{1}{2}$	923 12 5	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{7}{8}$	345 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,255 $\frac{5}{8}$	470 9 10	1,106 $\frac{7}{8}$	4,023 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,394 6 3
2	Vedoogramum - - -	590 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,147 $\frac{9}{32}$	1,504 1 -	-	-	-	-	-	590 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,147 $\frac{9}{32}$	1,504 1 -
3	Tencausy - - -	460 $\frac{3}{2}$	1,673 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,100 11 9	-	-	-	-	-	460 $\frac{3}{2}$	1,673 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,100 11 9
4	Sauttoor - - -	4,615 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,784 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,820 1 9	355 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,291 $\frac{5}{8}$	550 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,001 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,471 15 8	5,521 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,077 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,292 1 5
5	Streevygoontum - - -	1,593 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,793 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,412 8 2	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	765 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 14 8	1,860 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,767 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,506 6 10
6	Ottapedarum - - -	2,727 $\frac{5}{8}$	9,916 $\frac{3}{8}$	9,790 12 9	684 $\frac{1}{2}$	249 $\frac{1}{4}$	388 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,411 $\frac{9}{32}$	1,330 15 6	3,183 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,577 $\frac{9}{16}$	11,121 12 3
7	Punjamaul - - -	3,201 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,643 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,251 9 3	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	574 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{9}{16}$	9 $\frac{9}{32}$	1 3 6	3,362 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,226 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,252 12 9
8	Naugoonary - - -	1,516 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,513 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,247 8 9	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 15 1	1,549 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,633 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,260 7 10
9	Vullyoor - - -	1,620 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,892 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,146 6 9	-	-	-	-	-	1,620 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,892 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,146 6 9
	TOTAL - - -	17,064$\frac{1}{2}$	62,053$\frac{1}{2}$	44,197 8 7	829$\frac{1}{4}$	3,017$\frac{1}{2}$	1,360$\frac{1}{4}$	4,948$\frac{1}{2}$	4,381 10 3	19,255$\frac{1}{2}$	70,020$\frac{1}{2}$	48,579 2 10
SUB-COLLECTOR'S DIVISION :												
10	Shermadavy - - -	286 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,041 $\frac{1}{2}$	283 2 2	-	-	-	-	-	286 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,041 $\frac{1}{2}$	283 2 2
11	Bramadasum - - -	651 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,370 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,066 6 7	-	-	-	-	-	651 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,370 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,066 6 7
12	Strevellypootoor - - -	4,184 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,216 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,513 5 6	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	314 $\frac{7}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{16}$	267 $\frac{1}{4}$	299 12 4	4,344 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,797 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,813 1 10
13	Shenkerniarcoil - - -	2,476 $\frac{1}{8}$	9,004 $\frac{1}{8}$	10,332 4 4	-	-	587	2,134 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,211 8 4	3,063 $\frac{1}{8}$	11,139 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,543 12 8
	TOTAL - - -	7,598$\frac{1}{4}$	27,633$\frac{1}{2}$	31,185 2 7	86$\frac{1}{2}$	314$\frac{7}{8}$	660$\frac{1}{8}$	2,401$\frac{1}{4}$	3,511 4 8	8,345$\frac{1}{2}$	30,348$\frac{1}{2}$	34,696 7 3
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	24,663$\frac{1}{2}$	89,686$\frac{1}{2}$	75,382 11 2	916$\frac{1}{4}$	3,331$\frac{1}{4}$	2,021$\frac{1}{4}$	7,350$\frac{1}{2}$	7,892 14 11	27,600$\frac{1}{4}$	1,00,368$\frac{1}{8}$	83,275 10 1

Tinnevely, 11 July 1850.

(E. E)

(signed)

C. J. Bird,
Acting Collector.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Sir,

PARRA. 1. I have the honour to forward a statement of cotton cultivation in this district, in Fusly 1259, prepared in the form received with the Board's letter of the 25th July last. 1849-50, COIMBAT

2. The extent of cotton lands in the present year amounts to 1,13,558 $\frac{3}{16}$ acres, assessed at Rs. 1,31,632. 2. 5., and bearing a demand of Rs. 1,21,970. 10. 9.

3. The estimated quantity of produce is 32,152 candies of seed cotton; of which about 10,540 candies were consumed by the growers; the net quantity brought to the market being 21,612. Of this, 12,550 candies of seed cotton, or 2,951 $\frac{1}{2}$ of wool, were exported as exhibited in the margin, * and the residue 9,062 are on stock.

4. The price paid for a candy of wool by the home merchant was 50 rupees, and that obtained by him from the exporter, was 52 rupees.

5. The diminished exports are attributed by the Bombay native merchants here, to a want of fair demand in that Presidency.

Coimbatore, 29 November 1850.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas*,
Acting Pl. Collector.

* To Bombay - - - - -	1,320 candies.
To Madras - - - - -	270 "
To Salem - - - - -	749 "
To Tinnevelly - - - - -	400 "
To Madras - - - - -	100 "
To Calicut - - - - -	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	<hr/>
	2,951 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	<hr/>

STATEMENT showing the Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON

No.	TALOOKS.	GOVERNMENT LANDS.								
		Punjab Land, including Cowls.			Garden Land, including Cowls.			Nunja Land, including Cowls.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1.	Coimbatore	9,556 0	11,630 2 11	11,630 2 11	608 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,915 8 5	1,729 15 6	-	-	-
2.	Suttiamungalum	1,370 1	1,447 14 3.	1,429 10 8	41 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 5 1	79 4 9	-	-	-
3.	Denoiken Cottah	406 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	472 10 9	472 10 9	38 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 11 7	132 11 7	-	-	-
4.	Colligal	827 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	947 2 5	947 2 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Pulachy	7,125 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,135 6 6	10,135 6 6	151 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	668 5 2	663 - 6	36 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	228 2 1	61 3 2
6.	Parindoray	12,454 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,278 4 9	13,254 12 2	346 3	1,159 3 5	556 8 7	25 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 4 4	39 - 7
7.	Andioor	351 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	397 1 5	397 1 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Errode	5,610 15	5,664 4 11	5,661 14 11	93 13	325 6 11	197 1 3	-	-	-
9.	Dharapoorum	2,001 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,966 3 -	1,966 3 -	46 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 3 10	186 3 10	45 1	259 15 4	51 11 8
10.	Kanghiem	14,828 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,117 11 7	9,117 11 7	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Caroor	2,269 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,608 3 8	1,608 3 8	11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 6 7	42 6 7	-	-	-
12.	Cheyoor	3,435 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,699 10 -	3,673 8 -	207 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	614 8 8	377 3 5	117 3	872 3 11	164 10 4
13.	Pulludum	29,679 13	34,813 8 7	34,806 8 9	716 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,305 4 1	2,655 6 2	76 15	480 - 11	150 1 8
14.	Chuckrugherry	12,707 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,884 11 2	16,884 11 2	526 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,479 3 9	2,337 12 11	40 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 7 1	162 7 1
15.	Neilgherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	1,02,624 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,12,062 15 11	1,11,985 11 11	2,788 5	10,998 3 6	8,957 11 1	341 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,177 1 8	629 2 6

No.	Talooks.	SURVA ENAM LANDS.								
		Nujah.			Total.			Punjab.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.
1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1.	Coimbatore	-	-	-	373 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	469 12 1	-	-	-	
2.	Suttiamungalum	-	-	-	126 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 12 -	9 12	12 2 8	3 12 3	
3.	Denoiken Cottah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Colligal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Pulachy	-	-	-	169 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 6 5	-	-	-	
6.	Parindoray	-	-	-	101 9	107 5 4	-	-	-	
7.	Andioor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Errode	-	-	-	100 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 7 8	37 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 1 6	9 11 10	
9.	Dharapoorum	-	-	-	13 6	19 11 1	6 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 - 7	- 10 1	
10.	Kanghiem	-	-	-	8,705 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,276 14 2	1,969 9	1,189 3 5	313 4 9	
11.	Caroor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12.	Cheyoor	-	-	-	93 6	120 4 5	28 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 8 3	3 8 3	
13.	Pulludum	-	-	-	553 10	848 2 9	138 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 1 5	34 12 11	
14.	Chuckrugherry	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 3 6	-	351 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 13 4	-	-	-	
15.	Neilgherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 3 6	-	5,589 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,824 9 3	-	2,200 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,470 5 10	368 5 10

Coimbatore, }
11 July 1850. }

in the District of Coimbatore, for Fusly 1259.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Total.			Punjab.			Garden.		
Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,164 7½	13,545 11 4	13,360 2 5	362 13½	433 7 6	- - -	11 2	36 4 7	-
1,411 4½	1,587 3 4	1,508 4 5	125 1½	146 7 9	- - -	1 13½	6 4 3	-
444 4	605 6 4	605 6 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
827 8½	947 2 5	947 2 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,312 15½	11,081 13 9	10,859 10 2	165 9½	208 8 2	- - -	3 13	16 14 3	-
12,826 9	14,611 12 6	13,850 5 4	101 9	107 5 4	-	-	-	-
351 12½	397 1 5	397 1 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,704 12	5,989 11 10	5,859 - 2	100 4½	103 7 8	-	-	-	-
2,092 9½	2,412 6 2	2,204 2 6	13 6	19 11 1	-	-	-	-
14,828 2½	9,117 11 7	9,117 11 7	3,705 7½	2,276 14 2	-	-	-	-
2,281 1½	1,650 10 3	1,650 10 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,759 15½	5,216 6 7	4,215 5 9	89 5	105 4 8	- - -	4 1	14 15 9	-
30,473 8½	38,598 13 7	37,612 - 7	545 8½	796 14 1	- - -	8 1½	51 4 8	-
13,275 1½	19,526 6 -	19,384 15 2	348 8½	487 9 10	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,05,754 0	1,25,238 5 1	1,21,572 9 6	5,557 9½	4,685 10 8	- - -	28 15	125 11 6	-

ENAM LANDS PAYING QUITRENTS.

Garden.			Nunjab.			Total.			TOTAL.		
Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.
29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9 11½	40 1 11	15 - 5	-	- - -	- - -	9 11½	40 1 11	15 - 5	10,548 2½	14,055 9 4	13,375 2 10
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	9 12	12 2 8	3 12 3	1,547 14½	1,752 2 -	1,512 11 8
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	444 4	605 6 4	605 6 4
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	827 8½	947 2 5	947 2 5
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	7,482 5½	11,257 4 2	10,859 10 2
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	9 1	7 4 -	2 9 9	12,937 3	14,726 5 10	13,852 15 1
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	351 12½	397 1 5	397 1 5
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	37 13½	40 1 6	9 11 10	5,842 14½	6,133 5 -	5,868 12 -
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	6 14½	6 - 7	- 10 1	2,112 14½	2,438 1 10	2,204 12 7
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	1,969 9	1,189 3 5	313 4 9	20,503 2¾	12,583 13 2	9,431 - 4
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	2,281 1½	1,650 10 3	1,650 10 3
-	- - -	- - -	5 4½	58 12 4	14 11 -	33 6½	81 4 7	18 3 3	3,886 12	5,417 15 7	4,233 9 -
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	188 12½	193 1 5	84 12 11	31,165 14½	39,640 1 9	37,646 13 6
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	13,626 4½	20,027 3 4	19,384 15 2
-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
9 11½	40 1 11	15 - 5	5 4½	58 12 4	14 11 -	2,215 0½	1,569 4 1	398 1 3	1,13,558 3	1,31,632 2 5	1,21,970 10 9

(E. E.)

(signed) E. B. Thomas,
Acting P^t Collector.

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(No. 634.)

Para. 1. It appears from the reports received with the above letter that 7,22,911 acres, bearing an assessment of 7,37,602 rupees, have been cultivated with cotton in Fusly 1259, in the seven chief cotton-growing districts of the Madras Presidency.* The land occupied was of the following descriptions :

	Extent in Acres.	Assessment.
Government land bearing assessment - - -	5,58,448	7,02,824
Surva enam, or rent-free lands - - -	94,062	—
Enam lands, paying a quit rent - - -	70,400	34,778
TOTAL - - -	7,22,910	7,37,602

2. The cultivation of Fusly 1259 fell short of that of the preceding year in 77,176 acres, which occurred in all but the two districts of Tinnevely and Coimbatore. The falling off in Bellary was to the extent of 47,825 acres, and in Kurnool 19,711. In the three other districts the decrease was less considerable. This result is ascribed to the heavy rains of August, September, and October having proved prejudicial "to an enlarged occupation of land for the purposes of this species of cultivation."

Acres.
Fusly 1258 - 8,00,087
" 1259 - 7,22,911

77,176

3. The trial of American seed, it is stated, is still made to a very limited extent.

Fort St. George,
28 June 1851.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE Letter from the Government of Fort St. George, dated 6 May 1853.
(No. 21.)

Dated 28 Feb.
1853, No. 84.

By 29 April 1853,
Nos. 40 to 42.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of your Honourable Court, copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue, submitting the reports of the collectors of the cotton-growing districts under this Presidency on the cultivation of cotton during Fusly 1260, and beg leave to refer your Honourable Court to our proceedings of the date noted in the margin for the observations and orders we have recorded on the subject.

2. Your Honourable Court will observe, from the papers now submitted, that the land rent can exercise but an inconsiderable influence on the price of American cotton, and consequently in checking its production, it being less, on the average, than one rupee the acre, and the average produce per acre being 250 lbs.†

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Cons., 29th April 1853.

2d March.—Received the following letter :—

(No. 84.)

No. 40.

From W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying annual reports ‡ on the subject

* Guntoor, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Tinnevely, and Coimbatore.

† Extract Minutes of Consultation, 27th April 1853, para. 2, from Collector of Coimbatore to Board of Revenue, 7th October 1851, para. 3.

‡ From Guntoor, 15 January, in Cons., 5 February 1852. From Guntoor, 13th January, in Cons., 23 February 1852. From Bellary, 15 December 1851, in Cons., 12 January 1852. From Cuddapah, 14 April, in Cons., 6 May 1852. From Cuddapah, 13th April, in Cons., 20 May 1852. From Kurnool, 23 September, in Cons., 11 October 1852. From Kurnool, 29 November, in Cons., 26 December 1852. From Kurnool, 26 January, in Cons., 24 February 1853. From Madura, 8th, in Cons., 15 December 1851. From Tinnevely, 17th, in Cons., 27 November 1851. From Coimbatore, 7th, in Cons., 3 October 1851. From Nellore, 9th, in Cons., 15 November 1852. From Canara, 13 March, in Cons., 19 April 1852.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 97

subject of the cultivation of cotton in certain districts of this presidency, during the fusly 1260, and on the extent to which the adulteration of that article is practised in those provinces.

2. A general view of the quantity of land cultivated, and of the assessment thereon, is exhibited in the annexed statement :

DISTRICT.	CIRCAR LAND.		SURVA ENAM.	ENAMS PAYING QUIT-RENT.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Guntoor - -	50,358	74,978	8,210	29,958	13,991	88,526	88,969
Bellary - -	1,40,075	1,87,043	71,780	29,674	10,621	2,41,529	1,97,664
Cuddapah - -	55,345	80,400	26,810	9,254	4,663	91,409	85,063
Kurnool - -	69,531	86,843	14,368	31,969	9,790	1,15,868	96,633
Madura - -	70,692	1,06,731	3,501	494	772	74,687	1,07,503
Tinnevelly - -	1,07,637	95,384	3,022	7,068	8,460	1,17,727	1,03,844
Coimbatore - -	1,15,911	1,42,864	5,413	2,483	1,861	1,23,807	1,44,725
Nellore - -	6,077	8,995	351	946	1,501	7,374	10,496
TOTAL - -	6,15,626	7,83,238	1,33,455	1,11,846	51,659	8,60,927	8,34,897

3. It will thus be observed that the entire extent of land cultivated with cotton during the year under report was 8,60,927 acres (including enams), yielding an assessment of 8,34,897 rupees. This result exceeds the out-turn of the preceding season by not less than 1,38,018 acres in extent of land, and 1,46,539 rupees in regard to assessment, and is attributed to the season having been favourable for the cultivation of cotton, and to enhanced prices prevailing in the market, and creating a demand for the same.

4. A comparative view of the extent of cultivation in the different districts in fusly 1260. and in the year preceding, is exhibited in the following abstract statement:—

DISTRICT.	FUSLY 1259.		FUSLY 1260.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Guntoor - - -	73,984	75,792	88,526	88,969	14,542	13,177	—	—
Bellary - - -	2,22,432	1,78,752	2,41,529	1,97,664	19,097	18,912	—	—
Cuddapah - - -	82,365	70,623	91,409	85,063	9,044	14,440	—	—
Kurnool - - -	66,656	62,970	1,15,868	96,633	49,212	33,663	—	—
Madura - - -	63,545	90,139	74,687	1,07,503	11,142	17,364	—	—
Tinnevelly - - -	1,00,369	83,275	1,17,727	1,03,844	17,358	20,569	—	—
Coimbatore - - -	1,13,558	1,26,807	1,23,807	1,44,725	10,249	17,918	—	—
TOTAL - -	7,22,909	6,88,358	8,53,553	8,24,401	1,30,644	1,36,043	—	—

5. The greatest increase has occurred in the district of Kurnool, where 49,212 acres of land were cultivated with cotton in Fusly 1260 more than in the year preceding.

6. The collector of Bellary, in para. 5 of his letter, details the experiments made with two saw gins obtained from Dharwar by a cotton merchant, in the Hoovihuddagully Talook, the result of which trial has been very satisfactory. Each gin was worked by four men from morning to night, and cleaned during that time 12 maunds of seed cotton, yielding a produce of four maunds; and as the hire of the four coolies amounted to 12 rupees per mensem, the cost of cleaning the 12 maunds amounted to about six and a half annas, while by the common gin the collector states it would have been one rupee, thus effecting a saving of 59½ per cent., besides giving a better cleaned article. Although, in estimating the amount of saving, it is necessary to take into consideration the cost of the machine employed, it appears to the Board that the extended use of saw gins in cleaning cotton would be

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that can be obtained, as it will be seen by a reference to the work cited in the margin,* that with the aid of a saw gin, a man in America is enabled to separate three cwts. in a day, or about four times the quantity reported in Mr. Pelly's letter. Two carpenters for the repair of the gins were sanctioned for six months, in Extract Minutes Consultation, 6th January 1852.

7. The trial of American seed is still made to a very limited extent, owing to the hesitation of the ryots to undertake its cultivation; the only districts in which it has been tried are Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Bellary, and Cuddapah.

8. In Tinnevelly the seed has been tried both on the coast by Mr. Lees, and in the Government farm of Sevacausseey by Mr. Cuxton, and the experiments, as far as they have gone, show that the soil and air of the coast are far more favourable to its growth than those of the interior. The two and a half acres cultivated by Mr. Lees yielded a produce of 824 lbs., or about 329 lbs. per acre, while the 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cultivated by Mr. Cuxton produced 2,918 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or about 158 lbs. per acre.

9. The collector of Cuddapah reports the experiments made in his district in dry garden and wet land, the result of which, in each instance, has been unsatisfactory; but the seed sown was the produce of the district, and the crops appear to have been exposed to many local and natural causes of deterioration. The experiments instituted by him in his own garden appear to have been highly successful, showing that, with care and attention, the American species is capable of being profitably cultivated in the district, though the trial was on so limited a scale as to afford no sufficient proof of the practicable introduction of the plant as a staple product.

10. In Bellary its growth has been much encouraged; the land sown in the Hoovinhudagully Talook alone, this year, being 1,700 acres, while in Fusly 1259 it was but 44 acres.

11. This advance has been created by the only true incentive to cultivation, the probability of a ready market for the produce; as far as the Board can learn, soils well adapted for raising American cotton, so called, are to be found throughout the country, but that private enterprise among the trading community has not shown the ryots that advantages attend its cultivation, superior to those accompanying the produce of the indigenous kinds. An effort in the right direction has been made by the Bombay merchants, and has been responded to by the ryots of the western talooks of Bellary. There is no reason, the Board think, to suppose that the additional care and labour required by the foreign species would not be provided, if the ryot found himself proportionably remunerated.

12. In consequence of a representation from the Government of Bombay relative to the detection of systematic fraud practised in the packing of cotton in the Broach collectorate, the Board were directed in Extract Minutes Consultation, 1st April 1851 (No. 320), to make known to the collectors of the chief cotton-growing districts the above fact, and to instruct them to put parties employed in its purchase on their guard against such malpractices, and point out to the ryots the injurious effect which such frauds must have upon the demand for their produce. In pursuance of these instructions, the Board called upon the collectors, by a circular dated 14th April 1851, to report whether any instance of the adulteration of cotton for the purpose of fraudulent deterioration had come to their knowledge, and to communicate the observations of Government to the parties interested in its purchase.

13. From the replies received from those officers which are herewith submitted, it will appear that in Gunttoor, Bellary, and Nellore, no instance of adulteration has been detected; in Cuddapah specific cases have not come to notice, but the collector suspects its existence, and observes, that similar frauds have been brought to light in the case of the more valuable article of indigo. In Coimbatore and Kurnool, the practice of mixing good and bad cotton is known, but is attributed to carelessness in the former district, and in the latter, to a ready sale which it commands for the manufacture of the cloths in common use by the population. In Tinnevelly, the practice did not prevail to so great an extent as in the preceding one, owing, it is stated, to the proclamation issued under the orders of the Board, and to the criminal prosecution of a party detected in the attempt. In Madura, deteriorated cotton is commonly sold, with the knowledge of the merchants, because, as the collector remarks, "The short-sighted persons (referring to the exporters) who purchase it will not increase their price in proportion to the purity of the article purchased;" and, so long as this is the case, the Board are of opinion that a change cannot be expected.

14. A report from the Collector † of Canara on the subject of the adulteration of the cotton exported from the port of Coompta, the measures proposed by him for its repression, and the orders of the Board thereon, are also submitted herewith for the information of Government. It will be seen that the Collector proposed to have the cotton brought to the port for shipment examined, and, if found of decidedly improper quality, detained; also to report

In Cons. 14 April
1851.

Circular, 14 April
1851.

* Waterston's Cyclop. of Commerce, art. "Cotton."

† From Collector, 13 March, in Cons., 19 April 1852. Pro. Collector, 19 April 1852.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 99

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report to the Bombay authorities the shipment of cotton of doubtful quality, which might render the parties amenable to the penalties of the Cotton Adulteration Act in force at that presidency. The Board doubted the competency of that officer to hinder the shipment of any cotton, but approved of his reporting the shipments of adulterated kinds to Bombay, and they have no doubt that, if the penalty provided by law be enforced in one or two instances, it will act as a check against the repetition of similar frauds. Should an extension of the Bombay Act to Canara be at any time thought desirable, no present need of it being apparent to the Board, Mr. Maltby has been requested to address them on the subject.

(signed) *W. H. Bayley,*
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
28 February 1853.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.,* Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward a statement in the form received with your letter of the 25th July 1850, showing the extent of cotton cultivation in this district in Fusly 1260, compared with the previous year. It will be seen that there was an increase of 14,542 acres 9 coontoos of land under this description of cultivation in the past fusly above that immediately preceding.

Fusly 1259	-	-	-	-	-	Acres. c.
" 1260	-	-	-	-	-	73,984 10
						89,526 19
						14,542 9

of the 25th July 1850, showing the extent of cotton cultivation in this district in Fusly 1260, compared with the previous year. It will be seen that there was an increase of 14,542 acres 9 coontoos of land under this description of cultivation in the past fusly above that immediately preceding.

2. The heavy and continued falls of rain during the cultivating and growing season in the year under remark were not favourable for the cotton crop. The plants in many parts shot up too rapidly, and did not, in consequence, throw out so plentiful a supply of pods as under more favourable circumstances. The total out-turn is roughly estimated at 17,890 candies 13 t. 5 m., averaging about 4½ t. per acre; a result but slightly more favourable than in the previous year, when the yield was estimated at 4¼ t. per acre. The increase in the price is the main cause of a larger extent of land having been brought under cotton cultivation.

3. It appears from the frontier duty accounts that 19 candies of dressed, equivalent to 76 candies of rough cotton, were exported into the Hyderabad country.

4. The quantity said to have been exported to other districts is shown in the statement given below. A considerable portion is stated to have been taken to the northern districts. The very bad state of the high road through the Palnaud was mentioned in Mr. Stokes' report for Fusly 1259, as the probable reason for so small a quantity of cotton having been exported by that route into the Nizam's country.

TALOOKS.	Rough Cotton.	Dressed Cotton.	Equivalent in Rough Cotton.	TOTAL of Columns 2 and 4.
	2.	3.	4.	
	<i>Cand. t. m.</i>	<i>Cand. t. m.</i>	<i>Cand. t. m.</i>	<i>Cand. t. m.</i>
Coorapaud	609 3 12	- - -	- - -	609 3 12
Nursarowpett	- - -	10 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Innacondah	- - -	105 15 0	423 0 0	423 0 0
Condaveed	13 15 0	15 0 0	60 0 0	73 15 0
Guntoor	56 19 0	2 5 0	9 0 0	65 19 0
	679 17 12	133 0 0	532 0 0	1,211 17 12
Palnaud	59 19 0	1,500 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,069 19 0
TOTAL	749 16 12	1,633 0 0	6,532 0 0	7,281 16 12

5. There was no cotton exported by sea, and the result of previous attempts to induce the ryots to introduce the American seed were so discouraging that no further endeavours to that end were made in the year under report.

Guntoor District,
Collector's Office, Innacondah,
15 January 1852.

(signed) *A. Purvis,*
Acting Collector.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON in the District of Guntoor in Fuslies 1259 and 1260.

100 PAPERS RELATING TO MEASURES TAKEN SINCE 1847

No.	TALOOK.	FUSLY 1259.							FUSLY 1260.						
		Cirkar Land.		Surva Enams.	Enams Paying Quitrent.		TOTAL.		Cirkar Land.		Surva Enams.	Enams Paying Quitrent.		TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quitrent Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quitrent.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quitrent Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quitrent.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Pruttipaud	150 17	259 9 -	15 11	24 7	5 11 5	189 35	265 4 5	179 26	323 15 11	36 5	16 30	6 - 4	232 21	330 - 3
2	Mungalagherry	1,831 26	4,107 3 8	590 22	368 24	133 12 10	2,790 32	4,241 - 6	1,408 36	2,976 3 -	579 12	239 10	123 5 3	2,227 18	3,099 8 3
3	Baupetlah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Ponnoor	10 8	16 5 3	-	-	-	10 8	16 5 3	8 -	14 - -	-	-	-	8 -	14 - -
5	Martoor	617 39	579 5 3	395 13	165 3	40 15 10	1,178 15	620 5 1	1,218 36	1,149 1 1	299 33	129 28	28 10 4	1,644 17	1,177 11 5
6	Repully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tenally	10 17	22 3 6	-	-	-	10 17	22 3 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Guntoor	1,816 32	3,456 8 4	738 19	270 14	105 2 6	2,825 25	3,561 10 10	1,816 36	3,652 5 5	827 8	248 13	87 5 11	2,892 17	3,739 11 4
9	Coorapaud	8,464 4	13,976 10 1	1,631 16	1,120 31	297 13 5	11,216 11	14,274 7 6	8,878 34	14,870 4 1	1,959 4	1,006 22	305 1 -	11,844 20	15,175 5 1
10	Condaveed	4,004 30	7,487 7 5	1,082 12	1,094 1	474 9 1	6,181 3	7,962 - 6	4,624 39	8,630 14 1	1,676 18	1,169 20	601 - 4	7,470 37	9,231 14 5
11	Nursarampett	4,435 10	6,099 13 -	1,617 9	1,314 27	466 14 6	7,367 6	6,566 11 6	4,760 10	6,765 13 9	1,567 24	1,343 36	406 2 6	7,671 30	7,172 - 3
12	Innacondah	2,337 13	2,391 14 11	899 31	387 9	86 8 -	3,624 13	2,478 6 11	2,525 33	2,440 3 -	1,086 37	482 5	127 9 3	4,094 35	2,567 12 3
13	Datchapully	8,321 35	12,327 8 6	173 35	9,744 30	5,004 14 5	18,240 20	17,332 6 11	10,569 26	15,534 14 9	154 4	13,170 12	6,893 1 6	23,894 2	22,428 - 3
14	Timmerecottah	10,753 29	14,028 4 9	90 5	9,505 31	4,423 8 2	20,349 25	18,451 12 11	14,366 7	18,620 8 1	24 -	12,151 15	5,412 11 10	26,541 22	24,033 3 11
	TOTAL	42,754 20	64,752 13 8	7,234 13	23,995 17	11,039 14 2	73,984 10	75,792 11 10	50,358 3	74,978 3 2	8,210 25	29,957 31	13,991 - 3	88,526 19	88,969 3 5

Guntoor District, Collector's Office, Innacondah, }
15 January 1852.

(signed) A. Purvis, Acting Collector.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 5th instant, and in apologising for having omitted in my report on the cultivation of cotton in this district, for the past fusly, to notice the Board's circular of the 14th April last, beg to state that, on the receipt of the latter communication, measures were adopted for ascertaining whether any such practice as that animadverted upon was followed by the cotton growers in this district, and care was taken to point out to the ryots the injurious effects likely to arise to themselves from such frauds, and to put purchasers on their guard against them if they existed. These orders have lately been reiterated, but no instance of the adulteration of cotton has been brought to my notice, nor have I reason to believe from the inquiries I have made that the practice obtains in this part of the country.

(signed) *A. Purvis*, Acting Collector.

Guntoor District, Collector's Office,
Datchapully, 13 February 1852.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to para. 13 of the extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 5th December 1848, accompanied by the Board's proceedings under date the 18th January 1849, I have the honour to report upon the extent of the lands cultivated with cotton in this district for fusly 1260. BELLARY.

2. I have herewith transmitted for the Board's consideration a talookwar statement, marked No. 1, of the country cotton cultivated in this district in Fusly 1260, prepared according to the form which accompanied the Board's letter, dated the 25th July 1850. A brief statement is also hereunder given of the cotton cultivated in this district during Fusly 1260, and the two preceding fuslies:—

CLASS.	Acres of Land cultivated in Fusly 1258.	Acres of Land cultivated in Fusly 1259.	Acres of Land cultivated in Fusly 1260.	Comparison of Fusly 1259 and 1260.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
Circar land - - -	1,65,094	1,35,086	1,40,075	4,989	—
Enam land - - -	1,05,163	87,346	1,01,454	14,108	—
TOTAL - - -	2,70,257	2,22,432	2,41,529	19,097	—

The season was favourable for the cultivation of cotton, and good prices prevailed, to which causes the increase is attributable.

3. The ryots have been cautioned to gather the cotton clean, and the orders of the Board, contained in their circular letter, dated the 14th April 1851, have been made generally known; but no particular instance has come to my notice that the cotton of this district, when packed for sale, is frequently adulterated, *i. e.*, mixed with that of an inferior quality, or with raw seeded cotton, for the purpose of fraudulent deterioration; but parties employed in the purchase of cotton in this district have been put on their guard against such malpractices. The injurious effects which such frauds must have upon the demand for their produce have been pointed out to the ryots, and I have personally impressed this on the ryots of this (Hoovinjudgully) talook from whence I now write.

4. The following memorandum shows the number of saw gins received from Dhurwar and Coimbatore, and how they have been disposed of:—

TOTAL RECEIVED.

	2. Dharwar Gins.			3. Coimbatore Gins.			4. TOTAL.	
	Number.	Price for each.	Value.	Number.	Price for each.	Value.	Number.	Value.
First invoice - - - - -	3	40	120	6	25	150	9	270
Second ditto - - - - -	4	50	200	-	-	-	4	200
Third ditto - - - - -	5	50	250	-	-	-	5	250
TOTAL - - - - -	12	-	570	6	25	150	18	720

EXPENDITURE.

Distributed to the Ryots of this District :-								
To Johrapoor Narrainreddy, in Gollem Talook - - - - -	1	40	40	-	-	-	1	40
To Toombulbidoo Khairpilluppuh, in Adonie - - - - -	1	40	40	-	-	-	1	40
To Mr. Abraham, at Bellary - - - - -	1	40	40	-	-	-	1	40
To Malgaynoor Jumbuna, in Adonie - - - - -	1	50	50	-	-	-	1	50
To Soobiah - - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	1	25	25	1	25
To Kastnoor Reddies, in Tarputty - - - - -	1	50	50	-	-	-	1	50
To Conaconda Jyanah Gooty - - - - -	1	50	50	-	-	-	1	50
To Gooty Talook - - - - -	-	-	-	1	25	25	1	25
To Govind Vadimjee, and others, in Rairdroog Talook - - - - -	-	-	-	1	25	25	1	25
TOTAL - - - - -	6	-	270	3	25	75	9	345
Transmitted to other Districts:								
To Coimbatore Superintendent of Cotton - - - - -	1	50	50	-	-	-	1	50
TOTAL Expenditure - - - - -	7	-	320	3	25	75	10	395
Remaining - - - - -	5	50	250	3	25	75	8	325

5. The people being unacquainted with the use of the gins, and not understanding how to remedy any defect, no benefit arose last year from the use of them generally. To remedy this evil, I requested, in my letter to you of the 18th October 1851, that sanction of Government might be obtained for the employment of some experienced carpenters to be present while the gins were at work. I have not yet received the Board's orders on this request but, as there is no time to be lost, I have applied to the collector of Dharwar to send me a suitable person for the ensuing season. It is of the utmost importance to the success of these machines that there should not be a failure again this year. In the talook of Hoovinhudgully, I have just seen a cotton merchant who procured two of these gins himself from Dharwar, and has had them in use, and a person from Dharwar has occasionally been down, and rendered any assistance that was necessary. This merchant, Cooroovulapah, of Holaloo, informs me that he works each gin from morning to night with four men, and that each would clean 12 maunds of seed cotton, and give four maunds of cleaned cotton daily. He paid his men three rupees each per month, so that the cost of producing four maunds of clean cotton would be six annas. By the common gin the cost would for the same quantity be one rupee, making a saving of 37½ per cent., besides producing the cotton better cleaned. With such evident advantages, the only thing to be done is to prevent failure from accidents, and so to convince the ryots of the benefit to be derived from the use of the

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 103

Madras.

CLASS.	CULTIVATED LAND.			SEED SOWN.		PRODUCE.			Average Produce for each Acre.
	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Net Collec-tion.	Maunds.	Seers.	Total Produce of Maunds.	Deduct Seed Maunds.	Remain-ing clean Cotton Maunds.	
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Dry Land:									<i>Seer.</i>
Black Soil - - -	164½	257 3	189 8	79	10	610 16½	424 26	185 38½	177
Mussub ditto - - -	1½	- 13	- 10	0½	6	36 4½	27 3	91 1½	904
Red ditto - - -	0½	- 2	- 2	0½	6	0 8	0 6	0 2	16
TOTAL - - -	166½	258 2	190 4	79½	10	646 29	451 35	194 42	186
Bagayet Land - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	166½	258 2	190 4	79½	10	646 17	451 35	194 42	186
Particulars:									
Circar Land - - -	164 38	256 15	—	79	10	644 29	450 11	194 18	186
Enam ditto - - -	1 22	1 3	—	0½	—	2 0	1 24	0 24	64

7. The cotton produce of the Fusly 1259, I had brought to the Hoozoor from the several talooks, where it had been used, and cleaned it with the Dharwar gins; the cotton was sold, and the ryots who raised it received the proceeds. The seed I again sent to the talooks, where it was sown by the ryots in Fusly 1260. Endeavours are made for the improvement of the cultivation of this cotton, but the ryots generally do not seem to appreciate it. It does not produce, in the ordinary black lands, a better return than the indigenous kind common to the district; however, I perceive a disposition on the part of the ryots in the western talooks (from which I am now writing) to cultivate it more extensively, but this I attribute to the demand now made for the American cotton by the Bombay merchants, whose agents, it seems, are making advances to the ryots to procure this cotton. If this continues, there is no doubt but that the success will be greater, unless it should eventually turn out that the situation of the district is decidedly unfavourable to the plant.

8. In the Hoovinbudgully Talook alone, where I have just finished the Jummabundy of the present Fusly 1261, there have been sown no less than 1,700 acres; last year there were only 44 acres (*see* Statement); the crops are pretty good. This talook borders on the Dharwar country. It is my intention to confine my endeavours more particularly to the western talooks, and as success becomes more evident there, the plant will no doubt be cultivated elsewhere.

(signed) C. Pelly,
Collector.

Bellary, Collector's Office,
in Circuit, at Hoovinbudgully, 15 December 1851.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND Cultivated with Cotton, in the District of Bellary, for Fusly 1260, prepared agreeably to the Form annexed to the Board's Letter of 25 July 1850.

Division.	TALOOKS.	CIRCAR LAND.		ENAM LAND.			TOTAL.		
		—	—	Surva Enam.	Jody Enam.		Total of Arrears in Columns 5 and 6.	Acres in Columns 3 and 8.	Assessment in Columns 4 and 7.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quit Rent.			
		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Collector -	No. 1. Bellary - -	14,283	19,320	4,408	8,255	1,521	12,663	26,046	20,841
	2. Kumply - -	1,830	1,112	382	344	124	726	2,556	1,236
	3. Hurponhully -	8,275	7,271	684	1,149	914	1,833	10,108	8,188
	4. Koodlighce -	903	843	707	46	35	753	1,656	878
	5. Hoovinhudgaly	12,477	15,481	1,467	3,007	2,567	4,474	16,951	18,048
	6. Adonie - -	15,309	28,877	8,667	1,577	730	10,244	25,553	21,607
	7. Goollem - -	32,451	61,229	27,157	8,265	2,917	35,442	67,893	64,146
	8. Punchapollem	8,216	12,717	7,909	908	440	8,817	17,033	13,157
	9. Gooty - -	11,723	14,560	9,874	2,038	402	11,906	23,629	14,962
	10. Yadakee - -	7,221	7,268	3,822	1,824	340	5,646	12,867	7,608
	11. Raidroog - -	4,327	6,128	1,139	1,647	493	2,786	7,113	6,621
	12. Tandputry -	12,376	17,721	4,851	510	126	5,361	17,737	17,847
		TOTAL - - -	1,29,391	1,84,527	71,067	29,584	10,612	1,00,651	2,30,042
Sub-Collector	1. Anuntapoor -	2,587	986	470	50	5	520	3,107	99
	2. Pengondah -	7,194	1,134	202	40	4	242	7,436	1,134
	3. Codecondah -	464	234	1	-	-	1	465	23
	4. Madugserah -	192	100	6	-	-	6	195	10
	5. Churmaverum	247	62	34	-	-	3	281	6
		TOTAL - - -	10,684	2,516	713	90	9	803	11,487
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	1,40,075	1,87,043	71,780	29,674	10,621	1,01,454	2,41,529	1,97,66

(E. E.)

Bellary District,
Collector's Office, on Circuit Hoovinhudgully,
15 December 1851.

(signed) C. Pelly, Collector

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the AMERICAN COTTON SEED Sown and Reaped during the Fully 1260, in the Bellary District of the Ceded Districts.

1. NAMES of TALOOKS.	2. No. of Villages.	3. Quantity of American Cotton Seed sent from Hoozoor.	OF WHICH SOWN			7. Quantity of Seed sown up at all.	8. Quantity remaining.	PARTICULARS OF PRODUCE.										17. Sowing from	18. Reaping to	
			4. Quantity of seed Sown sent from Hoozoor.	5. Quantity of Seed Sown from the remaining produce of last year.	6. Total Quantity of Seed Sown.			Extent of Required Land occupied.			12. Quantity of Cotton Produced.	13. Of which Quantity of Cotton Seed.	14. Remaining Quantity of Clean Cotton.	Comparative Produce per Acre of Indian and American Cotton.						
								9. Acres.	10. Assessment.	11. Amount.				Indian Cotton.		American Cotton.				
														15. 1st Sort Land.	2d Sort Land.	16. 1st Sort Land.	2d Sort Land.			3d Sort Land.
1. Hurponhully	16	M. d. 34 0	M. d. s. 32 0 0	M. d. s. - -	M. d. s. 32 0 0	M. d. s. - -	M. d. s. 32 0 0	64 0 0	97 -	67 6	M. d. s. 249 1 0	M. d. s. 186 3 9	M. d. s. 62 1 3	Md. s. 8 16	Md. s. 0 0	Md. s. 8 16	Md. s. 3 46	Md. s. 1 12	Fully 1260, or August	Mar.
2. Hoovinhudugaly	12	21 0	21 4 0	2 0 0	23 1 0	- -	23 1 0	44 0 0	67 -	50 5	M. d. s. 307 0 0	M. d. s. 204 2 8	M. d. s. 102 1 4	Md. s. 8 16	Md. s. 0 0	Md. s. 6 32	Md. s. 9 28	Md. s. 2 24	or July	Dec.
3. Adoni	1	6 0	6 0 0	4 1 0	10 1 0	4 1 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	19 -	14 7	M. d. s. 32 1 0	M. d. s. 21 2 0	M. d. s. 10 3 0	Md. s. 5 40	Md. s. 0 0	Md. s. 1 22	Md. s. 0 0	Md. s. 0 0	or August	Mar.
4. Goollem	5	6 0	6 0 0	0 1 0	6 1 0	- -	6 1 0	12 0 0	34 -	25 3	M. d. s. 26 0 9	M. d. s. 17 1 5	M. d. s. 8 3 4	Md. s. 8 16	Md. s. 4 8	Md. s. 5 0	Md. s. 4 8	Md. s. 1 2	or Sept.	Mar.
5. Gootty	15	13 0	13 0 0	- -	13 0 0	1 0 0	12 0 0	33 0 0	39 -	31 1	M. d. s. 31 1 3	M. d. s. 20 3 5	M. d. s. 10 1 10	Md. s. 5 0	Md. s. 3 16	Md. s. 2 14	Md. s. 0 40	Md. s. 0 10	or Sept.	Mar.
6. Raidroog	5	- -	- -	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 0 3	0 1 4	2 0 0	2 -	1 12	M. d. s. 0 1 9	M. d. s. 0 1 2	M. d. s. 0 0 7	Md. s. 5 0	Md. s. 0 0	Md. s. 0 20	Md. s. 0 0	Md. s. 0 5	or Sept.	Mar.
TOTAL	54	80 0	78 1 0	6 3 7	85 0 7	5 1 3	79 3 4	166 0 0	258 -	190 2	M. d. s. 646 1 9	M. d. s. 451 2 5	M. d. s. 194 3 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Dhurmaver	8	- -	- -	1 0 5	1 0 5	0 3 11	0 0 6	Red land 0 20 0	- 2	- 2	M. d. s. 0 0 8	M. d. s. 0 0 6	M. d. s. 0 0 2	Md. s. 0 0	Md. s. 0 40	Md. s. 0 0	Md. s. 0 0	Md. s. 0 15	Sept.	April.
GRAND TOTAL	62	80 0	78 1 0	8 0 0	86 1 0	6 1 2	79 3 10	166 20 0	258 2	190 4	M. d. s. 646 2 5	M. d. s. 451 2 11	M. d. s. 194 3 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(E. E.)

Bellary District,
Collector's Office, on Circuit at Hoovinhudugaly,
15 December 1851.

(signed) C. Pelly, Collector.

II.
Madras.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

CUDDAPAH.

Para. 1. IN reporting upon the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, in Fusly 1260 (1850-51,) I regret that I have nothing satisfactory to state.

2. The experiment was tried in 40 villages of six talooks, and was proportioned on the different descriptions of lands as follows:

	Number of Villages.	Ryots.	Land.	Assessment.	Seed Sown.	Produce.
			<i>As. c. a.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>
Dry - - -	28	38	7 27 9	16 7 4	1,958	2,300
Garden - - -	10	10	1 19 9	12 15 5	217	118
Wet - - -	2	2	0 2 0	- 4 8	24	80
TOTAL - - -	40	50	9 9 2	29 11 5	2,199	2,594

3. In the dry land the seed was sown in July, August, and September, and in no instance was more than a quarter of a full crop produced. Some of the plants were withered for want of water; some, being in low and heavy ground, were destroyed by too much rain, and many were attacked by a blight. The blight appears to have been most destructive in the black soil talooks, and excess of moisture in Goorunkondah and Muddenpully.

4. In the garden lands but little more success was attained; and in one village only was half a full crop gathered by the ryot. Blight and heavy rain destroyed the plants in other villages, and in some the whole crop was carried away in the severe storm in the month of May. The best return, in proportion to the quantity of land cultivated, was on a piece of wet land in Poolevaidlah, where 80 tolas weight of cotton was gathered as the produce of 24 tolas weight of seed. The crop was in a healthy state, and likely to have yielded more; but in May the channel from which the irrigation was derived burst its banks, and the whole crop was washed entirely away.

5. The seed sown on all the lands was the produce of this province, and no fresh seed appears to have been sent from the stock remaining in the collector's catcherry. I have lately received a notice from Dr. Wight that a large supply of American cotton seed is expected shortly at Madras, and have been requested to indent for any quantity that may be required by the people of Cuddapah. I am making inquiries upon the subject; but the experiments hitherto made here have not resulted in a manner to give the ryots confidence in the greater profit to be derived from the cultivation of American in preference to Indian cotton.

6. My own little experience in the matter leads me to believe that, at all events, until it is fully acclimatised, the American cotton is a tender plant, and requires constant attention. Wherever it has been cultivated with great care, the success has been proportionately great; but the result of small patches of garden cultivation affords no good argument from which to draw conclusions regarding the success that would attend the cultivation on a large scale, with such care and attention only as the ryots would have time and inclination to bestow.

7. Some plants which I raised in my own garden gave a return that was truly astonishing; and, on sending the cotton to the Chamber of Commerce, I was informed by its chairman that it was considered the finest ever seen at Madras, and such as would realise 6½d. a pound in English, and a similar specimen which was sent to Dr. Wight elicited similar remarks. At the time this was raised I sent some seed to Hyderabad, and heard that the return, under similar careful culture, was not inferior; and I am informed that the same experiments tried in other parts of the country met with the same success.

8. There is nothing, therefore, in the soil or the climate of India hostile to the American plant; but it has flourished chiefly when the art of horticulture has been brought to bear upon it. Whether this same care would be for ever necessary, or whether, as is more probable, the plant would gradually suit itself to the country, and be content with the attention bestowed on other agricultural produce, is a question for botanists to decide; but it appears to me that the successful general introduction of the plant is more likely to be attained by distributing

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 107

H.
Madras.

distributing seed produced at the farms in Coimbatore than by continually procuring fresh seed from America, and thus giving up all prospect of accustoming the plant to the country.

(signed) *H. Forbes,*
Cuddapah District Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
Muddenpully, 14 April 1852. Collector.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.,* Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Board's circular letter of the 14th of April 1851, regarding the practice which obtains, in some parts of the country, of adulterating the cotton by packing with it inferior descriptions, or that which is raw and unseeded, I have the honour to report that although I am not able to adduce any specific instance as having come to my own knowledge, the inquiries I have made lead me to believe that the practice is not unknown in Cuddapah; and frauds of a similar nature have certainly been attempted and detected in the more valuable article of indigo. The ryots have had pointed out to them the injurious effects which must result to their own interests from the continuance of the practice; and I shall be careful from time to time to impress the question on their memory.

(signed) *H. Forbes,*
Cuddapah District Collector's Office on Circuit,
Muddepully, 13 May 1852. Collector.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.,* Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

18 January 1
25 July 1850

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the circular of the Board of Revenue, noted in the margin, I have the honour to report upon the cultivation of cotton in the Kurnool District for Fusly 1260.

KURNOO

2. The accounts received from the talooks show that 1,15,868 acres were cultivated with cotton in Fusly 1260, being 49,212 acres in excess of the extent cultivated in the previous year, and also in excess by 29,500 acres of the extent planted in Fusly 1248.

Fusly.	Ac
1258	- 86
1259	- 66
1260	- 1,15

3. The following shows the extent of Circar and enam land, respectively cultivated with cotton crops only, or with a mixed crop of cotton and other produce:

	ACRES.
Circar land cultivated with cotton - - - - -	37,923
Ditto - - ditto mixed cotton and other produce - - -	31,608
	69,531
Enam land cultivated with cotton only - - - - -	27,347
Ditto - - ditto with a mixed crop of cotton and other produce	18,990
	1,15,868

4. The increase in the extent of cultivation of this article in this year is ascribed to the favourable prospects of the season at the period when the sowing operations commenced, and to the high prices at which the article was at that time selling, owing to the deficient supply of the previous year.

5. The produce of the year appears on the whole to have been good, and the prices obtained were considerably higher than in any of the five previous years.*

6. Mr.

* FUSLIES.										Rate per Maund.
										<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 14 2
1256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 12 -
1257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 12 9
1258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 2 9
1259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 13 10½
Average										1 14 3½
1260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 8 11

11.
Madras.

6. Mr. Lushington in his last report referred to the preference given by the cultivators to raising cotton in the regur or black soil, and the returns show that of the total 1,15,868^o acres cultivated with cotton in this year, the larger portion was raised on that description of land.

Five acres.

7. No Mexican cotton seed was received in the district in this year, nor was any cotton raised from American seed. The latter circumstance may partly be accounted for, in consequence of the small extent† of land planted with the American seed in the previous year, and the scanty produce obtained therefrom, owing to the unfavourable nature of that season; but it is very evident that the ryots of this district take no interest in furthering the extension of the cultivation of the foreign plant.

Kurnool, Government Agent's Office,
23 September 1852.

(signed) T. Conway,
Agent to the Governor.

To W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to your letter of the 11th October 1852, I have the honour to state that it does not appear that the cotton of the district bought up by foreign parties is adulterated by the ryots for the purpose of fraudulent deterioration; but the practice prevails of mixing cotton of different qualities, as there is a local demand for it for the manufacture of the cloths in common use in the district.

2. Parties employed in purchasing cotton are well aware of this circumstance, and in making their purchases they do not fail to ascertain the quality of the article offered to them.

Kurnool, Government Agent's Office,
29 November 1852.

(signed) T. Conway,
Agent to the Governor.

To W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the statement of cotton cultivation for Fusly 1260, called for in your letter of the 17th instant.

Kurnool District,
Government Agent's Office, on Circuit Sirwell,
26 January 1853.

(signed) T. B. A. Conway,
Agent to the Governor.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON in the District of Kurnool, for Fusly 1260.

NAMES OF TALOOKS.	CIRKAR LAND.		SURVA ENAMS.	ENAMS PAYING QUIT-RENT.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quitrent Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quitrent.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Chagulmurry -	13,171 6 11½	19,911 7 -	2,658 34 0½	6,355 19 11½	2,427 3 2	22,185 20 7½	22,338 10 2
Sirwell -	19,452 38 4½	25,104 8 1	4,544 2 7½	9,144 35 1	3,494 3 11	33,141 35 12½	28,508 12 -
Nundial -	10,515 7 6½	12,914 12 5	4,387 3 11½	2,898 19 14	1,197 13 -	17,800 30 15½	14,112 9 5
Panniem -	5,439 7 10	8,538 7 10	284 36 11½	5,335 17 13½	1,247 12 5	11,059 22 2½	9,786 4 3
Dhone -	7,586 20 11½	6,498 13 8	441 26 4½	2,212 24 13½	302 6 7	10,240 31 13½	6,801 4 3
Goodoor -	7,868 8 4½	8,114 14 1	1,920 5 0½	2,852 7 1¼	366 3 11	12,640 20 6½	8,481 2 -
Nundicootcoor -	4,224 7 2½	4,732 5 6	61 10 12½	2,868 27 2	682 3 5	7,154 5 0½	5,414 8 11
Atchoor -	1,273 33 8½	1,027 11 11	69 25 0	301 20 15½	72 - 4	1,644 39 7½	1,099 12 3
TOTAL -	69,531 9 10½	86,843 - 6	14,367 24 0½	31,969 12 8½	9,789 14 9	115,868 6 4	96,632 15 3

(E. E.) per

Kurnool District, Government Agent's Office,
on Circuit Sirwell, 26 January 1853.

(signed) T. B. A. Conway,
Agent to the Governor.

Regur - - - - - 73,396 Acres.
Masub - - - - - 32,545 "
Red soil - - - - - 9,600 "
Garden and wet land - - - - - 27 "

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 109

II.
Madras.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. UNDER circular order, dated 18th January 1849, I have the honour to furnish my report and statement relative to the cultivation of cotton in Fusly 1260.

MADURA.

2. The season was somewhat less favourable for cotton than other products, as it is a late crop, and there was no rain in December. It was better, however, than that of Fusly 1259, and an increase will be observed of 11,142 acres 3a. in the extent cultivated.

3. The yield was generally good, both as to quality and quantity.*

4. According to the reports furnished to me, the prices in Ramnad, which contains more than one-half the cotton of the district, ranged from 5 to 11½ rupees per pody or bale (lbs. 337½) of seed cotton, according to quality and time of year, and from seven to ten rupees in Teroomungalum, the chief cotton-growing ayn talook.

5. The demand does not appear to have been so great as in Fusly 1259, as some portion of the crop is stated to remain in the hands of the merchants.

6. Having heard a favourable report of the success of an experiment made in Tinnevely of sowing American cotton in land near the sea shore, nearly useless for other purposes, I have procured a quantity of seed from Doctor Wight, and forwarded it to the zemindar, with directions relative to the cultivation.

7. With reference to the Board's circular of the 14th April last, I beg to add that I have frequently warned the merchants of the bad effect in price of their cotton not being well cleaned, to which the answer has been, "We sell by the weight, and why should we decrease it by removing dirt and rubbish?" In fact, not being the persons who sell to the actual exporters, they are not made directly sensible of the loss occasioned by this want of care; nor does it perhaps tell on them indirectly, because the short-sighted persons who purchase from them will not increase their price in proportion to the purity of the article furnished.

Madura,
8 December 1851.

(signed) *R. D. Parker,*
Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON in the Districts of Madura and Dindigul, for Fusly 1260.

No.	TALOOKS, &c.	CIRCAR LAND.		SURVA ENAMS.	ENAMS PAYING QUITRENT.		TOTAL.	
		Extent of Land.	Assessment.	Extent of Land.	ent of Land.	Assessment.	Extent in Acres at 152½ Acres per Cawny.	Assessment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		Acres. as.	Rs. a. p.	Acres. as.	Acres. as.	Rs. a. p.	Acres. as.	Rs. a. p.
1	Madacolum - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	161 6	354 8 1	161 6	354 8 1
2	Theroomungalum - -	21,292 15½	41,401 1 5	2,974 10½	326 14½	409 15 1	24,591 8	41,811 - 6
3	Meyloor - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4	Ramagherry - -	542 7½	774 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	542 7½	774 2 11
		21,835 6½	42,175 4 4	2,974 10½	488 4½	764 7 2	25,298 5½	42,939 11 6
5	Tandicomboo - -	678 12½	691 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	678 12½	691 8 4
6	Jyempoolly - -	2,837 15½	4,428 - 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,837 15½	4,428 - 11
7	Tenkurray - -	1,547 11	1,760 11 3	38 7½	- - -	- - -	1,586 2½	1,760 11 3
8	Nellacotay - -	1,204 3½	1,252 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,204 3½	1,252 4 8
		6,264 10½	8,132 9 2	38 7½	- - -	- - -	6,307 2½	8,132 9 2
	TOTAL - - -	28,104 1½	50,307 13 6	3,013 2½	488 4½	764 7 2	31,605 7½	51,072 4 8

(continued)

* One pody seed cotton, 337½ lbs.; three pody seed affords one pody clean cotton, which is 243½ lbs.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of Land Cultivated with Cotton in the Districts of Madura and Dindigul, for Fusly 1260—continued.

No.	TALOOKS, &c.	CIRCAR LAND.		SURVA ENAM.	ENAMS PAYING QUITRENT.		TOTAL.	
		Extent of Land.	Assessment.	Extent of Land.	Extent of Land.	Assessment.	Extent in Acres at 152½ Acres per Cawny.	Assessment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		<i>Acres. as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres as.</i>	<i>Acres as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres as.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Ramnad zemindary -	26,052 0½	34,562 3 10	77 6	-	-	26,129 6½	34,562 3 10
2	Shevagungah ditto -	3,285 0	3,725 3 6	15 6	6 1½	- 7 -	3,306 7½	3,732 10 0
3	Siroopalay -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Poolungolum -	469 2¼	694 14 11	80 4	-	-	549 6½	694 14 11
5	Jettalnaiknoor -	21 15¾	39 1 4	-	-	-	21 15¾	39 1 4
6	Thodapanaiknoor -	18 12¼	18 15 5	-	-	-	18 12¼	18 15 5
7	Ooddapanaiknoor -	255 7½	329 7 2	10 6½	-	-	265 13¾	329 7 2
8	Keelacotay -	61 14¾	122 8 -	18 12	-	-	80 10¼	122 8 -
9	Nadoocotay -	117 14¾	162 7 -	35 0½	-	-	152 ½	162 7 -
10	Mailacotay -	111 5½	177 3 3	39 2½	-	-	150 8	177 3 3
11	Velliagoondum -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Ayacoody -	4,144 14	4,748 10 7	52 1¼	-	-	4,196 15½	4,748 10 7
13	Mombaray -	36 10¾	43 6 10	-	-	-	36 10¾	43 6 10
14	Edracotay -	160 14	100 - 2	-	-	-	160 14	100 - 2
15	Bodynaiknoor -	82 11¾	81 14 -	-	-	-	82 11¾	81 14 -
16	Thavaruni -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Yerachakanaiknoor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Guntamanaiknoor -	662 13¾	826 5 5	6 12¼	-	-	669 10	826 5 5
19	Cunnywady -	2,226 5	3,113 5 10	26 4¾	-	-	2,252 9¾	3,115 5 10
20	Amianaiknoor -	217 12¼	315 11 6	-	-	-	217 12¼	315 11 6
21	Cadoor -	97 12¼	112 2 10	5 7	-	-	103 3¼	112 2 10
22	Maroongapoory -	637 9¼	731 - 2	83 3½	-	-	720 12¾	731 - 2
23	Voloor Mottah -	3,685 9¼	6,300 3 1	35 5½	-	-	3,720 15	6,300 3 1
24	Cullymunthay Do -	168 15¾	181 7 6	2 14¾	-	-	171 14¾	181 7 6
25	Rettiombody -	72 0	37 3 1	-	-	-	72 0	37 3 1
	TOTAL -	42,587 9	56,423 7 5	483 6½	6 1½	7 7 -	43,032 3¼	56,430 14 5
	GRAND TOTAL -	70,691 10¼	106,731 4 11	3,501 8¾	494 5½	771 14 2	74,687 8¾	107,503 3 1

Madura, }
11 July 1851. }

(E. E.) per

(signed) R. D. Parker, Collector.

To W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

PARA. 1. With reference to the orders contained in para. 13 of extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 5th December 1848, prefixed to the Board's Proceedings of 18th January 1849, I have the honour to submit a special report on the cultivation, &c., of cotton in this district for Fusly 1260.

2. Annexed is an abstract statement showing the extent of land employed for the cultivation of indigenous and foreign cotton in Fusly 1260, in comparison with the preceding year Fusly 1259. On referring to which it will be seen that there is a net increase in the cultivation during the Fusly under report to the extent of chains 17,358¾, composed of a gross increase of chains 17,061 in country, and of chains 297 in foreign varieties. The increase in the cultivation of country cotton is attributable to the steady demand for exportation from Tutacorin to China, and in small quantities to England; also the increase in the foreign varieties is the result of the experiments undertaken on the coast of this district by Mr.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA 111

Mr. Lees with a view to proving the capability of India to produce profitably cotton fit for the use of English manufacture.

II.
Madras.

COTTON CULTIVATION for Fusly 1260.

1.	FUSLY 1259.		FUSLY 1260.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
In Ayen Villages - -	89,686 $\frac{3}{4}$	75,382 11 2	107,637 $\frac{1}{2}$	95,384 1 3	17,950 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,001 6 1	- -	- -
In Surva Enam ditto - -	3,331 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	3,021 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	310 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -
In Jodegy ditto - -	7,350 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,892 14 11	7,068 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,460 8 2	- -	567 9 3	281 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -
Of which - -	100,369 $\frac{1}{8}$	83,275 10 1	117,727 $\frac{3}{4}$	103,844 9 5	17,950 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,568 15 4	591 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -
Nadan Paroothy - -	10,633 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	19,281 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - -	Deduct decrease - - -		591 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -
Cooppan ditto - -	89,665 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	98,078 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	Net increase - - -		17,358 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -
Foreign Cotton - -	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	368 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -				

3. The exports of cotton during the past year exceeded those of the preceding one by candies 1,215, as shown in the margin, but the prices of cotton which in Fusly 1259, were 45 to 70 rупees per candy, ranged during Fusly 1260, from 50 to 75, the competition for the article having been more spirited.

Fusly 1259	22,519
" 1260	23,734
Increase	1,215

4. From the information received from the merchants at Tutacurin, it appears that the cotton brought to market has been of good quality during the year under review, and adulterations were not practised to nearly as great an extent as during the preceding year. This good result is, I believe, the effect of a proclamation which was published in accordance with the order of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th April last, and of a prosecution which was instituted in the criminal court last year against a party who was detected attempting to sell to a merchant at Tutacurin bags of cotton mixed with rubbish.

5. In order to form some idea whether the soil and climate of the coast are more favourable to the production of American cotton than those of the tracts where native cotton flourishes best, I requested Mr. Lees to favour me with information regarding the produce he has gathered from his fields, and called upon Mr. Cuxton, the superintendent of the Government farm at Sevacauey for a similar return. The Government fields were sown rather before Mr. Lees's, who did not commence operation till the beginning of 1850, yet it will be seen in the annexed statement that the out-turn hitherto on the coast has far exceeded that in the interior. The experiment, however, has not been carried on long enough to pronounce decisively whether American cotton can profitably be cultivated on a large scale on the coast, but another party from England besides Mr. Lees having now embarked in the speculation, the question will soon be thoroughly put to the proof.

Names of Gentlemen by whom and of the Villages where the American Cotton Cultivation is carried on.	Particulars of Land.	Extent of Cultivation.		Produce thereof.		Average Quantity of Produce per Acre.	REMARKS.
		Acres.	Sq. Ft.	lbs.	lbs.		
Mr. Cuxton, Sevacauey, in Sattoor Talook.	2 Nunjah gardens -	4	5,760	1,360	329 $\frac{1}{2}$	The land occupied with this cultivation is black soil situated near Sevacauey.	
	4 Poonjah fields -	13	23,720	1,007 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1 Old garden -	-	35,937 $\frac{1}{2}$	551 $\frac{1}{2}$	685		
	Total - -	18	21,857 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,918 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Mr. Lees, Trichendoor, in Punjamal Talook.	6 Gardens - -	-	4,356	140	1,400	Sown 20th January 1850. Sown in January 1851. Sown 18th November 1850. This cultivation appears to have been made on sandy soil along the sea coast.	
	No. 1 - - -	2	- -	424	212		
	Ditto - - -	-	21,780	260	520		
		2	26,136	824	318 $\frac{1}{2}$		

6. A statement in the form which accompanied the Board's circular of the 25th July 1850, is herewith forwarded.

Tinnevely, 17th November 1851.

(signed) C. J. Bird, Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND cultivated with Cotton in the District of Tinnevely, for Fusly 1260.

No	T A L O O K S.	C I R C A R L A N D.			S U R V A E N A M S.		E N A M S P A Y I N G Q U I T - R E N T.			T O T A L.		
		Chains.	Acres.	Assessment.	Chains.	Acres.	Chains.	Acres.	Quit-Rent or Assessment.	Chains.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit-Rent.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
				<i>Co's Rs. a. p.</i>					<i>Co's Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Co's Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Nelliambalum - -	748 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,720 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,191 11 7	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	374 $\frac{6}{8}$	171 15 9	862 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,136 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,363 11 4
2	Vedoogramum - -	938 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,412 $\frac{5}{8}$	2,262 14 7	- - -	- - -	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	732	762 3 1	1,130 $\frac{5}{8}$	4,144 $\frac{5}{8}$	3,025 1 8
3	Tencausey - - -	381 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,386 $\frac{1}{2}$	907 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	381 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,386 $\frac{1}{2}$	907 2 3
4	Sauttoor - - -	5,907 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,483 $\frac{1}{4}$	26,385 14 8	402 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,464 $\frac{1}{2}$	548 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,992 $\frac{6}{8}$	2,586 3 4	6,858 $\frac{9}{16}$	24,940 $\frac{1}{8}$	28,972 2 -
5	Streevygoontum - -	1,790 $\frac{1}{8}$	6,511 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,018 12 2	135	490 $\frac{5}{8}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	112 $\frac{6}{8}$	59 7 9	1,956 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,115 $\frac{5}{8}$	5,078 3 11
6	Ottapedarum - - -	3,491 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,696 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,337 4 10	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	346 $\frac{5}{8}$	431 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,568 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,353 14 2	4,018 $\frac{7}{8}$	14,611 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,691 3 -
7	Punchama - - -	3,249 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,818 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,947 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,249 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,818 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,947 2 4
8	Nangoonary - - -	1,744 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,344 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,657 14 11	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 10	1,767 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,426 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,661 3 9
9	Vullyoor - - -	1,528 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,557 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,093 9 8	5	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,533 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,575 $\frac{5}{16}$	2,093 9 8
	TOTAL - - -	19,780 $\frac{1}{4}$	71,931 $\frac{3}{4}$	54,802 7 -	667 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,427 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,319 $\frac{7}{8}$	4,797 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,937 - 11	21,767 $\frac{5}{8}$	79,156 $\frac{1}{8}$	59,739 7 11
10	Sherumadavy - - -	299 $\frac{9}{16}$	1,088 $\frac{5}{16}$	296 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	299 $\frac{9}{16}$	1,088 $\frac{5}{16}$	296 11 9
11	Bremadasem - - -	765 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,783 $\frac{6}{8}$	1,183 - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	765 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,783 $\frac{6}{8}$	1,183 - 4
12	Streevellypoottoor - -	5,683	20,665 $\frac{6}{8}$	26,650 14 10	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	277 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 $\frac{5}{8}$	156 $\frac{3}{4}$	238 11 7	5,802 $\frac{1}{4}$	21,099 $\frac{1}{8}$	26,889 10 5
13	Sankaramnarcovil - -	3,070 $\frac{5}{8}$	11,167 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,450 15 4	87 $\frac{5}{8}$	317 $\frac{1}{2}$	581 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,114 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,284 11 8	3,739 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,599 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,735 11 -
	TOTAL - - -	9,818 $\frac{5}{8}$	35,705 $\frac{9}{8}$	40,581 10 3	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	694 $\frac{1}{4}$	624 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,271 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,523 7 3	10,606 $\frac{3}{4}$	38,571 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,105 1 0
	Grand TOTAL - - -	29,599 $\frac{1}{4}$	107,637 $\frac{1}{2}$	95,384 1 3	831	3,021 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,943 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,068 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,460 8 2	32,374 $\frac{1}{2}$	117,727 $\frac{1}{4}$	103,844 9 5

Tinnevely, }
11 July 1851. }

(E. E.)

(signed) C. J. Bird,
Collector.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 113

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

II.
Madras.

Sir,

Para. 1. Adverting to the circular orders of the Board of the 18th January 1849, I have the honour to forward a statement, in the prescribed form, of the cotton cultivation in this district in Fusly 1260 (1850-51). COIMBATORE.

2. The aggregate quantity of land appropriated to this description of cultivation amounts to 1,23,807 acres or 10,249 acres, above the extent of the past year, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,49,579. 1., and a demand of Rs. 1,38,335. 11.

3. American cotton has been grown in only 181 $\frac{1}{10}$ acres in two talooks, Pulachey and Coimbatore; the produce with seed did not exceed 92 candies and eight maunds, all of which were sold to Dr. Wight.

4. The other kinds of cotton amount to 40,270 candies and 18 maunds, or 8,118 candies more than the produce of 1259. Of this, 13,451 candies are estimated to have been consumed by the grower, leaving 26,819 candies available for market.

5. The average produce of American seed cotton in an acre of land is about 254 lbs., that of the other kinds 163, or about 36 per cent. less.

6. It would appear, from the memorandum in the margin,* that 2,978 $\frac{1}{2}$ candies of wool, equivalent to 12,660 candies of seed cotton, were exported in the year under review, and that the remainder 14,159 candies have either been consumed within the district, or are on stock.

7. The price of a candy of wool (country) was about the same as in 1259, Rs. 50 and 52.

8. It will be observed that the cultivation of cotton increases annually. Fuslies 1256 and 1257 only show a deficiency from bad seasons in all the other years; there has been a progressive increase.

Fuslies.	Acres.
1255	- 1,09,196
1256	- 79,240
1257	- 94,916
1258	- 1,11,781
1259	- 1,13,558 ⁸
1260	- 1,23,807

9. I take this opportunity of stating, with reference to the Board's circular of the 14th April last, that it has not come under my notice that cotton, when packed for sale, has been adulterated with that of an inferior quality. Previous to the establishment of the gin machinery at Coimbatore, the quality of the article was not so good as it has been since it was cleaned with the native churka, and was inferior in cleanness, but the thrasher and gin now in use have conduced to remedy this defect. The growers, however, do not usually bestow much attention in gathering the produce, and, looking rather to quantity than to the quality of the article, still carelessly mix good and bad: efforts are made to prevent this evil as far as practicable.

Coimbatore, 7 October 1851.

(signed)

E. B. Thomas, Collector.

Enclosure No. I Statement.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

NELLORE.

Sir.

Para. 1. In reference to the Board's circular, dated the 18th January 1849, and the further letters noted in the margin,† I have the honour to submit a statement showing the total extent of land cultivated with cotton in this district for Fusly 1260.

2. The Board will observe that this cultivation is carried on to a limited extent only in Nellore. The little cotton that is raised is generally used in the district. The western and northern dry talooks are the only places where comparatively it is grown to any considerable extent, and when the article produced there is more than sufficient for consumption in those parts, it is exported in small quantities to the adjoining northern districts.

3. The article is imported in large quantities from the western districts, and, with the exception of a very small portion reserved for home consumption, is exported to Madras, where the dealers generally find a good market.

4. The

* COTTON WOOL:	Candies.
To Bombay	- - - - - 750
Madras	- - - - - 223
Salem	- - - - - 685
Tinnevelly	- - - - - 1,176 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madura	- - - - - 35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calicut	- - - - - 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2,978 $\frac{1}{2}$

† From Board, 25th July 1850; from Board, 14th April 1851; from Board, 11th October 1852.

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4. The cotton produced in this district being so limited, and there being no export trade in it, there are no opportunities of observing whether the article is mixed with that of an inferior quality, or with raw-seeded cotton for the purpose of fraudulent deterioration.

5. I take this opportunity to state that the American cotton-seed lately furnished from the Presidency with instructions from Dr. Wight for trying it in the coast sandy soils, has been distributed to the sea-coast talooks; the success which may attend the experiment will be duly reported.

Nellore, Collector's Cutcherry,
9 November 1852.

(signed) D. White, Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND cultivated with COTTON in the District of Nellore, for Fusly 1260.

No.	TALOOKS.	CIRCAR LAND.		Surva Enam.	Enams paying Quit-rent, including Candregaa Shrotriema.		TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quit-rent or Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit-rent.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Survapully - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cotah - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Nellore - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Talamunchy - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sungum - - -	117	174 5 7	- -	5	6 8 -	122	180 13 7
6	Cavaly - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Toommultulpoor -	25	45 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	25	45 10 9
8	Goondavole - -	50	97 13 9	18	13	24 - -	81	121 13 9
9	Ravoor - - -	379	718 7 10	6	88	211 2 3	478	929 10 1
10	Calegherry - -	277	178 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	277	178 4 10
11	Woodiagherry - -	1,493	1,283 9 2	143	112	79 10 9	1,748	1,363 3 11
12	Sydapoor - - -	40	52 11 9	3	2	1 4 -	45	53 15 9
		2,381	2,550 15 8	170	220	322 9 -	2,771	2,873 8 8
13	Buddapooddy - -	90	148 1 2	24	82	161 14 5	196	309 15 7
14	Davagoodoor - -	1,420	2,184 6 1	9	84	54 13 -	1,513	2,239 3 1
15	Ongole - - -	1,601	3,422 - 8	65	229	389 13 7	1,895	3,811 14 3
16	Enamanamellore -	102	169 13 5	7	54	83 1 9	163	252 15 2
17	Chendalore - -	483	519 11 3	76	277	489 3 -	836	1,008 14 3
		3,696	6,444 - 7	181	726	1,178 13 9	4,603	7,622 14 4
		6,077	8,995 - 3	351	946	1,501 6 9	7,374	10,496 7 -

Nellore, Collector's Cutcherry, 9 November 1852.

(signed) D. White, Collector.

CANARA.

To W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge an extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th of February, forwarding for my information copy of the Board's letter to the collectors of the cotton-growing districts, on the repression of the practice of the adulteration of cotton, and also the Board's Proceedings of the 26th January, forwarding certain papers on the same subject, communicated by the Government of Bombay, in which special reference is made to the inferior quality of the cotton exported from Compta.

2. I am now desirous of laying before the Board the annexed petition presented to me by the merchants of Compta on a recent visit paid by me to that large trading port, and the endorsement which I gave upon it. I was gratified to find that the merchants are becoming alive

alive to the injurious effects upon their trade of the selfish frauds practised by some of their members, and that they were desirous to co-operate with the Government in checking these malpractices; and I held a long conversation with them as to the manner in which the Government could best advance their interests in this respect.

3. The result of this conversation was briefly this: I explained to them that in the present state of the law I had the power of punishing any party guilty of fraud, but that I had no power to punish for selling or for exporting cotton of inferior quality, or even cotton mixed with seed, so long as there was no fraud in the transaction. I therefore suggested that parties purchasing cotton should demand a sample of it, and if they chose, lodge this sample duly sealed in the Cutcherry, and that if it appeared that dirt or bad cotton was concealed in the bales, this would, I considered, be a punishable offence. But for this it was necessary that the party injured should seek redress, and expose the fraud. The merchants all agreed in stating that this they could not do. They declared that it would be impossible for any of them to become prosecutors, and they explained that what they wished was that the Government should interfere, and positively prohibit the export of all cotton not of good marketable quality; they asked me to do for the cotton trade what had been done for the rice trade.

4. I explained to them that there was an essential difference between the trade in rice and that in cotton. In one the offence was that of giving false measure, or that of mixing deleterious ingredients, whereas they asked me to determine what quality of cotton was fit for the market, and I asked them whether they were prepared for their trade being interrupted sufficiently to institute an examination, and for the examination being entrusted to a native official.

5. They stated that they were so, and that as soon as ever it should be known that any Government superintendence was exercised, the parties would cease to send down from the Ghâts the dirty cotton which was now forced into the market. They suggested that the police aumeen should be directed to examine a certain number of the bales in each lot, and that such as was so dirty or so full of seed as to appear unfit for the market, should be submitted to a punchayet of merchants, and detained pending instructions.

6. I promised them to give their request due consideration, and I have been satisfied that individuals are in the present state of native society quite helpless, and that when a practice of this kind has become prevalent in any trade, nothing but the interference of Government can check it, and save the trade.

7. I have therefore directed that an examination of the cotton be made, and that any of decidedly improper quality be stopped, and I have explained to the parties that I have the power of reporting to Bombay the shipments of any which would render the parties liable to the heavy penalties of the new Act in operation in that presidency.

8. I have reason to hope that this measure will effect some good, and I think it will do so if it only prepares the way for more stringent measures, if these appear to be necessary.

9. The Board will see that I am far from considering that I have established an efficient control over this trade; this is not in my power, but I hope that the measure I have taken may have some effect. If farther measures should hereafter be necessary, I would beg to suggest that these may perhaps be more advantageously adopted by applying the stringent powers which the Act gives to the cotton when introduced into Bombay, than by extending its provisions to this district.

10. The letters of the Chamber of Commerce show that there are at Bombay parties who keep a watchful attention upon the interests of this trade, and the means they possess of testing the quality of the cotton when introduced there are so superior to any that we possess, or can hope for in a provincial port, that it is to their exertions that I look most hopefully for any improvement in the Compta cotton trade. If the imports into Bombay are carefully examined there, a few instances of punishment under the Act will soon have a great effect in Compta.

Collector's Cutcherry on Circuit,
Ankola, 13 March 1852.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. N. Maltby*, Collector.

To *F. N. Maltby*, Esq., Collector of Canara.

The Petition of Bombay Merchants residing at Coompta, in the Talook of Honore.

AMONGST the ports of this district that of Coompta is one of the chief, the trade in cotton wool being carried on there to a very great extent, and as the cultivation of cotton is increasing above the Ghauts, the number of merchants who resort here for trading purposes is increasing; but the cotton traders from above the Ghauts impose on us by adulterating it. This cotton is exported by us to Bombay for re-exportation to Europe, the merchants of which place suffer great loss, from which we also are by no means free. There has been a great sensation at Bombay on account of the adulteration of cotton, and the merchants were consequently obliged to take their complaints before the Government, who, after reference

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to the Governor-general, have issued orders to all the talooks belonging to that presidency to keep strict vigilance, in consequence of which all adulterated cotton brought for exportation is now confiscated, and the exporter subjected to a fine of 1,000 rupees. We think that this circumstance must be known to you. In spite of such strict supervision, however, the exporters from above the Ghauts do not unfrequently export here adulterated cotton for the sake of gain; but in the absence of any enactment to check their frauds at this place great loss is entailed on us, and the trade is thus checked. Even if we ourselves resolve not to buy such cotton, there are not wanting here people who will deal in it, and sometimes, even if we all combine in one opinion, the carriers themselves export the cotton direct to Bombay. We therefore beg to represent that, for a fair trade in cotton to be carried on here, it is requisite that you should pass an order, as that now in force against the frauds practised in rice by mixing it with water, &c., forbidding all the carriers to bring down adulterated cotton. We request that the police ameen of Coompta may be directed to inspect all the cotton bales coming from above the Ghauts, which arrangement will not only be a boon to the merchants, but also secure a good name to the Government, and influence the trade; and so we pray that this request may be complied with.

9 February 1852.

ENDORSEMENT.

I HAVE read your petition, and given attention to the statements made in it. I am glad that the merchants are fully aware of the injury which is done to their trade by the export of damaged goods, and goods fraudulently packed, and that they are desirous of co-operating with the Government to prevent fraud and the export of goods not fit for the market.

Any parties who commit fraud are punishable by the regulations; and if any parties who are injured by such frauds bring their complaints before the authorities, they will be duly inquired into.

But I find that the object of your petition is not so much to seek protection against actual fraud as to request the prohibition of exporting from Coompta cotton mixed with seed and dirt, and thus unfit for the Bombay market, the export of which injures the character of the Coompta cotton generally, and depreciates its value.

On this subject I am desirous of assisting you by every means which the law allows, and I have directed that the cotton brought for exportation be examined by the officers of Government; and if any is found to be so full of dirt and seed as to be unfit for the market, it will be returned to the owner; and any cotton exported contrary to this rule will be reported to the authorities at Bombay, and the parties will be liable to the punishment which the Act awards.

(True translation and copy.)

(signed) F. N. Malby, Collector.

(No. 472.)

No. 41.

1. WITH the foregoing letter the Board of Revenue submit reports from the collectors of the chief cotton-growing districts, as noted in the margin,* on the cultivation of cotton during Fusly 1260, and on the extent to which the adulteration of that article is practised in those provinces.

2. The extent of land, Government and enams, under cultivation, with the assessment or quit-rent upon it, is exhibited below :

	Extent in Acres.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.
Government land bearing full assessment -	6,15,626	7,83,235	Rs. a. p. 1 4 4
Surva enam, or rent-free lands - - -	1,33,455	—	—
Enam lands paying quit-rent - - -	1,11,346	51,659	- 7 4
TOTAL Extent - - -	8,60,927	8,34,897	- 15 6

3. The entire extent of land under cotton cultivation in the districts under report during Fusly 1260, is stated to have exceeded that of the previous Fusly by acres 1,38,018, and the assessment by 1,46,539 rupees. There would, however, seem to be some inaccuracy here.

*: Guntoor, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Nellore.

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here. The increase in seven out of the eight districts reported on is given in the abstract statement in para. 4, at 1,30,644 acres, and rupees 1,36,043, and the difference between this increase and that noted in para. 3, or acres 7,374, and rupees 10,496 * tallies exactly with the quantity and assessment of land cultivated in Nellore during Fusly 1260, thus leading to the inference that there could have been no cotton cultivation in that district for the preceding year, Fusly 1259, which does not appear probable.

4. There is an increase in all the seven districts noted in para. 4, especially in Kurnool, where it was the largest, and is attributed to the favourable nature of the season, and to the enhanced prices for cotton which prevailed in the market, creating a demand for that article.

5. The result of the experiments made with two dharwar saw-gins by a merchant in Bellary is very satisfactory, and demonstrates the superiority of these machines in cleaning cotton. The Government agree with the Board that their extended use would be of much advantage. It does not appear whether any further trials have been made with these gins in Cuddapah, nor is any mention made as to the employment in any of the districts reported on, of the cottage saw-gins sent out from England by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

6. American cotton still continues to be cultivated to a very limited extent. The only districts in which it has been tried are Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Bellary, and Cuddapah. The result of the experiments reported by the collector of Tinnevely, and referred to by the Board in para. 8, go to indicate that the soil and climate of the coast are more favourable to its culture than those of the interior. There has, however, been a very large increase in the cultivation of this cotton in Bellary, which is attributed to the demand for the article created by the Bombay merchants, whose agents have been making advances to induce the ryots to undertake its cultivation. The Government quite agree with the Board that the prospect of a ready market for the produce is the only incentive which can stimulate the production of this species of cotton, and that there is no reason to doubt that the additional care and labour required to raise it would be forthcoming if the ryot found himself proportionately remunerated.

7. In the concluding paras. of their Proceedings, 12, 13, 14, the Board review the accounts given by the several collectors in respect to the fraudulent adulteration of cotton in their districts. With reference to the statement made by the collector of Madura, that in his district deteriorated cotton is commonly sold with the knowledge of the merchants, because the shortsighted persons (*i. e.* the exporters) who purchase it, will not increase their price in proportion to the purity of the article, the Board observe, that so long as this is the case a change cannot be expected. The Governor in Council fully subscribes to the justice of this opinion. The true and only effectual check to the adulteration of cotton, as of any other article, must be applied by the dealers themselves, by their steadily rejecting that which is inferior, and giving such prices as shall form a sufficient inducement to the growers to bring their cotton into the market in a pure and well-cleaned condition.

Fort St. George, 27 April 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

28 April.—Sent in consequence the following letter :

(No. 473.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 42

Sir,

WITH reference to your letters of the 6th February and 16th and 31st December 1851, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward the accompanying copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue and of its enclosures, together with an extract from the Minutes of Consultation of this date, relating to the cultivation of cotton in the chief cotton-growing districts of this presidency during Fusly 1260, and on the extent to which the adulteration of that article is practised in those provinces.

Fort St. George,
27 April 1853.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

	Acres.	Rupees.
* Increase according to para. 3	1,38,018	1,46,539
Ditto according to para. 4	1,30,644	1,36,043
	7,374	10,496

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REVENUE Letter from the Government of Fort St. George, dated 3 April 1854,
No. 16.

Dated 22 Decem-
ber 1853, No. 598.

I. WE have the honour to forward, for the information of your Honourable Court, copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue, submitting the reports of the collectors of the chief cotton-growing districts under this Presidency, on the cultivation of cotton during Fusly 1261, and beg leave to refer your Honourable Court to our Proceedings of the dates noted in the margin * for the observations and orders we have recorded on the subject.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultation of 7th December 1852.

Read the following letter :

(No. 7295 of 1852.)

No. 34.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit herewith copy of the papers, as per margin,† and to request that the Government of Fort St. George will be pleased to favour this Government with the information therein referred to as regards the extent of cotton cultivation under the Madras Presidency.

2. A form of the return furnished by the collectors under this Presidency is appended.

Bombay Castle,
10 November 1852.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 72 of 1852.)

To *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

REFERRING to para. 3 of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 80 of 1851, and dated 4th January of that year, wherein a promise was held out that Government would endeavour to ensure the preparation of statements on a uniform system for every cotton-growing district, showing the extent of land cultivated with indigenous and foreign seed cotton, the number of chukkas and gins, and the prospects of the season, &c., &c., which statements Government was then pleased to say should be published in the Government Gazette, I am now directed by the Committee of the Chamber respectfully to request the renewed attention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to this subject. I am further desired to point out the importance, in the execution of the above-mentioned design, of including all the native states which contribute to the supply of cotton exported from Bombay, so that Government and the public may be informed, on a subject of such vast and equal interest to both, the extent of cotton cultivation throughout the country.

Should there be no statistics already collected in the other presidencies, and now available, the Committee of the Chamber suggests that those relating to this presidency and foreign states adjacent should be made public in the meantime. The statistics of cotton growing in Berar and the Nizam's dominions generally are particularly desired.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
25 October 1852.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Connon*,
Secretary.

* Cons., 7th December 1852, Nos. 34 & 35; Cons., 31 January 1854, Nos. 20 to 22.

† From the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 72, dated 25 October 1852. Paras. 1 and 2 of reply to Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 10th November 1852, No. 7294.

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EXTRACT Paras. 1 and 2 from a Government Letter to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 10 November 1852.

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(No. 7294.)

Para. 1. I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 72, dated the 25th ultimo, and to state, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that the several collectors under this Presidency* have been directed immediately to forward to Government the returns relative to the extent of cotton cultivation therein referred to for the current season.

2. Government also hope to receive, at an early date, approximate returns from the political agents, Southern Mahratta country and Kolapoor; but the results of references already made lead his Lordship in Council to apprehend that the political officers in the northern parts of the Presidency will not be able to furnish any statements.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of LAND cultivated with Indigenous and Exotic COTTON, in the ——— Collectorate, and its probable Yield in Candies of 784 lbs., for the Year ———

Zilla.	Land Planted with Cotton.			Probable Produce in Candies of 784 lbs.		
	Acres or Beeghas Exotic.	Acres or Beeghas Indigenous.	TOTAL.	Exotic.	Indigenous.	TOTAL.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 1178.)

RESOLVED, that the Board of Revenue be requested to furnish the information required by the Bombay Government in the above letter.

No. 3

Fort St. George, 7 December 1852.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Cons. of 31 January 1854.

Read the following letter :

(No. 598.)

From *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2

Sir,

22 December 1853.

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying annual reports † from the chief cotton districts of this Presidency for Fusly 1261.

2. A general

* Letters to the Collectors, dated 4th November 1852.

† From Guntoor, 11th in Cons., 29th November 1852; from Bellary, 8th July, in Cons., 18th August 1853; from Cuddapah, 28th September, in Cons., 7th October 1852; from Kurnool, 12th in Cons., 18th August 1853; from Kurnool, 23d November, in Cons., 19th December 1853; from Madura, 1st in Cons., 7th March 1853; from Tinnevely, 20th December 1852, in Cons., 6th January 1853; from Coimbatore, 8th, in Cons., 15th November 1852; from Nellore, 19th in Cons., 21st July 1853.

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2. A general view of the quantity of land cultivated, and of the assessment thereon, is exhibited in the annexed Statement :

DISTRICT.	CIRCAR LAND.		Surva Enam.	Enams paying Quit-Rent.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
Guntoor - -	50,901	75,895 - -	10,352	25,966	12,067 - -	87,219	87,962 - -
Bellary - -	1,45,152	2,11,312 - -	78,305	26,659	10,221 - -	2,50,116	2,21,533 - -
Cuddapah - -	58,724	88,153 - -	28,285	8,830	3,199 - -	95,839	91,352 - -
Kurnool - -	69,032	85,128 - -	9,032	36,785	13,567 - -	1,14,849	98,695 - -
Madura - -	80,179	1,19,555 - -	3,956	872	1,392 - -	85,007	1,20,947 - -
Tinnevelly - -	1,31,294	1,14,408 - -	2,899	5,968	7,067 - -	1,40,161	1,21,475 - -
Coimbatore - -	1,21,132	1,44,999 - -	5,314	2,803	1,948 - -	1,29,249	1,46,947 - -
Nellore - -	5,973	9,227 - -	442	1,332	1,981 - -	7,747	11,208 - -
TOTAL - -	6,62,387	8,48,677 - -	1,38,585	1,09,215	51,442 - -	9,10,187	9,00,119 - -

3. It will thus be observed that the entire extent of land cultivated with cotton during the year under review, was 9,10,187 acres, including enams, yielding an assessment of 9,00,119 rupees. This result exceeds the outturn of the preceding Fusly by 49,260 acres in extent of land, and 65,222 rupees in regard to assessment, and is attributable to seasonable rain at the period of sowing the crops, as well as to greater demand for the article.

4. A comparative view of the extent of cultivation in the different districts, in Fusly 1261, and in the year preceding, is exhibited in the following Abstract Statement :—

DISTRICT.	Fusly 1260.		Fusly 1261.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Guntoor - -	85,526	88,969	87,219	87,962	- -	- -	1,307	1,007
Bellary - -	2,41,529	1,97,664	2,50,116	2,21,533	8,587	23,869	- -	- -
Cuddapah - -	91,409	85,063	95,839	91,352	4,430	6,289	- -	- -
Kurnool - -	1,15,868	96,633	1,14,849	98,695	- -	2,062	1,019	- -
Madura - -	74,687	1,07,503	85,007	1,20,947	10,320	13,444	- -	- -
Tinnevelly - -	1,17,727	1,03,844	1,40,161	1,21,475	22,434	17,631	- -	- -
Coimbatore - -	1,23,007	1,44,725	1,29,249	1,49,947	5,442	2,222	- -	- -
Nellore - -	7,374	10,496	7,747	11,208	373	712	- -	- -
TOTAL - -	8,60,927	8,34,897	9,10,187	9,00,119	51,586	66,229	2,326	1,007

5. An increase of cultivation, it will be observed, has occurred in all the districts except Guntoor and Kurnool. The decrease in the former district happened chiefly in the talook of Timmercottah, and is owing to the destruction of the young plants caused by the storm of 7th November 1851, and the heavy rains which accompanied it; a failure of the breeze from seaward during the growing season is also assigned as another reason for the diminished outturn. There was, however, a rise in the price of the article from Rs. 14. 13. 8. per candy of uncleaned cotton in Fusly 1260, to Rs. 15. 14. in Fusly 1261.

6. The decrease in Kurnool, which occurred chiefly in the surva enam lands, is attributed to a similar cause, and to a partial blight that happened just as the crops were coming to maturity

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maturity. The prices obtained were, however, favourable, being Rs. 2. 5. 10. per maund, only a trifle lower than those of the previous year.

7. The greatest increase of cotton cultivation has occurred in the district of Tinnevely, where 22,434 acres of land were planted in the fusly under review, more than in the year preceding. Of this, 1,465 were of the American species, and 20,968 of the indigenous kinds. The packing for export has much improved, no complaints of adulteration having been this year heard.

8. The trial of American seed is still made to a limited extent, but the results are not very encouraging. In Bellary, however, the produce of the six westernmost talooks, in consequence of advances being made for the supply of the demand in Bombay, has exceeded by 705 maunds of cleaned cotton, that of fusly 1260, which was only 195 maunds.

9. In Cuddapah, the cultivation of the American species was attempted in 15 villages of four of the southern talooks, but the produce was injured by blight and heavy rain. The crops raised on a piece of land measuring 35 coontahs, having been watered by a well, yielded a good return. The experiments instituted in this district have so signally failed hitherto, that the Board do not look for much success in the collector's further experiments.

10. The supply of American seed received in Kurnool in 1851 was distributed among the principal growers, and 70 acres in different villages were sown with it, but owing to the same causes as affected the indigenous plant the crop was deficient, and to a greater degree than that reared from the ordinary seed.

11. The experiments tried by the zemindar of Ramnad on the seaside were promising at first, but subsequently failed. The collector of Madura, however, thinks that the trial was not fairly conducted, and purposes to repeat it if possible during the succeeding fusly.

12. The report from Tinnevely is almost equally unsatisfactory as regards the produce from American seed. Though the quality of the cotton was good, and fully realised the expectations that had been formed of it, the quantity produced was so scanty that no adequate return could, the collector thinks (for the two Europeans who instituted the experiment declined to furnish any information as to the out-turn), be realised for the capital expended. One of the gentlemen who instituted the trial has relinquished the enterprise, but Mr. Lees continues to persevere, and still hopes to succeed.

13. From the experiments carried on in the Government farm at Shevacaucsey, in the above district, it appears that the cultivation of American cotton on poonjah land is attended with loss from the scantiness of the produce, while, if watered, the net annual proceeds, even at five rupees per acre, are scarcely sufficient to attract the attention of Europeans to the speculation, or to induce the native growers to devote much land to it.

14. In Coimbatore, American cotton was cultivated in 336 acres in the Pullachy and Coimbatore talooks; the produce of it amounted to 45½ candies, and was sold to the late Mr. D. Campbell, and certain private merchants. Each acre is estimated to yield 68 lbs. of American cotton, while it produces 149 lbs. of the other kinds. Though the cultivation of cotton generally was extended, the produce from the adverse state of the season fell short of the yield of the previous year.

15. An attempt has been made by the collector of Nellore to introduce the cultivation of the American species in his district, but the result is not known, and will be reported on hereafter.

16. The Board take this opportunity of forwarding a statement of the cotton produce of this Presidency,* which was called for in extract Minutes of Consultation, 7th December, 1852, for the information of the Bombay Government and the Chamber of Commerce. This statement applies strictly to the fusly year 1262, but may be considered as an approximate estimate of the annual return that may be expected at the present time under ordinary circumstances of the season.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
22 December 1853.

(signed) W. H. Bayley,
Secretary.

* From Guntoor, 11th in Cons., 18th April 1853; from Nellore, 21st in Cons., 26th May 1853; from Bellary, 14th in Cons., 28th April 1853; from Cuddapah, 13th in Cons., 21st April 1853; from Kurnool, 25th April, in Cons., 5th May 1853; from Madura, 25th August, in Cons., 8th September 1853; from Tinnevely, 15th in Cons., 25 April 1853; from Coimbatore, 26th April, in Cons., 5th May 1853.

H. Madras.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Land Cultivated with Indigenous and Exotic Cotton in the Cotton Districts of the Madras Presidency, and its probable yield in Candies of 784 lbs., for the Fusly year 1262.

DISTRICTS.	Land Planted with Cotton.			Probable Produce of Cleaned Cotton in Candies of 784 lbs.			REMARKS.
	Exotic.	Indigenous.	TOTAL.	Exotic.	Indigenous.	TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Candies.	Candies.	Candies.	
Guntoor - -	13	104,612	104,625	-	1,730	1,730	The weight of cleaned cotton is estimated on an average at one-fourth of that of uncleaned. The probable out-turn is stated at the estimates formed in the several collectorates of the average yield of acre.
Bellary - -	314	235,243	235,557	12	12,130	12,142	
Cuddapah - -	2	89,747	89,749	(2 lbs.)	1,682	1,682	
Kurnool - -	42	95,492	95,534	(288 lbs.)	1,424	1,424	
Madura - -	217	86,535	86,752	1	1,859	1,860	
Tinnevely - -	1,323	167,356	168,679	20	5,457	5,483	
Combatoore - -	337	128,012	129,249	7	5,767	5,774	
Nellore - -	72	7,157	7,229	-	(285 lbs.)	(265 lbs.)	
TOTAL - -	2,320	915,054	917,374	46	30,049	30,046	

(signed) W. H. Bayley, Secretary.

To W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

NTOOR.

Para 1. I HAVE the honour to forward a Statement prepared in the form received with your letter of the 25th July 1850, showing the extent of cotton cultivation in this district in the past fusly as compared with the previous year. It will be seen that there was a decrease of 1,307 a. 8½ c. in the extent of land planted with this crop, in the year under report, below the extent cultivated with a similar crop in fusly 1260; a great falling off is observable in the Timmercotta talook, where, in the past season, a considerable extent of cotton cultivation having been destroyed by a storm, which visited this part of the country on the 7th November 1851, and by the wet, other crops were planted on the land. The extent of land on which cotton has been raised in this district during the past four years is shown in the margin.

	Acres.	Coontahs.
fusly 1258 -	85,099	15½
" 1259 -	73,984	10
" 1260 -	88,526	19
" 1261 -	87,219	11½

2. The past season was not generally favourable for the crop under remark. The storm above referred was accompanied in many parts with heavy rain, and seriously damaged the young plants; a failure during the growing season of the breeze from seaward is given as another reason for the diminished out-turn, which is estimated at 15,868 candies, 3 t., or 3 t. 10½ m. per acre, while in fusly 1260 the average per acre was 4 t. 3½ m. There was a rise in the price of the article in the year under report to the extent shown in the margin.

average price per Candy of uncleaned Cotton.

	R.	a.	p.
Fusly 1260 -	14	13	8
" 1261 -	15	14	-

3. It appears from the frontier accounts that 38 candies of dressed, equivalent to 152 candies of rough cotton, were exported into the Hyderabad country during the past season. The quantity stated to have been exported to other districts is shown below; the greater portion of it having been taken into the Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam districts. There was no cotton exported by sea.

TALOOK.	Rough Cotton.			Dressed Cotton.			Equivalent in Rough Cotton.			Total of Columns 2 & 4.		
	C.	t.	m.	C.	t.	m.	C.	t.	m.	C.	t.	m.
Coorapad - - -	-	-	-	381	10	-	1,526	-	-	1,526	-	-
Nursarowpett - -	-	-	-	150	-	-	600	-	-	600	-	-
Innacondah - - -	-	-	-	151	2	12	604	11	-	604	11	-
Condaneed - - -	-	-	-	7	7	12	-	-	-	7	7	12
Guntoor - - -	-	-	-	32	-	8	-	-	-	32	-	8
				39	8	4	682	12	12	2,730	11	-
Palnaud - - -	-	-	-	17	15	-	1,371	5	10	5,485	2	8
TOTAL - - -				57	3	4	2,053	18	6	8,215	13	8

4. No instance of the fraudulent adulteration of cotton has been brought to my notice, and opportunity has been taken to reiterate the warning previously given against a practice so detrimental to the interests of all parties concerned.

(signed) A. Purvis, Acting Collr.

Guntoor, Collector's Office,
11 November 1852.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON, in the District of *Guntoor*, for Fusly 1261.

TALOOKS.	F U S L Y 1260.							F U S L Y 1261.						
	CIRCAR LAND.		Surva Enam.	Enams paying Quit-rent		TOTAL.		CIRCAR LAND.		Surva Enam.	Enams paying Quit-rent.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quit-rent Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit-rent.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quit-rent Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit-rent.
1. Pruttipand - -	<i>A. c.</i> 179 26	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 323 15 11	<i>A. c.</i> 36 5	<i>A. c.</i> 16 30	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 6 - 4	<i>A. c.</i> 232 21	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 330 - 3	<i>A. c.</i> 166 9½	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 300 3 3	<i>A. c.</i> 23 -	<i>A. c.</i> 25 35	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 16 6 1	<i>A. c.</i> 215 4½	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 316 9 4
2. Mungalaghorry -	1,408 36	2,976 3 -	579 12	239 10	123 5 3	2,227 18	3,099 8 3	1,794 14	3,927 4 6	907 10	460 21	187 15 8	3,162 5	4,115 4 2
3. Bauputlah - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Pennoor - - -	8 -	14 - -	- -	- -	- -	8 -	14 - -	2 20	4 2 -	- 10	- -	- -	2 30	4 2 -
5. Moortoor - - -	1,218 36	1,149 1 1	299 33	129 28	28 10 4	1,648 17	1,177 11 5	994 32	928 12 8	271 35	147 23	58 9 11	1,414 10	987 6 7
6. Repully - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tenally - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Guntoor - - -	1,816 36	3,652 5 5	827 8	248 13	87 5 11	2,892 17	3,739 11 4	2,086 15	3,973 2 9	922 26	447 16	156 4 3	3,456 17	4,129 7 -
9. Coorapand - -	8,878 34	14,870 4 1	1,959 4	1,006 22	305 1 -	11,814 20	15,175 5 1	9,607 30	15,244 1 6	2,339 37	1,021 32	315 4 5	12,969 19	15,559 5 11
10. Condaneed - -	4,624 39	8,630 14 1	1,676 18	1,169 20	601 - 4	7,470 37	9,231 14 5	5,327 31	9,233 10 7	1,876 2	1,201 36	549 5 8	8,405 29	9,783 - 3
11. Nursarowpet -	4,760 10	6,765 13 9	1,567 24	1,343 36	406 2 6	7,671 30	7,172 - 3	5,093 10	7,573 6 -	2,160 29	2,198 15	595 4 11	9,452 14	8,168 10 11
12. Innacondah -	2,525 33	2,440 3 -	1,086 37	482 5	127 9 3	4,094 35	2,567 12 3	3,466 8	3,228 3 1	1,580 1	972 13	191 8 3	6,018 22	3,419 11 4
13. Datchapully -	10,569 26	15,534 14 9	154 4	13,170 1	6,893 1 6	23,894 2	22,448 - 3	11,606 4	17,115 12 3	260 32	12,037 -	6,272 9 7	23,903 36	23,388 5 10
14. Timmerecottah -	14,366 7	18,620 8 1	24 -	12,151 15	5,412 11 10	26,541 22	24,033 3 11	10,755 21	14,365 15 11	10 -	7,453 4	3,723 15 5	18,218 25	18,089 15 4
TOTAL - - -	50,358 3	74,978 3 2	8,210 25	29,957 31	13,991 - 3	88,526 19	88,969 3 5	50,900 34½	75,894 10 6	10,352 22	25,965 35	12,067 4 2	87,219 11½	87,961 14 8

Guntoor, Collector's Office,
11 November 1852.

(signed) A. Purvis,
As. Collector.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 123

II.
Madras.

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

BELLARY.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Revenue, the following particulars relative to the cultivation of cotton in fusly 1261, in this district, with reference to the 13th paragraph of the Minutes of Consultation, dated 5th December 1848, which accompanied the Board's proceedings of the 18th January 1849.

2. I beg to forward herewith a talookwar statement, No. 1, showing the quantity of land, with its assessment, sown with cotton in fusly 1261, prepared according to the form furnished by the Board on the 25th July 1850.

3. The extent of cotton cultivation in this district, in fusly 1261 and the three preceding years, as also the comparative increase and decrease of fuslies 1260 and 1261, is shown in the annexed abstract:—

I T E M.	Extent of Cultivation in Fusly 1258.	Extent of Cultivation in Fusly 1259.	Extent of Cultivation in Fusly 1260.	Extent of Cultivation in Fusly 1261.	Comparison.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Circar Land - -	1,65,094	1,35,086	1,40,075	1,45,152	5,077	—
2. Enam Land - -	1,05,163	87,346	1,01,454	1,04,964	3,510	—
TOTAL - - -	2,70,257	2,22,432	2,41,529	2,50,116	8,587	—

4. Cotton is chiefly sown in good regur or black soil, and the season extends chiefly over the months of August and September. Two reasons may be assigned for the increase of cotton cultivation:—

1st. The seasonable rain at the period of sowing the crops.

2nd. The expectation of high prices which had been obtained for the commodity in the preceding year.

5. The prices at which cotton sold during the two fuslies 1260 and 1261, was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In fusly 1260, per candy of 20 Cutch maunds - - -	50	2	-
In fusly 1261 ditto - - - ditto - - -	42	6	-

I am informed that the cotton cleaned by the Dharwar gin process, realized a higher price at Madras and other places.

6. The cultivation of the American seed cotton does not seem to be successful. In two of the most western talooks only it has been taken up with any vigour, the ryots are not disposed to undertake it generally. The demand in Bombay for this staple has led to advances being made by merchants to ryots in the western talooks, which accounts for its comparative success; the cultivation was carried on with the seeds of preceding years' produce. It will be observed by the accompanying statement that this seed was sown in 44 villages of six talooks in this year, 695 acres were sown with it, which is said to have produced 2,702 maunds and 22 seers of seed cotton, and 900 $\frac{1}{4}$ maunds of cleaned cotton.

FUSLIES.	Number of Talooks.	Number of Villages.	Quantity of Seed Sown	Extent of Land.	Assessment.	Amount of Demand.	Quantity of Seed Cotton produced.	Of which, Quantity of Seed.	Quantity of Cleaned Cotton without Seed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
			Mds. d. s.	Acres g. as.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. d. s.	Mds. d. s.	Mds. d. s.
1260 - -	7	62	79 3 10	166 20 0	258 2 -	190 4 -	646 2 5	451 2 11	194 3 6
1261 - -	6	44	376 3 9	695 0 0	1,122 - -	821 - -	2,702 1 10	1,802 0 9	900 1 1
Increase - -	-	-	296 3 11	529 20 0	863 14 -	630 12 -	2,055 3 5	1,350 1 10	705 1 7
Decrease - -	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bellary, Collector's Office,
8 July 1853.

(signed) C. Pelly,
Collector.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON in the District of Bellary, for Fusly 1261, prepared agreeably to the Form annexed to the Board's Letter of the 25th July 1850.

DIVISION.	Circar Land.		Enam Land.				TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Surva Enam. Acres.	Jodee Enam.		Total of Acres in Columns 4 and 5.	Acres in Columns 2 and 7.	Assessment in Columns 3 and 6.	
				Acres.	Quit Rent.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Collector.	1. Bellary - - -	23,759	32,073	10,962	5,698	1,071	16,660	40,419	33,144
	2. Kumplee - - -	1,394	782	177	128	15	305	1,699	797
	3. Hurponhully - - -	4,510	4,421	291	1,238	845	1,529	6,039	5,260
	4. Koodleghee - - -	528	794	97	-	-	97	625	794
	5. Hoovenhudgety - - -	10,053	13,148	1,004	2,754	2,366	3,758	13,811	15,514
	6. Adonie - - -	13,850	19,240	7,582	1,600	644	9,278	23,128	19,890
	7. Goollem - - -	32,534	59,561	25,780	4,518	1,580	30,298	62,832	61,141
	8. Punchapollem - - -	7,028	11,432	6,011	676	930	6,687	13,715	11,762
	9. Gooty - - -	21,746	36,173	16,962	5,226	1,811	22,188	43,934	37,984
	10. Yadakee - - -	8,233	7,880	4,710	1,287	240	5,997	14,230	8,120
	11. Radroog - - -	6,364	8,545	982	2,980	1,203	3,962	10,326	9,748
	12. Madugserah - - -	256	91	-	-	-	-	256	91
TOTAL - - -	1,30,255	1,94,146	74,558	26,201	10,105	1,00,759	2,31,014	2,04,251	
Sub-Collector.	1. Anuntapoor - - -	3,134	1,995	408	76	13	484	3,618	1,308
	2. Pengondah - - -	2,064	805	446	-	-	446	2,511	805
	3. Codecondah - - -	414	233	36	-	-	36	450	233
	4. Taudpatry - - -	8,818	14,744	2,793	367	102	3,160	11,978	14,846
	5. Dhurmavarum - - -	466	89	64	15	1	79	545	90
TOTAL - - -	14,897	17,166	3,747	458	116	4,205	19,102	17,282	
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1,45,152	2,11,312	78,305	26,659	10,221	1,04,964	2,50,116	2,21,533	

Bellary, Collector's Office,
8 July 1853.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) C. Pelly,
Collector.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of American COTTON SEED Sown and Gathered in the Bellary Division of the Ceded District, for Fusly 1261.

NAMES of TALOOKS.	Number of Villages.	Seed Sown.			Of which not come up at all.	Quantity remain- ing.	Extent of Regard Land Occupied.			Quantity of Cotton Produce.	Of which Quantity of Seed.	Remain- ing Quantity of Cleaned Cotton.
		Quantity of Seed Sown sent from Hoozoor.	Quantity of Seed Sown from the remaining Produce of last year.				Acres.	Assess- ment.	Amount.			
			M. s.	M. s.								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Produce:		M. s.	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.	As.	C.Rs.	C.Rs.	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.
1. Hurponhully -	8	- -	127 24	127 24	- -	127 24	256	450	316	907 24	665 -	332 24
2. Hoovenhudgety	8	- -	204 28	204 28	- -	204 28	408	608	456	1,595 37	1,064 18	531 19
3. Adonie - -	6	- -	21 24	21 24	- -	21 24	19	27	21	80 1	53 17	26 32
4. Goollem - -	5	- -	8 36	8 36	1 -	7 36	12	37	28	29 8	19 22	9 34
TOTAL - -	27	- -	362 16	362 16	1 -	361 16	695	1,122	821	2,702 22	1,802 9	900 13
Not come up at all:												
1. Gooty - -	11	- -	12 8	12 8	12 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2. Radroog - -	6	- -	2 21	2 21	2 21	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL - -	17	- -	14 29	14 29	14 29	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GRAND TOTAL -	44	- -	376 45	376 45	15 29	361 16	695	1,122	821	2,702 22	1,802 9	900 13

Bellary, Collector's Office,
8 July 1853.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) C. Pelly,
Collector.

II.
Madras.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

CUDDAPAH.

Sir,

Para. 1. THE cultivation of American cotton, in fusly 1261, was carried on in 15 villages of the four talooks of Koilgoontla, Goorrumkondah, Muddenpully, and Poolevaidla. In the dry land 569 tolas weight of seed was sown in 3 a. 26 c. 15 as., assessed at Rs. 6. 14. 3., and the produce was 720 tolas weight of cotton, and 1,397 tolas weight of seed. The seed was sown at different times from July to October, and the produce was diminished partly by blight and partly by heavy rain, so that, with the exception of a small piece of land measuring 35 coontahs on which the crop having been watered from a well, the return was good; in no instance was more than half a full crop realised.

2. In garden land 16 c. 12 as. of land was cultivated, the assessment on which was R. I. 6. 4., the quantity of seed sown was 120 tolas weight, and the produce realised was 480 tolas weight of cotton, and 960 tolas weight of seed. The seed sown in October came to nothing, as the plants were blighted when only a few inches high, but that sown in July, and watered every eight days, gave three crops, the combined weight of the seed and the cotton of which was 240 tolas for the first gathering, 480 for the second, and 720 for the third.

3. I have received a fresh supply of seed through Dr. Wight, and have distributed it in the talooks, with directions to the several tahsildars to use their best endeavours to encourage its extended cultivation.

Cuddapah, Collector's Office,
28 September 1852.

(signed) *H. Forbes*,
Collector.

STATEMENT Exhibiting the Extent of Lands under the Culture of Cotton in the Zillah of Cuddapah, for Fusly 1261.

Number.	T A L O O K S.	Circular Land.		Enam Land.			TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Surva Enam.	Jodee Enam.		Acres.	Assessment.
				Acres.	Acres.	Assessment.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Cumbum - -	1,927 22 0 ½	2,390 2 2	1,414 5 0 ½	28 23 7	21 7 4	3,370 10 7 ½	2,411 9 6
2	Doopaud - -	1,919 4 4 ½	1,094 2 4	1,232 12 14 ½	35 19 6	7 2 2	3,186 36 8 ½	1,701 4 6
3	Budwai - -	2,346 1 0 ½	2,303 15 2	841 4 0 ½	79 9 12	17 10 11	3,266 14 13	2,321 10 1
4	Jummulmudgoo -	16,797 39 10	2,833 - 7	9,062 22 2 ½	1,321 32 12 ½	396 8 0	27,182 14 9	23,429 - 9
5	Doovor - -	6,734 10 14 ½	11,446 11 5	3,379 39 15	2,627 29 13	882 5 4	12,542 - 10 ½	35,803 7 3
6	Koilgoontlah -	20,260 35 15 ½	34,034 15 5	10,554 11 3 ½	4,646 19 1 ½	1,958 7 10	35,401 26 4 ½	24 2 2
7	Clutwai - -	5 1 9	24 2 2	11 3 15	- - -	- - -	16 5 - ½	24 2 2
8	Sidhout - -	377 39 1 ½	1,269 1 8	102 0 6	- - -	- - -	479 39 1 ½	1,269 1 8
9	Chennoor - -	391 26 5	380 - 5	179 13 15 ½	- - -	- - -	571 - 4 ½	380 - 5
10	Camalapor - -	1,516 6 14	1,730 14 5	1,067 23 12	78 32 1 ½	13 7 -	2,662 22 11 ½	1,744 5 5
11	Goorrumcondah -	67 17 8	14 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 17 8	14 12 3
12	Muddenpully -	238 16 12 ½	105 5 2	28 32 10	- - -	- - -	267 9 0 ½	105 5 2
13	Poolevaidla - -	5,196 21 4 ½	3,883 3 3	262 20 3 ½	- - -	- - -	5,450 1 7 ½	3,883 3 3
14	Royachoty - -	991 9 11 ½	577 1 4	124 7 9	- - -	- - -	1,115 17 4 ½	557 1 4
15	Poonganoor - -	154 0 6 ½	266 1 8	24 32 2	11 31 13 ½	1 13 1	190 24 6 ½	267 14 0
	TOTAL - - -	58,724 7 5 ½	88,153 9 5	28,284 35 7 ½	8,829 38 3 ½	3,198 13 8	95,839 1 - ½	91,352 7 1

(Errors excepted.)

Cuddapah,
11 July 1852.

(signed) *H. Forbes*,
Collector.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 127

II.
Madras.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

18 January 1849.
25 July 1850.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit a report upon the cultivation of cotton in this district for Kurnool, fusly 1261, as required by the Board's Circular, noted in the margin.

2. There were 1,14,779 acres of land cultivated with this description of produce in the year under review, being 1,089 acres less than in the previous one, but acres 48,123 in excess of the extent cultivated in 1259.*

* Fuslies.	Acres.
1259 - - -	66,656
1260 - - -	1,15,868
1261 - - -	1,14,779

3. The following shows the extent of circar and enam lands respectively cultivated with cotton crops only, or with a mixed crop of cotton and other produce:—

	Acres.
Circar land cultivated with cotton - - - - -	39,620
Ditto - ditto - mixed crop of cotton and other produce - - -	29,346
	68,966
Enam land cultivated with cotton, only - - - - -	29,221
Ditto - ditto - with mixed crop of cotton and other produce - -	16,592
	1,14,799

4. The season opened favourably for the cultivation of this product; but at the time when the crop was coming to maturity some heavy falls of rain occurred, which, together with a partial blight that followed, caused the out-turn to be less than an average one. The prices obtained, however, were favourable, being, as shown in the margin,† only a trifle lower than in the previous year, and considerably above the rates obtained in the four previous years. The greater portion of the crop was raised as usual in the regur or black soil, as will be seen by the marginal entry.‡

5. The supply of Mexican seed which was received in the month of June 1851, was distributed amongst the principal growers, and 70 acres of land in different villages were sown with this description of seed, but owing to the same causes as affected the indigenous plant, the crop was deficient, and to a greater degree than that reared from ordinary seed.

6. This failure, together with a prejudice which exists of using the seed for feeding cattle, whereby the profits from the crop are lessened, has tended to create objections to the introduction of this description of cotton, and, notwithstanding my endeavours to encourage further trials, I fear the extension of the cultivation is not speedily to be expected.

(signed) *T. B. A. Conway*,
Agent to the Govr.

Kurnool, Government Agent's Office,
12 August 1853.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the statement of cotton cultivation for fusly 1261, called for in your letter of the 10th instant.

(signed) *T. B. A. Conway*,
Agent to the Govr.

Kurnool, Government Agent's Office,
23 November 1853.

† FUSLIES.	Rate per Maund.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1256 - - - - -	1 12 -
1257 - - - - -	1 12 -
1258 - - - - -	2 2 9
1259 - - - - -	1 13 10 †
1260 - - - - -	2 8 11
1261 - - - - -	2 5 10
† Regur - - - - -	70,934
Masub - - - - -	32,777
Red soil - - - - -	11,045
Garden and wet land - - - - -	23
	1,14,779

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Land Cultivated with Cotton in the *Kurnool* District, for Fusly 1261.

TALOOKS.	Land.	Talooks.		Surva Enams.	Enams Paying Quit-rent.		TOTAL.	
		Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quit-rent Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit-rent.	
Indigenous Cotton:		<i>Acres. c as.</i>	<i>Rs. a p.</i>	<i>Acres. c as.</i>	<i>Acres. c as.</i>	<i>Rs. a p.</i>	<i>Acres. c as.</i>	<i>Rs. a p.</i>
1. Chagulmurry - -	11,719 10 9	17,556 6 11	2,367 23 12½	5,688 17 0½	2,070 7 3	19,775 11 5½	19,026 14 2	
2. Sirwell - - -	17,305 27 9½	21,956 5 9	4,267 2 1½	9,238 3 6½	3,621 10 5	30,810 33 0½	25,578 - 2	
3. Nundial - - -	12,118 27 6½	15,618 3 10	2,271 23 3½	5,129 22 10½	2,147 14 11	19,519 33 5	17,766 2 9	
4. Paunem - - -	5,729 25 12½	8,370 15 10	- - -	5,023 22 14	1,408 3 8	10,753 8 10½	9,779 3 6	
5. Dhone - - -	6,802 10 3½	5,731 2 7	- - -	4,149 37 10½	3,269 1 9	10,952 7 13½	9,000 4 4	
6. Goodoor - - -	9,584 10 10	9,563 1 1	- - -	4,275 34 6½	269 12 9	13,860 5 0½	9,832 13 10	
7. Nundicootoor - -	4,641 33 9½	4,885 12 4	- - -	3,011 7 7½	707 3 2	7,653 11 0½	5,592 15 6	
8. Atcoor - - -	1,064 5 0½	1,082 6 4	126 15 9½	263 35 10½	71 8 10	1,454 16 4½	1,153 15 2	
TOTAL - - -	68,965 30 12½	84,764 6 8	9,032 24 10½	36,780 21 2½	13,565 14 9	1,14,778 36 9½	98,330 5 5	
Mexican Cotton:								
1 Nundial - - -	13 0 0	39 7 1	- - -	1 0 0	- 3 -	14 0 0	39 10 1	
2. Paunem - - -	14 25 13½	80 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 25 13½	80 11 -	
3. Nundicootoor - -	14 0 0	113 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 0 0	113 15 8	
4. Atcoor - - -	13 39 13½	115 - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 39 13½	115 - 5	
5. Goodoor - - -	10 12 8	14 1 7	- - -	3 7 12	- 15 8	13 20 4	15 1 3	
TOTAL - - -	65 38 8½	363 3 9	- - -	4 7 12	1 2 8	70 5 15½	364 6 5	
GRAND TOTAL - - -	69,031 28 15½	85,127 10 5	9,032 24 10½	36,784 28 14½	13,567 1 5	1,14,849 2 8½	98,694 11 10	

Kurnool, Government Agent's Office,
23 November 1853.

(signed) T. B. A. Conway,
Agent to the Govt.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

MADURA.

I HAVE the honour to submit a statement and report on the cultivation of cotton in fusly 1261, as required by the circular order dated 18th January 1849.

2. At the time of sowing there was sufficient rain to encourage a considerable increase in the cultivation of cotton in fusly 1261 over 1260, in which again it was in excess of the preceding fusly 1259.

	<i>Acres.</i>
Fusly 1259 - - -	63,545 5 ½
„ 1260 - - -	74,687 8 ½
„ 1261 - - -	85,007 4

3. The crop in the Government talooks was deficient in quantity but good in quality. In Ramnad it is reported of favourably in both respects.

4. In price there was a fall below the year preceding. The rate in fusly 1260 was from 11 ½ to 5, and in 1261 from 7 ½ to 3 ½. Though there would thus appear to have been a want of demand, I cannot learn that there is any stock remaining on hand.

5. The American seed received from Dr. Wight, which I furnished to the zemindar of Ramnad for cultivation near the sea side, vegetated, but afterwards perished; I doubt the experiment having been fairly tried, and will cause it to be repeated, if possible, next year.

6. The sub-collector also received some seed of the American species of cotton from Dr. Wight, which he distributed in his talooks. The result in the case of only two ryots has yet been reported. In the case of one, the experiment succeeded; in the other, failed.

(signed) R. D. Parker,
Collector.

Madura, 1 March 1853.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON in the Districts of Madura and Dindigul, for Fusly 1261.

No.	TALOOKS.	CIRCAR LAND.		SURVA ENAM.	ENAM, PAYING QUIT-RENT.		TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Acres.	Quit-Rent or Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit-Rent.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		Acres as.	Rs. a. p.	Acres as.	Acres as.	Rs. a. p.	Acres as.	Rs. a. p.
1	Madacolum -	-	-	13 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	516 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	998 14 2	530 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	998 14 2
2	Theroomungalum -	25,778 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	49,616 9 4	3,221 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	346 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	382 1 1	29,346 1	49,998 10 8
3	Meylore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Ramagherry -	308 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	428 2 3	-	-	-	308 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	428 2 3
		26,086 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,044 11 7	3,234 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	863 14	1,380 15 3	30,185 3	51,425 10 10
5	Taudicomboo -	1,096 12	1,132 8 10	-	-	-	1,096 12	1,132 8 10
6	Jyempully -	2,973 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,928 4 3	36 11	-	-	3,010 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,928 4 3
7	Thengurray -	3,576 1	3,974 7 1	64 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3,640 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,974 7 1
8	Nellacottah -	1,804 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	696 8 -	55 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1,860 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	696 8 -
		9,451 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,731 12 2	157 1	-	-	9,608 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,731 12 2
	TOTAL - -	35,537 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,776 7 9	3,392 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	863 14	1,380 15 3	39,793 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,157 7 -
1	Ramnad Zemin- dary -	27,521 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,887 5 2	65 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	27,586 15	35,887 5 2
2	Shevagungah Ze- mindary -	2,798 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,310 13 3	5 0	8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 - 1	2,811 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,321 13 4
3	Seroopallay -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Pooliengolum -	432 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	633 13 4	76 8	-	-	508 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	623 13 4
5	Jothulnaiknoor -	27 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 13 8	-	-	-	27 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 13 8
6	Thodapanaiknoor -	71 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 15 9	-	-	-	71 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 15 9
7	Oodappavaiknoor -	210 7	287 11 4	33 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	243 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	287 11 4
8	Keelakottay -	83 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	158 3 5	17 7	-	-	101 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	158 3 5
9	Nadoocottay -	104 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 7 3	32 12	-	-	137 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 7 3
10	Malacottay -	107 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 9 -	46 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	154 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 9 -
11	Valleyacoondum -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Auyacoody -	3,792 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,226 12 9	204 15	-	-	3,997 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,226 12 9
13	Mambaray -	21 12	23 5 10	-	-	-	21 12	23 5 10
14	Ediacottay -	112 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 3 4	-	-	-	112 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 3 4
15	Bodinaiknoor -	143 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 9 10	-	-	-	143 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 9 10
16	Thavarom -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Erasakanaiknoor -	118 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 10 5	-	-	-	118 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 10 5
18	Guntamanaiknoor -	1,056 12	1,327 2 3	-	-	-	1,056 12	1,327 2 3
19	Cunnewady -	3,532 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,950 10 7	37 2	-	-	3,569 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,950 10 7
20	Amiavaiknoor -	409 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	656 10 7	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	414 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	656 10 7
21	Cadoor -	132 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 5 8	5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	138 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 5 8
22	Maroongapoor -	498 9	581 10 10	-	-	-	498 9	581 10 10
23	Valoor Moottah -	3,399 5	5,786 6 7	35 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3,434 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,786 6 7
24	Ruttianbandy Moottah -	66 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 9 2	-	-	-	66 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 9 2
	TOTAL - -	44,641 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,778 14 -	564 6	8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 - 1	45,214 4	58,789 14 1
	GRAND TOTAL - -	80,178 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,19,555 5 9	3,956 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	872 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,391 15 4	85,007 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,20,947 5 1

In last Fusly - - - - - 74,687 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Increase - -- - - - - 10,312 15 $\frac{3}{4}$

(E. E.)

Madura, 11 July 1852.

(signed) R. D. Parker, Collector.

II.
Madras.
TINNEVELLY.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to the orders contained in para. 13 of extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 5th December 1848, prefixed to the Board's Proceedings of the 18th January 1849, I have the honour to submit a special report on the cultivation, &c. of cotton in this district for Fusly 1261.

2. The following is an abstract statement of the land employed for the cultivation of indigenous and foreign cotton in Fusly 1261, in comparison with the previous year, Fusly 1260, from which it will be seen that the extent of land cultivated in the Ayen villages during the Fusly under report exceeded that of the previous year by 23,657 acres, yielding a revenue of 19,024 rupees per annum: from which decrease in the extent of land cultivated in the Surva Maniem and Jodeghy villages being deducted, there is a net increase in favour of Fusly 1261 of 22,433 1/2 acres, consisting of country and foreign varieties. This increase is attributed to the still increasing demand for cotton for exportation from Tutacorin, and to the favourableness of the season for dry cultivation.

COTTON CULTIVATION for Fusly 1261.

1.	FUSLY 1260.			FUSLY 1261.			INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.		Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.		Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.	Extent of Cultivation.	Teerwah.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
In Ayen Villages	1,07,637 1/2	95,384 1 3	1,31,294 3/4	1,14,408 2 3	23,656 3/4	19,024 1 -	-	-	-	-
In Surva Enam ditto	3,021 1/2	- - -	2,899 1/2	- - -	- - -	- - -	122 3/4	-	-	-
In Jodeghy ditto	7,068 1/4	8,460 8 2	5,967 3/4	7,066 10 2	- - -	- - -	1,101 1/4	1,393 14 -	-	-
	1,17,727 1/4	1,03,844 9 5	1,40,161 1/8	1,21,474 12 5	23,656 3/4	19,024 1 -	1,223 3/4	1,393 14 -	-	-
Of which										
Nadan Paroothy	19,281 1/2	- - -	22,447 1/2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cooppan ditto	98,078 3/4	- - -	1,15,880 3/4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Foreign Cotton	868 1/4	- - -	1,833 1/2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
			Deduct Decrease	- - -	1,223 3/4	1,393 14 -				
			Net Increase	- - -	22,433 1/2	17,630 3 -				

3. The exports of cotton (including those to Travancore through the frontier chonkey) during the past year exceeded those of the preceding one by candies 6,048, as shown in the margin.*

4. There have been no complaints heard in the last Fusly of such adulterations and mixture of leaves and rubbish with the cotton taken to Tutacorin for sale as occurred in the preceding year. The business seems, moreover, to be less exclusively than it was in the hands of chitties, as it is understood that the growers themselves are getting into the practice of conveying the commodity on their own account to Tutacorin, and selling it to the European agents.

5. I regret to say that success seems not to have attended the endeavour which I reported last year to be making by certain gentlemen from England to cultivate American cotton extensively on the coast of the district. These gentlemen have declined to furnish me with any information of the produce of their fields in the past year; but from personal observation and general inquiry, I know that, though the quality of the cotton is all that was expected or desired, the quantity of produce was so scanty that return for capital expended has

	Candies.
* Fusly 1260	23,734
Fusly 1261	29,782
Increase	6,048

From the Port of Tutacorin - - - 25,406
From the Port of Vypaur - - - 4,376

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 131

II.
Madras.

has been most unremunerative. One party has already relinquished the enterprise, but Mr. Lees perseveres, and still hopes to succeed.

6. Annexed is a statement prepared to show, as far as can be judged from the results of two years' experiments in the Government cotton farm at Shevacausey, what prospect there seems of the cultivation of American cotton being successfully prosecuted in this district. The charges of cultivation have been assumed as moderate as possible; indeed lower than they could be brought, I imagine, by European planters, and for the price has been adopted the offer made by Mr. David Lees of 9 annas per toolam, which, however, the gentlemen now engaged in the speculation in Trichendoor decline to promise. On these data it appears that American cotton can only be raised as dry cultivation at a loss, while, if watered, the net annual proceeds, under 5 rupees per acre, at most, are not sufficient to attract Europeans to the speculation, nor to induce the native growers to devote much land to it.

I T E M S.	FUSLY 1260.			FUSLY 1261.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Extent of Cultivation.	Produce thereof.	Average Produce per Acre.	Extent of Cultivation.	Produce thereof.	Average Produce per Acre.	Extent of Cultivation.	Produce thereof.	Average Produce per Acre.	Extent of Cultivation.	Produce thereof.	Average Produce per Acre.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	Acres.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Acres.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Acres.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Acres.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Nunjah Garden - -	49½	1,911½	386	5	1,755	351	2½	-	-	-	156½	35
Poonjah Field - -	132½	1,007½	74½	44½	3,118	70	308½	2,110½	-	-	-	4½
TOTAL - - -	18½	2,918½	157½	49½	4,873	98½	31	1,954½	-	-	-	50½

	NUNJAH GARDEN.		POONJAH FIELD.	
	Fusly 1260.	Fusly 1261.	Fusly 1260.	Fusly 1261.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Average produce per acre - -	386	351	74½	70
Price thereof at 5 ¹¹ / ₁₆ pice per lb - -	Rs. a. p. 11 7 -	Rs. a. p. 10 6 5	Rs. a. p. 2 3 4	Rs. a. p. 2 1 3
Charges for cultivation - - - -	4 3 7	4 3 7	4 3 7	4 3 7
Government assessment - - - -	2 12 2	2 12 2	1 5 6	1 5 6
TOTAL - - -	6 15 9	6 15 9	5 9 1	5 9 1
Net profit per acre - - -	4 7 3	3 6 8	-	-
Net loss per acre - - -	-	-	3 5 9	3 7 10

7. A statement in the form which accompanied the Board's circular of the 25th July 1850 is herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.

Tinnevelly,
20 December 1853.

(signed) C. J. Bird, Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON in the District of Tinnevely, for Fusly 1261.

1	TALOOKS.	CIRCAR LAND.			SURVA ENAM.		ENAMS PAYING QUIT-RENT.			TOTAL.		
		Chains.	Acres.	Assessment.	Chains.	Acres.	Chains.	Acres.	Quit-Rent or Assessment.	Chains.	Acres.	Assessment and Quit-Rent.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
				<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>					<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Nelliambalum - -	995 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,620 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,596 12 7	- -	- -	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	293 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 4 7	1,076 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,914 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,733 1 2
2	Vedoogramum - -	1,045 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,802 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,555 15 1	- -	- -	$\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 -	1,046 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,804 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,556 6 1
3	Tencausey - -	508 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,849 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,188 10 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	508 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,849 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,188 10 4
4	Sauttoor - -	6,897 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,082 $\frac{3}{4}$	31,284 12 1	407 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,482 $\frac{1}{4}$	604 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,197 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,834 11 3	7,909 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,762 $\frac{1}{4}$	34,119 7 4
5	Streevygoontum -	1,893 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,886 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,904 10 4	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	437 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 4 6	2,672 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,536 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,000 14 10
6	Oattapedarum - -	4,388 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,940 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,156 12 7	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	244 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{4}$	655 $\frac{3}{4}$	236 10 7	4,630 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,840 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,443 7 2
7	Punjamaul - -	4,265 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,512 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,323 10 10	- -	- -	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 - 3	4,287 $\frac{3}{8}$	15,591 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,333 11 1
8	Nangoonary - -	2,156 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,843 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,118 15 8	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 9 4	2,224 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,090 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,146 9 -
9	Vullyoor - -	1,915	6,963 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,529 11 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	1,915	6,963 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,529 11 6
	TOTAL - - -	24,061 $\frac{3}{4}$	87,500 $\frac{1}{4}$	64,659 15 -	626 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,279 $\frac{1}{2}$	982 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,574 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,391 15 6	25,671 $\frac{3}{4}$	92,353 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,051 14 6
10	Shermadavy - -	540 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,966 $\frac{3}{4}$	529 12 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	540 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,966 $\frac{3}{4}$	529 12 1
11	Bremmadasum - -	858 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,120 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,300 6 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	858 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,120 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,300 6 10
12	Strevilly poottoor -	7,161 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,043 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,938 10 2	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	315 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	237 $\frac{3}{4}$	325 - 9	7,313 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,595 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,263 10 11
13	Shenkernarocovil -	3,482 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,663 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,979 6 2	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	305 $\frac{3}{4}$	592 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,155 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,349 9 11	4,159 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,125 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,327 - 1
	TOTAL - - -	12,042 $\frac{1}{2}$	43,793 $\frac{1}{8}$	49,748 3 3	170 $\frac{3}{4}$	620 $\frac{1}{8}$	658 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,393 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,674 10 8	12,871 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,807 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,422 13 11
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	36,104 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,31,294 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,14,408 2 3	797 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,899 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,641 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,967 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,066 10 2	38,543 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,40,161 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,21,474 12 5

(Errors excepted.)

Tinnevely, 11 July 1852.

(signed) C. J. Bird,
Collector.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 133

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

II.
Madras.
COIMBATORE.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward a statement of cotton cultivation in this district for Fusly 1261 (1851-52), according to the form which accompanied the Board's circular, dated 18th January 1849.

2. The aggregate quantity of land cultivated with this description of crop amounts to 129,249 acres, or 5,442 more than the quantity of last year, as particularized in the annexed memorandum, bearing an assessment of *Rs. 1,51,753. 6 a. 7 p.*, and settlement of *Rs. 1,38,945. 14 a.* The produce thereof is, however, less than in the past year, from the adverse state of the season.

Description of Lands.		Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Circar Land -	Poonjah land - -	1,16,261 1½	1,24,820 15 7	1,24,619 15 7
	Garden land - -	4,457 1½	17,240 14 11	12,800 14 10
	Nunjah land - -	414 8½	2,937 4 8	1,081 3 5
	TOTAL - - -	1,21,132 11½	1,44,999 3 2	1,38,502 1 10
Enam Land -	Poonjah land - -	5,295 10½	4,713 4 8	—
	Garden land - -	8 9¼	34 8 3	—
	Nunjah land - -	9 6	56 6 10	—
	TOTAL - - -	5,313 10	4,806 3 9	—
Jodega Enam	Poonjah land - -	2,802 12	1,947 15 8	443 12 2
	Garden land - -	—	—	—
	Nunjah land - -	—	—	—
	TOTAL - - -	2,802 12	1,947 15 8	443 12 2
TOTAL of Fusly 1261 - - -		1,29,249 1½	1,51,753 6 7	1,38,945 14 -
TOTAL of Fusly 1260 - - -		1,23,807 1½	1,49,579 1 -	1,38,335 11 -
NET INCREASE - - -		5,442 0¼	2,174 5 7	610 3 -

3. American cotton was cultivated in 336 acres in Pullachey and Coimbatore Talooks, and the produce with seed was 45 candies and 17 maunds, which was sold both to the late Mr. D. Campbell, as well as to private merchants.

4. The other kinds of cotton amounted to 38,429 candies, which falls short of the produce of the last Fusly in candies 1,778. Of this, 12,966 candies were consumed within the district, and the remainder, 25,463 candies, left available for other markets. The price fell from 52 to 46 rupees per candy of wool from reduced demand.

5. The produce of American seed cotton per acre of land is estimated at 68 lbs., that of the other kinds 149, or about 119 per cent more.

6. The memorandum in the margin will show that 2,670* candies of wool, equivalent to 11,347 candies of seed cotton, were exported during the year under report, and the remainder, 14,116 candies, had either been sold to merchants within the district or held in stock.

Coimbatore,
8th November 1852.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. B. Thomas,*
Collector.

* Bombay - - - - -	670
Madras - - - - -	255
Salem - - - - -	610
Tinnevelly - - - - -	940
Madura - - - - -	40
Calicut - - - - -	125
	2,670

STATEMENT showing the Extent of LAND Cultivated with

No	NAMES of TALOOKS.	GOVERNMENT LANDS.					
		COUNTRY COTTON.					
		Punjab Lands.			Garden Lands.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Collector's Division:			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Coimbatore - - -	10,936 6 1/2	12,934 11 9	12,934 11 9	684 3 1/2	2,188 7 2	2,062 1 11
2	Suttamungalum - - -	1,913 3 1/2	1,994 15 3	1,960 9 3	105 1 1/2	325 2 1	222 0 9
3	Danaickencottah - - -	665 14 3/4	819 - 1	819 - 1	78 5	203 6 -	203 6 -
4	Colligal - - -	759 5 1/2	889 8 2	889 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
5	Pullachey - - -	7,853 2 1/2	10,676 15 8	10,676 15 8	154 10 1/2	696 6 1	658 11 10
6	Perindoray - - -	11,356 11 1/2	9,058 13 8	9,003 3 11	431 7 1/2	1,380 5 11	645 2 1
7	Andoor - - -	373 4	435 - 9	435 - 9	7 13	24 10 6	24 10 6
8	Errode - - -	5,812 7 1/2	5,921 7 10	5,921 7 10	120 10 1/2	418 14 2	248 11 8
9	Cheyoor - - -	4,967 1 1/2	5,464 1 4	5,410 - 7	787 7 1/2	2,562 9 2	1,259 10 6
10	Pulladem - - -	22,682 10 1/2	34,789 9 11	34,789 9 11	780 5 1/2	3,465 4 11	2,439 8 6
11	Neilgherry - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -		67,320 1 1/2	82,984 4 5	82,840 3 11	3,159 0 1/2	11,325 2 -	7,824 8 10
Sub-Collector's Division:							
12	Dharapoorum - - -	3,766 6 1/2	3,604 12 5	3,604 12 5	181 14 1/2	733 10 10	733 10 10
13	Kongiam - - -	17,414 6 1/2	10,921 13 10	10,921 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
14	Caroor - - -	5,025 1 1/2	3,569 1 10	3,569 1 10	30 2	121 13 3	121 12 3
15	Chuckragherry - - -	22,443 6 1/2	23,395 4 3	23,395 4 3	1,076 11 1/2	5,024 13 1	4,085 6 2
TOTAL - - -		48,649 5 1/2	41,490 15 4	41,490 15 4	1,288 12 1/2	5,880 4 2	4,040 13 3
GRAND TOTAL - - -		1,15,969 7 1/2	1,24,475 3 9	1,24,331 3 3	4,447 12 1/2	17,205 6 2	12,765 6 1

No.	NAMES of TALOOKS.	GOVERNMENT LANDS.								
		AMERICAN COTTON.								
		Garden Lands.			Nunjah Lands.			TOTAL.		
		Acres.	Assess-ment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.
1.	2.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Collector's Division:			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Coimbatore - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 14 1/2	38 11 4	38 11 4
2	Suttimungalum - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3	Danaickencottah - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4	Colligal - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5	Pullachey - - -	9 5	35 8 9	35 8 9	35 15 1/2	198 10 -	31 3 4	308 -	541 3 3	316 13 1
6	Perindoray - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
7	Andoor - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
8	Errode - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
9	Cheyoor - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10	Pulladem - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11	Neilgherry - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - -		9 5	35 8 9	35 8 9	35 15 1/2	198 10 -	31 3 4	336 14 1/2	579 14 7	353 8 5
Sub-Collector's Division:										
12	Dharapoorum - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
13	Kongiam - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14	Caroor - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
15	Chuckragherry - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
GRAND TOTAL - - -		9 5	35 8 9	35 8 9	35 15 1/2	198 10 -	31 3 4	336 14 1/2	579 14 7	353 8 5

COTTON in the District of Coimbatore, for Fusly 1261.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.										
COUNTRY COTTON.			AMERICAN COTTON.							
Nunjah Lands.			TOTAL.			Punjah Lands.				
Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.		
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.		
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
5 7 1/2	37 - 7	37 - 7	11,626 1 1/2	15,100 3 6	15,033 14 3	28 14 1/2	38 11 4	38 11 4		
4 2	27 4 9	13 14 1 1/2	2,022 6 1/2	2,347 6 1	2,197 1 11					
			744 3 1/2	1,082 6 1	1,082 6 1					
			759 3 1/2	889 8 2	889 8 2					
12 5 1/2	71 14 1	19 5 4	8,020 2 1/2	11,445 3 10	11,355 - 10	262 11 1/2	307 - 6	250 1 -		
			11,788 3 1/2	10,439 3 7	9,648 6 -					
			381 1	459 11 3	459 11 3					
			5,933 2 1/2	6,340 6 -	6,170 3 6					
103 8 1/2	839 6 2	198 - 6	5,858 1 1/2	8,800 - 8	8,867 11 6					
95 11	947 4 4	269 12 -	23,567 11 1/2	39,202 3 2	37,498 14 7					
221 3	1,922 13 11	538 1 4	70,700 5 1/2	96,232 4 4	91,202 14 1	291 10	345 11 10	288 12 4		
28 3	207 2 9	52 5 7	3,976 8 1/2	4,545 10 -	4,390 12 10					
1 10 1/2	6 1 4	6 1 4	17,414 6 1/2	10,921 12 10	10,921 12 10					
127 8 1/2	602 8 8	453 7 10	5,056 14	3,696 15 5	3,696 15 5					
			23,647 10 1/2	29,022 10 -	27,934 2 3					
157 6	815 12 9	511 14 9	50,095 7 1/2	48,187 - 3	46,943 11 4					
378 9	2,738 10 8	1,050 - 1	1,20,795 13	1,44,419 4 7	1,38,146 9 5	291 10	345 11 10	286 12 4		

GOVERNMENT LANDS.			SURVA OR ENTIRE ENAM LANDS.							
Total Extent of Cultivation, both Country as well as American.			COUNTRY COTTON.					TOTAL.		
Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Punjah Lands.		Garden Lands.		Nunjah Lands.		Acres.	Assessment.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
11,654 15 1/2	15,108 14 10	15,072 9 7	198 3	236 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 3	236 6 1
2,022 6 1/2	2,347 6 1	2,197 1 11	28 0 1/2	22 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 0 1/2	22 3 1
744 3 1/2	1,082 6 1	1,082 6 1								
759 3 1/2	889 8 2	889 8 2								
8,928 2 1/2	11,986 7 1	11,671 13 11	274 8 1/2	357 7 9	3 13	16 14 3	- - -	- - -	278 5 1/2	374 6 -
11,788 3 1/2	10,439 3 7	9,648 6 -	111 10 1/2	115 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	111 10	115 13 9
381 1	459 11 3	459 11 3								
5,933 2 1/2	6,340 6 -	6,170 3 6	23 8	33 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 8	33 6 -
5,858 1 1/2	8,866 - 8	8,867 11 6	139 14 1/2	157 - 11	2 13 1/2	8 13 -	1 0 1/2	8 11 11	143 13	174 9 10
23,567 11 1/2	39,202 3 2	37,498 14 7	403 10	729 12 8	- - -	- - -	8 5 1/2	49 10 11	416 15 1/2	779 7 7
71,097 3 1/2	96,812 2 11	91,558 6 6	1,184 7 1/2	1,652 2 3	6 10 1/2	25 11 3	9 6	58 6 10	1,200 8	1,736 4 4
3,976 8 1/2	4,545 10 -	4,390 12 10	165 6 1/2	161 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 6 1/2	161 1 1
17,414 6 1/2	10,921 12 10	10,921 12 10	3,437 3	2,290 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,437 3	2,290 10 6
5,056 14	3,696 15 5	3,696 15 5	76 2 1/2	54 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 2 1/2	54 11 8
23,647 10 1/2	29,022 10 -	27,934 2 3	432 7 1/2	554 11 2	1 14 1/2	8 13 -	- - -	- - -	434 6 1/2	563 6 2
50,095 7 1/2	48,187 - 3	46,943 11 4	4,111 3 1/2	3,061 2 5	1 14 1/2	8 13 -	- - -	- - -	4,113 2	3,069 15 5
1,21,132 11 1/2	1,44,999 3 2	1,38,502 1 10	5,295 10 1/2	4,713 4 8	8 9 1/2	34 8 3	9 6	58 6 10	5,313 10	4,806 3 9

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Land Cultivated with

No.	NAMES of TALOOKS.	Jodega Enam or Enam Lands Paying Quit-Rent.			Total Cultivation of all Description of Land and Cotton.		
		Country Cotton.			Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.
		Punjab Lands.					
		Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.	Acres.	Assessment.	Settlement.
1.	2.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.
	Collector's Division :		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Coimbatore - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,853 2 1/2	15,435 4 11	15,072 9 7
2	Suttamungalum - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,050 7 1/2	2,369 9 2	2,197 1 11
3	Danaikencottah - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	744 3 1/2	1,082 6 1	1,082 6 1
4	Colligal - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	759 3 1/2	889 8 2	889 8 2
5	Pullachey - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,606 8 1/2	12,360 13 1	11,671 13 11
6	Perndoray - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,899 13 1/2	10,555 1 4	9,648 6 -
7	Audoor - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	381 1	459 11 3	459 11 3
8	Errode - - -	33 11 1/2	37 13 8	13 14 8	5,990 6	6,411 9 8	6,184 2 2
9	Cheyoor - - -	72 0 1/2	73 1 -	14 13 9	6,073 15	9,113 11 6	6,882 9 3
10	Pulladem - - -	310 7 1/2	367 4 6	47 2 4	24,295 2 1/2	40,368 15 3	37,546 - 11
11	Neelgherry - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	TOTAL - - -	416 3 1/2	498 3 2	75 14 9	72,653 15 1/2	99,046 10 5	91,634 5 3
	Sub-Collector's Division :						
12	Dharapoerum - - -	46 6 1/2	43 - 5	5 5 7	4,188 5 1/2	4,740 11 6	4,300 2 5
13	Kongiem - - -	2,340 1 1/2	1,406 12 1	362 7 10	23,191 11 1/2	14,619 3 5	11,284 4 8
14	Caroor - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,133 0 1/2	3,751 11 1	3,606 15 5
15	Chuckragherry - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,082 1	29,586 2 2	27,934 2 3
	TOTAL - - -	2,386 8 1/2	1,449 12 6	367 13 5	50,595 2	52,706 12 2	47,311 8 9
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	2,802 12	1,947 15 8	443 12 2	1,29,249 1 1/2	1,51,753 6 7	1,38,945 14 -

Coimbatore,
11 July 1852.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.,* Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

NELLORE.

Sir,

Fort St. George.

de Statem nt
). 4.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting me to expedite the dispatch of my report on the cultivation of cotton for Fusly 1261, I have the honour to point out that the statement, showing the total extent of land cultivated with cotton for Fusly 1261 was sent with the accounts which accompanied the Jummahbundy Report for that Fusly, and it does not appear to have been in contemplation to send any separate report.

2. Cotton is cultivated to but a limited extent in this district; there is, however, comparatively speaking, rather a considerable increase during the Fusly under report over the previous one, as shown by the marginal comparative statement*. No particular remarks beyond this appear to be called for as regards the Fusly in question.

3. I have since transmitted a report on the cultivation of American cotton for Fusly 1262, and taken advantage of an opportunity that offered itself of giving it a fair trial, by giving a considerable quantity of seed to a gentleman who was about to undertake its cultivation. I mention this to show that the subject is receiving attention, though it does not refer to Fusly 1261.

(signed] *F. B. Elton,*
Collector.

Nellore, Collector's Office,
19 July 1853.

* STATEMENT showing the Increase in Extent of Cultivation of Cotton in Fusly 1261 as compared with that of Fusly 1260.

	Increase.		Decrease.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acres.	Assess. Rs.	Acres.	Assess. Rs.		Acres.	Assess. Rs.	Acres.	Assess. Rs.
Sungum - - -	17	-	-	-	Davagoodoor - -	53	65	-	-
Cavalry - - -	11	6	-	-	Ongole - - -	66	234	-	-
Toomulatlappoor - - -	27	40	-	-	Enamanamellore - -	69	207	-	-
Goondavole - - -	-	-	17	12	Chendaloor - - -	43	148	-	-
Ravoor - - -	79	50	-	-	TOTAL - - -	554	1,070	105	169
Calegherry - - -	105	147	-	-					
Woodagherry - - -	-	-	83	156					
Sydaipoor - - -	-	-	5	1					
Buddapoody - - -	4	17	-	-	Net Increase - - -	449	901	-	-

Cotton in the District of Coimbatore, for Fusly 1261—continued.

COUNTRY COTTON.			AMERICAN COTTON.			TOTAL.		
Total Produce.	Deduct Consumption by the Growers.	Net Quantity brought to the Market.	Total Produce.	Deduct Consumption by the Growers.	Net Quantity brought to the Market.	Total Produce.	Deduct Consumption by the Growers.	Net Quantity brought to the Market.
44. 45.	46. 47.	48. 49.	50. 51.	52. 53.	54. 55.	56. 57.	58. 59.	60. 61.
C. M.	C. M.	C. M.	C. M.	C. M.	C. M.	C. M.	C. M.	C. M.
4,650 7	2,325 3 1/2	2,325 3 1/2	15 1 1/2	7 10 1/2	7 10 1/2	4,665 8 1/2	2,332 14 1/2	2,332 14 1/2
162 3 1/2	81 1 1/2	81 1 1/2	-	-	-	162 3 1/2	81 1 1/2	81 1 1/2
194 15	97 7 1/2	97 7 1/2	-	-	-	194 15	97 7 1/2	97 7 1/2
198 15 7/16	50 8	148 7 7/16	-	-	-	198 15 7/16	50 8	148 7 7/16
1,242 17	436 15 1/2	806 1 1/2	30 15 1/2	-	30 15 1/2	1,273 12 1/2	436 15 1/2	836 17
2,005 15 1/2	501 8 1/2	1,504 6 1/2	-	-	-	2,005 15 1/2	501 8 1/2	1,504 6 1/2
50 3 7/16	25 1 7/16	25 1 7/16	-	-	-	50 3 7/16	25 1 7/16	25 1 7/16
1,531 10	444 2	1,087 8	-	-	-	1,531 10	444 2	1,087 8
987 11	493 15 1/2	493 15 1/2	-	-	-	987 11	493 15 1/2	493 15 1/2
11,382 5	3,143 15	8,238 10	-	-	-	11,382 5	3,143 15	8,238 10
22,406 2 1/8	7,598 19 1/16	14,807 3 1/8	45 17	7 10 1/2	38 6 1/2	22,451 19 1/8	7,606 10 3/16	14,845 9 1/8
568 7 1/2	320 11 1/2	247 16	-	-	-	568 7 1/2	320 11 1/2	247 16
6,069 4	3,034 13	3,034 11	-	-	-	6,069 4	3,034 13	3,034 11
2,685 10 1/4	336 18 1/4	2,348 12 1/4	-	-	-	2,685 10 1/4	336 18 1/4	2,348 12 1/4
6,700 12 1/8	1,674 19 1/8	5,025 13 1/8	-	-	-	6,700 12 1/8	1,674 19 1/8	5,025 13 1/8
16,023 15 1/2	5,367 2 1/8	10,656 12 1/8	-	-	-	16,023 15 1/2	5,367 2 1/8	10,656 12 1/8
38,429 18 1/4	12,966 1 1/8	25,463 16 7/8	45 17	7 10 1/2	38 6 1/2	38,475 15 7/8	12,973 12 1/8	25,502 2 1/8

(E. E.)

(signed) E. B. Thomas, Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Total Extent of LAND Cultivated with COTTON, in the District of Nellore, for Fusly 1261 (A. D. 1851-52).

T A L O O K S.	Circular Land.		Surva Enams.	Enams paying Quit-Rent, including Cundregas and Shrotriems		T O T A L.	
	Extent of Land.	Assessment.	Extent of Land.	Extent of Land.	Assessment.	Extent of Land.	Assessment.
	Acres c. 16.	Rs. a. p.	Acres c. 16.	Acres c. 16.	Rs. a. p.	Acres c. 16.	Rs. a. p.
1. Sungum - - -	128 14 12 1/2	166 4 5	- - -	10 37 8	14 6 6	139 12 4 1/2	180 10 11
2. Cauvely - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 15 9	5 15 5	11 15 9	5 15 5
3. Toomalatulpoor - - -	43 6 9	74 15 -	- - -	8 23 12	11 - -	51 30 5	85 15 -
4. Goondavole - - -	51 6 6 1/2	101 5 9	6 10 0	6 33 7	8 12 -	64 9 13 1/2	110 1 9
5. Ravoor - - -	476 38 9 1/2	818 3 1	- - -	74 24 6	161 8 1	551 22 15 1/2	979 11 2
6. Calegherry - - -	319 34 7	262 8 5	1 6 14	61 36 9	62 11 -	382 37 14	325 3 5
7. Woodagherry - - -	1,313 7 5 1/2	1,117 6 -	213 0 8	139 10 5	89 10 6	1,665 18 2 1/2	1,207 - 6
8. Sydapoor - - -	37 12, 3	51 4 5	0 13 10 1/2	3 5 -	1 8 -	40 30 13 1/2	52 12 5
TOTAL, Collector's Division - - -	2,370 0 4 1/2	2,591 15 1	220 31 0 1/2	316 26 8	355 7 6	2,907 17 13 1/2	2,947 6 7
9. Buddapoodry - - -	65 38 10 1/2	98 4 -	18 30 0	115 25 0	194 9 -	200 13 10 1/2	292 13 -
10. Davagoodoor - - -	1,399 28 4 1/2	2,166 - 8	15 25 0	151 14 11	138 3 -	1,566 27 15 1/2	2,304 3 8
11. Ongole - - -	1,568 22 10 1/2	3,522 15 9	96 3 12	296 19 6	513 4 7	1,961 5 12 1/2	4,046 4 4
12. Enamanamellore - - -	131 33 7	294 9 4	5 10 15	94 32 15 1/2	165 3 5	231 37 5 1/2	459 12 9
13. Chendaloor - - -	437 8 4 1/2	543 - 5	85 10 2 1/2	357 1 4	614 9 11	879 19 11	1,157 10 4
TOTAL, Sub-Division - - -	3,603 11 5 1/2	6,634 14 2	220 39 13 1/2	1,015 13 4 1/2	1,625 13 11	4,839 24 7 1/2	8,260 12 1
GRAND TOTAL - - -	5,973 11 10 1/2	9,226 13 3	441 30 11 1/2	1,331 39 12 1/2	1,981 5 5	7,747 2 5	11,208 2 8

(E. E.)

(signed) D. White, Collector.

Nellore Collector's Cutcherry, }
18 February 1853. }

II.
Madras.

(No. 136.)

No. 21.

Para. 1. The above letter from the Board of Revenue submits reports from the collectors of the chief cotton-growing districts, noted in the margin,* on the cultivation of cotton during Fusly 1261.

* Guntoor, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nellore.

2. The extent of land, Government and enam, under cultivation, with the assessment or quit-rent upon it, is exhibited below :—

	Extent in Acres.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.
Government land bearing full assessment - -	6,62,387	8,48,677	R. a. p. 1 4 6
Surva Enam or rent-free lands - - -	1,38,585	—	—
Enam lands paying quit-rent - - -	1,09,215	51,442	- 7 6
TOTAL Extent - - -	9,10,187	9,00,119	- 15 9

	Acres.	Assessment.
† Fusly 1260 - -	8,60,927	Rs. 8,34,897
” 1261 - -	9,10,187	9,00,119
Difference - -	49,260	65,222

3. The entire extent of land cultivated with cotton during Fusly 1261, exceeded that of the previous year by 49,260 acres, and the assessment by 65,222 rupees.† This result is attributed to seasonable rain at the period of sowing the crops, as well as to a greater demand for the article.

American species - -	1,465
Indigenous kinds - -	20,968
	<u>22,433</u>

4. With the exception of Guntoor and Kurnool in which there was a falling off in the cultivation to the extent of 1,307 acres and 1,019 respectively, owing to causes which are explained by the Board, in paras. 5 and 6, there was an increase in all the other districts, especially Tinnevelly, where 22,433 acres of land were cultivated in excess of the preceding year. The packing for export has much improved, no complaints of adulteration having been this year heard.

5. American cotton still continues to be cultivated to a limited extent, and with no very encouraging results. In the western talooks of Bellary, however, its cultivation has been attended with some success, in consequence of advances made to the ryots for the supply of the demand in Bombay. The experiments instituted in the Cuddapah district have hitherto so signally failed, that the Board do not look for much success from their further prosecution. In Kurnool, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore, the results have been hardly more satisfactory, the quantity produced scarcely yielding an adequate return to the cultivator. The experiments made on the sea side by the zemindar of Ramnad, though promising at first, subsequently failed. The collector of Madura thinks that the trial was not fairly conducted, and proposes to repeat it.

6. The statement of the cotton produce of this presidency referred to in para. 16, will be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, with advertence to Mr. Malet's letter, dated 10th November 1852, No. 7295.

7. It is remarked that the Board's letter is dated 22d December 1853. The reports to which it gives cover relate to the cultivation of cotton in Fusly 1261 or the year ending 11th July 1852, or nearly 18 months before. The delay has occurred in consequence of the dilatoriness of some of the collectors. In one instance (Kurnool) the statement of the cotton cultivation, in the required form, was not furnished till November last. The Board will be pleased to enforce greater punctuality in the transmission of these reports and returns for the future. There seems no reason why they should not be furnished within three months after the close of the fusly to which they refer.

Fort St. George,
31 January 1854.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered, in consequence, that the following letter be dispatched :—

(No. 137.)

From T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to Government, to A. Malet, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th November 1852, No. 7295, and to forward, as requested, a return furnished by the Board of Revenue, showing the extent of cotton cultivation and produce under this presidency. The statement applies strictly to the Fusly year 1262, but may be considered as an approximate estimate of the annual return that may be expected at the present time, under ordinary circumstances of the season.

Fort St. George,
31 January 1854.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary to Government.

Revenue Department.—18 May, No. 8, 1847.

II.
Madras.

OUR Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. WE desire that you will cause to be prepared for transmission to us, with the least possible delay, a statement of all the expenses that have been incurred under your Presidency for promoting the improvement of the cultivation of cotton since the arrival of the American planters up to the 30th April last, showing also any sums that may have been received for sales of cotton or cotton seed produced on the Government farms, or from the use of machinery, or on any other account.

2. We desire that a similar statement may be transmitted to us annually at the close of the official year.

We are, &c.
(signed) *H. St. G. Tucker.*
J. L. Lushington.
&c. &c.

London,
18 May 1847.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 6 December,
No. 60, 1847.

Para. 5. We requested the Accountant General immediately to prepare and submit the statement required by your Honourable Court in the 1st para., and to bear in mind the requisition in the concluding paragraph, and we now transmit his reply,* furnishing the information called for; we also furnished a copy of this despatch to Dr. Wight for his information.

Letter, dated 18th May (No. 8) 1847.

(Entire.) Desire that they may be furnished, with the least possible delay, with a statement of all the expenses incurred for promoting the improvement of cultivation of cotton since the arrival of the American planters up to the 30th April last, showing also any sums that may have been received for sales of cotton, &c.; desire that a similar statement may be transmitted annually at the close of the official year.

Letter from *T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., Accountant-general, to J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.*

Fort St. George
Revenue Cons.,
December 1847.

Sir,

WITH reference to the extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 6th July last, No. 770, in the Revenue Department, passed upon a letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated the 18th May last, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the expenses that have been incurred under this Presidency for promoting the improvement of cultivation of cotton since the arrival of the American planters, up to the 30th April last, showing also any sums that may have been received for sales of cotton, or cotton seed, produced on the Government farms, or from the use of machinery, or on any other account, I have now the honour to forward a statement of the expenses in question up to the 30th April 1847, showing an aggregate expenditure of *Co.'s Rs. (2,45,034. 14. 10.)*, two lacs, forty-five thousand and thirty-four, annas fourteen and pies ten, which is exclusive of an advance of *Rs. 5,830. 7. 8.* made to Mr. T. J. Finnie, cotton planter at Tinnevely, in April last, for purchasing cotton, &c.

Accompanying I beg to forward also a statement, showing the receipts by the sale of cotton and cotton seed, &c., and by ginning cotton in the farms, as well as the proceeds realised in England by the sale of the cotton consigned thither, amounting in the aggregate to *Co.'s Rs. 16,409. 4. 10.* This sum is exclusive of the proceeds which may have been realised by the sale of the cotton consigned per "Lady Flora," referred to in the concluding part of the 2d para. of my letter of the 10th July 1846, No. 283, and in the order of Government passed thereon of the 25th idem, No. 761, as well as in the 2d para. of my letter of the 9th June 1847, No. 210, the account sale for the consignment in question not having been received with those transmitted with the Honourable Court's letter of the 18th May 1847, communicated to this office with the extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 6th July 1847, No. 769, in the Revenue Department.

In compliance with the instructions of the Honourable Court contained in the 2d para. of their despatch under reference, similar statements will be transmitted annually at the close of the official year.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse,*
Accountant-General.

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
13 November 1847.

* Dated 13 November 1847 (No. 1360).

STATEMENT showing the DISBURSEMENTS, entered under every head of Charge, on account of the CULTIVATION of COTTON on the American System, in the Government Experimental Cotton Farms in Coimbatore and Tinnevely, from the date of their Establishment up to the 30th April 1847.

	1840-41.	1841-42.	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	TOTAL.
	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>
Consolidated salary of Capt. J. V. Hughes, superintendent of American cotton planters	- - -	7,340 - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,340 - 8
Salary of Surgeon Robert Wight, superintendent of ditto	- - -	- - -	4,725 - -	4,200 - -	3,832 13 11	4,200 - -	4,200 - -	21,157 13 11
Salary of Mr. H. Sherman, overseer and assistant superintendent of ditto	- - -	- - -	850 - -	1,887 8 -	1,800 - -	1,800 - -	1,800 - -	8,137 8 -
Salary of Mr. K. N. Cuxton, second assistant superintendent of ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	783 13 11	783 13 11
Salaries of American cotton planters, including house rent	8,910 14 8	10,062 8 -	9,858 3 2	8,640 - -	7,440 - -	6,563 9 9	4,560 - -	56,035 3 7
Travelling allowance and batta to ditto	435 - -	- - -	4,610 10 1	- - -	730 10 8	1,695 - -	1,980 - -	9,451 4 9
Gratuity awarded to Mr James Morris, cotton planter	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -	- - -	500 - -
Salary of Mr. James Petrie, engineer, including horse and travelling allowance, &c.	- - -	- - -	2,206 10 8	3,076 14 5	3,119 7 5	3,460 - -	3,600 - -	15,462 - 6
Establishment of writers, goomastahs, conicopolies, &c.	9 12 11	1,023 12 6	1,513 4 11	1,531 8 9	1,573 2 8	1,174 - -	1,556 - -	8,381 9 9
Salaries of overseers	- - -	- - -	749 11 6	1,518 10 2	1,158 6 8	537 12 10	233 - 4	4,197 9 6
Pay and hire of labourers, smiths, coolies, &c.	- - -	- - -	5,660 13 4	6,067 6 4	3,709 13 8	3,440 1 11	3,622 11 6	22,500 14 9
Rent and profits on lands made over by ryots for cultivation of cotton	- - -	266 7 -	2,769 2 -	3,017 9 10	4,156 8 1	2,009 14 4	982 13 11	13,202 7 2
Cart and cooke hire, for conveying different articles from one station to another, ploughs, cattle, &c., purchased, hire of ploughs, charges for erection, and repairs of workshops, store-rooms, sheds, &c., and for feeding cattle, &c.	- - -	332 7 8	2,278 1 3	3,081 8 8	2,675 5 1	2,818 6 3	5,011 5 4	16,197 2 3
Salary of a dresser attached to the farms, including head money for medical assistance	- - -	- - -	250 11 9	478 8 -	453 14 -	397 14 -	377 15 1	1,958 14 10
Cart hire and packing charges incurred for conveying cotton and cotton seed to the Presidency for transmission to the Honourable Court of Directors	36 13 3	226 6 6	158 6 2	1,079 6 8	830 - -	540 - -	490 9 6	3,361 10 1
Expenses incurred in erecting a machine in the gin-house, and for construction and repairs of saw-gins and cotton presses	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	446 1 11	430 11 1	1,275 10 4	2,152 7 4
Value of cotton purchased by Dr. Wight for the Honourable Court of Directors, including freight and shipping charges	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,681 4 4	11,681 4 4
Charges incurred by the Commissariat Department for hire of carts and bamboo coolies, &c., to convey saw-gins, &c.	156 8 3	148 6 2	3,992 - 2	18 3 -	420 1 -	- - -	- - -	4,735 2 7
Extra expenses incurred by ditto, on account of feeding, &c., of the public cattle employed in the cotton farms	- - -	1,527 13 9	5,814 8 3	7,195 5 7	3,488 12 11	1,594 11 2	- - -	19,621 3 8
Value of machinery, saw-gins, cotton-press, spare articles, &c., received from England for the use of the cotton farms	- - -	7,638 7 10	8,647 1 2	250 6 6	54 15 8	334 10 8	450 1 5	17,375 11 3
Value of a cotton machine called "Thrasher," purchased by Dr. Wight	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	800 - -	- - -	- - -	800 - -
TOTAL <i>Cc.'s Rs.</i>	9,549 1 1	28,566 6 1	54,084 4 5	42,042 15 11	36,690 1 8	31,496 12 -	42,605 5 8	245,034 14 10

(signed) *G. L. Prendergast,*
Deputy Accountant-General.

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office,
13 November 1847.

STATEMENT showing the DISBURSEMENTS, entered under every head of Charge, on account of the CULTIVATION of COTTON on the American System, in the Government Experimental Cotton Farms in Coimbatore and Tinnevely, from the date of their Establishment up to the 30th April 1847.

140 PAPERS RELATING TO MEASURES TAKEN SINCE 1847

	1840-41.	1841-42.	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	TOTAL.
	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C. Rs. a. p.</i>
Consolidated salary of Capt. J. V. Hughes, superintendent of American cotton planters	- - -	7,340 - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,340 - 8
Salary of Surgeon Robert Wight, superintendent of ditto	- - -	- - -	4,725 - -	4,200 - -	3,832 13 11	4,200 - -	4,200 - -	21,157 13 11
Salary of Mr. H. Sherman, overseer and assistant superintendent of ditto	- - -	- - -	850 - -	1,887 8 -	1,800 - -	1,800 - -	1,800 - -	8,137 8 -
Salary of Mr. K. N. Cuxton, second assistant superintendent of ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	783 13 11	783 13 11
Salaries of American cotton planters, including house rent	8,910 14 8	10,062 8 -	9,858 3 2	8,640 - -	7,440 - -	6,563 9 9	4,560 - -	56,035 3 7
Travelling allowance and batta to ditto	435 - -	- - -	4,610 10 1	- - -	730 10 8	1,695 - -	1,980 - -	9,451 4 9
Gratuity awarded to Mr James Morris, cotton planter	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -	- - -	500 - -
Salary of Mr. James Petrie, engineer, including horse and travelling allowance, &c.	- - -	- - -	2,206 10 8	3,076 14 5	3,119 7 5	3,460 - -	3,600 - -	15,462 - 6
Establishment of writers, goomastahs, conicopolies, &c.	9 12 11	1,023 12 6	1,513 4 11	1,531 8 9	1,573 2 8	1,174 - -	1,556 - -	8,381 9 9
Salaries of overseers	- - -	- - -	749 11 6	1,518 10 2	1,158 6 8	537 12 10	233 - 4	4,197 9 6
Pay and hire of labourers, smiths, coolies, &c.	- - -	- - -	5,660 13 4	6,067 6 4	3,709 13 8	3,440 1 11	3,622 11 6	22,500 14 9
Rent and profits on lands made over by ryots for cultivation of cotton	- - -	266 7 -	2,769 2 -	3,017 9 10	4,156 8 1	2,009 14 4	982 13 11	13,202 7 2
Cart and coolie hire, for conveying different articles from one station to another, ploughs, cattle, &c., purchased, hire of ploughs, charges for erection, and repairs of workshops, store-rooms, sheds, &c., and for feeding cattle, &c.	- - -	332 7 8	2,278 1 3	3,081 8 8	2,675 5 1	2,818 6 3	5,011 5 4	16,197 2 3
Salary of a dresser attached to the farms, including head money for medical assistance	- - -	- - -	250 11 9	478 8 -	453 14 -	397 14 -	377 15 1	1,958 14 10
Cart hire and packing charges incurred for conveying cotton and cotton seed to the Presidency for transmission to the Honourable Court of Directors	36 13 3	226 6 6	158 6 2	1,079 6 8	830 - -	540 - -	490 9 6	3,361 10 1
Expenses incurred in erecting a machine in the gin-house, and for construction and repairs of saw-gins and cotton presses	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	446 1 11	430 11 1	1,275 10 4	2,152 7 4
Value of cotton purchased by Dr. Wight for the Honourable Court of Directors, including freight and shipping charges	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,681 4 4	11,681 4 4
Charges incurred by the Commissariat Department for hire of carts and bamboo coolies, &c., to convey saw-gins, &c.	156 8 3	148 6 2	3,992 - 2	18 3 -	420 1 -	- - -	- - -	4,735 2 7
Extra expenses incurred by ditto, on account of feeding, &c., of the public cattle employed in the cotton farms	- - -	1,527 13 9	5,814 8 3	7,195 5 7	3,488 12 11	1,594 11 2	- - -	19,621 3 8
Value of machinery, saw-gins, cotton-press, spare articles, &c., received from England for the use of the cotton farms	- - -	7,638 7 10	8,647 1 2	250 6 6	54 15 8	334 10 8	450 1 5	17,375 11 3
Value of a cotton machine called "Thrasher," purchased by Dr. Wight	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	800 - -	- - -	- - -	800 - -
TOTAL <i>Cc.'s Rs.</i>	9,549 1 1	28,566 6 1	54,084 4 5	42,042 15 11	36,690 1 8	31,496 12 -	42,605 5 8	245,034 14 10

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office,
13 November 1847.

(signed) G. L. Prendergast,
Deputy Accountant-General.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 141

STATEMENT showing the Receipts on account of the Experimental Cotton Farms, from the Sales of Cotton, &c., up to the 30th April 1847.

II.
Madras.

Amount realized by the sale of cotton, cotton seed, paddy, &c.:		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
In 1843-44	- - - - -	649	4	2			
„ 1844-45	- - - - -	44	3	2			
					693	7	4
Amount realized by ginning cotton in the farms:							
In June 1844	- - - - -	11	1	5			
„ 1845-46	- - - - -	470	-	-			
„ 1846-47	- - - - -	1,130	-	-			
					1,611	1	5
Sale proceeds of cotton consigned to the Honourable Court of Directors, by the undermentioned vessels, as per Honourable Court's despatch, dated 26th November 1845, and 18th May 1847, and account sales therewith received:							
		£.	s.	d.			
Per "Flowers of Ugie"	- - -	53	10	2	570	12	1
„ "Samarang"	- - -	95	5	10	1,016	7	1
„ "Earl of Harewood"	- - -	240	7	11	2,564	3	7
„ "John Patchett"	- - -	87	16	10	936	15	8
					5,088	6	5
„ "Ino"	- - -	149	11	-	1,595	3	2
„ "Earl of Harewood"	- - -	169	19	11	1,813	4	7
„ "Grindlay"	- - -	81	18	9	874	-	-
„ "Colonist"	- - -	168	14	-	1,799	7	6
„ "Sir John Beresford"	- - -	275	2	-	2,934	6	5
					9,016	5	8
					Rs.	16,409	4 10

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office,
13th November 1847. (signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

Revenue Department, No. 45 of 1849.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to the instructions communicated in your letter in this department, dated 18th May 1847, No. 8, we have the honour to submit statements furnished by the Accountant-General,* of expenses incurred on account of the Government experimental cotton farms, during the official years 1847-48, and 1848-49.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Henry Pottinger.
D. Elliott.

Fort St. George, 3d September 1849.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultations, August 1848.

(No. 261.)

From T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., Accountant-General, to J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two statements, one showing the expenses incurred on account of the cultivation of cotton on the American system in the Government experimental cotton farms, from May 1847 to April 1848, amounting to Co.'s Rs. (64,846. 9. 10.) sixty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-six, annas nine, and pies ten, and the other, showing the receipts by the sale of cotton and cotton seed, and by ginning cotton on the farms, amounting to Co.'s Rs. (2,695. 6. 10.) two thousand six hundred and ninety-five, annas six, and pice ten, both in continuation of those forwarded with my letter of the 13th November last, No. 401.

It is proper for me to mention that in the statement of expenses now forwarded is entered an item of Co.'s Rs. 21,450. 10. 10., being the sum charged in the accounts current

No. 31.

* Dated 15th August 1848 (No. 261); dated 20th August 1849 (No. 254).

142 PAPERS RELATING TO MEASURES TAKEN SINCE 1847

II.
Madras.

current of Dr. Wight, on account of cotton purchased by him for the consignment to England, including freight and shipping charges, and that a similar charge of *Co.'s Rs.* 11,681. 4. 4. was exhibited in the statement forwarded with my letter above alluded to, both amounting to *Co.'s Rs.* 33,131. 15. 3. No account sales have been received in this office of the proceeds realised by these two consignments, as in case of the cotton shipped from the Sea Custom-house; and I would beg to suggest that a reference be made to the Honourable Court for the same, in order that an adjustment may be made on account of these consignments, to the credit of the head against which the cotton when purchased was debited.

(signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office,
15th August 1848.

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements entered under every head of Charges on account of the Cultivation of Cotton on the American System in the Government Experimental Cotton Farms in Coimbatore and Tinnevely, from 1st May 1847 to 30th April 1848.

	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>
Salary of Surgeon Robert Wight, superintendent of the cotton farms, including additional allowance granted to him - - - - -	7,811 4 -
Salary of Mr. H. Sherman, overseer and assistant superintendent of cotton farms - - - - -	1,800 - -
Salary of Mr. R. N. Cuxton, second assistant superintendent of cotton farms - - - - -	1,200 - -
Salary and allowances of Mr. T. J. Finnie, cotton planter, including batta - - - - -	7,812 8 -
Gratuity awarded to Mr. Simpson, cotton planter - - - - -	500 - -
Salary of Mr. James Petrie, engineer, including travelling allowance - - - - -	1,335 3 1
Passage money to England of Mr. Petrie - - - - -	1,200 - -
Establishment of writers, goomstahs, conicopolies, &c. - - - - -	2,181 - -
Pay and hire of overseers, labourers, smiths, and coolies, and hire of carts and ploughs, &c.; ploughs, cattle, &c. purchased, including charges for feeding cattle and other contingencies - - - - -	12,202 14 7
Salary of a dresser attached to the farms, including head money for medical assistance - - - - -	456 7 8
Rents and profits on lands made over by ryots for the cultivation of cotton - - - - -	1,307 7 9
Construction and repairs of machinery, implements, &c. - - - - -	1,481 13 11
Value of a saw-gin purchased by Dr. Wight - - - - -	496 9 8
Charges incurred by the commissariat department for hire of carts and bamboo coolies to convey saw-gins - - - - -	362 2 11
Value of cotton purchased by Dr. Wight for the Honourable Court of Directors, including freight and shipping charges - - - - -	21,450 10 10
Expenses incurred by Dr. Wight for visiting the port of Cochin, for ascertaining the means of having cotton screwed and shipped to England from that port - - - - -	200 - -
Value of cotton machinery purchased by Mr. Finnie, including freight and charges on account of it - - - - -	1,912 15 1
Value of articles received from England for the use of the cotton farms - - - - -	1,685 .8 4
<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	64,846 9 10

(Errors excepted.)
(signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office,
15th August 1848.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts on account of the Experimental Cotton Farm, from the Sales of Cotton, &c., from 1st May 1847 to 30th April 1848.

	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>
Amount realized by the sale of cotton and cotton seed - - - - -	1,180 6 10
Amount realized by ginning cotton in the farms - - - - -	1,515 - -
<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	2,695 6 10

(Errors excepted.)
(signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office,
15th August 1848.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 143

(No. 254.)

EXTRACT-Fort St. George Revenue Consultations, September 1849.

From Sir *Vansittart Stonhouse*, Bart., Accountant-General, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

II
Madras.

No. 25.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two statements, one showing the expenses incurred on account of the cultivation of cotton on the American system, in the Government experimental cotton farms, from May 1848 to April 1849, amounting to rupees (76,375. 6. 4.) seventy-six thousand three hundred and seventy-five, annas six, pies four, and the other showing the receipts by the sale of cotton and cotton seed, and by ginning cotton; as also the proceeds of the sale of the cotton consigned to the Honourable Court of Directors, amounting to Company's rupees (31,933. 3. 7.) thirty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, annas three, and pies seven, both in continuation of those forwarded in my letter of the 15th August last, No. 261.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse*,
Accountant-General.

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
20 August 1849.

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements entered under every head of Charge on account of the Cultivation of Cotton on the American System, in the Government Experimental Cotton Farms in Coimbatore and Tinnevely, from 1 May 1848 to 30 April 1849.

	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>
Salary of Surgeon Robert Wight, superintendent of the cotton farms, including additional allowance granted to him - - - - -	7,811 4 -
Salary of Mr. H. Sherman, overseer and assistant superintendent of cotton farms - - - - -	1,800 - -
Salary of Mr. R. N. Cuxton, second assistant superintendent of cotton farms -	1,200 - -
Salary of Mr. T. James Finnie, cotton planter - - - - -	8,400 - -
Establishment of writers, gomastahs, conicopolies, &c. - - - - -	2,171 - -
Pay and hire of overseers, labourers, smiths and coolies, and hire of carts and ploughs, &c.; ploughs, cattle, &c., purchased, including charges for feeding cattle, and other contingencies - - - - -	15,004 2 11
Salary of a dresser attached to the farms, including head money for medical assistance - - - - -	488 12 -
Charges incurred for constructing a cotton-gin house at Coimbatore - - -	10,683 12 3
Value of a cotton-thresher purchased by Mr. Finnie - - - - -	826 3 8
Construction and repairs of machinery, implements, &c. - - - - -	1,813 5 1
Value of cotton purchased by Dr. Wight for the Honourable Court of Directors, including freight and shipping charges - - - - -	25,855 3 9
Value of cotton seed, &c., received from England, for the use of the cotton farms - - - - -	321 10 8
<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	76,375 6 4

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
20 August 1849.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse*,
Accountant-General.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts on account of the Experimental Cotton Farms, from the Sales of Cotton, &c., from 1 May 1848 to 30 April 1849.

	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>
Amount realised by the sale of cotton and cotton seed - - - - -	136 10 4
Amount realised by ginning cotton in the farms - - - - -	1,230 - -
Sale proceeds of cotton consigned to the Honourable Court of Directors by the undermentioned vessels, as per Honourable Court's despatch, dated 4th July 1848, and account sales therewith received:	
Per "Elizabeth Jane" - £. 1,773 14 1 or <i>Co.'s Rs.</i> 18,919 8 2	
Per "Elizabeth Jane" - - - - - 39 16 8 " 424 14 3	
Per "Olinda" - - - - - 150 10 6 " 1,605 9 7	
Per "Olinda" - - - - - 258 5 4 " 2,754 13 6	
Per "Lady Flora" - - - - - 643 5 9 " 6,861 11 9	
<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	30,566 9 3
<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	31,933 3 7

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
20 August 1849.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse*,
Accountant-General.

II.
Madras.

Revenue Department.—(No. 54 of 1850.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Dated 26 September 1850 (No. 273) in Diary to Cons., 29 October (No. 273).

WITH reference to the instructions communicated in your letter in this department, dated 18th May 1847, No. 8, we have the honour to submit statements, furnished by the Accountant-general, of expenses incurred on account of the experimental cotton farms, from May 1849 to April 1850.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*
D. Elliott.
E. B. Thomas.

Fort St. George, 30 October 1850.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultations, October 1850.

(No. 273.)

From Sir *Vansittart Stonhouse*, Bart., Accountant-General, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government; dated 26 September 1850.

No. 9.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two statements, one showing the expenses incurred on account of the cultivation of cotton on the American system, in the Government experimental cotton farms, from May 1849 to April 1850, amounting to Company's rupees (45,922. 2.) forty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and annas two, and the other showing the receipts by the sale of cotton and cotton seed, and by ginning cotton, amounting to Company's rupees (2,229. 15. 11.) two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine, annas fifteen, and pies eleven, both in continuation of those forwarded with my letter of the 20th August 1849, No. 254.

(signed) *V. Stonhouse,*
Accountant-General.

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements entered under every head of Charges on account of the Cultivation of Cotton on the American System in the Government Experimental Cotton Farms in Coimbatore and Tinnevely, from 1 May 1849 to 30 April 1850.

	<i>Co.'s Rs. a. p.</i>
Salary of Surgeon Robert Wight, superintendent of the cotton farms, including additional allowance granted to him - - - - -	7,811 4 -
Salary of Mr. H. Sherman, overseer and assistant superintendent of cotton farms - - - - -	1,800 - -
Salary of Mr. R. N. Cuxton, second assistant-superintendent of cotton farms, including travelling allowance - - - - -	1,144 9 -
Salary of Mr. T. James Finnie, cotton planter - - - - -	4,493 8 9
Establishment of writers, goomastahs, conicopolies, &c., including gratuity awarded to men attached to the cotton farms - - - - -	1,527 11 6
Pay and hire of overseers, labourers, smiths, and coolies, and hire of carts and ploughs, &c.; ploughs, cotton, &c. purchased, including charges for feeding cattle, and other contingencies - - - - -	7,596 9 11
Salary of a dresser attached to the farms, including head-money for medical assistance - - - - -	178 3 8
Construction and repairs of machinery, implements, &c. - - - - -	813 15 2
Value of cotton purchased by Dr. Wight for the Honourable Court of Directors, including freight and shipping charges - - - - -	20,556 4 -
<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	45,922 2 -

(Errors excepted).

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
26 September 1850.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse,*
Accountant-General.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 145

II.
Madras.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts on account of the Experimental Cotton Farms from the Sales of Cotton, &c., from 1 May 1849 to 30 April 1850.

Amount realised by the sale of cotton and cotton seed - - - -	Co.'s Rs. a. p
	1,689 15 11
Amount realised by ginning cotton in the farms - - - -	540 - -
	Co.'s Rs.
	2,229 15 11

(Errors excepted.)

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
26 September 1850.

(signed)

V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

Revenue Department.—(No. 64 of 1851.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to the instructions communicated in your letter in this department, dated 18th May 1847, No. 8, we have the honour to submit statements furnished by the Accountant-general of expenses and receipts on account of the experimental cotton farms, from May 1850 to April 1851; the former amounting to Rs. 66,391. 14. 8., including the sum Rs. 43,407. 12. 5., expended in the purchase and shipment of cotton; the latter to Rs. 3,962. 10.

Dated 28 October
1851 (No. 313).
In Cons. 11 No-
vember 1851 (Nos.
63, 64).

We have, &c.

(signed) Henry Pottinger.
R. Armstrong.
D. Elliott.
E. B. Thomas.

Fort St. George, 18 November 1851.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultations, 11 November 1851.

From Sir Vansittart Stonhouse, Baronet, Accountant-General, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Baronet, Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 63.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two statements, one showing the expenses incurred on account of the cultivation of cotton on the American system in the Government experimental cotton farms, from May 1850 to April 1851, amounting to Company's rupees (66,391. 14. 8.) sixty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-one, annas fourteen, and pice eight; and the other showing the receipts by the sale of cotton and cotton seed, and by ginning cotton during the same period, amounting to Company's rupees (3,692. 10.) three thousand six hundred and ninety-two, and annas ten, both in continuation of those forwarded with my letter of the 26th September 1850, No. 273.

(signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
28 October 1851.

146 PAPERS RELATING TO MEASURES TAKEN SINCE 1847

II
Madras.

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements entered under every head of Charge on account of Cultivation of Cotton on the American System, in the Government Experimental Cotton Farms in Coimbatore and Tinnevely, from 1 May 1850 to 30 April 1851.

	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Salary of Surgeon Robert Wight, superintendent of the cotton farms, including additional allowance granted to him	7,811 4 -
Salary of Mr. H. Sherman, overseer and assistant-superintendent of the cotton farms	1,800 - -
Salary of Mr. R. N. Cuxton, second assistant-superintendent of ditto	1,933 13 11
Establishment of writers, goomastahs, conocopolies, &c., attached to the cotton farms	994 - -
Pay and hire of overseers, labourers, smiths, and coolies, and hire of carts and ploughs, &c.; ploughs, cattle, &c., purchased, including charges for feeding cattle, and other contingencies	7,151 12 -
Amount of head-money for medical assistance	59 10 4
Construction and repairs of machinery, implements, &c.	547 10 1
Construction of a gin-house at Sevacauey	2,685 15 11
Value of cotton purchased by Dr. Wight for the Honourable Court of Directors, including freight and shipping charges	49,467 12 5
Co.'s Rs.	66,391 14 8

(Errors excepted.)

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
28 October 1851.

(signed)

T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts on account of the Experimental Cotton Farms from the Sales of Cotton, &c., from 1 May 1850 to 30 April 1851.

	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Amount realised by the sale of cotton and cotton seed	674 10 -
Amount realised in ginning cotton in the farms	3,018 - -
Co.'s Rs.	3,692 - -

(Errors excepted.)

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
28 October 1851.

(signed)

T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 17 January (No. 4) 1853.

Dated 7 December
1852 (No. 321) in
Cons. 21 December
1852 (Nos. 95, 96.)

Para. 1. WITH reference to the instructions communicated in your letter in this department, dated 18th May 1847, No. 8, we have the honour to submit statements furnished by the Accountant-general of expenses and receipts on account of the experimental cotton farms, from May 1851 to April 1852; the former amounting to Rs. 30,338. 8. 10., the latter to Rs. 5,470. 6. 7.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultations, 21 December 1852.

(No. 321.)

No. 68.

From Sir Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart., Accountant-General, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two statements, one showing the expenses incurred on account of the cultivation of cotton on the American system in the Government experimental cotton-farms, from May 1851 to April 1852, amounting to Company's rupees (30,338. 8. 10.) thirty thousand three hundred and thirty-eight, annas eight, and pice ten; and the other showing the receipts by the sale of cotton and cotton seeds, ginning cotton, cotton saw-gins, and other articles, during the same period, amounting to Company's rupees (5,470. 6. 7.) five thousand four hundred and seventy, annas six, and pices even, both in continuation of those forwarded with my letter of the 28th October 1851, No. 313.

With regard to the sum of Rs. 218. 13. 9., exhibited in the statement of charges, it is necessary to explain that the value of cotton seeds supplied to Messrs. Kenrick and Morrison has

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 147

IL
Madra

has been repaid to Dr. Wight, and that Government is aware that the value of cotton seeds supplied to the Commissioner of Mooltan has been remitted by a bill, which has been adjusted in the accounts of the sub-treasurer. The value of the cotton seeds supplied to Bengal and to the Ceylon Government will be debited to those governments, and the above-mentioned sum of Rs. 218. 13. 9. will appear in the statement to be furnished for the current official year, with other sums as receipts appertaining to that year.

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
7 December 1852.

(signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements entered under every head of Charge on account of Cultivation of Cotton on the American System, in the Government Experimental Cotton Farms in Coimbatore and Tinnevely, from 1 May 1851 to 30 April 1852.

	Co.'s Rs. a p.	Co.'s Rs. a p.
Salary of Surgeon Robert Wight, superintendent of the cotton farms, from April 1851 to March 1852 - -	4,200 - -	
Additional allowance granted to Dr. Wight, being the difference between the allowance drawn by him and that of a superintending surgeon - - - -	902 13 -	
Ditto ditto, being the difference between the allowance drawn by him and that of a member of the Medical Board - - - -	13,847 8 -	
Salary of Mr. H. M. Sherman, overseer and assistant superintendent of cotton farms, from April to July 1851, including gratuity of three months' salary paid to him -	- - -	18,950 5 -
Salary of Mr. H. N. Cuxton, 2d assistant to the superintendent, from April 1851 to March 1852 - - -	- - -	1,050 - -
Pay and hire of overseers, labourers, smiths, coolies, and hire of carts, ploughs, &c., including charges for feeding cattle and other contingencies - - - -	- - -	1,800 - -
Establishment of writers, gomashthas, conicopolies, &c. -	- - -	2,700 6 10
Value of cotton purchased by Dr. Wight for the Honourable Court of Directors, including freight and shipping charges - - - -	- - -	736 - -
		4,882 15 3
Value of Cotton Seeds forwarded to the following officers, &c., including charges :—		
Secretary to the Government of Bengal - - - -	82 13 -	
Commissioner Mooltan - - - -	46 6 10	
Ceylon Government - - - -	27 5 3	
Mr. Kenrick, of Madras - - - -	23 - -	
Mr. Morrison, of Madras - - - -	42 14 8	
		218 13 9
	Co.'s Rs.	30,338 8 10

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
7 December 1852.

(Errors excepted.)
(signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts on account of the Experimental Cotton Farms from the Sales of Cotton, &c., from May 1851 to April 1852.

	Co.'s Rs. a p.
Amount realised by the sale of cotton and cotton seed - - -	4,206 14 8
Amount realised by the sale of cotton saw-gins, and other articles -	801 7 11
Amount of prize awarded by the Agri-Horticultural Society for cotton grown in the farms - - - -	240 - -
	Co.'s Rs.
	5,470 6 7

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
7 December 1852.

(Errors excepted.)
(signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

II.
Madras.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 3 April (No. 16) 1854.

Para. 2. WE have also the honour to submit copies of correspondence* regarding the late cotton experiments under this presidency, together with statements furnished by the Accountant-general of expenses and receipts on their account, from May 1852 to April 1853, the former amounting to Rs. 28,514. 5. 8., the latter to Rs. 343. 14. 10.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 6 January 1854.

Received the following letter :

(No. 349.)

No. 40. From Sir Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart., Accountant-General, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two statements, one showing the expenses incurred on account of the cultivation of cotton on the American system in the Government experimental cotton farms, from May 1852 to April 1853, amounting to Co.'s Rs. (28,514. 5. 8.) twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fourteen, annas five, and pies eight; and the other showing the receipts connected with the farms during the same period, amounting to Co.'s Rs. (343. 14. 10.) three hundred and forty-three, annas fourteen, and pies ten, both in continuation of those forwarded with my letter of the 7th December 1852 (No. 321.)

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
19 December 1853.

(signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements entered under every head of Charge, on account of Cultivation of Cotton on the American System in the Government Experimental Cotton Farms in Coimbatore and Tinnevely, from 1 May 1852 to 30 April 1853.

	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Salary of Surgeon Robert Wight, superintendent of the cotton farms, from April 1852 to January 1853	3,500 - -	
Additional allowance granted to Dr. Wight, being the difference between the allowances drawn by him and that of a member of the Medical Board, from do. to do.	12,109 6 -	15,609 6 -
Salary of Mr. R. N. Cuxton, 2d assistant to the superintendent, from April 1852 to March 1853		1,800 - -
Ditto of head writer and smith, including batta, &c. to them		844 2 -
Gratuity to C. Cramer, late overseer		60 - -
Pay and hire of overseers, labourers, coolies, &c., and hire of carts and ploughs, including charges for feeding cattle and other contingencies		1,983 1 3
Value of cotton purchased by Dr. Wight for the Honourable Court of Directors, including freight and shipping charges		8,199 12 1
Charges of cotton seed supplied to Messrs. Maxwell and Graham		5 3 2
Value of cotton seeds forwarded to Bengal, including charges		32 13 2
	Co.'s Rs.	28,514 5 8

(Errors excepted.)

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
19 December 1853.

(signed) T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-general.

* Cons. 15th April 1853 (Nos. 37, 38); Cons. 5th July 1853 (Nos. 72, 73); Cons. 9th August 1853 (Nos. 30, 31); Cons. 16th August 1853 (Nos. 46, 47); Cons. 30th August 1853 (Nos. 1, 2); Cons. 20th September 1853 (Nos. 22, 23); Cons. 20th September 1853 (Nos. 47, 48); Cons. 18th October 1853 (Nos. 9, 10); Cons. 6th January 1854 (No. 40, 41.)

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 149

11.
Madras.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts on account of the Experimental Cotton Farms from the Sales of Cotton, &c., from May 1852 to April 1853.

	Co.'s Rs.	a.	p.
Recovery on account of charges incurred in forwarding Cotton Seeds to the following gentlemen :—			
Supplied to Mr. Kenrick, at Madras, in last year	23	—	—
Ditto to Mr. Norison, at Palavanair, in ditto	42	4	8
Ditto to Mr. Maxwell, at Trichinopoly, in this year	2	—	—
Ditto to Mr. Graham, at Tellicherry, in ditto	3	3	2
Value of Cotton Seed supplied to the following Governments :—			
Supplied to the Bengal Government in last year	82	13	—
Ditto to the ditto in this year	32	18	2
Ditto to the Ceylon Government in last year	27	5	3
Ditto to the Commissioner Moultaṃ, in ditto	43	6	10
Sale proceeds of wrapper cloth, of cotton loads	62	1	—
Value of cotton seed sold	24	15	9
	Co.'s Rs.		
	343	14	10

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,
19 December 1853.

Errors excepted, per
(signed)

T. V. Stonhouse,
Accountant-General.

Revenue Department, 2 June (No. 10) 1847.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. * WE have informed you in our military despatch of the 21st April last (No. 25), para. 64, that we concurred in your decision as to the ineligibility of Dr. Wight for promotion to the rank of superintending surgeon under the regulations of the service.

2. The circumstance of his not having served the prescribed time in the military branch of his profession, to qualify him for that appointment, has been occasioned by his having been employed under your orders, on a duty for which he possesses peculiar qualifications, and which it is desirable that he should continue to discharge, and we think that this gives him a fair claim to consideration. We accordingly authorise you to grant him an additional allowance equivalent to the difference between his present pay and that of a superintending surgeon, from the date on which he would otherwise have been eligible for promotion to that rank.

London, 2 June 1847.

We are, &c.
(signed) H. St. G. Tucker.
J. L. Lushington.
&c. &c.

Allowances of Dr. Wight, Superintendent of Cotton Farms in Coimbatore.

Present pay Rs. 1,239. 1. per mensem; pay of superintending surgeon, Rs. 1,540. per mensem.

Revenue Department, 14 July (No. 16) 1847.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. THE letters referred to in the margin † report your proceedings relative to experimental cotton cultivation.

2: With reference to the question submitted to us in the first of these letters, as to the continuance of the experiment under Dr. Wight, we have to observe that we should be unwilling to sanction any measure likely to impede that officer's

* Letter, dated 14th November (No. 54) 1846, submitting a claim preferred by Dr. Wight, Superintendent of the Cotton Farms at Coimbatore, to the Office of Superintending Surgeon, or to the allowances of that office.

† Letters, dated 8th December (No. 62) 1845; dated 25th July (No. 35) 1846; dated 27th March (No. 17) 1847.

II.
Madras.

officer's attempts to improve the quality of the cotton of Coimbatore, or to prevent the further progress and probable success of the experiment which may be anticipated from the experience which he has acquired. The results exhibited in his reports of the 1st August 1845, and 16th February 1846, are very encouraging, and you will have learnt from the account sales forwarded to you with our despatch of the 18th May last (No. 6), that the prices realised for the cotton produced in that district have been satisfactory.

3. We have perused with much interest the accounts given by Mr. Wroughton, principal collector of Coimbatore, of the success of his experimental operations at Ootacamund, and we consider that much credit is due to him for his persevering exertions.

4. We authorise you to reimburse Dr. Wight the sum of Rs. 200 (two hundred rupees), being the amount stated to have been expended by him in visiting the Port of Cochin, for the purpose of ascertaining the means of having cotton screwed and shipped to England from that port.

5. The decease of Mr. Morris, the cotton planter, whom you had located in Bellary, is matter of great regret. The measures which he had proposed to adopt in that district would, we think, have led to satisfactory results.

6. We notice with satisfaction the interest taken by the Zemindar of Yettipooram, in the improvement of the cotton produced on his estate, and we approve of your having communicated to him the view taken of his proceedings.

7. In our despatch of the 18th May last (No. 6), we have noticed the needless expense incurred in consequence of a portion of the cotton shipped per "Grindlay," having been sent in an unscrewed state. We observe that the cause of this is explained in the letter from Mr. Morris, Acting Collector of Customs, dated the 10th July 1846, and we trust that a similar inadvertence will not again occur.

8. The deputation of Mr. Finney into Tinnevelly appears, from the papers forwarded with your letter of the 27th March (No. 17) 1847, to be likely to be attended with satisfactory results. Under the circumstances represented by you, we approve of your having authorised that gentleman to act as a general agent for the purchase of cotton, subject to the future reports of the collector of Tinnevelly as to the effects of the permission thus granted to him. The principal difficulty which he appears to have had to encounter in the first instance, in inducing the ryots to improve their modes of cultivation, and to use a better description of seed, was in the apprehension which they expressed, that they should be unable to find a market for their produce. Mr. Finnie will be in a great measure enabled to remove this apprehension under the authority now given to him to purchase cotton, and the real price at which good cotton can be procured in the district will be more satisfactorily ascertained by means of purchases made on private accounts than on purchases on account of Government. Mr. Finnie himself states that as soon as it was believed in the district that he was authorised to make purchases of cotton on account of Government, an increased price was immediately demanded.

9. We approve of your having authorised the purchase of four or five hundred bales of churka-cleaned native cotton to be subjected to the action of the thresher, and then baled and sent to us, with the view of ascertaining the advantages to be derived from that process. It would be satisfactory if you could at the same time send us an equal quantity of precisely the same description of cotton, cleaned by the saw-gin, with an accurate account of the expenses incurred on each, so that we might be enabled to judge from their out-turn in this country which of the two processes is, in a commercial point of view, the more advantageous.

We are, &c.
(signed) H. St. G. Tucker.
J. L. Lushington.
&c. &c.

London, 14 July 1847.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, 16 July (No. 42) 1847.

18. We furnished * a copy of this despatch to Dr. Wight, with reference to his letters of the 30th and 31st October 1846, and called his attention to the suggestions communicated in the letter from the President of the Manchester Commercial Association. Dr. Wight has informed us in answer,† that he received a copy of that letter direct from the Secretary at the India House, and that he had replied to it through the same channel.

II.
Madras.

Revenue Department, Coimbatore, 5 May 1847.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent of Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 498, under date 22d April 1847, transmitting copy of a letter from the President of the Manchester Commercial Association, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, that I received a copy of that letter direct, through the Secretary, from the India House, and have replied through the same channel. Copy of my letter I have the honour to sub-join.

(signed) *Robert Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

To Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to *J. C. Melville*, Esq., Secretary, India House, London.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th February, transmitting extract from a letter from *J. A. Turner*, Esquire, President of the Commercial Association of Manchester, to Sir *J. Weir Hogg*, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 5th February 1847.

2. It is a source of gratification to learn that the American cotton grown on the Coimbatore farms has been found superior to any of the same description grown in India. This is no doubt partly owing to the suitable selection of the sowing season, a point which has received much consideration, but is also partly owing to local circumstances.

3. Our farms are situated in an extensive valley, participating in the rains of both monsoons, by which we are enabled so to regulate the time of sowing with the one, as to have the plant coming into bloom about the time when the other usually commences, which invigorates and fits it to bring its crop to maturity during the subsequent dry season.

4. Mr. Turner's suggestions regarding earlier sowing has not escaped observation, and has been tried, but in a great measure failed. But, supposing that case had been otherwise, it rarely happens that it could be practised, at least in this district, as the rains seldom reach us before the middle of May, and often not until June, in sufficient quantity to admit of our parched and sun-baked lands being sufficiently prepared for the reception of seed before the first week or even in the middle of July, which is as soon as sowing should commence.

5. During the hot season the soil becomes so hard that the plough cannot penetrate the surface until it has been softened and loosened by copious showers; it then requires to be ploughed two or three times to clean it thoroughly before sowing; this keeps us employed from a month to six weeks, that is, until about the middle of July. This I consider the best time for sowing, as the plant, which is of rapid growth, then comes into flower about the time the north-east monsoon commences, in October.

6. If it is sown earlier, so that the cotton bolls are far advanced towards maturity when these rains commence, nearly the whole of the earlier part of the crop is lost, owing to the plant becoming surcharged with sap, which the cotton seems to absorb, and in place of coming to proper maturity, rots in the capsule; we have repeatedly had to regret extensive losses from that cause.

7. Such

* Letter, dated 3d March 1847. (No. 3.) (Whole.) Intimate the supply of hoes, files, and American cotton seed for the use of the superintendent of cotton farms at Coimbatore. Transmit a letter received from the President of the "Manchester Commercial Association," on the subject of cotton cultivation, and direct that Dr. Wight's attention be called to the suggestions therein contained.

† 18th May 1847 (Nos. 41, 42.)

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7. Such being the case, our object is so to adapt the sowing to the course of the seasons as to secure as far as possible a continuance of humid weather for the plant, so long as it is growing, and dry clear weather for maturing and harvesting the crop. If we are fortunate in enjoying an average season, our lands yield, according to the quality of the soil, from 500 to 1,000 or even 1,200 pounds per acre of American seed cotton. The native Indian plant is much less productive.

8. As suggested by Mr. Turner, I have also tried low alluvial lands, but the return proved quite disproportioned to the previous appearance, and simply from the lands being too humid, or, in other words, owing to the wet subsoil producing nearly the same effect on the crop as rainy weather on higher and dryer lands.

9. Adverting to Mr. Turner's remark of the more silky staple of American than Indian grown cotton of the same description, I may remark that this fact is known to us, and has engaged much attention with a view to ascertain the cause and probable remedy; at first the climate was supposed to have some effect in producing the change from soft silkiness to harshness of fibre; more extended observation has led to the conclusion that soil has more to do with the change than the climate.

10. It is well known to the native cotton dealers that cotton grown on black cotton ground has a longer and softer staple than when grown on red gravelly soil, the kind on which our American cotton is principally and most successfully cultivated, especially when calcareous matter forms a prominent ingredient. Reasoning from these facts, I was induced to try low alluvial soil, as more nearly approaching to the best American soils than either our black clays or gravelly soils, and to a certain extent established the position that the cotton produced on such soils was of excellent quality, but the crop is very uncertain, as a single unseasonable shower of rain, by loading the soil with excess of moisture, was liable to deteriorate half the crop, then approaching to maturity. I, however, coincide in the view taken by the Association as to the probable advantage to be derived from cultivating cotton on lands near the coast, and have long felt anxious to have a farm established there for the cultivation of American cotton. Hitherto the plan has been beset with difficulties which I have not been able to surmount; but now it is in progress, as Mr. Finnie is located in the centre of one of the best cotton districts in the South of India, within about 40 miles of the sea, on the east coast, and will, I trust, succeed in finding cultivators probably to within a few miles of the shore, and I am not without the hope of being able to make arrangements for the culture of a few fields between Palghaut and the west coast. But so far as my acquaintance with that coast extends, we need scarcely expect to approach nearer than within 60 or 70 miles of the shore, there being so little land suitable for the cultivation of cotton within that limit.

11. I trust that in these brief notes I have yet been sufficiently explicit to satisfy both the Honourable Court and the Association that constant attention has been given towards the careful working out, in all its branches, of this experiment, and that the results already obtained are such as to satisfy the latter that all that is now required to bring it to a most successful conclusion is commercial encouragement, by the establishment of agents altogether distinct from Government, to contract with the ryots to cultivate American cotton for them. They are now doing so for us, of their own free will, though still apparently jealous of Government interference; merely because they find it profitable to do so. Dealing with merchants will remove that objection, and in the course of a few years lead to the general introduction of the exotic, which I believe they are quite satisfied can be grown as easily and cheaply as their own, and much more profitably both as regards the out-turn from equal areas of land, and the price it realises. The present has proved one of the most unfavourable cotton seasons that has been known for many years in this part of India, the crops of native cotton having almost universally failed, while the few natives whom we succeeded in inducing to sow American cotton at the same time with ourselves have realised very fair returns, better indeed than they usually obtain in good seasons from the indigenous plant. This very unlooked-for result will doubtless establish its credit beyond dispute, and stimulate its extended culture.

Coimbatore,
8 April 1847.

(signed) *R. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Revenue Department, 14 January (No. 7) 1848.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

I. WE have the honour to submit copies of communications from Dr. Wight, Superintendent of the Experimental Cotton Farms at Coimbatore, and of minutes recorded by the members of Government, on the proposition of that officer to grant

Rev. Dept. 3d Aug.
1847 (No. 2021);
17 Aug. 1847 (No. 56);
January 1848.

grant a remission of 50 per cent. in the assessment of lands applied to the cultivation of American cotton; and, on his further suggestion, to have two additional farms, one on each coast.

2. We have deemed it expedient to bring this correspondence under the consideration of your Honourable Court, and, with reference to the views of the members of Government, recorded in the minutes under transmission, to solicit your orders, whether the Government experimental cotton farm at present maintained at Coimbatore shall, as proposed by the majority, be relinquished for an agency confined to practical planters.

3. We beg to call the particular attention of your Honourable Court to the minute of our President, and to the useful information on the whole subject noticed therein, as received from Mr. Finnie, American cotton planter, employed in the Tinnevely district.

Fort St. George,
14 January 1848.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Tweeddale.*
H. Chamier.
J. P. Dickinson.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent of Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir
H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit copies of correspondence which passed between the Principal Collector of Coimbatore and myself on the subject of granting remissions of land assessment on lands under American cotton cultivation.

2. My letter originated partly in the circumstance of Mr. Wroughton having in the course of conversation informed me that he had authority to grant such remission without further reference to Government, but principally in the belief that many ryots would cultivate it if this indulgence was granted, generated by what passed in various conversations with them, and with numerous small merchants who are in the habit of bringing their cotton to the gin-house for sale, when endeavouring to persuade them to grow American cotton in place of opium, assigning as the ground of my recommendation that I expected orders from England prohibiting the purchase of the latter next year.

3. This kind of conversation was of course entered into merely as a means of inducing them to make the attempt, the idea being suggested from having found by the continued stream in that direction that they considered the gin-house their best customer and the most honourable merchant to deal with.

4. On these occasions the risk of failure with a new article, the culture of which they profess not to understand, and in that case the loss of the land assessment, which must be paid if the ground is ploughed, added to their poverty, and consequent incapacity to speculate, has always been urged as a reason for not making the attempt. They listened to what I urged on the comparative advantages of receiving nine rupees for the same weight of the new cotton that I was then paying seven rupees for of the old, and that too during a dear season (from six to six and a quarter rupees is the price in ordinary seasons); but still the pecuniary loss, which they say they could ill afford, on the one hand, seemed always to overbalance the problematical advantage on the other.

5. I mention these circumstances, partly to show the difficulty to be surmounted, and partly in explanation of my reasons for thinking that Mr. Wroughton's opinion, as stated in the marginal extract from his letter to Government, is not borne out in practice, since we have actually paid 18 rupees per candy for several small batches of American cotton in place of Rs. 17. 8, assumed by him as holding out a sufficient inducement to insure an extended cultivation of the American plant, and have, moreover, promised that enhanced price for all the "first sort" American cotton offered for sale, with a proportionally high price for inferior description.

6. The orders of Government, conveyed in the appended letter to Mr. Wroughton, having taken from him the privilege of granting remission, I have been induced, after much consideration, to take the liberty of soliciting the attention of the Most Noble the Governor in Council to these statements, in the hope that they may have the effect of inducing his Lordship to reconsider the subject, and perhaps see the propriety of recalling that order and renewing the former one, which I apprehend would, now that a certain market is opened for the disposal of the article, be taken immediate and extensive advantage of by growers here, though, while that was wanting, and they were unacquainted with the new plant, they allow it to remain in abeyance, if indeed they were really aware of its existence. For myself, I

was not aware of its existence, nor, to the best of my knowledge, has it ever been promulgated, or a single case of remission been granted during the six years I have been in the district, though several of the more enterprising ryots have been induced to cultivate small patches. Had the orders of Government been annually promulgated since 1833, as it appears to me they ought to have been, and remissions regularly granted to all those who cultivated American cotton, I feel assured beneficial effect would have resulted, and still think that were these orders now received, and annually and efficiently promulgated, extensive advantage would be taken of them, at least in this neighbourhood, where the people have become familiar with the plant and its mode of culture.

7. Regarding the confusion and irregularity referred to in Mr. Wroughton's letter, likely to be produced in a system which has hitherto worked well, by the introduction of such an arrangement, it does not become me to offer an opinion, not being conversant with such matters; but it occurs to me, that the mere apprehension of confusion should not have been permitted so long to impede the accomplishment of an object so vastly important to the empire at large, and for the attainment of which the Home Government is so anxious, and has incurred such liberal expenditure. Great Britain pays annually nearly 10 millions sterling to America for cotton, while the latter, ungratefully taking advantage of our necessities, maintains almost prohibitory tariffs on our manufactured goods offered in exchange for her raw material, a state of things doubly disadvantageous to Britain, and one that her colonies might, with due encouragement, do much to obviate.

8. In a letter to the Secretary to the Manchester Association, forwarded through the Secretary to the India House, I gave a tabular statement, copy of which I subjoin, showing, that at present prices the better description of Indian cotton cannot be delivered in Liverpool under $3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* the pound, a rate at which America can compete, furnishing at the same time a better article, and in quantities nearly adequate to the wants of Britain. In this part of India the land tax absorbs from 25 to 30 per cent. of the net produce, leaving seed, labour, and risk from unfavourable seasons and fluctuating markets to be provided for out of the balance. This great drawback necessarily restricts its cultivation; for being a crop requiring a good deal of labour and time, and being uncertain in its returns, as it can only be employed to a limited extent for home consumption, cereal or food cultivation, which does not labour under that disadvantage, is preferred, and generally only so much cotton as may be readily converted into ready money to pay the Government tax is grown, and that I have repeatedly heard, and I believe truly asserted, often at a loss; such being the case, it seems probable that a reduction of 50 per cent. of the assessment on all lands under cotton cultivation would, by securing an almost certain profit to the cultivator, immediately act on Southern India as beneficially as the establishment of cotton manufactures has acted on England herself, for by providing in the intervals between seed time and harvest of their food crops, a stimulus to industry as well as occupation for her rural population, in the production of an exportable article of commerce, it would enrich both them and the country by augmenting external commerce.

9. Her best cottons, including American, could then be delivered in England at from $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 3 *d.* the pound, with a profit to the exporter, a rate of charge which would defy competition, and thereby force, if I may use so strong a term, the stream of British commerce towards her shores, which by ensuring augmented and certain profits, would rapidly stimulate a production of cotton adequate to her annually increasing wants. It would then become to Southern India what it formerly was, and what indigo and opium now are to Northern, an unfailing source of industry and wealth, while Britain would not have to complain of the restriction of her commerce by hostile tariffs.

10. An ancient maxim, applicable to the living frame, informs us that where irritation exists, thither you will find a determination of blood. The same maxim, thus modified, is equally applicable to the body politic; "Where wealth is, there you will find shops;" and, in like manner, as a sore on the finger may affect the general health, so may the enticing contents of a few well-stored shops affect the industrial habits of a whole community, by creating new wants and exciting new desires, suited to stimulate the industry of both the ambitious and indolent. Such would soon be the effect in India of the unlimited introduction of British manufactures in exchange for our raw material.

11. Though, however, financial considerations will probably for a long time prevent the adoption of a general measure of the kind suggested, I trust I have been so far fortunate in my advocacy of the general principle as to have succeeded in inducing his Lordship in Council to reconsider his late decision, and probably even to renew for a further period of five or ten years the orders of 1833, granting 50 per cent. remission on all land under American cotton cultivation.

Coinbatore,
20 June 1847.

(signed) Robert Wight,
Surgeon, Superintendent Cotton Farms.

OOPUM COTTON.

	Rs.	s.	p.
1. Amount cost of 846 candies, 11 maunds, 13 lbs. of seed cotton, at Rs. 13. 4. per candy of 500 lbs. - - - - -	11,025	11	4
Amount of expenses incurred in clearing, half-pressing, forwarding to Cochin, re-pressing and shipping there, in 300 bales of 300 lbs. each - - -	2,601	14	5
	13,627	9	9
Deduct amount realised by sale of seed - - - - -	3,071	2	4
	10,556	7	5
Freight from Cochin to Liverpool, on 300 bales, or 90,000 lbs. at 4 l. 7 s. 6 d. per ton of 1,500 lbs., is 262 l. 10 s., or, rupees - - - - -	2,625	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	13,181	7	5 ^c

(* This sum, reduced to English money, gives 3½ d. per pound.)

AMERICAN COTTON.

	Rs.	s.	p.
2. Amount cost of 12 candies, 8 maunds, 10 lbs. of seed cotton, at Rs. 15. 5. 8. per candy of 500 lbs. - - - - -	190	11	6
Amount of expenses incurred in cleaning, half-pressing, forwarding to Cochin, re-pressing, and shipping there, in six bales of 300 lbs. each - - -	50	2	7
	240	14	1
Deduct amount realised by sale of seed - - - - -	27	8	-
	213	6	1
Freight from Cochin to Liverpool on six bales, or 1,800 lb., at 4 l. 7 s. 6 d. per ton of 1,500 lbs., is 5 l. 5 s., or rupees - - - - -	52	8	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	265	14	1†

(† This sum, reduced to English money, gives 3½ d. per pound.)

The per-centage of wool to seed of No. 1, was Rs. 21. 2. 6., and the whole batch cost in Coimbatore, when baled and ready to load, Rs. 51. 14. 5. per candy.

The per-centage of No. 2 was 29, and cost, when ready to load, Rs. 52. 13. per candy.

(signed) R. Wight, Surgeon,
Superintendent, Cotton Farms.

(True copy.)

(signed) Robert Wight, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to J. C. Wroughton, Esq., Principal Collector, Coimbatore.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the proposal contained in the 2d paragraph of Mr. Turner's letter, embodied in Minutes of Consultation, No. 498, under date 22d April 1847, that the 5,000 bales of cotton ordered by the Court of Directors be made up exclusively of American cotton, and considering under present appearances the small quantity likely to be produced for years to come, it has occurred to me that a much more extended cultivation might be speedily brought about if it was proclaimed throughout the district that on all lands, under American cotton cultivation, a remission of assessment will be given. This, I believe, you have authority to grant. The amount of remission that should be granted of course does not come within my province to propose, neither the term to which it should extend; but I believe 25 per cent., if promised for a term of three or five years, will be found sufficient to produce the desired effect.

2. I have already been making known among the local merchants who frequent the gin house, that I am in expectation of orders stopping the purchase of native cotton; but that I would supply all those who wished to cultivate the American plant with seed, and purchase the produce. These measures have a two-fold tendency toward the realization of the

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Government desire to benefit the country by forcing on an extended cultivation of American cotton, inasmuch as they conjointly announce the probable stoppage of all our purchases of native cotton, and the certain opening of a sure market for the article required.

3. I am further induced to recommend the measure at the present time, partly with the hope that as the season promises to prove a favourable one for cotton, sufficient success will attend the first efforts of cultivators to ensure perseverance and future extension, if once pretty generally commenced, more especially when encouraged by obtaining from 20 to 25 per cent. higher prices for the new article than they could realize for the old, and partly because I have an available stock of between 20 and 30 candies of seed for distribution which I expect will prove more than sufficient to meet all demands; should this suggestion be approved of and acted upon, it should be at the same time mentioned that the sooner the seed is sown the better, as early sowing as the weather will permit being very desirable in the cultivation of that kind of cotton.

Coimbatore, 14 June 1847.

(signed) *R. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

(No. 22, 1847.)

From *J. C. Wroughton*, Esq., Principal Collector, Coimbatore, to Surgeon *R. Wight*,
Superintendent of American Cotton Farms.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, proposing, with the view of forcing the cultivation of American cotton, that a reduction of 25 per cent. should be made on the assessment of such land as may be cultivated with New Orleans cotton for a term of three or five years.

2. I am quite alive to the advantage of producing this staple to the greatest possible extent; but judging from the past, I do not feel any confidence that the measure you propose would have the desired effect. Instead of a reduction of 25 per cent., the Government were prepared in 1833, to remit one-half of the fixed assessment on all lands appropriated to the cultivation of American cotton; but this encouragement was not productive of any benefit, and consequently its continuance was subsequently considered inexpedient; independent of this, it appears to me that interfering with the long-standing survey settlement of the district is a very dangerous and doubtful experiment, and one likely to be productive of confusion and irregularity in a system which has, up to this time, worked so well; a measure of this nature is fraught with mischief, and should never be had recourse to, in my opinion, so long as any other alternative could be resorted to, and I believe having been thus viewed by Government, the order for the discontinuance of the indulgence alluded to (copy of which is herewith forwarded)* was issued.

3. As the production of American cotton must continue to be the result of concession on the part of the State, I think it would equally answer the purpose if the amount of the 25 per cent. was added to the price of the cotton, in lieu of a reduction on the soil. On this point I had occasion to address to Government, under date the 10th December 1842, extract of which appears in the margin.

4. In the event of your coinciding with me in the proposed modification of your plan, I shall be happy to give publicity to any notification you may desire to publish; but on the other hand, if you still deem the remission should be made on the land, it will be necessary to address to Government on the subject, with reference to the order I have had the honour to receive previously touching this matter.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. C. Wroughton*,
Principal Collector.

Coimbatore, 15 June 1847.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George.

* "If I am empowered to offer to the growers of cotton a remunerating price for it, with reference to its value, that I feel perfectly assured that it can be produced in this district to an extent far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the Honourable Court of Directors.

"The ryots are quite prepared to commence cultivating this staple, deterred solely by the doubt as to how the produce is disposed of.

"The only difficulty, as I have before remarked, which presents itself, is for the disposal of the produce by the grower, relieved from the tax and molestation of brokerage, which I hope Government may consider it expedient to remove, by authorising the reception of American cotton produce solely at remunerating and encouraging rates; I would suggest for the present 17½ rupees the candy on delivery, seed inclusive, which might be returned or distributed to the ryots for future operations."

From *D. White*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to *J. C. Wroughton*, Esq.,
Principal Collector, Coimbatore.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, dated 24th February 1844, recommending that the indulgence granted by Government in favour of lands appropriated to the cultivation of American cotton and Virginian tobacco, whereby a remission of one-half of the assessment was authorised, should be renewed, as far as regarded cotton, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that, on the subject having been laid before Government, the Most Noble the Governor in Council deemed it inexpedient to continue the indulgence.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. White*, Acting Secretary.

(No. 862.)

BEFORE disposing of the proposition conveyed in the foregoing letter, the Most Noble the Governor in Council is desirous of obtaining from *Dr. Wight* information of the kind called for from the collectors of cotton-growing districts, in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th May 1847, No. 646. A copy of these orders will now be furnished to *Dr. Wight*, with a request that he will supply, as far as may be in his power, and at the earliest period, information on the various points noticed by Government.

Fort St. George, 31 July 1847. (signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 935.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 17th August 1847.

THE Most Noble the Governor in Council requests the Chamber of Commerce to favour the Government with information on the following points:

The average cost of fair Tinnevely cotton per candy (3,500 lbs.) during the last three years.

The cost of packing, baling, shipping, and freight, and insurance to London or Liverpool.

The charge for commission on consignments of cotton to order.

Rates of exchange for bills at six months' sight at the time of shipment.

The cost per lb., delivered in London or Liverpool. The same information for fair Western or Bellary cotton.

2. His Lordship in Council would feel obliged by this information being given in a tabular form, and other particulars added which may suggest themselves to the Chamber as necessary to exhibit in full the cost per lb. to the exporter from this Presidency.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*,
Chief Secretary.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir
H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Coimbatore, 4 August 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Consultation, No. 862, under date 31st July 1847, calling for certain information relative to the cost of production of cotton and its marketable value.

2. To obtain the information called for in so full and precise a form as to admit of its being reduced to a tabular statement will require several days, or possibly even a fortnight; I trust, therefore, I may be excused for again troubling his Lordship in Council in the interval, for the purpose of soliciting his attention, in the first instance, to a single branch of the subject under consideration, that, namely, of granting remission of assessment on such lands only as are cropped with American cotton.

3. This mark of favour towards the exotic will, I anticipate, in the course of two or three seasons, suffice to establish its reputation in the country as a sure and very remunerating crop, after which it may be safely left to stand on its own merits; and as it is most desirable that it should be widely introduced both as being more productive and as yielding a superior kind of cotton, I trust this suggestion may meet with the favourable consideration of his Lordship in Council.

4. It will be advantageous if such an order could be speedily issued, since a whole year might to many be thereby saved, as numbers of ryots here who have heard, through the

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gossip of the place, that an application for remission on American cotton has been made, are holding off until the reply is received. Though the season is already rather far advanced, much might still be done towards making a beginning, and I have even been told that if the orders were now issued, renewing the Order of Council of 1833 in favour of American cotton, I should have to supply probably as many as a hundred applicants with seed of the so-called "new cotton" for sowing on the first favourable fall of rain.

5. Should we be favoured with such rains any time in the course of this month, or even the first week of September, we shall, I believe, have little cause to regret the advanced period of the season, provided the following monsoon is of average quantity and duration. This is my principal reason for taking the liberty of renewing my application for remission on American cotton while the inquiries regarding the more general measure are in progress.

(signed) *Robert Wight*,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

MINUTE.

Guindy, 3 September 1847.

On encouraging
the growth of
American cotton
in Coimbatore.

THE question involved in this reference is one of great practical importance, and requires to be viewed in all its bearings before the Government can arrive at any certain conclusion as to the course to be pursued.

2. I agree in the principle, apparently advocated by Mr. Wroughton, that the growth of American cotton in Coimbatore or elsewhere must depend upon the article finding purchasers willing to give a remunerating price to the grower; and that if such purchasers are forthcoming, as they assuredly will be for any article that will return a fair profit in the European market, a reduction of the land-tax is unnecessary, and American cotton will be grown in abundance.

3. But there is a prior question to be decided: Is it certain that this article can or will be raised in Coimbatore at a cost which would pay the exporter, who should, as Mr. Wroughton proposes Dr. Wight should do, offer an additional 25 per cent. in price? And if it should be found that this addition of price would render Coimbatore cotton a dearer article in the British market than American cotton already there, then it would, of course, be unsaleable. This country could not, under these circumstances, compete with America; and we must give up the idea of this Presidency becoming an exporting cotton country to Britain, whatever may be its natural advantages of soil or climate.

4. Mr. Wroughton does not appear to me to have looked at the question in this light, when proposing to Dr. Wight to increase his purchasing price 25 per cent.

5. If the Government were to sanction Dr. Wight's proposal, which would necessarily diminish the cost of production by 25 per cent. and upwards, a greater chance would exist of competing with America; and although the experiment would be accompanied by some sacrifice of revenue at first, yet that sacrifice would be more than compensated, if it should enable this country to command, in part, the British market.

6. The loss to the State of a portion of its land revenue, viz., 25 per cent. on land under cotton cultivation, would be cheaply purchased if it could permanently secure the large European market for the produce of India. For it must be borne in mind that there are in all the cotton-growing districts large tracts of land, of fair quality, lying waste; and a reduction of 25 per cent. on the rent of the land under American cotton, an article which must be exported, and which could be grown only for the foreign market, would have no tendency to interfere, unless perhaps for a very short period, with the growth of raw produce upon other lands for the home market. The demand in the home market for raw produce would remain the same, and would not be affected by the foreign demand for the American cotton of India. The same extent of land would therefore still be needed for raising the articles required for the home consumer, and the only results of lowering the rent or assessment on land under American cotton would be to bring a large breadth of land under the plough without in any way lowering the prices of agricultural produce in the home market. A large rental would consequently be received by Government, and the gains of the body of the ryots at the same time be also increased. For even should American cotton require the better soil now under the plough in lieu of the waste, still the home demand remaining the same, the waste would be taken in to supply the more ordinary grains, as grain, &c. required for the home market. A portion of the soil in India would, in short, be appropriated for raising produce for the market of Great Britain at a remunerating price to the ryot, whilst he would have the home market to himself as exclusively as before.

7. I am of opinion, therefore, that Dr. Wight's proposal should be tried, especially as I think it probable, considering the small capital in the hands of the ryots, and their general disinclination to speculate in raising new and uncertain products on land bearing a heavy rent, that they will be more readily induced in the first instance to grow a good breadth of American cotton by the offer of a reduced rent on the land than by the promise that, if grown,

grown, a higher price will be paid for it. Under a reduced rent there will be a diminished risk, and if they succeed their gains may be very large; but if their crop of American cotton fail, which they have attempted to raise on lands fully assessed by the inducement of enhanced prices, then the offer of, or the knowledge that a good price could have been got, can be of no avail; it cannot lessen their loss, and they will naturally therefore not be willing to run the chance of failure with the heavy loss which a full assessment may entail.

8. But I would only authorise the reduction and the experiment for a limited, though a liberal term, and provided it clearly led, on an early day, to a very considerable extent of land being laid down with American cotton.

9. I would also warn the Government, from my experience in such matters, not to trust to the results of two or three years, nor to form any opinion till after some seasons have passed. I think Dr. Wight's statement that good marketable American cotton can be grown here, and brought into the British market lower than American cotton, provided there should be a reduction of the land assessment, altogether undeserving of much attention at present. It is, in fact, a mere opinion, for which there do not now exist data upon which a practical farmer or merchant would rely for a moment; the fact has not been tested by anything yet done.

10. Dr. Wight's own experimental farm, and the failure of his crops, have only demonstrated this, that American cotton cannot be grown at all with profit, and with the certainty of success, excepting in particular localities, which have the advantages of the two monsoons, as Outacamalcond, where Mr. Wroughton raised the cotton so approved in England. These localities are probably limited, and they are exposed to the uncertainty of the north-east monsoon.

11. It is also yet to be ascertained whether cotton of the quality approved, and which has hitherto been grown chiefly on virgin soils or selected spots, can be raised on the same land in successive years without adopting the American practice of deep ploughing, trenching, and especially manuring. If it cannot, and this large additional expense must be eventually incurred, it must be a question some few years hence whether the growers here can, under any circumstances, compete with the growers in America.

12. The information called for by the Government under date the 17th August 1847 from all the officers in the cotton-growing districts, may assist us in forming an opinion on this point; but if not supplied by practical men, it must, I conceive, be very defective.

13. If it shall be found that the competition cannot be maintained from natural advantages of soil and climate, and the cheap labour of India, but only by the Government giving up its revenue on land under American cotton cultivation, whilst the same land might be profitably applied by the ryots to other products, and yield the usual amount of revenue to the State, it is plain that it will not be for the interests of the State that any extent of land should at any time be brought under American cotton cultivation; and I would not, as seems to be the case, assume the fact that India can profitably compete with America in the cotton market.

14. The consideration I have given to this subject, and my personal observation and inquiries, have led me to think, that the sooner the Government relinquishes all experimental farms, and its official agency for the purpose of raising cotton and other raw produce, the better. I do not think that any adequate trial can be made, nor anything done from which a fair conclusion can be drawn, as to the capability of the country, until private capital and private enterprise are embarked in the experiment; and this will not, I fear, be so long as Government occupies itself with experiments in the mode at present adopted.

15. One-half of the sums now expended, if offered as a bonus to private enterprise, in the form perhaps of bounties of advances on favourable terms, in erecting gins or other machinery for public use, or in grants of lands to individuals with capital free of rent for a term, or in any other more advisable mode, would, I should suppose, have brought the question to issue ere this.

16. Nor do I think it ever can be settled by the present system of a Government farm superintended by men not practically agriculturists, and unable therefore to direct the labour of those under them;—using Government capital and commissariat cattle—of a size and power which the cultivator cannot command at any price;—and who have no direct interest in the success of the experiment, nor in limiting the expenses. The sooner therefore the present system is abandoned, and private adventure and effort encouraged in substitution of it, the better, in my judgment.

17. I do not include the employment of Mr. Finnie in these remarks, as I think it of advantage that Government should be able to command the advice and services of a person who practically knows the nature and wants of the American plant, and of the cotton plant in general. And I am of opinion that, had Mr. Morris lived, and been allowed to carry out his plans unfettered, a great improvement might have been looked for in the cotton of the country. I think too little attention has yet been paid to this, and that it deserves consideration whether, instead of attempting to force on the ryots the cultivation of the American cotton, efforts should not be directed to the improvement of the indigenous article. This should not, at all events, I think, be overlooked in the encouragement which should be held out to private enterprises, and to European skill and capital, for the production of a superior and marketable cotton for the British market.

See letters from the collector of Bellary and Dr. Wight, dated 24 December 1845, and 11 Dec. 184

(signed) Tweeddale.

MINUTE.

1. I AM of opinion that Dr. Wight's proposition to grant a large remission of assessment on lands cropped with American cotton should be submitted to the Board of Revenue for their consideration and report, with reference to the result of former experiments of a similar kind, and to the orders* of the Honourable Court, directing that "the assessment should invariably be regulated by the productive power of the soil, and without reference to the species of produce which the owner may consider it most advantageous to cultivate."

It appears to me from the Honourable Court's Despatch † of the 14th July, No. 16 of 1847, p. 8, that they look to a sure sale of the produce, rather than to a remission of the assessment, as the means most likely to induce the ryots to improve their modes of cultivating cotton, and to use a better description of seed.

Guindy, 8 September 1847.

(signed) H. Chamier.

MINUTE.

IF any faith is to be placed on the correctness of the statement of the cost at which cotton is usually grown in the Coimbatore district, which was submitted by Dr. Wight, in his letter of the 4th of August 1847, it is quite clear that nothing but a reduction of the assessment on the land, or an increase in the selling price in the bazaar, can remunerate the ryot for the expense he has incurred, and the labour he has bestowed in the cultivation of it.

I think it may be fairly assumed that Dr. Wight must have rather over-rated the expenses incurred by the ryots in raising a crop of cotton, since it can scarcely be credited that he would enter on such a speculation, certain that it must at last entail on him a loss.

Admitting then that the case is really a shade better than it has been represented to be, still it is clear that unless some more powerful inducement than now exists be held out to ryots, they will not employ their time and capital in the cultivation of cotton.

I doubt whether a reduction of 25 per cent. even on the assessment would induce ryots to bring much of their land under the cultivation of American cotton, because I believe that in ordinary cases waste land would not be found sufficiently near to their holding of rich black soil to induce them to change their usual course of cultivation, and to rear the ordinary products for the home market on land then newly to be brought under cultivation.

The experiment can however be tried.

In the remarks of the Most Noble the President on the present experimental farm I quite agree. A great deal of money appears to me to be expended upon it, which can tend to no useful result; I think that it should be abolished, and practical men, such as Mr. Finnie, employed to diffuse instruction among the ryots.

13 September 1847.

(signed) H. Dickinson.

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Consultation, No. 862, under date 31st July 1847, giving cover to Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 646, under date 28th May 1847, calling for information, regarding: First, the prime cost of cotton; Second, the proportion which the land-tax bears to the whole cost; Third, the profits of middle-men; Fourth, the charges of conveyance to the port of shipment; and Fifth, the estimated damage in transit, all reduced to the standard of 1 lb., and stated in English money.

This last I have found quite impossible; our smallest denominations of English coin being much too large, unless reduced to decimal fractions, and would then require two, three or four places of figures. To avoid that difficulty I have adopted as the basis of the following statements and calculations the Indian candy of 500 lbs., a mode of dealing with the matter rendered still further necessary by the loose way natives keep their accounts, if such indeed it can be called, where most of their transactions are ready money ones, and no account kept.

The

* "The mode adopted in Chingleput, for assessing lands appropriated to the cultivation of superior products does not distinctly appear from this correspondence. It is our wish that the assessment should invariably be regulated by the productive power of the soil, and without reference to the species of produce which the owner may consider it most advantageous to cultivate. If a contrary practice be found to exist either in Chingleput or elsewhere, it should be immediately discontinued." Court's Revenue Despatch, 17th August 1838, No. 12, p. 42.

† "The principal difficulty which he (Mr. Finnie) appears to have had to encounter in the first instance, in inducing the ryots to improve their modes of cultivation, and to use a better description of seed, was in the apprehension which they expressed, that they should be unable to find a market for their produce. Mr. Finnie will be, in a great measure, enabled to remove this apprehension under the authority now given to him to purchase cotton, and the real price at which good cotton can be procured in the districts will be more satisfactorily ascertained by means of purchases made on private account than of purchases on account of Government. Mr. Finnie himself states, that as soon as it was believed in the district that he was authorised to make purchases of cotton on account of Government, an increased price was immediately demanded." Court's Despatch, Revenue Department, 14th July 1847, No. 16, p. 8.

The following statements of prime cost were obtained from several sources, and, judging from our recorded experience with which they have been compared, may be looked upon as close approximations to the truth.

My informants divide all land into descriptions of soil; viz. the black cotton ground, and red or kursel lands. The first, they say, is the more expensive in all respects, but is still the more profitable, first, by the returns being more certain and larger; and, second, by the cotton being of a quality that commands higher prices in the market.

I shall, therefore, confine my statements to the first, as giving the most favourable view of the case, so far as the ryots are concerned.

The standard for land is the Indian bullah, or vullum; both words seem in current use; a bullah is equal to about three cauwies, or reduced to English land measure, is stated to be $3\frac{1}{6}$ acres.

The tax on one bullah of black cotton ground is 6 rupees; six ploughings are required to prepare the ground and cover the seed, the aggregate amount of which is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; that is, the first three ploughings when the ground is hard and difficult to work is charged Rs. 2. 8. each; the next two Rs. 1. 4.; and the last, which is merely covering the seed, 8 annas; total ploughing, Rs. 10. 8.

The ground is twice hoed, the cost variously stated at from 1 rupee to 1 rupee 4 annas each time. I assume the lower statement (though I think it too low), because I think they manage the ploughing a little cheaper than here stated; hoeing 2 rupees, seed 8 annas, picking the crop Rs. 2. 8. The ryots, from whom I had the above particulars, state that the picking is paid in kind; one-eighth of the crop being the pickers' share, which, by estimate, should yield 3 rupees. This is clearly too high; I have, therefore, set it down at Rs. 2½, the same as on our farms, where we pay one anna per maund of 25 lbs., equal to one rupee four annas per candy. In return for these various items of cost, the ryots state that they have a fair crop when the return amounts to four loads or puddies of 10 maunds (250 lbs.) each, or two candies of seed cotton per bullah of ground. This return is quite in accordance with our experience. It may, and under favourable circumstances, no doubt often exceeds that quantity, but much oftener it falls below. That quantity may, therefore, be assumed as a fair average.

The charges and returns then are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land tax - - - - -	6	-	-
Ploughing - - - - -	10	8	-
Hoeing - - - - -	2	-	-
Seed - - - - -	-	8	-
Picking - - - - -	2	8	-
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 21	8	-

Amount of crop four puddies, or two candies.

These statements refer to black soil. The tax on kursel lands is lower, the agricultural charges a shade less, but the quantity as well as quality of the crop decidedly inferior; so that they are no gainers by growing cotton on cheap lands.

The purchase or seed cotton is currently sold on the field at from Rs. 4. 12. to Rs. 5. 8. to petty merchants, who forestal the market by going and making advances in anticipation of the crop. If the ryot, in place of selling it by anticipation, picks and stores it until called for, or until the prices have attained their maximum for the season, he may then get from Rs. 5. 12. to Rs. 6. per puddy; Rs. 5. 4. is, however, considered the nearest approach to an average, giving 21 rupees as the average value of the whole crop; that is, he loses half a rupee on every bullah. This statement, startling as it may appear, I yet suspect is even too favourable to the ryot, the return from a field of cotton being oftener loss than gain.

The statement having been completed, I asked, with affected surprise, what induced them to cultivate a crop which, even in good seasons, gave no profit, and in bad ones was sure to cause loss.

The reply was not very precise; but after a good deal of cross-questioning, it came out that though in itself cotton gave no profit, yet that it was a money crop which enabled them to raise funds to pay for their other lands, in place of having to mortgage their coin to the monagars and curnums (in case they had not money to pay the tax when demanded), which was always attended with heavy loss; that it afforded employment for their own families to cultivate the land, and that, by being an early crop, they were enabled, in favourable seasons, to get a second crop of corn off the land, for which the cotton had already paid the tax. The former of these considerations, its being a money crop, made it necessary to grow cotton, but that, as it was an uncertain crop, fluctuating in its value, the profits obtainable all induct and the risk considerable, they would rather not cultivate it in the present state of the market, if there was any other on which they could place equal dependence for raising money to pay their khist. From this view of the case, it would appear that the ryot attaches the smallest value of any of his crops to cotton, and would rather not cultivate it if he could do without.

Ever since I came to Coimbatore, up to the present year, the average bazar price has been under 6 rupees, varying from $5\frac{1}{2}$ rupees to $5\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per load of 10 maunds, at the commencement of the season, and rising to from 6 rupees to $6\frac{1}{2}$ rupees towards the close. This last season, owing to the extensive failure of the crop, it has exceeded 7 rupees, but still I think 6 rupees may be taken as a fair average for the last five years.

From this sum is to be deducted the cost of bringing the cotton from the field to the godown, and the interest of capital between the purchase and sale of the article. The

II.
Madras.

first of these two items may perhaps be taken at 4 annas the load, or 2 rupees on the candy of clean cotton, four candies, or eight loads of seed cotton being required to produce one candy of clean. Then eight loads on the field, at Rs. 5. 4. = 42 rupees, cost of carriage to market, Rs. 2 = 44 rupees. Market price, at 6 rupees per load, 8 x 6 = 48 rupees; merchant's profit, if sold with seed, 4 rupees, or 9 per cent.

If, however, he separates the seed and sells it and the cotton separately, the case is considerably altered. The charge for chuikaing four candies of seed cotton, yielding one candy of clean, is 7 rupees; the value of the seed, at five maunds for a rupee, is 12 rupees; then 12 - 7 = 5; which, being deducted from 44, leaves 39 rupees, as the cost of the candy of clean cotton, the average market price of which is 45 rupees, thereby raising the profit from 9 to 15½ per cent. But that is not all profit, as several months must elapse between the purchase and payment for his seed cotton and the sale of his cotton wool, during which time he is losing interest on the capital invested; native interest being high and their transactions dilatory, I shall allow 1 rupee per candy on that account, thereby reducing his profit from 15½ to 11½ per cent. In the construction, however, of the concluding table, I have unavoidably left out that item, and credited the first purchaser 15 per cent. on his bargain, that being the difference between his buying and selling prices, thereby raising the price from 39 to 45 rupees, the usual selling price.

It must not, however, be supposed that the exporting merchant purchases his cotton on these terms, as he has to deal through the medium of an agent or second middleman, whose commission raises the price to him at least 5 per cent. more, so that he has to pay 20, if not even 25 per cent. on the first cost, raising the price to about 47 rupees; thus 39 + 20 per cent. (Rs. 7 12. 9,) Rs. 46. 12. 9, is no uncommon price, I believe, for the Madras merchant to pay for good cotton in the provincial markets of Coimbatore and Tinnevely. Inferior qualities currently fetch from 44 to 45 rupees, on which commission must be added, making them up to nearly the above figures.

Assuming that these statements, so far as they go, are approximations to the truth, the price of a candy of churka-cleaned cotton in Coimbatore may be set down at 45 rupees. Bagging, for transmission to the coast, 3 rupees; bandy hire to Madras, 8½ rupees (this is a fluctuating charge, often higher, seldom lower); total, Rs. 56. 8.; or, reduced to English currency, at 2s. to the rupee, 5*l.* 13*s.*, about 2½*d.* per pound.

These are the elements from which the following table is constructed.

Should this table be compared with that furnished from the gin-house, copy of which I append, a considerable discrepancy will be apparent; which is explained by the fact that in all the preceding calculations I have allowed 25 per cent. of cotton to seed, whereas the gins, even with the best cotton, rarely average over 21½ per cent., a difference amply compensated for by the cheaper rate at which we separate the wool (5 rupees per candy), and by the freedom of ginned cotton from impurities, which must be removed before spinning, and, under the comparatively rude operation of the thrasher, amounts to 3 per cent. on every clean-looking churkaed cotton, being equivalent to three bales on every hundred of mere waste; but still incurring all the charges (about 19 rupees per bale) in transport to the market of consumption of the best cotton. Exclusive of that saving, ginned native cotton returns, on an average, 6 per cent. higher prices in the English market than churkaed.*

TABLE showing the Cost of Production of One Candy (500 lbs.) of cotton in the Coimbatore District, the Proportion which the Land-Tax bears to the Agricultural Charges and to the whole Produce, the Profit of the Local Merchant purchasing it as Seed from the Ryot, the Cost of Clean Cotton delivered at Madras, the Port of Export, and lastly, the Price per lb. in English Currency.

Land-Tax on Two Bullahs of Black Cotton Ground.	Agricultural Charges for raising a Crop of Cotton.	Price of Crop purchased on the Field.	Loss sustained by the Ryot in cultivating Cotton.	Per-centage of Tax to Agricultural Charges.	Per-centage of Tax to Total Produce.	Cost of Carriage from the Field to the Merchants' Godown.	Bazaar Price of Crop (Seed Cotton) being 9 per Cent. Profit on 44 Rupees, the Field Price and Carriage.	Bazaar Price of One Candy of Clean Cotton, after allowing for Seed, being 10½ per Cent. Profit on First Cost.	Cost of Package and Bagging for Transit to the Coast.	Bandy Hire from Coimbatore to Madras.	Total Cost delivered at Madras.	Price per lb. reduced to English Currency.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	d
12	31	42	1	38½	28½	2	48	45	3 4	8½	56½	2½

Coimbatore,
24 August 1847.

(signed) Robt Wight, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

* Charges on three candies, or 1,500 lbs. of cotton :

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bandies to Madras	-	-	25 8 -
Bags	-	-	9 8 -
Baling	-	-	12 8 -
Embarking	-	-	2 8 -
Freight	-	-	45 - -
TOTAL	-	-	Rs. 94 8 -

The Superintendent Cotton Farms in account with Mr. Petrie, Acting Agent for the Purchase of Native Cotton for Consignment to England, as per Court of Directors' Despatch, communicated in the Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 154, under date 3 February 1846.

Dr.

1846.		Lbs.	Oopum seed cotton at	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
30 June	To purchased	1,578½	Rs. 5. 12. per 260 lbs.	34 14 -	
	Ditto	1,754½	Rs. 5. 14. - ditto	39 10 1	
	Ditto	11,070½	Rs. 5. 15. - ditto	252 12 9	
	Ditto	26,430½	Rs. 6 - - ditto	609 14 9	
	Ditto	3,070	Rs. 6. 2. - ditto	72 5 1	
	Ditto	2,188	Rs. 6. 3. - ditto	52 1 2	
	Ditto	8,550	Rs. 6. 8. - ditto	213 12 9	
		<u>54,642</u>			1,275 6 7
	Deduct,—	Lbs.			
	Tare at 1 per cent.	546			
	Bad locks picked out previous to ginning	159			
	Dirt extracted by the thrasher	233			
		<u>938</u>			
	Quantity ginned	53,704	yielding 21.5. per cent. of cotton wool, or 23½ candies.		
	Paid for 50 coolies picking out bad balls, at 1 anna each			3 2 -	
	Paid for ginning 23 candies of Oopum cotton, at 5 rupees per candy			115 - -	
	Paid for 38 bale-cloths, 38 ropes, and pressing 38 bales, at Rs. 1. 8. per bale			57 - -	
					175 2 -
					<u>Rs. 1,450 8 7</u>

The weight of seed cotton to be accounted for is - - - Lbs. 53,704.

Sold 1,579 maunds and 13 lbs. of seed at 26½ lbs. per maund	- - - -	Lbs. 41,448½
Cotton wool produced 23½ candies, or	- - - -	11,550
* False and small seeds that pass through the gin-bars	- - - -	605
Sold 1 maund of inferior cotton, only fit for bedding	- - - -	26½
Lint-room sweepings	- - - -	73½

Lbs. 53,704

* This is given to the cattle, being unsaleable.

Cr.

1846:		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
30 June	By amount received from the Superintendent cotton farms	- - -	1,125 6 7
	By amount realised by sale of Oopum cotton seed, 1,337½ maunds, at 5 maunds per rupee	267 8 -	
	By amount realised by the sale of Oopum cotton seed, 242 maunds, at 4½ per rupee	56 14 -	
	By amount realised by the sale of 1 maund of inferior cotton, at 12 annas per maund	- 12 -	
			325 2 -
			<u>Rs. 1,450 8 7</u>

The cost of 23½ candies of cotton wool pressed in half-screwed bales, and inclusive of gunny and ropes, is Rs. 1,125. 6. 7. or Rs. 48. 11. 3. per candy.

(signed) James Petrie,
Acting Agent.

II.
Madras.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

26 October 1847.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th ultimo, being extract from Minutes of Consultation of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, under that date, requesting from the Chamber of Commerce certain information relating to the local price, charges of shipment, and cost laid down in London, of Tinnevelly and Western cotton during the last three years.

In accordance therewith, I have much pleasure in forwarding to you, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, a tabular statement, showing, as well as can be done in this form, the particular details referred to in your communication, giving the price paid to the sellers, the charges incurred in India for completing the shipment, being at the rate of Rs. 5. 13. 4. per candy, together with commission at 5 per cent., the current exchange at which the cost could have been drawn for by bill at six months sight at the dates stated, the current freight at the same periods, the cost of insurance, the London charges incurred previous to and in effecting a sale, and finally, the cost to the shipper of the articles laid down in England, per candy and per lb.

The 1st July of each year has been taken, as this is the period when cotton comes to market in greatest abundance, and when the greatest quantity is shipped.

With reference to Tinnevelly cotton, I may add that the price has been taken as deliverable at Tutacurin, whence the greater part of the crop is now exported without being brought to Madras. The cost of transit to Madras in loose bags adds from three to four rupees per candy to the price. This explains the difference of 10 s. per ton freight, as chargeable upon Tinnevelly and Western cotton. It is generally necessary to pay at least so much extra freight for tonnage from Tutacurin over what is current from Madras.

(signed) J. Thomson,

Member of Committee,
For the Chairman.

Madras, 25 September 1847.

TABULAR STATEMENT, showing the COST and CHARGES on Shipment of COTTON from the Madras Presidency to England, during the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847.

DATE.	Price per Candy of 500 lbs.	Madras Charges, including Commission, 5 %	Ex-change.		Freight, 4½ Bales to the Ton of 300 lb. net.	Insurance on Cost without Freight, at 2½ %.	London Charges, including Commission at 7 %		Total Cost Laid down in London			
			Rs. a. p.	s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	per Candy.	per Lb.	
TINNEVELLY COTTON FROM TUTICORIN:												
uly 1845 -	53 4	8 8 -	61 12 -	1 11	5 18 4	{ 4l. 5s. per ton, } { or per candy - }	1 11 6	- 2 8	7 12 6	- 10 8	8 3 2	3 11 4½
uly 1846 -	50 -	8 5 4	58 5 4	2 1¼	6 2 9	{ 4l. 10s. per ton, } { or per candy - }	1 13 4	- 2 9	7 18 9	- 11 -	8 9 10	4 0 1½
uly 1847 -	56 8	8 10 6	65 2 6	2 -½	6 13 -	{ 6l. 10s. per ton, } { or per candy - }	2 8 2	- 3 -	9 4 2	- 12 -	9 16 2	4 8 1½
WESTERN COTTON FROM MADRAS:												
uly 1845 -	38 -	7 11 9	45 11 9	1 11	4 7 7	{ 3l. 15s. per ton, } { or per candy - }	1 7 9	- 2 -	5 17 4	- 7 10	6 5 2	3
uly 1846 -	40 -	7 13 4	47 13 4	2 1¼	5 - 8	{ 4l. per ton, or } { per candy - }	1 9 7	- 2 3	6 12 6	- 9 1	7 1 7	3 4 0 1½
uly 1847 -	43 -	7 15 9	50 15 9	2 -½	5 4 1	{ 6l. per ton, or } { per candy - }	2 4 5	- 2 4	7 10 10	- 9 4	8 - 2	3 10 5 1½

A candy = 500 lbs.

Madras, 25 September 1857.

(A true copy.)

R. Clarke,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

(signed) J. Thomson.

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir
H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

26 October 1847.

In July last, two of the American cotton planters who had returned to England from this country were requested by the Commercial Association of Manchester to be present at a meeting of that body, for the purpose of communicating oral information regarding the difficulties

difficulties appertaining to cotton culture and trade in India. A report of the proceedings of that meeting was published in the Manchester newspapers of the 17th July, copies of two of which have obligingly been sent* to me, I believe by one of the members present on the occasion, but who has not given his name.

2. From these reports* I learn that Mr. Mercer, one of the returned planters, and, as I have heard, by far the ablest and most practical man of the party, has given it as his opinion "that the introduction of the exotic cotton of New Orleans must be limited, in consequence of its growing only in peculiar climates;" Dharwar and Combatores being mentioned as suitable localities, on account of the mildness of their respective climates, while Bawanie (as being too hot?) is specifically mentioned as one where it would not grow in the open country.

3. On first reading these statements, viewing them as mere hypothetical deductions based on imperfect acquaintance with the climate of the countries of which he spoke, I attached no importance to them, and never contemplated bringing the subject under the notice of Government. A letter from Dr. Royle, however, received by the last mail, requesting me "to inquire whether some favourable localities for American cotton might not be found along the coast, from Vizagapatam to Cuttack," has placed the matter before me in a new and much more important light, by showing that even he, with all his knowledge of India, had been led to adopt Mr. Mercer's views—views which I consider decidedly erroneous. Mr. Finnie, with better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the climate of the Peninsula than either of these gentlemen, is also, I find, of the same way of thinking, as he tells me, in replying to a note in which I had informed him that I had sent large supplies of seed to a cultivator at Aroopocotta, who was about to embark in the cultivation of American cotton on a large scale, that "he believes he might almost undertake to eat all the cotton that will be produced;" showing clearly that he considers the attempt no better than waste of labour and capital in that line of country, and that there his services, as a planter, can be of no avail.

4. In a letter which I addressed to Mr. Turner, of Manchester, in reply to an anonymous one,† received from the gentleman who had kindly sent me the newspapers, I took occasion to dissent from Mr. Mercer's views, and to point out that it was not mildness of climate, as regards temperature, that we required for the successful cultivation of the American cotton plant, but sufficient humidity during the growing season. This, if sufficient to bring the plant to a medium state of perfection, will, I consider, always ensure as satisfactory crops as those obtained in Dharwar, however hot the weather may be during the picking or harvest season. I have also given publicity to the same opinion through the medium of the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of India.‡

5. Standing thus alone in my opinions, and considering that, unless I can establish their correctness by showing that at least equally large crops can be obtained on both coasts, if not indeed generally over the Carnatic and ciscars, with those found remunerating in Dharwar, the value of the costly experiment still in progress is comparatively small, or at all events is materially lessened; I have felt it my duty to submit the whole subject for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, and at the same time offer, sufficient aid being given, to verify my views by actual experience, even though it will lead to my detention in India for at least a year longer than it was my intention or wish to have remained.

6. To effect this, under existing circumstances most important desideratum, two farms are wanted, one on each coast. These need not be on an expensive scale; but for their management I shall require two additional assistants, and as they must unavoidably have the command of the funds wanted for current expenses, they will require to be Europeans, respectably connected, in whom every confidence can be reposed. They might be engaged on salaries of 100 rupees monthly in the first instance; but with the understanding that it was to be raised to 150 rupees from the time they entered on detached duties, and had to conduct distinct and responsible charges. Should this plan be adopted it will become necessary to raise Mr. Cuxton's salary to an equal amount, as I could ill spare his services in the gin-house, now a very important branch of the establishment, with the details of which, especially the valuation of cotton offered for purchase, he has become familiar, and to detain him there on a smaller salary than his juniors in the department were receiving would scarcely be fair towards him, a zealous servant, and might lead to my losing his services altogether.

7. To Mr. Sherman, should the proposed extension be adopted, I must unavoidably entrust the management of the Coromandel farm, as being in every respect competent, with but little aid from me, so to conduct its duties as in the shortest possible period to set the question for which it is established, at rest; he being, moreover, a most trustworthy man. Its distance from Combatores and the consequent impossibility of my visiting it oftener than
once

* One of which accompanies.

† Extracts of both are appended.

‡ See Calcutta Star, 14th, and Madras Spectator newspapers, 27th September 1847.

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once or twice a year, added to the importance of the object to be attained, are my reasons for selecting my best assistant for that duty. Nor can I fail to avail myself of the present opportunity of bringing Mr. Sherman's services to the favourable notice of Government, with a view to soliciting for him an augmentation to his salary. He has now been on these farms for six years; is thoroughly conversant with all their details; and, as a cultivator, is to the full as competent as any of the Americans, while his salary is only 150 rupees, though, owing to having the supervision of three farms, Topinpollium, Kenathkovadoo, and Palatchee, (the first and last nearly 20 miles apart,) he requires to keep a conveyance and incur extra expense in travelling from one to the other. Whether or not the new farms are adopted, I would still urgently but most respectfully solicit an increase of 50 rupees monthly to his salary, as I cannot but feel that for the duties he has now to perform he is really underpaid.

8. Assuming that the additional farms will be sanctioned, the plan I propose pursuing is to endeavour as speedily as possible to engage two assistants, to be put in training under Mr. Sherman, until the seasons arrive for giving them independent charges. The Coimbatore farms will remain under Mr. Sherman's direction, with the exception of probably two months, until the sowing of our next year's crop is finished in August. In the interval, about March or April, he will require to proceed to the coast to select suitable lands and arrange about obtaining hired labour, &c., so as to have everything in readiness to begin work in September, as soon as the state of the season will permit agricultural operations to be commenced.

9. While on this subject, I shall, with the view to avoiding the necessity of future recurrence to the same topic, solicit the attention of his Lordship in Council to the position of five East Indians who have now been employed on the farms since 1843. They were in the first instance sent here as apprentices of the Philanthropic Association, and were, with the exception of five rupees monthly granted at my request, (*see* last paragraph of my letter dated 10th November 1843,) entirely maintained by the Association upwards of two years; latterly their connexion with the Society ceased, and their services being required on the farms, they have been retained on more liberal allowance, but still very low for young men of their attainments and now well ascertained steady industrious habits.

10. One considerably in advance of his fellows was last year placed in a more responsible situation, and had his salary raised to 25 rupees. This I do not propose altering, but I should certainly like to be permitted to raise those of the others to 20 rupees each.

11. I would further take the liberty of requesting that I may be permitted to employ, as favourable opportunities offer, four or five more lads of the same class, on salaries varying from 10 to 15 rupees, according to their qualifications, or in other words, authorising my engaging them in the first instance at 10, and increasing their pay by stages as I may see fit up to the maximum of 15 rupees. As overseers, I have found them more trustworthy and intelligent than natives, with the advantage of being always available for duty wheresoever required, which natives are not beyond their own talooks.

12. In asking this addition to the establishment, I have a double object in view, first, the extension of our farms, so as if possible to furnish 1,000 bales of New Orleans cotton from them next season, and, secondly, for the purpose of making these farms a nursery, if I may so say, for the training of overseers for the supply of whomsoever may require their services in any part of the country.

Coimbatore, 26 October 1847.

(signed) Robert Wight, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

EXTRACT of an Anonymous Letter to Dr. R. Wight.

THE party who encloses the accompanying newspapers, would solicit the attention of Dr. Wight to the following remarks on the attempts to introduce into India the culture of the Mexican cotton plant.

In all the attempts which have been made, the plant ought to have been treated naturally; and there are three points especially in the culture of this plant, in which nature ought to have been followed. The first of these is the elevation; the second is the time of sowing; and the third is the soil.

1. *With respect to the Elevation.*—The plant should have been cultivated on land nearly on a level with the sea, for such is its natural locality. So that Dr. Wight's announcement of the intended trial of the experiment in Tinnevelly is a very satisfactory one.

2. *As regards the Time of Sowing.*—It should have been at the commencement of the rains; this is the natural time of the germination of its seed. Upon this important point, Dr. Wight is clearly wrong. He keeps the seed out of the ground from the middle of May to the middle of July, and alleges as a reason for this great deviation from nature, that if he did not do so, the north-east rains in October would destroy the earlier part of the crop.

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3. *As respects the Soil.*—It should have been sown in soil of a light description; this is its natural soil, as its long tap-root plainly indicates. The black cotton soil of India, which is so difficult to work, is evidently not suitable to the nature of a deep tap-rooted plant. Dr. Buchanan describes this soil as “a black mould containing much clay.”—(Mysore Journey, vol. 3, p. 319.) Dr. Keyne calls it “a black stiff mud”; “a stiff black soil, which, when dry, is so hard that no root can make its way through it.”—(Tracts, pp. 276. 232.) Dr. Keyne also states that few plants are natural to it, and few trees will thrive on it; but that “it would be endless or impossible to enumerate the natural productions of the loamy and other soils, as they comprise, according to their peculiarities, all the botanical productions of the country.”—(Tracts, p. 310.) Dr. Wight, however, seems to think, that the black soil will produce the best stapled New Orleans cotton; but the wretched staple of Mr. Mercer’s dwarfed plants, which grow on this soil, is not at all in favour of such an opinion.

The writer of these remarks entertains a confident hope that Dr. Wight, in his treatment of the Mexican cotton plant, will yet follow nature in all the three particulars of elevation, time of sowing, and soil, and wishes him every success in so doing.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Dr. R. Wight to J. A. Turner, Esq., Manchester, dated 27th September 1847, in reply to the above.

Para. 2. The object of the writer is to inform me, that in all the attempts which have been made to introduce into India the culture of the Mexican cotton plant, it ought to have been treated naturally; and that there are three points especially in the culture of this plant in which nature ought to have been followed; but, I presume, in his estimation, has not been. “The first of these is, the elevation (above the level of the sea); the second, the time of sowing; and the third is, soil.”

3. As regards the first, it is stated, “the plant should have been cultivated on land nearly on a level with the sea,” thereby tacitly implying that our departure from that rule has to some extent led to failure. To a small extent I admit this inference, and acknowledge, that I think our operations have had a too limited range; and that it is a subject for regret that a farm was not from an early stage of the experiment established near the coast; but I am very far from admitting the objection to the extent urged, because I feel certain that the difference of elevation between Coimbatore and the sea will be found to weigh light in the balance when brought to the test of comparative experiment. I equally dissent from the opinion that we are mainly indebted for our success in growing Mexican cotton in Dharwar and Coimbatore to the mildness of the climate, and that similar success will not attend our efforts in most other parts of India, where this mildness is not found. The term is indefinite, so that I am uncertain whether the Carnatic would be included, by him, among the milder regions; but if not, then I feel certain that he takes an erroneous view, as I am confident that, with judicious management, the soils being equal, we should succeed equally well, or perhaps better, all over the Coromandel Coast, from Cuttack to Cape Comorin, than we have yet done in either Dharwar or Coimbatore.

* * * * *

11. As the subject discussed in that letter, viz., the natural treatment of the Mexican cotton plant in India, is not only highly interesting in itself, but promises to be most important in its consequences, I shall, even at the risk of being considered prolix, endeavour to explain how I think this might be most nearly accomplished, and in doing so, hope to satisfy my monitor that, if not quite natural according to his views of the case, my plan is at least as near an approximation to nature as the meteorological differences of the two countries will admit. I moreover anticipate the pleasure of being able, in the course of my explanation, to satisfy him that, in confining in this instance the operations of nature to three special points, viz., elevation but little raised above the level of the sea, sowing about the middle of May, and employing only soil of a light description, he has very materially curtailed her prerogative in such cases; and I even hope to succeed in bringing him to agree with me in thinking that, within certain limits, two of his essentials, elevation and soil, are of comparatively secondary moment; and that the third, time of sowing, as limited by him, is only partially applicable to India.

12. I adopt as my text, his axiom, that in our attempts to introduce the culture of a new plant, we ought, as much as possible, to follow nature. How is this to be done as regards the introduction of the Mexican cotton plant into India? Every one knows that many plants thrive equally well at great differences of elevation. The Mexican cotton plant on the plains of the Indian Peninsula, within certain limits, say from the level of the sea to 1,000 or 1,500 feet is, I conceive, one of them. Within these limits, therefore, I attach little importance to elevation on the open plains of the Carnatic.

13. The quality of the soil is of more consequence, since no plant grown in unsuitable soil will ever produce good crops; but that is not so easily under our control, as, not seldom, we find adjoining fields, or even opposite halves of the same field, greatly differing in that respect, one being much more fertile than the other, though apparently quite the same, so that here we must to some extent be content to take our chance, some fields being good, some bad, and some indifferent, although all much alike in external character.

14. As an abstract principle, therefore, fertility of soil, like elevation, seems in nature's estimation, within certain limits, to rank as one of only secondary importance. The soil to which I give the preference, when I have my choice, is a deep, dark coloured, light, almost sandy loam, and if it has been long out of cultivation so much the better.

15. The determination of the time of sowing, which I esteem of primary importance, is dependent on several considerations, but more especially on the sort of climate we wish to obtain for our plant, as being that best calculated to bring it to its greatest degree of perfection at the period of maturity, when it begins to yield its crop. To determine this point, an intimate acquaintance with both the habits of the plant and the usual course of the seasons is absolutely necessary. These being known, nothing can be easier than to say in what month we should sow our seed. For example, we know that in average seasons the Mexican cotton plant requires from six to eight weeks from the date of sowing to come into flower, and about the same length of time from the fall of the blossom to the opening of the pod. We equally know that rainy weather, or even a dark, cloudy, damp atmosphere, has a tendency to prevent the boll opening at the proper time, and that if so prevented the cotton becomes more or less deteriorated, varying in degree according to the intensity of the deteriorating cause, from absolute destruction to simple adhesion of the fibres, or to mere slight discolouration; and, lastly, we know that the prevalence of rainy weather during the period of growth promotes luxuriance and productiveness, provided the drainage is free, and humidity is exchanged for clear, bright weather at the season for maturing the crop.

16. These points appertaining to the habits of the plant being known, we have next to ascertain the course of the seasons of the region where we contemplate cultivating. On the eastern coast of the Indian peninsula, the rains of the south-west, or petty monsoon, which are very uncertain as to quantity, commence in July, and continue in the form of partial showers throughout August and September. In the latter months, the quantity that falls is usually sufficient for agricultural operations being commenced; in October the quantity increases, and in the course of the latter half of that month the north-east monsoon is usually fully established, and continues, with intervals of fair weather, until about the middle of December. If the cotton crops have been sown before the middle of September, they will be in a good, perhaps the best, state for benefiting by the heavy monsoon rains. By following this course the plant enjoys a clear uninterrupted growing season of about three-and-a-half months, receiving almost every week more or less copious falls of rain. By the end of that time it will have nearly attained its full growth, and shortly after should begin to yield its crop, and will continue to do so, almost without intermission, for nearly three months.

17. On the west coast, a similar course of seasons prevail, with this difference, that the usual showers which usher in the monsoon begin in April and May; and the proper monsoon rains, which are more copious and certain than the eastern, begin towards the end of May and early in June, and continue until September. The sowing season, therefore, on the west coast should, weather permitting, be from about the beginning of May until about the beginning of June, if the heavy monsoon rains hold off so long, so as if possible to have the plant well above ground before the heavy continuous rains commence, which might cause the seed to rot in the ground, if it had not previously vegetated, but which, when above ground, will promote its growth. Here, again, allowing three-and-a-half months for the growing season, the pickings commence towards the end of September, after the rains are over, and fine bright weather established, and should continue until the end of the year, unless prevented by excessive heat or a dry scorching atmosphere.

18. The inland location of our present farms has the disadvantage of being too remote from the line of both monsoons, participating in both, but with too little of each to admit of our trusting entirely to either for our crop. This season we were so fortunate as to have early rains; I therefore, as already mentioned, acting on your suggestion, had some fields sown the beginning of June. These are now yielding their first crop, and if the subsequent experience of this season prove this to be a good plan, it shall, of course, for the future be regularly adopted, to the utmost extent the seasons will permit; and for the rest, our sowings must be delayed until July and August, thus delaying the harvest or picking season until November and December, at which season the plants, being refreshed and strengthened by dews and cool nights, preserve their health better, and continue yielding crop for a long period, that is, until the middle of April, or even May. By following these courses, our first crop is gathered before the eastern rains commence; and I expect that the energy of the plants being renewed by them, they will probably yield a good second crop about the beginning of the year. The later sowings come into bearing when the eastern monsoon is over, and continue yielding crop until April. It remains to be determined by subsequent experience which of the two crops is the most certain, and which the more profitable. But whatever be the result of these inland experiments, I anticipate more certain, and probably considerably heavier, returns from lands nearer the coast, subject to one monsoon only, as in that case the grower will not be perplexed by having so to adjust his operations as to avail himself of a double series of insufficient rains, in place of one ample monsoon. On the other hand, our present location gives us a double chance, as, should the first monsoon be insufficient, we have still the second to look forward to for a crop, and *vice versa*; if the first and more certain rains are early and full, we are comparatively independent of the second.

19. This plan of mutually adapting to each other the habits of the plant and course of the seasons constitute the true and simple method of naturalising any exotic we may be anxious to introduce into a new country, and I cannot help thinking that, had the principles above explained been sooner discovered and systematically applied to the culture in India of the Mexican cotton plant, we should ere this time have been relieved from all anxiety or doubt of the feasibility of successfully cultivating it in any inland district where the rains are pretty regular and of sufficient duration, and of the perfect certainty of doing so along either coast, where the range of temperature is nearly uniform, the air humid from the sea breezes, and the rains comparatively regular. The two series of facts appertaining to the habits of this plant and the course of our seasons, on which this plan of naturalising it rests, have been long known separately, but have not, so far as I am aware, been before so combined as to elicit principles applicable to its culture in all tropical countries where its introduction might be deemed desirable.

(True extracts.)

(signed) *Robert Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, dated Guindy, 11 December 1847.

I HAVE given my best consideration to both Dr. Wight's recent propositions, that contained in his letter of the 30th June, proposing to reduce the assessment on land-tax 50 per cent.,* and that now before the Government in his letter of the 26th October, "the establishment of two additional experimental farms" under his charge.

On the first, I have nothing to add to the remarks recorded in my Minute of the 3d September; and as I do not concur in the second, which has been the system hitherto in force, I shall give my reasons briefly for this opinion, and point out what I consider to be the system which ought to be followed, and which can, I think, alone determine the question whether Southern India can compete with America, and eventually become a cotton-field for the European market.

I shall first lay before the Government copy of a valuable paper, prepared by the American cotton planter in Tinnevely, Mr. Finnie, in answer to queries I had referred to him; and it appears to me, upon its face, to mark the difference between the intelligent practical farmer or planter and others, and to demonstrate the importance of this practical knowledge and experience above any acquirements which Dr. Wight or other superintendents may possess as botanists, &c., and the necessity, therefore, of entrusting the experiments entirely to intelligent practical men. All other agency only, I believe, retards the progress of the experiment, and leads the Government astray.

This has been, in my opinion, the case hitherto; the Government, practically unacquainted with cotton cultivation, and depending for its information on an authority equally inexperienced in practical agriculture, have been following speculative plans and views at a great cost, and with the results which experience has shown will always attend experimental farms, either in India or in any other country; for I am not aware of any one practical object yet attained by the Cotton Experimental Farm, though it has been in operation seven years, at a charge, with other experiments, up to April last, of *Rs. 2,45,034. 14. 10.* If I am in error in this, I should be glad to have pointed out to me the question which has been finally and satisfactorily solved, or the points demonstrated by the Experimental Farm.

It is, moreover, obvious to me that nothing can ever be determined in this country as to the culture of cotton, or of any other agricultural product, if the farm or the experiment is to be in the hands and under the guidance of a man who does not understand farming. For it will assuredly be found here, as it is in Scotland and England, that the same land, with the same seed, if cultivated by a man practically ignorant of his business, or only superficially acquainted with the wants of the plant, may not be able to pay the charges, and even be an utter failure and a dead loss, whilst in the hands of the agriculturist, who thoroughly knows his business in all its details, it would yield a crop which would amply repay the cost, and give a rent also.

This, it is evident also from Mr. Finnie's paper, is the case in America. A man must understand his business thoroughly as a cotton planter or he cannot manage a cotton farm successfully and profitably so as to stand competition; and if such agency is not applied here, it may and probably will be found that it is not the soil nor the plant which is in fault, nor the land-tax, but want of skill and a knowledge of practical causes, which leads to failure, and shuts the cotton of India out of the market of Europe. I am strongly of opinion, therefore, that all Government cotton farms, as now conducted, should be immediately relinquished.

In lieu of this I should advocate an agency, confined to practical planters.

I would not place large farms in their hands, but a few small patches of land as model fields, in the midst of the native cultivation; and I would urge on the collectors and their assistants, as a point of duty, the expediency of acquiring from the American planter a practical knowledge of cotton culture, as I am satisfied that it is to the native cultivator's management

See Statement
from Accountant-
general, dated
13 Nov. 1847.

* In correspondence with the principal collectors of Coimbatore, 25 per cent. is named.

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management of the plant, and to his method of preparing it for the market under the most experienced superintendence which Government can supply, that we must ultimately look for the production of an article which shall find its way, at a remunerative price, into the British market. I should direct the attention of the agents to the improvement of the indigenous and all other species of cotton now generally cultivated, and require them to use every effort to induce the native agriculturist gradually to adopt tried and known approved modes of culture, inexpensive, and which can easily be engrafted on his own.

This must be the first step, it appears to me, in the improvement of the cotton, or of any other product of India which has to compete with the produce of other countries.

Mr. Finnie's representation of the nature of the properties of the cotton cultivators in the United States, shows the great advantages they possess in climate and in soil, in the moisture of the atmosphere, and in the power of carrying out a system of cultivation suited to the Mexican (or American) cotton plant, and how much more skill and intelligence in the culture of the plant itself than the native cultivator now possesses, is essential to obtain cotton of a superior quality and in greater quantity from the plant; and so to insure a better and cheaper article than is now raised.

More economical and experienced methods of gathering and cleaning the crop, and in preparing it for the market, will follow, and, in fact, must necessarily accompany this improvement in the culture, by means of gins of simple construction, and other machines, of which the value is known, and has been tested practically in other countries.

This further step in the progress of improvement should be effected by small establishments in each cotton locality, and not by large and costly gin-houses like that erected at Coimbatore; and it must be borne in mind that although foreign substitutes for cleaning cotton are most valuable, the native means of hand-picking, where so many women and children belong to the cultivators, will always constitute an essential element in preparing cotton wool for the market. The gins required should be provided, first, at the cost of Government till the people themselves adopt them, and then the Government should immediately withdraw.

To a more skilful system of culture and improved means of gathering and preparing the crop, it is essential that the Government in this Presidency, where there is no water carriage to any extent, should add good roads from the cotton districts to the ports, to give the cotton of Southern India a chance of competing with the produce of other countries in Europe; and it must of course be free from all duties, at least till it has established itself permanently.

The distances from the cotton-growing districts to the sea, or to the backwaters communicating with the sea, are so short, that the expense of making and keeping up the road would be trifling in comparison to the great stimulus that would be given to the cultivation of cotton. Most of the lines have already been examined and planned, and the engineer now only waits the orders of superior authority to carry them out.

I do not see that the Government can effect by its own agency more than these objects—an improved system of cultivation, better and cheaper means of preparing the cotton for the market, and better communications to the marts or ports.

But it appears to me that these will fail to secure the desired end, unless the manufacturer or his agent be placed in immediate connexion with, and becomes a purchaser from the cultivator. It is clear, from the information from all quarters—(see Mr. Mercer's statements at Manchester, confirmed by the following statement from Mr. Finnie), that at present an inferior and dirty cotton is the more profitable article to the native trader, and even to the European merchant.

Mr. Finnie remarks in a memorandum submitted to me, viz.:

* Tinnevelly.

"Here* the field is occupied by European agents who do business in a very loose way, and really do much harm. Instead of encouraging the people to bring clean cotton they give a premium indirectly on the dirtiest trash. The young men are those whom merchants employ for 150 rupees a month, and who know as much of business as their opportunities admit of. A contract is made usually by the house itself with the chetties for such a quantity of cotton of such a quality, and the very lowest sum is fixed: the chetty, finding he cannot get a price that would justify the delivery of such cotton as he has contracted for, agrees to it, well knowing that they must take such as he chooses to deliver to them at the time. He knows they have their engagements to meet; they have made their arrangements; a ship is perhaps waiting, the presses are idle, and he brings in his cotton to the agent, who has merely to receive it. The agent examines the cotton by plucking out a handful and letting the bundle pass; perhaps from caprice or ill-humour he rejects a bundle just as good as that he has taken. The chetty then gets angry and orders his people to stop delivering, as the gentleman will not take the cotton; the agent then takes the rejected bundle to get the chetty to proceed with the delivery; all goes on well for a time; in a zealous moment another bundle is rejected, the chetty threatens to throw up the contract, finding, perhaps, that others are much in want of cotton to make a remittance with; so that is all: it is for who will give an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.; and the agent is compelled to soften his tone, and *entreat* the great chetty to let him have cotton, as his employers will find fault with him if he does not get on with the work, &c. Well, but when the market is more dull, the chetty is not quite so independent; some cotton is rejected in a bulk, that is put on one side, and in a day or two is loaded on the bandies, and *marched round the town, and comes in fresh from the country!!!* and it is all taken as a very good article. But to give you some idea of the process in the interior.

The cotton is produced by the ryot of course; he is always in his banker's books, as deep

deep in proportion to his means as his European master, and can do nothing without aid. The brokers or cotton cleaners, or gin-house men, are the middle ones between the chetty and the ryot: the chetties being monied men make an advance to the broker.

The broker is particular in classifying the seed cotton, and pays for it according to cleanliness, and then he has much of the trash and rotten locks picked out, not to make the cotton better, but because the rubbish chokes the churka* and prevents it from working. The good cotton is then separated from the seed, and this bad stuff which has been taken away from the good, is beaten with a stone to loosen up the rotten fibre from the seed, and then it is passed through the chuika; and as the chetty contracts very closely with the broker, he must resort to the "devil's-dust" system to make his bread. The good cotton and this bad, "shocking bad" stuff, is both taken into a little room 6 feet by 6, which is entered by a low door, about 18 inches by 2 feet, and a little hole as a ventilator is made through the outer wall; two men then go in with a bundle of long smooth rods in each hand; a cloth is tied over the mouth and nose; one man places his back so as to stop the little door completely to prevent waste, and they both set to work and whip the cotton with their rods to mix the bad and good together thoroughly; thus a very tolerable article is turned out even after all this bedeviling; and if the people get a living price for the article they let it go as it is; but as is usually the case they are shaved so close that they are driven to resort to another means of realising a profit: they add a handful or two of seed to every bundle, and this is delivered to the chetties, and the chetties deliver it to the European agents, and the European agents save their exchange, and their object is gained; the cotton is taken by the manufacturer at a low price, because he knows not what he is buying."

It is manifest from this, and from the inferior condition in which the cotton wool of India continues to be sent to the British market, that the interests of the dealer or broker, and the merchant, are not identical with those of the manufacturers or the Government.

The object of the latter is to raise and bring into the market an article of such quality, and at such a cost, as may stand in permanent competition with American cotton. The merchant and agent has no object in the transaction but his immediate profits in any one year; and if the inferior article yield him as handsome, or even a better profit than a selected and better article would do at a higher price, he will doubtless take it off the growers' and native dealers' hands to any extent, and it is hopeless to look for any permanent improvement under this system. The cotton of India will not under it obtain a permanent footing and hold of the market, but will be often an unsaleable drug, or at the lowest and at unremunerative prices, except occasionally in seasons when the American crop may be below the average, and there may be an enlarged demand by the manufacturer.

If this be so, it is then certain that reducing the land-tax or cheapening the cost of transport, or any other measures the Government can adopt, will never, of themselves, improve the cotton wool of India, so as permanently to establish it in the British market.

To meet this state of things, it appears to me that the manufacturer must have his own agent, who thoroughly knows the article he wants, and is not to be imposed upon by brokers passing off an inferior or mixed description; and that he must be willing to offer such additional price to the ryot or dealer for the superior and well-cleaned cotton wool as will remunerate him. If a demand of this character be steady, and such as the ryot may depend upon, the superior article required will be produced at a cost which the manufacturer can afford, and, in a few years, to an extent now but little anticipated.

As a proof of this, it might be sufficient to refer to the cotton purchased by Mr. Mercer in Dharwar, at an additional price of two annas the maund, and declared to be worth 6 *d.* the pound; as also the fact, that when the Company's monopoly existed in Tinnevely, the commercial resident, their officer, never received any but good and comparatively well-cleaned cotton. No difficulty was then found in obtaining the superior article,† because it was the most profitable to the grower, though now in the same district, as Mr. Finnie's paper shows, the dealer and the ryot find it their interests to bring only an inferior article to the market; this is the article now exported.

See his statement
at Manchester.

The Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, at their late meeting, have turned the services of Mr. Mercer and the American planters employed by the Court of Directors to more advantage by their public investigation as to the probable success of the cotton cultivation of India, than if these gentlemen had been employed for half a century under the present system in the East; and I am firmly of opinion that the greatest drawback to the improvement of the products and the arts in India, consists in the absence of due encouragement to Her Majesty's industrious subjects, who possess capital and a knowledge of the mechanical arts, and have had experience of tropical cultivation in the West, to transfer their industry and knowledge to the East.

(signed) Tweeddale.

COTTON Cultivation, Climate, Soil, &c.

1. Is the cotton plant indigenous in America, or where does it come from?

1. The cotton plant is not indigenous in the United States. It is an established fact that from a very remote period the inhabitants of the tropical countries of Asia, Africa and America

* Native instrument for cleaning cotton.
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† See Statements appended (B).

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America were well acquainted with the cotton plant, and used its wool in the manufacturing of useful and ornamental articles of clothing; and long prior to the period of the discovery of the Cape route to India, a manufactory of indigenous cotton had existed in the southern parts of Italy, where the soil is said to be favourable to its culture. Thus we are led to suppose that the southern latitudes of each quarter of the globe were originally blessed with this invaluable and really indispensable article.

The best and now almost only variety of cotton cultivated in Mississippi and Louisiana came from Mexico; hence the name, "Mexican." There is no data to enable me to give particulars as to the precise time and circumstances of its introduction. It is characterised by a large white woolly seed, producing a soft, long fibre.

The cotton known as "Tennessee" and "Upland Georgia," is involved in some degree of uncertainty, and no data are on record, to my knowledge, of the circumstances, which I can narrate from tradition.* The plant is supposed to have come from the Grecian Archipelago, in the early settlement of the colony of Virginia, where it was cultivated; but in consequence of the season between the last frost of spring and the first frost of the autumn being too short, it did not prove a profitable crop, but was cultivated for domestic consumption, until a more favourable climate was found to produce the indispensable article better, and at a cheaper and more profitable rate. The early emigrants from Virginia to the then unlimited territory of Kentucky took with them the seed. The climate of that part, now known as Kentucky, was also found to be too severe for the delicate plant, and its culture was not persisted in after the more favoured south was settled. But, to proceed sequently: that part of the then territory now known as Tennessee, was found to be more favourable to the plant than any climate hitherto tried, merely however from the slight increase in the length of the season. Here it subsequently became a commercial article of considerable importance, and known as Tennessee cotton, and acquired a character for cleanliness superior to the "Upland Georgia." The gin was at first unknown, of course, and the mode of separating the seed, as strange as it may appear to the modern machinist, was more primitive than the chuika used by the people of this country, viz. the fingers; but then cotton was worth from 40 to 60 cents per lb., and, at that time, not an article of commerce; but this I consider an important fact, and establishes important data for the reflecting mind, whose duty it is to think for India, and shows clearly how a people may employ themselves when they have nothing to do. The seed was thus separated from the cotton by the negro men and children during bad weather, when no out-door work could be engaged in, and during the long winter evenings; the negro women at the same time being engaged in spinning and weaving, to clothe themselves and family. I hope I shall be excused for entering into these minutæ. The gin was gradually introduced, and one gin-house was established in every neighbourhood, which ginned the cotton for the neighbouring farmers, the owner of the gin receiving payment in kind; and this plan continues to this day in that part of the country; but now Tennessee cotton is scarcely known in the market; the luxuriant south has reduced it to a mere domestic product again, except perhaps that part called Western Tennessee, which borders on part of Mississippi. The plant was found to flourish better in the adjoining state of Alabama, where it soon became and continues a staple product, and where every planter has his own gin-house as in Mississippi.

As the early adventurers pushed southward, the northern part of Mississippi was discovered to be still more congenial to the plant; as they advanced south, the shrub became more and more prolific, and produced a finer quality, not from superiority of soil alone, but the more suitableness of the climate. Though soil exercises much influence in the quantity and quality of the cotton, climate is the great desideratum for the production of the great staple; a good soil in a favourable climate will produce a large quantity of fine cotton; a poor soil in good climate will produce little inferior cotton; and an unsuitable climate and inferior soil produce a very poor article in quality and deficient in quantity; but however rich the soil, unless the climate is propitious, a profitable crop cannot be produced. These remarks refer to the climate essential for the successful production of the American cotton. The climate of southern India produces a very good article of indigenous cotton, which only requires care in cleanliness to make it very useful and valuable; but I fear it is not suited to the Mexican variety; however, the people are planting at Aroopocottah and Sevacausey, and the matter will soon be decided; if we have rain enough it will succeed, if not, it must fail.

The Sea Island cotton came originally from the small Isle of Anguilla in the Caribbean Sea, and furnished the first seed to the early European settlers in the Bahamas; in two islands of the cluster, viz., Long Island and Exuma, they succeeded in producing a fine cotton. A small bag of the seed was sent to a gentleman in Georgia about the year 1785, when the establishment of the factory system, being the inevitable result of the invention, in 1769, of Arkwright's spinning machinery, created a constantly increasing demand for the raw material, and of course every effort was made to supply that demand from America as well as from India. As early as 1775 the first provincial legislature of South Carolina urged the inhabitants to attend to the culture of the cotton plant, yet little attention was paid to the counsel of a few far-sighted statesmen until forced on them ten years subsequently by the zeal and enterprise of one or two individuals. The seed was at first planted on the islands bordering the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina, and lying between

* For the correctness of which I will vouch.

between George Town in South Carolina, and St. Mary's in Georgia, extending from 32° 30' to 30° of north latitude, through a space of about 200 miles; these islands were originally covered with the luxuriant growth peculiar to a southern clime, and abounded in the beautiful live oak and other evergreens. The soil being new, warm, and fertile, the plant grew most luxuriantly, but for some time did not produce fruit from over luxuriance, which prevented it from ripening before the frost killed the plant. The winter of 1786* being very mild, did not kill the root, and in the spring the shrub was pruned to the ground, and the shoots that grew up from the old roots were earlier in their development, sent forth their blossoms earlier, and matured their fruit sooner, and being by this time somewhat accumulated, yielded a crop seasonably. The plant gradually extended on the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina, but has never succeeded well to a greater distance than 15 miles inland. The fibre, it is said, loses in its essential qualities in proportion to the distance from the ocean beyond the distance above-mentioned. It is said, however, that it will produce pretty well to the distance of 45 miles inland: from the handful of seed first received, all the Sea Island cotton now supplied to England is annually produced.

The Sea Island quality is so valuable, and the seed so easily separated from the fibre, that a roller gin is used for the purpose. The saw gin would ruin the staple of so long and fine a substance.

The increasing demand for the article of cotton to supply the improved machinery of England, gave a stimulant to agricultural industry. The planters soon found they could produce a greater quantity of the seed cotton known as "upland" than they could possibly separate the seed from by the rude process then known. This set the mechanical genius of Mr. Eli Whiting to work, and in 1793 he gave to America the saw gin, justly celebrated as one of the most useful machines ever invented, and without which America could never have supplied to England one-tenth the cotton she now does; solely, however, from the paucity of population and consequent value of labour.

The invention of this machine gave a new stimulant to agricultural industry; the forests of the south fell quickly before the woodman's axe. The squatter was succeeded by the capitalist in rapid succession, and the country which only a few years ago was burthened with the most luxuriant wild vegetation and towering forest trees, is now sending forth its millions bales of vegetable wool to clothe and enrich the world.

2. Has the land on which the cotton grows been lately cleared from forest?

2. Yes, all land in the south has been comparatively lately cleared from forest. Cotton does not produce well the first year the land is cleared, in consequence of so much extraneous matter causing it to grow so rapidly as to run to long watery shoots, which yield no fruit. Indian corn is usually the first year's crop.

3. Is it (the land) peculiarly adapted to the plant?

3. Being a rich vegetable loam, with a deep clay sub-soil, and being situated in a favourable climate, the land is peculiarly suited to the cotton plant.

4. Is the climate damp? Does rain fall continuously, or in occasional showers?

4. The climate all over America is damp, but in the southern states it is very humid, causing heavy dews and thick fog at night; but the appearance of a bright sun, which usually prevails in the morning and during the whole day, soon dispels both dew and fog. The rains may be characterised by occasional heavy bursts and frequent showers during spring, summer and autumn; and during the winter three heavy white frosts, and hot sun in the day, succeeded by a heavy rain, extending at times from one to ten days' duration, but generally only one day, is proverbial.

5. Is the land manured?

5. When required the land is manured. The old poor land is manured by running a deep furrow early in the spring, between the old rows, which are filled up with the old cotton stalks, and the poorest spots have other manure also applied in the furrow, of which well-rotted cotton seed is the best. We have so many better things to feed cattle on in America, that the cotton seeds are of no value; all the manure is then covered up by running two furrows, so that the mole laps, forming a slight ridge over the manure, which is allowed to lie until the planting season, by which time it is well rotted. The advantage of this is twofold: the land is manured, and half the ploughing preparatory for planting is accomplished. This work, as I have said, is done very early in the spring, before the frost has ceased to fall; and when the danger from frost has ceased, the ploughs throw two or four furrows, one or two, according to the width of the row on either side, to the little ridge already formed; leaving, if the rows are wide, a small unbroken space in the middle to save time, which is broken out subsequently, the great object being to get the seed in the ground as early as possible.

6. Are the cotton cultivators experienced agriculturists, who thoroughly know the nature and wants of the plant?

6. The planters make no pretensions to science, as understood in this country; that is, they say but little about the physiological phenomena which pertain to plants. But that they

* Ure's Cotton Manufactory.

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they are well aware of the requisition of the plant, is proved incontestably by the bales they turn out, and the dollars they get in for the crop; they know that the functions of respiration, preparation, and digestion are essential to the health of the plant, and that the action of the atmosphere on the leaf assists or retards these functions, as it is favourable or unfavourable. Long-continued rain, without the necessary quantity of light, is unfavourable, because light is essential to the decomposition of the carbonic acid, the extrication of nitrogen which plants contain, and the due performance of insensible perspiration; and, *vire versâ*, where the due proportion of rain or moisture is withheld, and the solar light allowed to act in full force on the plant, all these functions are acted upon in excess, the health of the plant is interrupted, and, being deprived of sustenance from the atmosphere through the leaf, and, if the drought* is severe from the ground by the tap root,† the plant loses its vital force, and cannot produce fruit. A perceptible humidity in the atmosphere is essential to the production of a profitable quantity and a fine quality of cotton; excessive moisture or excessive drought causes the plant to shed its forms or embryo fruit.

The plant fills the land so full of its own excretions as to make it unsuitable for its reproduction in a healthy state after a few years; but that it exhausts the ground, I doubt; for if we plant the land which is said to be exhausted in Indian corn, it will produce a fine crop, and the next year it is fit for cotton again. The cotton plant is "topped," that is, about an inch of the main stem is pinched off when it is found to be growing too luxuriantly,‡ this checks the growth upwards, and causes it to spread more; and, instead of running to weed, it throws out forms and flowers in greater abundance. The year 1838 was the driest year I ever saw or heard of, and during the early part of the season everybody thought the crop would fail totally; the plant, however continued to produce during the drought, but the fibre was of inferior quality, though we had heavy dews all the time. At length fine rain set in, and the frost was very late§ in falling, and consequently the crop proved the largest which had been made at that time in that part of the country, viz., about Natchez.

7. Are there great advantages in water carriage and roads to connect the markets or ports with the fields of produce?

7. America has greater advantages in water carriage than any other country in the world, and many advantages in railroads; but the roads in the interior of the country are very bad, and cotton, in plantation half-pressed bales, is often carried 150 miles over these bad roads to a railroad or to the Mississippi river, but oftener much less to its tributaries, which intersect the country, and which are navigated by keel and flat boats built on the spot, to a point where steamers come and relieve them of their burthen; but often these boats go to the Mississippi river to discharge their cargo. The profits of the crop decrease in proportion to the distance from the rivers, whether main or tributary streams, but the cattle and waggons being employed in the production, or for plantation purposes, are used to gin and press and convey the article to market at a time when they are not required for other purposes, and consequently the additional cost is trifling, or, as is almost always the case, there are large herds of horned cattle that require to be fed but little when not at work; these serve to convey the cotton in waggons to the nearest town or shipping port, at but little actual additional expense to the planter; but if a merchant purchased the cotton and hired the carts, it would be ruinous.

8. In what latitude does the plant best thrive?

8. It has been found to thrive best between 33° and 30° of north latitude; above the former the seasons begin to shorten; that is, the time between the last frosts of spring and the first frost of autumn gradually lessens, so that as you advance north, the crop decreases, because the season is too short to produce a full one. Consequently the cultivation has been altogether abandoned in Kentucky, and almost so in Tennessee, where it is now only, as I have said, cultivated for domestic purposes; and where, within my recollection,|| in some neighbourhoods, the negro men and boys were assembled during the long winter evenings in a large room around a blazing fire, to hand-pick the seeds out of the cotton which the women were to spin the next day. Gins were not general then.

Above the latitude I have mentioned the cotton is far superior to that produced above, and there is a great disadvantage in advancing far below 31° 30', in consequence of the excessive humidity of climate causing the plant to grow so luxuriantly as to run wholly to weed without

* Mr. Lindlay says, a plant loses but little by perspiration in dry weather: it must, I think, continue to lose until exhausted. Dry weather in the tropics is to a plant what winter is in cold climates, the time of rest. On referring to Lindlay, I find he means that a plant loses but little by perspiration in dry weather, because that is the time of rest.

† In dry weather the tap root runs deep into the ground in search of food; if it finds it, all is well; if not, it sickens at once. In moderate moisture many laterals, which receive their food from the surface, are thrown out.

‡ The plant, grown from three to ten feet high, forming a round and beautifully-proportioned shrub, in proportion to the strength of the land.

§ Frost may be expected about the 20th of October; every day's delay in its fall is of the utmost importance to the cotton crop. The season is about seven months for the production of a full crop of cotton; viz. from 1st April to 31st October, less 10 days in case of frost; earlier after frost the plant ceases to produce, but the matured bolls continue to open. I have even known new leaves form, and flowers to put out in a mild winter, after an early frost had checked the growth of the plant, and killed the old leaves; and not unfrequently a few of the new bolls mature, and produce cotton.

|| This is very indefinite; and I must add that the period embraces 25 years.

without producing fruit; here sugar takes the place of cotton as a staple product. Between 36° and 30° of north latitude lies the whole cotton-growing region of the United States before the admission of Texas; but that newly acquired province extends to the west, and I believe no part of it comes below the line I have given, which will be found to embrace Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, part of North Carolina, and Florida, all of which have the blot of slavery on their escutcheon.

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9. Does the cultivation require large capital, and is the crop uncertain?

9. Any sum from 20,000 to 200,000 dollars may be invested in an estate; the first will yield a handsome profit if well managed by the owner himself, but will not justify the employment of a superintendent. The latter sum, well laid out, makes a handsome property and is as much as one superintendent, whether owner or employer, can look after in detail, with the assistance of his negro drivers, though there are many planters who own several such estates; but the details of each are conducted by a superintendent whose reputation is involved in the success or failure, or, in other words, profitableness or unprofitableness of the estate in his charge. I have never heard of the general failure of a crop from the effects of climate alone; there are poor and rich lands interspersed through the whole country except immediately on the river, and it is wisely regulated that the poor lands produce the finest crops in a wet season, and the new rich hill lands and all river bottom lands always produce the best crops in a dry season; that is, what we call a dry season. In estimating the climate, it must be borne in mind that in America we plant in the spring in land that has been saturated with all the winter rains, and it is often difficult to get the ground dry enough to plant nicely, and when planted, a good rain is essential to a perfect stand of plants. We usually have rain every few days during the planting season, and if there happens to be none after a field is planted, the plants come up irregularly; or, if there is a very heavy rain on newly sown cotton and a hot sun immediately afterwards, and the ground is old and clayey, it bakes over the seed, and becomes so hard that the plant cannot make its way through it, and a light wooden tooth harrow is often run over it to break the crust, to let the young plants appear above ground. A planter is a proverbial grumbler in regard to the weather, always too dry or too wet; but if he does not get rain every six or eight days during the whole ploughing and hoeing season he grumbles and frets and loses all patience to see his "hands" working to so great a disadvantage in the hard land, and wearing out his hoes and files* and keeping his blacksmiths always employed in keeping the ploughs in order; and then the planter in the old hills or uplands is in an agony because his plants do not grow in dry weather, while his neighbour of the river "bottoms" is raving because his cotton grows too fast in wet weather. Therefore the crop is always pretty regular, except when attacked, as was the case last year (1846), by a bug; and sometimes by a caterpillar; this casualty seldom happens; the crop may be relied on as certain as any other commercial transaction.

10. Is much labour and care necessary in raising the crop?

10. The cotton planter's life in America is one of incessant, but most pleasing† labour and care; great care is necessary to ensure a good and regular stand of plants in the first place, and in the gathering season constant attention is essential to the cleanliness of the cotton; though once the hands are under strict discipline, the planter has but little trouble. To commence with the new year, after the negroes' week's holiday from 24th December to the 1st January is over, to get the usual annual piece of new land cleared, and the old land cleaned up and ready for the plough, is the great object of the planter, and a rush is necessary to accomplish it if he has land equal to his hands; and if he has not, and is worth the name of a planter, he will clear it. The axe, with the sturdy negro's euphonious grunt, resounds through the hills or river bottoms, as the case may be, and the valleys or river channel echo the sound. The monarch of the forest falls for fences, while his less dignified neighbours are ringed or "deadened," and the undergrown and thick cane are cut flat to the ground, and when dry fire is set to it and it burns off clean, and before the embers are cold, it is planted in the "staff of life," Indian corn; which, not being so delicate as cotton, is planted first, as the frost does not kill it entirely, though it may be bitten off. The seasons are tolerably regular, and the planter lays off his work, and decides a month before-hand the precise day he commences any new or important operation; the weather sometimes frustrates his plans, but every "spell" of fine weather is taken advantage of by a few steady ploughmen to run the furrow of which I have spoken between the old cotton rows, while women and children follow and beat down the old stalks, and put them in the furrow; and if necessary the carts follow with the manure, and then the ploughs follow to cover it up at once, as already mentioned. I am describing an estate of one hundred negroes, to manage which well, requires a very good business man, and military discipline must be prescribed, and then all things go on happily and quietly; but to continue, as I have said, a rush is required to get every thing ready for the planting season.

The 1st of April is the great commencing day; many commence sooner, if possible, by which time there is but little danger of frost, though a slight one sometimes falls after that date; but at that time every available "plough team" is put in harness, and often the carriage
horses

* The files to keep the hoes sharp.
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† I wish I could say as much for India.
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horses are pressed into the laborious service of the plough. The few additional furrows, always an even number of two, four, or six, according to the width of the row, to preserve equal width, are thrown to the slight ridge already made; the land is ploughed in this way that the "water" or closing furrow may drain the surplus spring showers; the drill follows immediately, and opens the ridge; an active woman follows, keeping pace with the horse, and sows the seed in a beautiful straight line in the little furrow opened by the drill. The harrow follows immediately after, and covers the seed lightly,* which closes the work until the plants are up (the planting season is from 1st to 30th April), when the "scraping" season soon comes on, and upon the neatness and accuracy of that operation mainly depends the crop. To secure a "good stand," that is, to leave the plants at regular intervals in width in proportion to the strength of the land, is the great point; and for this purpose a few careful negro drivers attend to that solely, following the hands to see that neither too much nor too little is left. The plants, being sown in rows varying from four to eight feet, according to the quality of the land, must be left in the drill in the same proportion from six to 12 inches, or even 15 inches when the land is very rich. When the cotton first comes up it stands thick in the drill, and the hoe is passed through the mass of plants, and cuts away in width as the hoeman is directed by the planter, leaving two plants in a place, thus : : : : : : : : : : If both live, one is pulled out at the next hoeing. In poor land, cotton, it will be observed, is planted close together, but in rich land wide apart, reversing the order of grain husbandry. A plough follows the scrapers, and runs a slight furrow on both sides, and throws a little dirt gently among the plants, to replace that which had been taken away by the hoe; alternate ploughing and hoeing continue in rapid succession, making the round in 15 or 20 days until the pods begin to open. Time can scarcely be found to gather the "fodder" from the Indian corn, or the grain itself when it is ripe.

The gathering season commences about the middle of July, when only a few first formed bolls begin to open; but before these have been gathered from the whole plantation the beautiful snow-white tufts of vegetable wool begin to appear, thickly interspersed amongst the deep green leaf and beautiful yellow flowers. From that time until Christmas there is no cessation of labour; six days in the week from day-light till dark the hands are in the fields, except when interrupted by rain.† The day's gathering is then weighed, to see that each hand has done his duty,‡ and taken to the gin house in waggons, and the day's work is done. The cotton is spread on plank scaffolds the next day to dry, and a few superannuated negroes pick it over, and take out the trash that may accidentally have got mixed with it. The seed cotton goes to the gin almost free from trash, and consequently comes out clean.

11. What are the expenses in detail of cultivating an acre of cotton?

11. It is impossible for any one to answer this question accurately, from the fact that there are a number of people employed as slaves who receive no wages, and who are employed not only in cultivating cotton, but produce other things; no account or estimate per acre of cotton has been or can be made. The estimate is always spoken of roughly, at so many bales to the hand, varying from four to eight, according to the ability of the planter and the season, not including the other things produced for home consumption. All thrifty planters produce all their coarse supplies, such as bread and meat, vegetables, &c., for the negroes' food. The negroes' clothing was formerly also made at home, but the machinery has quite supplanted the hand-wheel. The planter does not realise more than eight per cent. now for his money, but then he lives on the produce of the estate, except such luxuries as his habits and tastes require. The cotton produce is almost all clear profit to the planter.

12. At what distance should the plants stand from each other?

12. This question has been answered in reply to Question 10. In this country three inches in the drill and two feet between the row is sufficient in the best land.

13. What is the amount of an average crop per acre?

13. The usual rough estimate is a bale of 400 lbs.; some land will produce it; but I think the average is about 300 lbs.§ of clean cotton to the acre.

14. What the average periods of failure of crops?

14. The crop never has failed yet, though speculators get up a cry of failure every year to raise the price when they have a stock to sell, and when they wish to buy, they exaggerate the probable produce of the season to lessen the price until they have laid in a supply.

15. What

* One steady ploughman, with his horse and drill, one woman to sow the seed, with a little boy to wait on her, that is supply her with seed, and a large boy with his harrow, drawn by a horse, will plant 10 acres per diem.

† During the "picking" season dry weather is most desirable and advantageous; wet the reverse.

‡ A hand in America will pick from 150 to 350 lbs. of seed cotton; average, in fine weather, about 200 lbs. In India, 15 lbs. is the most I have ever heard of a "hand" gathering, and 7 to 10 lbs. is the usual day's work here.

§ The seed cotton yields of clean cotton from 30 to 31 per cent.

15. What the average expense of the machinery and other appliances for cleaning, screwing, and preparing for the market the average crop from one acre of land?

Gin-house	- - - - -	from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars.
Two gins	- - - - -	from 350 to 400 each, two gins 700 "
Single iron screw press	- - - - -	from 500 to 550 "
Drawing machinery fitted up	- - - - -	from 500 to 600 "
		4,350 "

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15. This is again too close a calculation: a gin-house, moving machinery, gins and press will cost about 4,500 dollars, and all this, with perhaps the exception of the price of one gin, the planter must lay out, if he only produces 100 bales of cotton, while 600 bales might be cleaned and pressed by the same machinery if worked during the whole season. The mode of procedure in America and in India is so different, that the most exact estimate in detail of a gin-house and the necessary machinery would afford no criterion for the arrangements which would prove most beneficial to India. Here we must give the people something simpler than the gin and large gin-houses for their own use for their own cotton. In fact the seeds are so small, that if we place the grates close enough together to prevent the seed passing through, the saws bring the cotton so much in contact with the bars as to cut it to such a degree that it is much injured in staple. The American cotton and the American gin must go hand in hand; where the first fails, the latter, I fear, would prove useless.

The political economy which follows the series of questions, however correct in theory and in practice in England, does not apply with equal force to the practical operations in the Southern states of America. There every planter is lord of his own broad acres, from the squatter, with his $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ "section," or a "section" of 640 acres, to the capitalist with his 5, 10, or 20,000 acres in culture; and on speculation land rent is not known, nor do we calculate the value of an estate so closely. A planter who is compelled to sell takes what his neighbours are disposed to give him, while a very wealthy neighbour will offer a very high price for a good plantation in his immediate neighbourhood, and pays perhaps much more than the intrinsic value, because he wants it for an especial object. Besides, $\frac{2}{3}$, or often $\frac{3}{4}$ of an estate is forest, consequently the whole value cannot be estimated according to the produce of that which is under culture: land has no fixed value. I am sorry I cannot give a more satisfactory statement regarding the price of land which, for some years before I left home in 1840, fluctuated with the price of cotton; indeed, every thing rose and fell with the rise and fall of the great source of wealth. For some years cotton has fluctuated between 8 and 15 cents in the American markets. As the price of cotton may afford the data expected from the price of land, I am happy to be able to state the result of a meeting of the most intelligent and distinguished planters, called to consult together to determine how they could best counteract the efforts made to get a supply of cotton from India. The conclusion was, that as long as they could get 8 cents (4 d.) per lb. for their cotton, delivered at the nearest market, they could afford to produce it; but if a supply from any other quarter could be procured for less than that sum, they would be completely "flooded," and must turn their attention to other products: add to this 4 d. about 1 d. per lb. for expenses to England, and we have the minimum at which it is said America can produce the article; and now all you have to do in India is to produce an equally good article at a less cost. I take a more charitable view of the subject than that which the jealousies of the two nations permit them respectively to take. The consumption of cotton will increase almost or quite as fast as the product increases: do what both nations may or can, all good American cotton will ever find a market, and so will all good Indian cotton. America, with all her advantages of enterprise, industry, climate, soil, rivers, steam-boats, and railroads, will not be easily supplanted. I, however, believe that India possesses territory equal in extent to the whole cotton-growing region of America; that will produce a pretty good article of "New Orleans cotton;" but, to make it successful, the people themselves must cultivate it; where the American cotton succeeds, the American gin will answer to separate the seed. I have before said, a dry climate will not produce so good a quality nor so large a quantity as a more humid one will. The poorer the land, the more rain it requires to enable it to yield. The interest of the amount invested in the labourer (a full hand) in America, and the actual cost per annum for his maintenance, will pay for nine able-bodied men in India; and yet the American labourer (as one of many) not only provides for the comfort of his master and supports himself, but enriches his master, while the nine Indian labourers will not produce enough as our servants to pay their own wages, much less the land rent, and afford a profit to their employer. Yet the difference in the actual cost of production, and quantity and quality of the article in America and in India, is more than counterbalanced by the advantages which the Indian labourer possesses where the climate is favourable, and when he does his own work. Therefore our efforts ought to be exerted in directing the people in the right channel; and notwithstanding the small quantity which India can produce per acre, and the less valuable quality, she has many advantages over America in numerical strength, and the little cost required to support the people therefore; it only requires that that strength should be exerted on any well-devised plan to insure a reasonable degree of success. I have given the minimum at which it is said, by the best informed on the subject, that cotton can be produced; and as the contest is one of pence alone, it is, I think, important. We must give due attention to the indigenous cotton where that is produced naturally, and ascertain where the climate is generally suited to the "New Orleans cotton," and we shall yet accom-

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plish all that can reasonably be expected for India. My humble opinion, however, is, that our best efforts can only secure for India a share of the immense advantages the great staple affords; we may do India much good, and supply a large quantity of cotton to England; and indeed it will require our best efforts to retain for India even the share she ought of right to have in supplying the market.

I conclude the allusion in reference to the value of land, land rent, cost of production, &c., was made with a view to elicit some data as a basis on which to form an opinion regarding the cotton-land rent in this country.

There is no analogy between the American and Indian modes of taxation; we have no direct land tax in America, and, thank Heaven, no export duty. The land tax of India is so little understood in reference to its effect on the people by the best informed on the subject that it is difficult to handle it satisfactorily. I may, however, without pretending to a complete knowledge of the subject, or attaching too much importance to my own views, remark, that I think it is only in individual cases that the cotton land-tax is oppressive to the ryot; where that is found to be the case, of course the burden should be removed; but that a general reduction, or a total abolition of land-tax would be beneficial to the ryot, or advance the culture of the cotton plant, I doubt. The ryot goes in debt to the extent of his credit; if his means are increased, his credit is also, and he avails of it to the fullest extent, and his banker reaps the benefit. Therefore if Government did not collect a pice of revenue, the "poor oppressed Indian ryot" might cease to be the theme of declaimers and grievance-mongers, but he would still be the "poor oppressed Indian ryot;" and the only difference would be, that he had changed his European master, who tries his best to deal fairly by him, for a ruthless minded countryman, whose sense of justice is not very acute.

The tax that is really felt is the export duty. I am in principle opposed to whatever discourages domestic industry and foreign trade. That an export duty on the produce of the land, which has paid a sufficient duty, is subversive not only of all individual rights, but the rights of the state are imperceptibly but not the less permanently injured, by enabling other countries to supplant it in the foreign market, are established facts in my mind.

The questions submitted to me were so well arranged, and embraced so fully all that required to be treated on the subject, that I have retained them as headings, without confining myself to the mere answer. I considered that a direct answer, without the explanation which would convey to the mind the wherefore, would be very unsatisfactory.

I have therefore tried to draw as complete a picture of an American plantation as I could, without entering into minute details. The happiness of seeing the work of our hands prosper on a well-regulated plantation in America might be strangely contrasted with the unproductiveness, and consequent annoyances and dissatisfaction, we experience in India. I intended to draw up a sketch of the rise, progress, decay, and present state of the cotton culture and trade in India, with suggestions for its improvement; but this article has grown to so unreasonable a length, with the want of access to accurate sources of information, that I am constrained to abandon the idea for the present.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*
Camp, Courtallam, 16 November 1847. *American Cotton Planter.*

MINUTE.

DR. WIGHT'S suggestion, that two additional cotton farms should be established, one on each coast, to prove experimentally the extent to which climate affects the successful cultivation of American cotton in India, should, in my opinion, be at once adopted. The points discussed in his letter of the 26th October 1847, and its enclosures, are of the very essence of the costly experiment which the Honourable Court have sanctioned, and should be practically investigated in the manner he proposes.

I am convinced that the mercantile community at home will not be satisfied that the experiment has been fully carried out until Dr. Wight's propositions have had a fair trial; and I am much mistaken if his sober and matured judgment does not tend to more practical good than the off-hand dicta of Mr. Finnie.

Guindy, 17 December 1847. (signed) *H. Chamier.*

MINUTE.

I HAVE already, in my minute of the 13th September last, stated it to be my opinion, that the Government were expending very large sums of money without any prospect of adequate benefit being derived from it, in supporting the experimental farm at Coimbatore, and that I thought that the farm should be abandoned.

In this opinion I am more strongly confirmed by the statements set forth in the minute of the Most Noble the President, under date the 11th instant, and in the paper of Mr. Finnie, annexed to it; and I therefore fully concur in the proposition that the present Government cotton farm should be immediately relinquished, and that, in lieu of the present system, an agency should be established confined to practical planters.

Adyar, 18 December 1847. (signed) *H. Dickinson.*

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 8th January 1848.

READ again letter from Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms in Coimbatore, dated 30 June, and recorded in Diary to Consultation, 3 August 1847 (No. 859).

Read also the following papers :

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

[Here enter 4 August 1847, No. 990.]

Minute by the Most Noble the President.

[Here enter 3 September 1847, No. 1151.]

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Chamier.

[Here enter 8 September 1847, No. 1152.]

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Dickinson.

[Here enter 13 September 1847, No. 1153.]

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

[Here enter 24 August 1847, No. 1053.]

From the Chamber of Commerce.

[Here enter 25 September 1847, No. 1179.]

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

[Here enter 26 October 1847, No. 1307.]

Minute by the Most Noble the President, with a memorandum and statements appended.

[Here enter 11 December 1847, No. 1526.]

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Chamier.

[Here enter 17 December 1847, No. 1527.]

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Dickinson.

[Here enter 18 December 1847, No. 1528.]

Resolved, That the above correspondence be brought under the consideration of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and, with reference to the minutes recorded by the members of Government on the several propositions of Dr. Wight, that the orders of the Honourable Court be solicited, whether the Government experimental cotton farm at present maintained at Coimbatore shall be relinquished for an agency confined to practical planters.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secy. to Government.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *R. G. Clarke,*
Dy. Secretary to Govt.

Revenue Department, 4th July (No. 11) 1848.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

1. THE letters of the dates noted in the margin,* report your proceedings Cotton connected with the measures in progress for improving the cultivation of cotton under your Presidency.

2. In the course of this correspondence, you have submitted three questions for our decision: first, a proposal by Dr. Wight that a remission of 50 per cent. should be given on the assessment of all lands applied to the cultivation of American cotton; secondly, the proposed relinquishment of the Government experimental cotton farm at Coimbatore, and the substitution of an agency confined Letter dated 14 Jan. (No. 7) 1848.

* Letter dated 8 February (No. 7) 1847; 19 March (No. 16) 1847; 2 June (No. 35) 1847; 15 June (No. 37) 1847; 3 September (No. 47) 1847; 18 November (No. 56) 1847; 6 December (No. 60) 1847, paras. 5, 7 and 8; 14 January (No. 7) 1848; 17 January (No. 14) 1848; 25 January (No. 17) 1848; 3 March (No. 22) 1848. Public Letter, 12 October (No. 21) 1847, paras. 18 and 19.

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* Letter dated
17 Jan. (No. 14)
1848.

confined to practical planters;* and, thirdly, the proposed deputation of Mr. Finnie to England, for the purpose of consulting with, and ascertaining from, the manufacturers there, the extent to which they are disposed to patronise the measures urged by them in regard to the cotton of your Presidency.

3. We cannot give our consent to the proposed remission of one-half the assessment on lands cultivated with American cotton, both because such a measure would be an obvious violation of the general principle, which prescribes that the assessment shall be regulated by the capability of the land, without any reference to the particular description of produce which may be raised on it; and also, because we are of opinion that it would fail in producing the expected result. It is possible that land might be cultivated profitably with American cotton, when only half the usual rate of assessment was taken, although it might cease to yield a profit when the rates were again raised to their original amount. The reduction of the rates would then only have the effect of forcing a factitious cultivation, which under ordinary circumstances could not be carried on. It is, moreover, our belief that no such reduction is required in the province of Coimbatore. There are strong grounds for believing that the out-turn of American cotton per acre is much larger than that of the indigenous cotton, and it is certain that the former is much more valuable in the home market. The difficulty which, it appears to us, has lain in the way of inducing the ryots to extend the cultivation of American cotton, has been the want of a steady demand for it in the district, or at least the apprehension that it would not find a ready market when produced. This difficulty is for the present removed by the permission which has been given to Dr. Wight to purchase American cotton from the ryots on account of Government at remunerating prices. These purchases should not at present be discontinued; but we are satisfied that no satisfactory and permanent extension of the cultivation of the American cotton will be attained, until the persons most interested in its production shall take the matter into their own hands, by locating in the districts competent agents empowered to purchase from the cultivators themselves such cotton as may be produced of a description suited to the wants of the manufacturers in this country.

4. We concur in your opinion of the expediency of relinquishing the Government cotton farm at Coimbatore. We consider that the object with which this farm was established has now been fully attained, by demonstrating that the soil and climate of that province are capable of producing cotton of a description in every respect suited to the wants of the British manufacturers. The next point which requires solution is, whether cotton of this description can be produced at such a cost as to enable it to compete successfully with the cotton of America in the home market. This point can only be satisfactorily settled by leaving the cultivation in the hands of the ryots; and not even an approximation to it will be obtained by carrying on the cultivation at the expense of Government, and under the superintendence of Government officers. The Government should, however, continue to afford its aid by distributing American seed, either gratuitously or at a trifling charge, to those willing to cultivate it, by authorising the grant of small prizes for its successful cultivation, as we observe you have already done; and by using all the means in your power to introduce improved methods of cleaning the cotton from the seed, without injury to the staple.

Public Letter dated
12 Oct. (No. 21)
1847, p. 18 and 19.

5. "The agency confined to practical planters," which you propose to substitute for the experimental farms, is not clearly explained; but we gather from the Marquis of Tweeddale's minute of the 11th December 1847, that he would have "small establishments in each cotton locality;" or, as he elsewhere expresses it, "small patches of land, as model fields in the midst of the native cultivation." If the object of this measure be to ascertain by actual experiment whether in any particular locality the soil and climate are suited to the production of the American or any other description of cotton, we see no objection to its being tried on a small scale; it appears to us, however, that much information bearing on this point will be obtained, when the results of the experiments which you have authorised Dr. Wight to institute through the several collectors of land revenue, with the view of ascertaining the most advantageous time for sowing the American cotton, shall be reported.

6. We

6. We have considered your proposal to depute Mr. Finnie to this country, with the view of entering into communication with the manufacturers; but as we do not see that any advantage is likely to accrue from such a proceeding, we must decline to comply with it.

7. We regret that Mr. Petrie, the engineer in Coimbatore, should have been compelled by sickness to return home. As a mark of the sense which we entertained of his meritorious services, we presented him with a donation of 100*l.* (one hundred pounds).

8. We transmit herewith copies of the account sales of the cotton received per "Elizabeth Jane" and "Olinda."

9. We also forward, as requested in your letter of the 15th June (No. 37), 1847, copy of the account sales of the cotton received per "Lady Flora."

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Lushington.*
A. Galloway.

London, 4 July 1848.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 28 July, No. 56 of 1848.

Para. 4. WE take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Court's letter, No. 8, dated 15 March 1848, giving cover to one from the Manchester Commercial Association, suggesting measures for promoting the cultivation of a superior description of cotton in India. We communicated these papers to Dr. Wight, and, through the Collector of Tinnevely, to Mr. Finnie, as well as to the Board of Revenue. To the observations in the letter from the Manchester Commercial Association, Dr. Wight has replied in his communication of the 2d June 1848, which is transmitted with the present correspondence, and to which we beg the attention of your Honourable Court, and to the orders recorded thereon in our resolution of this day's date. We also solicit your favourable consideration to the application of Dr. Wight, which is referred to in para. 4 of these proceedings, on behalf of his two assistants, Messrs. Sherman and Cuxton, who he recommends should be placed on a better footing as regards allowances, and to his proposition to increase the salaries of the East Indian lads employed on the establishment.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir, Coimbatore, 2 June 1848.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Consultation, No. 518, under date 13th May 1848.

2. Adverting to the regret expressed as to the insignificance of the quantity of New Orleans cotton hitherto obtained from this district, and the desirableness of offering sufficient inducements to native growers to insure extensive cultivation, I beg leave to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that I have not been sparing in my offers of high prices for the exotic article.

3. I am informed that native cotton is currently sold in the village fairs throughout the district, for from four to six annas the maund of 25 lbs. brought to the gin-house; it is now eight annas. I have made known as extensively as I can that I shall purchase all first class New Orleans cotton offered for sale at the greatly enhanced rate of one rupee for the same quantity; but as yet, so averse do the natives seem to depart from established customs, I have only been able to persuade a small number to grow it for me. The number is certainly annually increasing, and hitherto, with one or two exceptions, the result has been so satisfactory that all who have once grown it continue to do so; and this season I have already issued more seed than in any previous one. I am, therefore, in hopes that, for the future, it will more rapidly extend.

4. The cotton markets in the district have for the last two seasons been so sparingly supplied with purchasers, that, but for the order of the Honourable Court for 6,000 rupees of gin-cleaned native cotton, the trade must have been almost at a stand still. In the hope of directing the energies of growers into this new channel, I have been seriously thinking of proclaiming throughout the district that for the future I can only buy American cotton, but will undertake to purchase all of that description offered for sale. There are strong objections to this course, but still, now that so many offer their cotton in the first instance for sale at the gin-house, it may be attended with beneficial results.

5. These explanations will, I trust, show that our failure to induce the ryots to cultivate American cotton, does not originate in withholding due encouragement; a ready market and high prices being provided for all comers.

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6. To the paragraph regarding roads, I beg leave respectfully to solicit the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council; that between Coimbatore and the sea-coast being nearly, if not altogether, impassable for carts for three or four months in the year, owing to its crossing several deep unbridged streams, which bandies cannot ford without wetting their loads; much of the road being otherwise so heavy and bad, after every fall of rain, that it is uncertain whether I shall be able to send a single bale to the coast between this time and November, though I shall probably have nearly 500 to send.

7. On the subject of early sowing, as the Government is aware, no effort on my part has been spared to obtain for the plan the fullest trial, and in so far as our farms are concerned hitherto with every prospect of success; the plants from our first sowings of April being very healthy and thriving, and already coming into flower. The subsequent sowings were, however, delayed, owing to unfavourable weather; but now that the requisite rains have fallen, I expect to have nearly the whole farms sown by the end of the first week of June. In that case our harvest will be general early in September, which is usually a very favourable month for the purpose, while on the earlier sown fields it should commence in August; and, the season proving an average one, the first instalment of our crop will, I expect, be in England in February.

8. With reference to the concluding clause of the paragraph of the Court's despatch, I beg leave most respectfully to append copy of my still unanswered letter, under date 26th October 1847,* in which I find I have, in some measure, anticipated the wishes of the Honourable Court, in the hope of thereby meriting a continuance of the favourable opinion with which it has hitherto viewed my efforts to bring these experiments to a successful close, and which it has so warmly expressed on the present occasion, by adopting as its own the eulogistic language of the Manchester Commercial Association.

9. My object in again forwarding that letter does not, however, merely refer to myself; it also refers to my subordinates, Messrs. Sherman and Cuxton, both of whom are diligent, hard-working men, and most assiduous in their duties. Their united monthly salaries amount only to the aggregate sum of 250 rupees, the one having a series of farming establishments spread over fully 20 miles of country to visit weekly, while the other is daily in the gin-house from nine A. M. till three or half-past three P. M., and has in the course of the last 15 months, in obedience to the Court's instructions, purchased, ginned, baled, and dispatched no fewer than 647 bales of cotton, and has now in hand seed cotton enough for about 325 more, which is in course of being cleaned, partly by the gin, partly the chunka, in accordance with instructions conveyed in the Court's despatch, No. 16, under date 14th July 1847. These are the services for which I solicit the kindly consideration of Government towards those parties, who are both educated gentlemen: the one the brother of a superintending surgeon in the service; the other the son of a late captain in the Company's service, and who was for three years educated in England, in anticipation of a promised cadetship. Strong as I esteem their claims to the favourable consideration, I should hardly have ventured again to urge them, had I not a few weeks ago received a note from Mr. Finnie, from which I extract the following sentence, written in reply to one of mine, in which I had hinted his want of zeal and assiduity in the cause in which he was employed: "I have done nothing, but I have tried; and my honourable masters the Court have sent out orders that I am to have 700 rupees per mensem, from the 16th October last, with five rupees per day when travelling. This is a sufficient mark that my efforts at least have met approbation."

10. I have no wish to disparage Mr. Finnie's efforts, nor to lower the value set upon them by the Honourable Court; but may, I trust, be permitted to express a hope that if his trials, which have resulted in his doing nothing, have been so liberally rewarded, that the not less zealous and much more profitable labours of my subordinates may not be altogether overlooked, but be esteemed deserving of at least a small share of similar indulgence. They have not complained to me on the subject of the favour accorded to him and withheld from them; but I know indirectly that they feel it, and give expression to the disheartening distinction that has been made between them; and, I think the following facts will show, not without reason on their side.

11. The management of the details of the agricultural department is more immediately under Mr. Sherman, and extends over three farms, subject, of course, to my general supervision during weekly visits.

12. I find, from a rough calculation, that the aggregate agricultural expenses paid through my office, including Mr. Sherman's salary and the cost of transmitting the produce to England (ginning excepted), has, during the last 32 months, amounted to nearly 29,200 rupees, or about 912 monthly; that the return for cotton produced, estimated (I have not been furnished with returns) at 6*d.* the pound, and for seed, valued at 6 maunds for the rupee (native cotton seed has been selling at 4 maunds), amounts together to very nearly 20,070, or about 627 rupees monthly, leaving a deficit of only 285 rupees, notwithstanding the comparative failure of the crop of 1846-47, and the loss of full two-thirds of that of 1847-48, through the occurrence in succession of two unprecedentedly unfavourable seasons. The rain gauge of Coimbatore registered, for the whole of 1846 and three months of 1847, only 6½ inches of rain, while during the following nine months 26 inches fell; 20 of these during October, November and December, usually dry months in the tract of country in which the farms are located, and therefore selected for our principal picking season, whence this excessive destruction and loss. Under such circumstances, the crops of both years fell far short of previous

* See page 165 of this Return.

previous estimates, especially the last, which, previous to the setting of the rains about the 10th or 12th October, was, as a whole, the heaviest and most uniform I have ever seen.

13. Had these seasons proved average ones, there is every reason to believe our balance sheet would, in place of a deficit, have shown a considerable excess in favour of the farms. This, however, we are scarcely *à priori* justified in calculating upon, considering that we are restricted to the cultivation of a single plant, and are required to maintain a much larger establishment, to execute our work during the short sowing season than would be required for the cultivation of the same extent of ground with several crops, uniformly distributed over the whole year.

14. These facts will, I trust, suffice to prove that the falling off of our crops during the last two seasons is not in any degree attributable to unskilful management on Mr. Sherman's part, and that throughout the establishment the utmost attention is paid to economy, consistent with efficiency. This essential object, economy of production, I expect still further to attain, now that a system of earlier sowing is being adopted; the longer seed time thereby obtained affording facilities for cultivating a larger surface, with the same amount of cattle power.

15. Between the 1st January 1847 and 1st April 1848 (15 months), Mr. Cuxton purchased seed cotton to the amount of 24,239 rupees, enough for 647 bales; that quantity he ginned, baled, and forwarded to England, thereby adding to the cost, as sold in Liverpool, 8,325 rupees, or 32,564 rupees for the whole batch.

16. The previous year we sent home 300 bales of native cotton, which realised 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and six bales of New Orleans (native grown), the first quality of which was sold for 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* Assuming that the same prices will be realised for that under consideration, we should have for 636 bales of native cotton 45,712 rupees, and for 11 bales of purchased new Orleans 928 rupees; total, 46,640; leaving a profit of 14,076 rupees = 43 per cent. Or, allowing for fluctuations in the market, a reduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per pound, we should then have for the former 39,750 rupees, and the latter 825 rupees; total rupees, 40,575; still leaving a profit of 8,010 rupees = 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that, too, on a season remarkable for the high prices the article bore in the local markets, especially at the beginning of the season. In addition to these labours of the past year, he has in the course of the last two months purchased 9,868 rupees' worth of seed cotton, which, under his supervision, is in course of being cleaned, partly by churkas, partly by gins. Of the former, about 150 find daily employment, demanding much care and attention to prevent speculation. The quantity of cotton now in store should, according to estimate, yield 325 bales, worth, at 5 *d.* the pound, 20,312 rupees, leaving, after deducting cost and estimated charges, a profit of about 5,779 rupees = 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. It is, however, proper to remark here, that the surplus cannot yet be accurately estimated, as it must to some extent be influenced by the per-centage of cotton to seed, and the value of the seed, which I have calculated at 6 maunds to the rupee; but the price fluctuates.

17. Evidence enough has now, I apprehend, been adduced to show that both my assistants have laboured diligently in their respective occupations, not merely trying but executing the work assigned to them; the one having conducted the agricultural details appertaining to the culture of above 500 acres of ground, and the other those belonging to an extensive and remunerating commercial transaction.

18. This imperfect sketch will, I trust, go far to show that we are assiduously endeavouring to carry into effect every object for which this experiment was instituted; and to that I may add, such an amount of success has been achieved as justifies my assuming that a near approach to the establishment of fixed principles for the cultivation of the Mexican cotton plant in any part of India has been accomplished.

19. Mr. Finnie views the matter in a different light, and accompanies an official application for seed (true copy of which letter I append) by a note, in which he says, "as I did last year, I some time ago commenced planting a little cotton when I saw a shower coming up, and I am more and more convinced of the folly of trying to make this country produce American cotton."

20. In regard to this "folly," if such it be, I may be permitted to remark that it unavoidably involves another; but leaving that out of consideration, it should be borne in mind that he had no sooner planted his cotton last year than he went off to Courtallum and stayed away till March (and I believe intends doing the same this year), so that in truth he knew but little more of its after treatment than I did; and therefore is not, I conceive, justified in making the above assertion; which, if true, would indicate the needlessness of longer retaining his services, and if erroneous that, while contending with such a fixed prejudice, he is not the best person to test the matter by experiment. If the words "this country" are used as being applicable to India generally, I differ from him *toto cælo*; if he limits the expression to Madura and Tinnevely I must still dissent; partly from having seen good field-grown American cotton raised there both recently and by the late Mr. Hughes, partly from conviction that he has never given it a fair trial nor intends doing so. On these grounds I consider it a measure of doubtful propriety his being longer retained in his present station, he being, as he has repeatedly stated to me in correspondence, strongly prejudiced against that locality. Already in 32 months he has cost the experiment about 20,000 rupees, nearly the aggregate amount of the purely agricultural charges of my farms during the same period of time, and has not, I believe, grown one bale of cotton, or himself cultivated or taken continuous charge of a single field. What he has done in the ginning department towards aiding in making up the Court's order, I know not, but I believe very little.

21. I am most keenly alive to the invidiousness of the situation in which I feel called upon to place myself, in soliciting the attention of the Right honourable the Governor in Council to these facts, as my reasons for doing so may be so easily misrepresented, and that

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attributed to unworthy motives, which flows purely and honestly from a deep sense of public duty, based on a conviction that no one knows, nor can know so well as I do, the past insufficiency of Mr. Finnie's efforts to fulfil his engagements; he is either deficient in capacity for the duty or has no heart in the work, or both are combined, and naturally, to use his own words, he "has done nothing." It is with extreme pain to myself I write these words, but still I feel, did I refrain from so doing, that I should fail in what I conceive to be a bounden duty; and would, as head of this department, deservedly forfeit the confidence hitherto reposed.

(signed) *Robert Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., to *R. Wight*, Esq.,
Superintendent, Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request you will be good enough to despatch to me two cart-loads of American cotton seed to plant on Government account, at your suggestion, and to distribute to the people who may be disposed to plant.

Camp, Aroopocotta,
17 May 1849.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

Revenue Department, No. 14 of 1849.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

1. WE have the honour to transmit, in continuation of our letters in this department, of the dates noted in the margin,* copy of a letter from Mr. Finnie, the cotton planter in Tinnevelly, dated 20th January 1849, replying to the queries relative to the cotton cultivation of India, conveyed in your despatch, dated 10th November 1847, No. 25.

2. From our resolutions† your Honourable Court will observe, that, in regard to the improvement of internal communications, which is adverted to by Mr. Finnie, we have called upon the Board of Revenue in the department of Public Works, to report what has been done in pursuance of our orders of the 14th July 1846, directing the disbursement of a lac of rupees from the surplus Devastanum funds in deposit in Tinnevelly, in constructing roads, &c., to connect the cotton districts with the port of Tutacorin.

3. We also transmit copies of letters from Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie, dated respectively the 20th January and 12th February, replying to our requisition for a report, showing the results of their endeavours to introduce an improved description of cotton, and their proceedings generally with respect to this cultivation. These papers, with those already laid before your Honourable Court, complete the information available on the subject; and we solicit your attention to the details they communicate, particularly in the report of Dr. Wight, with regard to the climate and season which he states to be necessary for the successful cultivation of the plant.

4. Your Honourable Court will observe, that though some of the conclusions of his report are not very consistent, Mr. Finnie would appear to have little or no hope of the success of the American cotton in the part of the country where he is stationed; and that, though Dr. Wight seems to have established no broad principle, notwithstanding his experiments during the period he had been employed, he and Mr. Finnie are directly opposed to each other in opinion on all material points.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Hy. Pottinger*,
G. H. F. Berkeley,
D. Elliott.

Fort St. George, 7 March 1849.

* To the Hon. Court, 5 December 1848, No. 88; to the Hon. Court, 13 January 1849, No. 2; to the Hon. Court, 10 February 1849, No. 5.

† Diary to Cons., 6 March 1849.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent of Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir
H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Coimbatore, 26 January 1849.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Consultation, No. 1342, under date 5th December 1848, calling on me (para. 16) to furnish a report, showing the result of my endeavours to introduce an improved description of cotton, and my proceedings generally with respect to this cultivation, brought up to the conclusion of the year.

2. The experiment for the introduction of American cotton into India was commenced under the tuition of American cotton planters, and for some time conducted on the plan they had been accustomed to follow, that of planting the land several successive seasons with the same plant.

3. In course of time it was ascertained that the system of agriculture was unsuitable to the comparatively impoverished lands of India, it appearing that each successive crop furnished progressively diminishing returns. Another defect of their agricultural system, as applied to India, has also since become obvious, but was much longer of being discovered from not being suspected. The Mississippi soils, being principally alluvial deposits, are naturally very rich, and, requiring no manure, get none, except the ashes of the plant, which in spring is annually burned on the ground, thereby restoring the greater part of the saline materials it had extracted from the soil. Little importance seems to have been attached to this proceeding in an agricultural point of view, and had it been equally practicable possibly it might not have been adopted. But it is not equally practicable in India, for a plant is not killed by frost as in America. The object, then, was to take as much as we could get off the plants, and then allow the people to clear the ground and carry away the stalks for firewood, preparatory to ploughing for a new crop, which was at once sown, the weather being favourable, often within a fortnight or three weeks after the first ploughing.

4. In India, as in America, manure is but little used in cotton agriculture, the people having, through long practice, ascertained that the want of it is to a great extent compensated by the fertilising effect of repeated ploughing for some months before committing the seed to the ground. They attribute this effect to "cooling" the land. For myself, I am disposed to attribute it to a different cause, namely, the chemical changes brought about among the constituents of the soils through their free exposure for a length of time to the action of light and air and ready admission of moisture.

5. This following operation, which subsequent experience has shown to be an important feature in Indian agriculture, was then, to a great extent, overlooked, or, at all events, its value not truly estimated. It is true that, though lost sight of as an essential part of our agricultural system, it was of necessity practised to a greater or less extent, as our lands were generally, weather permitting, in course of preparation for weeks or months before the sowing commenced; but that being accident rather than design, the bad consequence of departure from it, which was often obvious in the very inferior crops of imperfectly cultivated land, was not for a long time attributed to the right cause. Whether the fertilising effect may be most satisfactorily accounted for according to the native theory of cooling, or to mine of altered chemical composition, or partly to both, I certainly think that early culture exerts an important influence on the final result, and should never be lost sight of.

6. Perhaps I may indicate what I think will probably, by and by, be ascertained to be a third error, namely, the location of the experiment in Coimbatore. This, however, is as yet only problematical. That part of Coimbatore in which it originated, lying on what I presume may be called the extreme western boundary of the Carnatic, is yet cut off from the influence of the south-west monsoon by ranges of hills, which impede the passage of rain by attracting the clouds, but allow the free passage of the strong wind which then prevails. Owing to this circumstance we rarely have a fall of rain from May, when the sun passes our zenith, until October, when we receive the northern rains, which, at this distance from the east coast are usually scanty in amount and of short duration, and, so far from the sea, are followed by cold dry parching east winds, proverbially unfavourable to vegetation. In January and February these give place to warm, moist, westerly breezes, during which the native crop comes on rapidly, and is abundant or otherwise, in proportion to their early or late commencement. Here our agricultural proceedings failed us as compared with the native practice. Their lands were never scourged with two consecutive crops of cotton, and were ploughed with the May rains, while ours had to be done with the October ones, which not only threw us behind with our work, but lost us the best part of the rains, and forced us, as the natives term it, to sow "hot" ground. These defects we did not learn at the right time.

7. Such were the drawbacks under which the experiment was commenced, and I am now sorry to add pursued, for several years. The unavoidable want of success after the first two years, for the second was peculiarly favourable until January, when a very unusual storm ruined our prospects by destroying the bulk of the crop, led to a change of the system and locality.

8. At Oodoomalacottah, about 40 miles south of Coimbatore, lying immediately under another range of hills, the climate is generally drier, but the lands better, and there, during the first two crops, the returns were satisfactory, amounting to about 300 lbs. per acre; the third year there was a great falling off. The farm there was principally black cotton soil, which, so far as our experience extends, does not answer so well for American cotton as the light or rather sandy-brown loams to be met with all over the country, and common in the present location of our farms. From the former our crops have rarely, if ever, exceeded 300 lbs. per acre, even in the most favourable circumstances, whereas on the other we have repeatedly had as high as 500, and once 1,000 lbs. per acre. Mr. Wroughton on one occasion obtained from a field, nearly 20 acres in extent, upwards of 1,100 lbs. per acre, but that was, I think, accidental, attributable to the very favourable season, which kept it in bearing until the unusually late period of July.

p. I have this season got that field, which is now undergoing a course of careful fallowing, as a preparation for next year's crop, and then I shall consider myself well repaid with half the quantity.

10. The progressively diminishing returns in the immediate vicinity of Coimbatore, induced me in 1845 to remove the farms thence to new ground lying about 10 miles to the south-west, beyond the extremity of the range of mountains above alluded to, and open to the influence of the south-west monsoon. Here we usually have rain enough to admit of the ground being put under a course of preparation some months before the proper sowing season, and that particular season we commenced ploughing our first field in May. It was therefore in excellent condition when sown the end of July, and the soil being good, yielded a crop in proportion, nearly 1,000 lbs. per acre. Some other early ploughed and sown fields, but inferior as regards the quality of the soil, also yielded satisfactory crops, amounting in some instances to 500 lbs., while others again which could not be got ready before September, and were immediately sown, altogether failed. The failure was at the time attributed to want of rain, the dry weather having commenced about the time they were sown; but I now suspect want of early preparation. Heat of the soil had perhaps as much, or perhaps more to do with the disappointment; as I am now quite convinced, from much consideration of the past and recent observations, directed expressly to that question, that early culture exerts much influence on the subsequent crop.

11. The second season (1846-47) on the new ground proved an unfortunate one. The rains did not commence until June, and were of short duration. No time, however, was lost in making the most of them; but from July until February no rain fell, the country generally was burned up, even the irrigated crops failed for want of water. The total fall of rain registered during 15 months in Coimbatore, was only $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Under those circumstances, the crop unavoidably was a short one, amounting only to 79 bales.

12. The third season commenced more favourably, copious April rains enabled us to plough early, and commence sowing towards the end of June and early in July; one field, as an experiment, so early as the end of May. The crops generally were unusually fine up to about the middle of October. At that time the northern rains commenced and never ceased for three days together, until nearly the end of December. Much of the large crop was altogether lost, and of that harvested a great portion was much injured. Notwithstanding the very favourable prospects with which we commenced, the total outturn for the year only amounted to 105 bales, scarcely one-fourth of what we should have had, had the season been such as 1845-46.

13. The crop of the present year threatens to be a very short one, though the season has been, upon the whole, a favourable one, certainly not unfavourable.

14. In the course of last year I was strongly urged from home by persons acquainted with the plant in its native country, to try the plan of sowing with the early spring rains. The previous year I had done so on one field, and succeeded beyond my expectations, until the late rains set in. The proposal had been submitted to the Honourable Court of Directors, and so far approved of, that they forwarded it with a Minute, expressive of their approbation. Under these circumstances, I would not hesitate to give it the fullest trial. The result has not been such as my too sanguine expectations led me to anticipate; but it has notwithstanding, proved about the most instructive experiment we have yet made. The deductions from it have, it appears to me, led to a better understanding of the principles which must guide us in the cultivation of the American cotton plant in India than we have yet attained.

15. This experiment, which, at my request, was tried over a wide extent of country, has established the fact, that India is not, as alleged, too hot for the Mexican cotton plant, since it bore unharmed, in the Carnatic, the hot land-winds of May and June. Secondly, we have learned that the climate is not too dry, as also alleged, since it is found so tenacious of life that it not merely survived a four months uninterrupted drought, but on the occurrence of rain at the end of that time, grew vigorously, and produced a good crop. Hence, as such protracted droughts are rare, we have little to fear on that account.

16. Thirdly, it has afforded ground for suspicion that the cultivating season of India, so far from being too hot, is actually, if anything, too cold, as there seems strong reason for believing that the plant is more injured by a reduction of a few degrees of mean temperature

tive than by a considerable excess. As this, however, is a new suggestion, it seems necessary to state some of the grounds on which it rests, so that others may be enabled to judge whether I have allowed myself to be misled. The meteorological register kept on the Farms is unfortunately not so perfect as I could wish; I shall not therefore lay much stress on it, though I do not intend to set it altogether aside. But now that the subject is suggested, more care is being bestowed to ensure accuracy for the future. The idea first occurred to me from remarking the great difference between cold exposed and warm sheltered fields, and even between portions of the same field. Again, I observed, on the change of the monsoon, after a northerly rain had ceased, when the thermometer, suspended in the house, sunk daily to between 60° and 65°, that all our young plants, the produce of October sowing, ceased to grow, acquiring the appearance of diminutive stunted shrubs, though the soil was abundantly moist. That the change was caused by cold seemed established by the fact of those growing in low, warm exposures having attained their full size.

17. While reflecting on these adverse appearances, and in my own mind attributing them to cold, but unable, from want of a meteorological register of the cotton-growing states of America, to work out the problem, I received the "Gardener's Chronicle" of the 23d September last, containing the desiderated register. A short extract from that register, placed side by side with a similar extract from the Meteorological Register of Madras, will show that my surmises are not without foundation. In Mississippi the sowing commences in April. In the Carnatic, the latter half of September, or even the beginning of October, may be considered the best time. The three following lines of figures show the cotton season in three distinct localities, viz., 1. Vera Cruz, one of its native districts; 2d, Natchez, in Mississippi; and, 3d, the Carnatic:

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.
V. C., N. Latitude 19° 12 -	77·18	80·42	81·86	81·50	82·40	80·96	78·44
Natchez, N. Latitude 31½ -	69·93	72·72	80·62	81·78	80·13	74·99	64·58
	October.	Nov.	Dec.	January.	Feb.	March.	April.
Madras, N. Latitude 13° 4	82·02	78·39	76·3	75·5	77·7	80·8	83·7

A glance at these three lines of figures will, I think, satisfy even the most prejudiced, that it is not excess of temperature we have to contend with in the introduction of the American cotton plant into India, but rather the want of it. In Natchez they sow with a comparatively low mean temperature (about 70°), which gradually rises from month to month until July, when it has reached nearly 82°. In the course of that month the plant has almost attained maturity; and when the pickings are approaching their maximum in August, it is still as high as we have it in March, our hottest and best picking season.

18. With us the case is different; we have to sow with a comparatively high temperature, which gradually diminishes as the plant advances to maturity, when it stands most in want of heat and light. It thus happens that the young plant is at the outset of life stimulated by strong light and high temperature, neither of which is sustained through the growing season; and in January and February, when the state of the crop calls for a high temperature, we have it about the lowest, nearly seven degrees below the mean temperature of Mississippi at the same stage of the crop. This is a state of things that must, to a greater or less extent, prove injurious to the health of a plant so tenacious of heat and light, though I am unable to say to what extent.

19. Sowing in May and June goes far to obviate this difficulty, but has to encounter a greater in the circumstance of being in full crop when the October rains set in. High temperature, when the incidental dryness of the air is moderated by an occasional shower, is not inimical to the health of the Mexican cotton plant, but dark and rainy weather during the harvest season is most injurious, nay destructive, to the crop. It is therefore incumbent on us always to bear in mind that the harvest is the most important season, and that it behoves us, if we would command success, so to manage the sowing and growing seasons as to bring on the harvest during dry clear weather. To accomplish this, we must recollect that the plant requires nearly four months to bring it into full bearing, and that the harvest is prolonged to between two or three months or longer, according to the season.

20. Keeping these facts in view, the culture of the American plant is greatly simplified. The first question to be determined is the course of the seasons in the place we are going to cultivate. We know that the plant must, in common with all others, have a spring or season of germination, a summer or growing season, an autumn or ripening season, and a winter or season of rest. In America these seasons of the plant correspond with the natural seasons of the year, but in this country they do not. The season of germination, or spring, requires but a moderate quantity of moisture; that of growth, or summer, calls for more

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liberal supplies; while that of harvest, or autumn, little or none. That period of the season which represents the autumn in North America is equivalent to the spring, in cotton agriculture, in India, and so on; our cotton spring and summer, occurring during the rainy season, is abundantly humid, or indeed is too wet, with rather too little heat to compensate for the extra moisture. But, supposing the plant well grown, and its crop far advanced when the rains cease, it is my belief it will not, in its subsequent stages, suffer much from the cold, and the later portions of the crop will always be got well in.

21. It has been proposed, to avoid the drawback of having to encounter a diminishing, in place of increasing, range of temperature in the earlier stages, to sow in November and December, and the plan is in course of being tried in the Tanjore district; I think it probable it will succeed there under the influence of the humid sea-breezes and latter rains; here it has not been much tried, and the success has not been encouraging, owing to the dryness of the air and peculiarly parching east wind which prevails during the concluding months of the year.

22. In those portions of the Peninsula subject to the south-west monsoon I find the proper sowing season is July and August, that is, towards the conclusion of the south-west monsoon. By this arrangement we avoid the heavy rains of that monsoon, and partake of the lighter ones of the north-east. The cotton plant requires very little rain after it is once well above ground; it is therefore very desirable to avoid the heavy rains of the earlier monsoons, the subsequent lighter ones being quite sufficient: our earlier sowings this year had both; and though the aggregate fall was not more than desirable to realise a crop, yet we had too much. I mean by that, that the rains of the south-west monsoon brought the plant into full bearing just as the north-east set in, which last injured all the pods then ready to burst. To show that this is no mere speculative deduction, I may mention that a small field of Petil Gulph seed (about a quarter of an acre), sown in August, has already yielded 400 lbs. of seed-cotton, and that two fields of Mr. Wroughton's, sown the end of July and beginning of August, have yielded crops far superior to the generality of ours, not that they produce more, but because they received the northern rains when in a growing state, whereas ours got them when in full pick, causing the loss of probably more than half the crop then on the ground.

23. Assuming that the principles here explained are correct deductions from the facts stated, the principal applications may be summed up in few words. The following brief extract from a letter I recently addressed to Mr. Shubrick, of Ganjam, furnishes, I think, a comprehensive summary of them, as applicable to the Carnatic.

24. "Taking the Madras Meteorological Register as our standard, the principles for the cultivation of the American cotton plant in India may be thus briefly stated. View the month of September and first half of October as its Spring, or sowing season; November, December, and January as its Summer, or growing season; February, March and April as its Autumn, or harvest; and, lastly, from the beginning of May until September as its Winter, or season of rest, during which the land is to be well fallowed and prepared for the reception of seed on the return of its Spring in September."

25. To save the trouble of reference to the original, I append a copy of the register extracted from the almanack, contenting myself in this place with the monthly means of heat and rain from July until March, that being the period of active operations in the cultivation of a crop of cotton:

Months - - - -	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	January.	March.	April.
Thermometer - - - -	85.3	84.6	83.37	82	78.30	73.3	75.5	77.7	80.6
Rain - - - - -	3.73	4.76	4	11.12	14.13	4.61	1.19	.04	.71

From this Table it will be seen that in the average run of seasons, there is sufficient rain for carrying on all agricultural operations continuously from the beginning of July until the end of December. The subsequent four months are nearly dry; cotton may be sown from the beginning of September until the middle of October; after that time it is less safe, as the rains are apt to be so abundant, that if the seed has not germinated, and is above ground when such heavy falls occur, it is liable to rot in the ground from excess of moisture. Towards the latter end of November an opportunity is usually offered of sowing again for a late crop; but my impression is, it will be found an uncertain one, for the ground being then saturated with water, and the plant finding nourishment near the surface, does not strike deep root, and will be apt, when the cold dry weather sets in, to be impeded in its growth through the conjoint operation of cold and want of moisture.

26. That part of this district occupied by our farms is under the influence of the south-west monsoon. Here the first rains fall in April and May, and the bulk of the monsoon in June and

and July, with occasional showers in August and September. In October the northern rains occur, but rarely exceed a few days' duration. November is usually a clear warm dry month. In December, cold dry parching winds set in, and continue with more or less intensity until February, when they give place to soft humid westerly breezes. It is during the prevalence of this last, that the native crops are harvested, and often we also then obtain a large portion of our crop.

27. Such being the course of our seasons, I consider July and early in August the best sowing season. The crops are then in the most favourable state for benefiting by the northerly rains, and almost immediately they are over, picking begins, and continues, with occasional intermissions, until the rains set in in April or May. I learn from a gentleman, some years resident in Cochin, that his acquaintance with the climate of that coast induces him to follow a similar course there. Mr. Shubrick writes me from Ganjam, "Our rains are nearly synchronous with those of Malabar, beginning about the first week in June, and terminating about the beginning of November."

It appears to me the land should be ploughed in May and June, and the seed sown in any convenient break in August, which would give it the benefit of the rains of September and October, allowing the first pods to open in November, the crop coming to perfection during the bright and tranquil weather closing that month, and prevailing throughout the ensuing ones of December, January, February and March.

28. Under the guidance of these principles to suit particular localities, it appears to me American cotton may be profitably cultivated throughout the Peninsula, excepting perhaps on the high table lands, where the climate is too cold. I state this exception, for I am now quite satisfied we have more reason to apprehend failure from diminution than from excess of heat. This is clearly shown by some of our late sown fields, the plants on all of which are exceedingly diminutive, and will, I fear, continue so, unless aided by a shower or two, followed by warm weather. Their appearance quite corresponds with Mr. Mercer's description of the Dharwar crops, confirming the impression I have for some time entertained, that that climate is unfavourable to the full development of the plant, simply from want of heat.

29. Considering the principles clearly established, and the practice simplified to the utmost that it can be, I am now exerting myself to give extension by the natives to the culture of the exotic through the formation of a number of small farms, each of from 20 to 50 acres, to be cultivated under the direction of our native maistries, by hired labour, in hope of familiarizing all classes of cultivators with it, and satisfying them that its cultivation by their own implements is just as cheap, easy, and certain as that of the native plant, while the produce is much more valuable: I moreover contemplate, after this year, diminishing the extent of our own farms, to allow of more leisure for superintending the smaller detached ones. For the present year I cannot alter our plans, as all our lands are already taken, and most of them have been once or oftener ploughed, thereby insuring for them very perfect cultivation, which doubtless they will amply repay.

30. Further, it is my intention to prepare a new circular, explanatory of the results obtained from the last, and distribute fresh supplies of seed, which, I trust, when sown by the natives along with their own seed, will tend to satisfy them, by the result, that it is the most profitable plant of the two to cultivate. In that way it has been widely introduced into Dharwar, though the climate, as indicated by the diminutive size of the plants, is an unfavourable one. Here I have been endeavouring to induce them to cultivate by the offer of high prices, and during two seasons apparently with considerable success, judging from the quantity offered for sale; but the extensive failure last season seems to have deterred most of those who had commenced from going on this one. The best kind of soil, too, is not yet well understood by them; but that will soon become known, and as being among the cheapest in the district; light and sandy, the assessment averaging about a rupee the cawney, gives still greater promise of this plant soon becoming a favourite.

31. I have appended three Meteorological Tables; 1st, that for Madras; 2d, that for Vera Cruz, one of the native districts of the Mexican cotton plants; and, lastly, one for eight of the cotton-growing states of North America.

Coimbatore, 26 January 1849.

(signed) *Robt. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintdt. Cotton Farm.

In order to have a precise idea of the climate of the most favourable cotton districts, and for the advantage of comparing them with that of other countries into which it may be wished to introduce the American cotton, we select from Professor Dove's Tables, as published by the British Association, the following mean temperatures of places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as indicated by their initial letters—"The Gardener's Chronicle," 23 September 1848:

—	Lat., N.	Long., W.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean of Year.
1. Galveston, T.	29° 18'	95° 1'	60·3	62·5	75·0	73·2	83·5	86·5	88·2	88·5	87·1	84·2	60·1	59·4	74·03
2. New Orleans, L.	29° 58'	90° 7'	56·75	58·39	66·58	72·41	77·26	81·18	82·22	82·12	79·42	69·71	58·71	52·26	69·80
3. Mobile, A.	30° 12'	87° 59'	56·40	57·37	65·64	70·00	76·36	82·17	82·41	82·73	78·94	69·97	61·50	55·50	69·02
4. Baton Rouge, L.	30° 26'	91° 18'	52·37	51·86	61·55	68·99	76·58	82·9	80·1	82·04	76·58	66·84	62·47	55·89	68·18
5. Jackson, L.	30° 51'	91° 1'	47·6	49·4	56·6	65·4	70·8	78·7	81·7	79·9	75·1	67·4	50·0	48·4	64·25
6. Houston, T.	31° 54'	95° 56'	65·2	60·5	68·7	72·7	85·5	80·1	84·2	81·4	83·5	72·3	62·3	60·0	78·03
7. Natchez, M.	31° 34'	91° 25'	50·13	50·89	62·2	69·93	72·72	80·62	81·78	80·13	74·99	64·68	55·23	49·09	66·10
8. Wicksburg, M.	32° 24'	91° 6'	51·40	53·72	63·99	74·01	76·84	80·65	82·48	80·11	76·40	64·92	55·26	50·91	67·56

To compare with these, we shall further adduce, from the same Tables, the mean temperature of places on the Atlantic Coast, as in Florida, Georgia, and Carolina, as well as in the interior of the two last:

—	Lat., N.	Long. W.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
9. St. Augustine, F.	29° 30'	81° 27'	60·73	64·97	67·55	70·06	76·89	81·41	81·81	82·67	80·15	73·83	63·55	60·92	72·13
10. Savannah, G.	32° 5'	81° 10'	52·15	53·74	61·19	67·36	73·14	77·89	82·23	82·09	75·96	66·02	57·20	50·50	66·70
11. Charleston, C.	32° 47'	79° 57'	49·61	52·80	58·34	63·20	75·19	78·85	80·70	80·15	74·3	60·7	58·6	51·8	65·91
12. Fort Johnston, C.	31° 0'	78° 5'	51·42	52·19	60·52	65·28	73·70	78·98	81·57	80·39	76·32	60·11	60·13	53·83	66·96
13. Columbia, C.	34° 0'	80° 58'	37·7	42·9	47·3	62·2	67·3	72·4	76·1	76·5	66·3	53·2	13·7	39·5	57·00
14. Augusta, G.	33° 28'	81° 54'	45·69	47·63	53·60	62·34	69·38	77·72	79·47	75·05	72·06	60·35	54·23	13·15	61·90
Vera Cruz	19° 12'	96° 0'	69·98	71·60	73·40	77·18	80·42	81·86	81·50	82·40	80·06	78·44	75·38	71·06	—
Madras	13° 4'	80° 14'E	75·5	77·7	80·8	83·7	86·8	87·70	85·3	84·6	83·37	82·02	78·39	76·03	81·50

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER for Madras, extracted from the Madras Almanack for 1848.

DATE	January		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Ther.	Rain.	Ther.	Rain.	Ther.	Rain.	Ther.	Rain.	Ther.	Rain.	Ther.	Rain.
1 to 10 - -	75.3	0.55	76.8	0.03	79.8	0.02	82.7	0.06	85.9	0.32	88.5	0.34
10 to 20 - -	75.6	0.53	77.8	0.00	80.7	0.11	83.7	0.08	86.8	0.11	88.4	0.49
20 to 30 - -	75.9	0.11	78.5	0.01	81.8	0.58	84.7	0.26	87.7	0.65	87.3	0.63
Mean - -	75.5	1.19	77.7	.4	80.8	.71	83.7	.40	86.8	1.8	87.70	1.46
Maximum -	86.0	-	87.0	-	90.2	-	94.7	-	99.2	-	98.2	-
Minimum -	65.0	-	66.0	-	69.7	-	75.4	-	78.5	-	97.4	-

DATE	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Ther.	Rain.	Ther.	Rain.	Ther.	Rain.	Ther.	Rain.	Ther.	Rain.	Ther.	Rain.
1 to 10 - -	86.2	1.00	84.6	1.77	84.5	1.40	83.1	2.65	79.7	4.49	77.3	2.23
10 to 20 - -	85.1	1.21	84.6	1.51	83.4	1.25	82.0	2.43	78.8	5.09	76.1	1.80
20 to 30 - -	84.8	1.52	84.6	1.48	83.2	1.65	81.1	6.04	78.2	4.55	75.7	0.38
Mean - -	85.3	3.73	84.6	4.76	83.37	4.00	82.02	11.12	78.39	14.13	76.3	4.61
Maximum -	95.2	-	92.4	-	92.9	-	91.05	-	87.0	-	84.0	-
Minimum -	73.5	-	73.4	-	72.3	-	70.6	-	67.6	-	65.8	-

(True copies.)

(signed) H. C. Montgomery, Secy. to Government.

(No. 35.)

From F. B. Elton, Esq., Acting Collector, to J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to Government, a report from Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, received yesterday, furnished by him agreeably to para. 16 of the Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 5th December 1848, No. 1342.

(signed) F. B. Elton,
Acting Collector.

Tinnevelly, 12 February 1849.

(No. 207.)

From T. J. Finnie, Esq., Cotton Planter, to F. B. Elton, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevelly.

Sir,

IN compliance with the requisition of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, recorded in the 16th para. of the Minutes of Consultation, No. 1342, under date the 5th December 1848, I have the honour to submit the following report on the result of my proceedings, having for their object the improvement of the cotton of this country.

2. The course of procedure I have adopted is already known to Government, by the various communications which have been laid before it; and, without dwelling at length on the detail operations, I shall give the results. I may remark, however, that the plan I have pursued has had for its object the development of agriculture in all its varied relations to commerce, and the employment of capital with the greatest advantage to the parties concerned, from the ryot producer to the consumer, which is the grand aim and acme of industry; and whether we attain them by natural means or mechanic agency, matters little, if we ultimately arrive at the true solution of the problem in reference to the possibility of improving and extending the culture, and preparing the cotton of this country for the English market, whether by the introduction of new varieties, or the improvement of the indigenous produce, both of which have received due attention, with what present success the sequel will show.

3. The superior quality, the greater fecundity, and quicker growth of the "upland" cotton, which obtains the highest favour in America, renders its introduction into all countries capable of producing it an object of the first importance when it is considered in reference to its intrinsic value, and in connection with the wants of the rapidly increasing population of the whole world, to whom it is indispensable as an article of clothing, which nothing else can so well or so cheaply supply. With this view of the subject, I have exerted my best efforts with anxious solicitude to ensure its success in this country in the only effectual way, viz., by inducing the people to cultivate it. They, the ryots,* are cultivating it to a limited extent, partly at their own risk, and partly by the bounty which I, keeping in view the mercantile nature of the business, thought it right to afford them. But from the fact that the plant is much more luxuriant and prolific, and the produce finer, in the climate and in the soil of the southern portion of the United States than it was in the arid impoverished plains of Mexico, from whence it was brought, proves that a peculiar climate is required for its full and perfect development. That the climate of this part of the country does not so develop it, is manifest to the least experienced eye, when viewing it as it stands at present in its squalid misery, in juxtaposition with the flourishing plant that is peculiar to the country.

4. The prospect of the successful growth of the foreign variety is at present not encouraging. But I have lately observed a decided improvement in the appearance of the plants that are growing in a piece of very good land, which was formerly cultivated in paddy; but, for want of water, it is no longer so cultivated, and I have gathered some good cotton from this little field; there is, however, but little improvement in the plants growing in the poorer cotton soil; but the matter is in the hands of the ryots, and if they are satisfied to continue the culture, the plant will soon be cultivated extensively in the plains.

5. At Courtallum, a little valley that has the benefit, in some degree, of both the S. W. and N. E. monsoons, the success is far more satisfactory; but the cultivation is very limited, and attended to by a native, I being at a distance from the place. The result there is, a little good cotton at a large expense in proportion to the quantity. The people in the immediate neighbourhood are not likely to adopt the culture of the article to any extent; their lands being occupied with other things, no great benefit could result from it, even if every acre in that favoured spot was cultivated in cotton, and the plantation might be abolished; the expense, however, is not great, and I shall make it a mere depôt for seed, and try to induce the people to sow the cotton among the palmyra trees to the south, where it thrives better than anywhere else in the plains, from the protection the trees afford the plant.

6. I may remark here that the cause of the failure of the American plant in the North Western Provinces may be attributed to the combined effects of alternate seasons of excessive humidity and extreme drought and severe cold. The occasional excessive wet weather, when insects devour the plants, followed by the withering blasts of hot air, peculiar to that part of the country, is very injurious to the plant. If the rain there was succeeded by mild warm weather, the plant would then grow well; but often the weather is very hot for a time during the day, and then commence the cold nights, with a bleak N. W. wind, which in a dry climate affects the health of the plant very materially. The same degree of cold in a humid climate would not injure it; but in that dry climate the leaves "burn," and the plants sicken, and become feeble, and the embryo fruit falls to the ground.

7. In this part of the country (Southern India), the cold nights that prevail, after a scanty monsoon, affect the plant as above described; but if we had occasional showers of rain from the 1st of February, when the weather becomes warm, and could avoid the ravages of insects, the American cotton would succeed here admirably; but in the absence of rain, I repeat, that I fear we cannot expect it to become the staple of this country. But the ryots will soon decide the matter, and I shall rejoice if the American cotton succeeds here equal to the wishes of the best friends of the enterprise, of whom I am chief, and the most interested perhaps of all, who ardently desire its success.

8. That the indigenous cotton of this country is capable of extension, and that better culture would ensure more ample returns to the cultivator, cannot be doubted, and this the people will gradually see as the business becomes more important, and greater system observed in its management. But I do not think that any degree of culture would materially improve the staple in this climate. That attention to the due separation of qualities would insure a large quantity of a most useful and valuable article, is reduced to a certainty, and I believe much more attention is now given to the quality than hitherto, from the fact that the agents at Tutacurin informed me that more good clean cotton had been received there during the season now closing than was ever known before, which affords me grounds to hope that my humble efforts to convince the people of the importance of cleaning their cotton properly, has not been without effect, and that a general improvement is likely to occur; but perseverance depends much on the encouragement the people receive, and the inducement offered to keep the qualities unmixed: if they make more by selling the qualities separate, than by selling them mixed, they will keep them separate, and much unadulterated cotton may be exported from this country.

9. In

* See the accompanying list of names of parties so engaged.

9. In reference to the mode of separating the seed from the fibre, I am satisfied that the churka is a much more efficient instrument than is generally supposed, and I do not believe that a better will soon be found for the simple, but, in native estimation, time-hallowed machine. The churka is well adapted to separate the seed from the cotton: the separation of the dirt and trash, and rotten locks, from the seed cotton, must be the object of care prior to the use of the machine; and for the separation of the remaining small particles, a subsequent process is required, which is merely the beating the fibre on cots, that allows the impurities to fall below it, and gives the cotton a lively and fine appearance, and makes it really clean and beautiful, as clean as the cotton generally in America. This is done by hand, and is tedious; but where there are so many people whose time is not valuable, the work is ultimately performed at a cheaper rate than machinery would accomplish it, when the cost of the instrument and all its appurtenances are considered. I write advisedly in making this remark; I have not taken up the position hastily, but after a careful analysis of the subject in all its bearings, and I am prepared to defend the conclusion at which I have arrived. But as results are what are now called for, I shall not enter on the subject further in this place.

10. In reference to the use of the American gin, I can give no hope of its ultimate adoption by the people, and no European merchant can ever carry on operations in seed cotton. It is well to continue the use of the machine until the European advocates for its use have become satisfied on the subject. I base my objections to the use of the gin solely on the expense attending its use, for, as a merchant, I must keep an eye on the profit and loss account.

11. While I cannot, after my best attention, give much hope of the success of the American cotton, and none at all of the American gin, in this part of the country, I can declare that I look with high hope to the indigenous cotton and the native churka, if duly encouraged, to accomplish for India that which neither the exotic plant nor the foreign machinery can ever, I fear, insure for her; viz., the extension and improvement of the cotton of her soil, and the consequent prosperity of her "poor ryots."

(signed) T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter.

Aroopocottah, 20 January 1849.

LIST of RYOTS who are engaged in cultivating AMERICAN COTTON in 1848, in different parts of the Country.

Through Seva Soobramaneya Pillay, Head Man of Aroopocottah.

At Pooliempetty :

Sunkaralingum -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.	Meenatchee Pillay -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.
Permall Naiker -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.	Soobah Naiker -	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Chundruppa Naiker -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.	Veeralindren -	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ ditto.
Mooka Naiker -	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.	Numbermall -	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$ ditto.

Through Terupully Naiker, of Koomelungolum :

Runganmunar Naiker -	2 chains of land.	Gopallakistnama Naiker -	2 chains of land.
Venketroyaloo Naiker -	2 ditto.	Simmun Chitty -	1 ditto.
Venketa Naidoo -	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.	Terupully Naiker -	8 ditto.
Varadoppa Naiker -	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.		

At Aroopocotta :

Soobah Naiker -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.	Mootoo Curpen -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.
Periana Tavon -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.	Mootoo Naiker -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Annamalay Nadan -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.	Eroolandy -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Soonthararajicugar -	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$ ditto.	Oothy Naiker -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Samynada Pillay -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.			

At Kunja Naikenputty :

Paupoo Naiker -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.	Poochee Naiker -	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ chain of land.
Naranuppa Naiker -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.			

At Setty Coorchee :

Putter Ramien -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.	Pullava Naiker -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.
Sunkerlingum Pillay -	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.			

At Annianuckoo Nuttum :

Samy Naiker -	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.
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At Punthulgoody :

Alyavannu Moothaliar -	-	-	-	-	-	1 chain of land.
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At Settyputti :

Sethumbara Nadan - - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.

At Sethumbarapoorum :

Mootocurpa Nadan - - - - - $\frac{1}{4}$ chain of land.

At Semputti :

Oorcavala Mooppen - - - - - $\frac{1}{4}$ chain of land.

At Parattynuttum :

Terookana Tanen - - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.

At Poorungattanputty :

Aroonachellum - - 1 chain of land. | Veeruppa Naiker - - 2 chains of land.

At Sevacassee :

Pothee Naiker - - $\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.		Alugheny Naiker - - $\frac{1}{2}$ chain of land.
Gopall Naiker - - 1 ditto.		Seetharama Naiker - - $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.

At Verduputti :

Veeramoorty Rowter - - 1 chain of land.		Pethoo Naiker - - $\frac{1}{4}$ chain of land.
Petha Chetty - - 1 ditto.		Vytheyalingum Pillay - $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Chockama Naiker - - 1 ditto.		Chimrasawmy Thumberan $\frac{1}{8}$ ditto.

At Kareputty :

Seethurama Naiker - 1 chain of land. | Soly Mooppen - - 1 chain of land.
(signed) T. J. F.

(No. 218.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 1 March 1849.

Read the following letters :

From the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

[Here enter 20th January 1849, No. 16.]

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

[Here enter 26th January 1849.]

From the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

[Here enter 12th February 1849, No. 35.]

Para. 1. THE Right honourable the Governor in Council observes, that the first of the above communications furnishes the replies of Mr. Finnie to the queries of the Honourable Court of Directors upon the cotton cultivations of India; this will therefore be forwarded to that authority in continuation of the proceedings already reported.*

2. In regard to the improvement of internal communications which is adverted to in paras. 12 to 16 of this letter, the Government fully concur in the necessity of immediately putting into passable condition the roads leading from the cotton-growing portions of the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly, to the port of Tutacurin, and resolve to communicate the observations of Mr. Finnie to the Board of Revenue, in the department of Public Works, with a request that they will report what has been done in pursuance of the orders conveyed in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 14th July 1846, No. 733, to disburse a lac of rupees from the surplus Devestanum Funds in deposit in Tinnevelly, in "constructing roads, with the necessary bridges, choultries and wells, to connect the cotton districts with the part of Tutacoreen." The Board will call the particular attention of the Collector of the district and civil engineer of the division to para. 15 of Mr. Finnie's letter.

3. The remaining letters of Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie are, in reply to the requisition of Government, contained in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 5th December 1848, No. 1342, for "a report showing the result of their endeavours to introduce an improved description of

* To the Hon. Court of Directors, 5 December 1848, No. 88; to the Hon. Court of Directors, 12 January 1849, No. 2; to the Hon. Court of Directors, 10 February 1849, No. 5.

of cotton, and their proceedings generally with respect to this cultivation, in order that the Honourable Court may have at one view before them all the information available." These reports will also be transmitted to the Honourable Court, and their attention solicited to the details communicated, particularly in the report of Dr. Wight, which relate to the climate and seasons, which he considers to be necessary for the successful cultivation of the plant.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

Revenue Department, 18 July (No. 7) 1849.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

1. WE now reply to your letters of the dates noted in the margin,* which report proceedings connected with experimental cotton cultivation. Cotton.

2. We have attentively perused the Reports by Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie, forwarded with your letter of the 7th March (No. 14) 1849, showing the results of their endeavours to introduce an improved description of cotton, and detailing their proceedings generally in respect to cotton cultivation. On the most important point, viz., the probability of the American cotton being successfully cultivated in the districts under your Presidency, these gentlemen have arrived at totally opposite conclusions. Dr. Wight is of opinion that, with due attention to the time of sowing and to that mode of culture which experience has shown to be necessary, "American cotton may be profitably cultivated throughout the Peninsula, except perhaps on the high table lands, where the climate is too cold." Mr. Finnie, on the other hand, states that he "cannot, after his best attention, give much hope of the success of the American cotton," and he therefore relies mainly on the improvement of the quality of the indigenous cotton. He thinks that better culture would ensure more ample returns to the cultivator, but that it would not have the effect of materially improving the staple. Para. 28. Para. 11. Para. 8.

3. We caused the samples of cotton forwarded to you by Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie, and transmitted with your letter of the 20th July (No. 56) 1848, to be submitted to Mr. Aspinall Turner, the President of the Commercial Association of Manchester, and we transcribe in the margin† an extract of his letter to Dr. Royle on the subject. We presume that a portion of the 230 bales shipped to us by Mr. Finnie on the "Aurora" consists of cotton similar to this sample. We shall be able, on its arrival, to obtain more satisfactory evidence of its value in the English market.

4. In our despatch of the 4th July (No. 11) 1848,‡ we have stated our views with regard to the establishment of more experimental cotton farms. We need therefore only now notice that part of your letter of the 28th July (No. 56) 1848, in which you solicit our favourable consideration of Dr. Wight's application for an increase of the allowances of his two assistants, Messrs. Sherman and Cuxton, as well as of the salaries of the East Indian lads employed on the establishment. If you should continue of opinion that this request should be conceded, we desire that you will make application in the usual manner to the Government of India.

5. We

* Letter dated 28 March (No. 25) 1848; letter dated 28 July (No. 56) 1848; letter dated 19 September (No. 69) 1848; letter dated 5 December (No. 88) 1848; letter dated 13 January (No. 2) 1849; letter dated 10 February (No. 5) 1849; letter dated 7 March (No. 14) 1849; letter dated 9 March (No. 15) 1849; letter dated 13 March (No. 18) 1849; letter dated 28 March (No. 19) 1849.

† "I may say, generally, that the cottons sent by Mr. Finnie, grown from native seed, are very much the same as we have been in the habit of receiving for years past from Madras. You are aware that they have not entered largely into consumption in this country, and I can only repeat most emphatically what I have often asserted before, that it is a perfect delusion in Mr. Finnie or any one else supposing that such cottons will ever pass off to the spinners of Lancashire as a substitute for American cotton. They have nothing to recommend them except being of a clear bright colour; the staple is miserably short. The brokers' report (Corrie & Co) states that it has been destroyed in cleaning, but I doubt if it ever had much staple. The samples of American seed cotton are very different, and are valued by the brokers at 18 per cent. more than the others."

‡ See page 179 of this Return.

11.
Madras.

5. We forward, for your information, copy of the account sales of the cotton received per "Argyra."

6. We have to acknowledge the receipt of bills of lading for 871 bales of cotton shipped from Cochin to Liverpool on board the "Ganges," and for 230 bales shipped on the "Aurora" from Tuticoryn to London, freight for Liverpool not being attainable at that port.

London, 18 July 1849.

We are, &c.
(signed) *A. Galloway,*
John Shepherd,
&c. &c.

Revenue Department, 15 March (No. 8) 1848.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Cotton.

WE transmit, for your information, copy of a letter dated the 1st instant, which has been addressed to us on behalf of the Manchester Commercial Association, relative to the results which have followed the measures adopted under our orders for encouraging the cultivation of a superior description of cotton in Coimbatore and the Southern Mahratta country, and suggesting certain measures, which in their opinion are calculated to promote the object in view, to which we desire you will give early attention.

London, 15 March 1848.

We are, &c.
(signed) *H. St. G. Tucker,*
J. L. Lushington,
&c. &c.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 30th June (No. 32) 1849.

Para. 1. WE have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in this department, dated 4th July 1848,* No. 11, and to submit, in reply, copies of the correspondence and of the papers recorded in the Consultation noted in the margin,† relating to the experimental cultivation of cotton under this Presidency.

2. We beg to call the especial attention of your Honourable Court to the Minutes recorded by our President and the members of Government on the subject, as well as to the orders founded on them, which will convey to your Honourable Court full and detailed information of all the arrangements made by us for discontinuing not only the experimental culture of cotton in both the Tinnevely and Coimbatore districts, which were superintended by Mr. Finnie and Dr. Wight, but also the mercantile operations into which the experiment latterly merged.

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

ADVERTING to Minutes of Consultation, No. 621, under date 10th June, and No. 1305, dated 28th November 1848, and correspondence connected therewith, I have the honour to forward copies of correspondence which has subsequently passed between Mr. Finnie and myself on the subject of his operations at Aroopocotta. Judging from the general tenor of the accompanying letter, it would seem that the erection of the gin machinery for his use might almost be viewed as a useless expenditure, as he is doing so little business.

2. Influenced partly by the tone assumed in his letter of the 24th May last, in which he confidently speaks of having all the cotton of the district at his command, supported by the information conveyed in the subjoined paragraph from his letter of the 26th October, in which it is stated that, whether absent or present, his gins had been kept constantly running, I was in hopes that my misgivings of his capacity for carrying on the work he has pledged himself

* See page 179 of this Return.

† Dy. to Cons. 5 June 1849, No. 23,430; 3 July 1849.

himself to execute were misplaced, and that he was at length acting with the vigour and discretion requisite towards fulfilling his promises. Under that impression I recommended, I am now sorry to find prematurely, that the erection of the machinery be proceeded with.

3. It now appears, from the appended letter, that so far from having all or any part of the cotton of the district at his command at prices calculated to admit of its being considered a safe remittance, he can barely get enough to keep his gins running; and that, though there is plenty in the country at prices but little under what it fetches in England. At the price stated, viz., Rs. 7. 4. per poody, his cotton, including the charge for ginning, costs in Aroopocotta, simply as it comes from the gins, Rs. 38. 5. 2. per bale of 300 lbs. From that, however, must be deducted about 7 rupees, the average value of the seed obtained from that quantity of cotton, leaving the net cost Rs. 31. 5. 2., equal to 2½ d. per pound.

4. It will be seen from appended copy of a report of the sales of our last season's crop, that generally our native cotton only realised 3½ d. per lb., equal to nearly Rs. 40. 8. per bale. Then Rs. 40. 8. — 31. 5. 2., leaves Rs. 9. 2. 10. to pay the cost of transmission to market, including, in India, bagging, cart-hire from Aroopocotta to Tutacurin, baling, embarkation, freight; and in Europe, landing charges, dock dues, warehouse charges, insurance against fire, commission; altogether amounting to about 15 rupees, or between 1½ d. and 1¾ d. per lb., the freight alone costing nearly 10 rupees a bale.

5. Taking his figures, viz. Rs. 7. 4. per poody (284 lbs.) of seed cotton; ginning, 3 rupees per 1,000 lbs., and allowing the high rate of 22 per cent. of cotton to seed (21½ is nearer the truth), we have the following results, which, reduced to a tabular form, stand thus:

100 : 22 : : 284 = 62. 48, call it 62½ lbs. clean cotton. Then, 62. 5 : 7. 4 : : 300 = 34. 5. 2. + 4 ginning — 7 seed = 31. 5. 2.

Thus the prime cost in Aroopocotta, exclusive of all charges, is 2½ d. the pound, that from Coimbatore delivered in Liverpool is about 3½ d., which, as a remittance, is about as much as in the present state of the home market it will bear, and leading to the inference that Mr. Finnie is paying higher for his cotton than other exporters, merchants not being in the habit of pushing a losing trade.

6. The inference I draw from the statement now submitted is, that political economy has less to do with the matter than the want of tact on the part of Mr. Finnie, who seems very imperfectly acquainted with the knowledge and skill in business of the people with whom he has to deal, and seems moreover to be himself deficient in business habits of the kind required for conducting the duty.

7. The 4th para. of Mr. Finnie's letter is not quite clear to me, as I do not very well understand why he can procure seed cotton to clean by the churka cheaper than by the gin. As regards the quality of the staple, when cleaned by one or other of these processes, the question is now in the hands of the proper judges, namely, the Manchester spinners, whose award I will not venture to anticipate.

8. Regarding the concluding paras. of Mr. Finnie's letter, it is unnecessary to recapitulate what I have advanced in my reply. But as regards the matter of his knowledge in the working of gins, I am enabled, from the inspection of two which he had in use and returned to this establishment, after altering them according to his own ideas on the subject, to state that he is very imperfectly acquainted with the mechanism of that machine, as the working-properties of both were greatly impaired by his alterations.

9. I am led to notice the circumstance in consequence of Mr. Finnie's having, much to our surprise, repeatedly taken Mr. Petrie and myself to task, in no mild terms, in both his official and semi-official correspondence, for the imperfections of the gins we sent him, when in truth their defects, as I have since discovered, were entirely his own making, in his attempts to improve on Mr. Petrie's work gins, which in our hands were easily worked by four men, and cleaned 1,000 lbs. of seed cotton daily, in his required six men, and could not by any possibility be made to clean half the quantity, and were moreover said to be full of minor faults. One which he condemned as being worse than the rest, was returned with all his alterations and improvements still standing, and at once explained the cause; since then I have had a second returned altered in the most singular manner, producing the effect of inverting the direction of the brush that removes the cotton from the teeth of the saws, thereby deranging its action, and with it the efficiency of the whole gin. Though thus deficient in mechanical attainments, he urged me to apply for his services in the room of Mr. Petrie, and expressed himself exceedingly displeased when I declined entertaining his offer on the ground that I believed I understood the working of a gin as well as himself.

10. These facts seem to strengthen the position with which I set out, viz., that the erection of the machinery for Mr. Finnie's use may be found an unnecessary expenditure, as implying that he can scarcely be looked upon as a person qualified to direct the working of complicated machinery, since he has so greatly failed in the more simple matter of working single gins.

(signed) Robert Wight, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Coimbatore, 21 December 1848.

II.
Madras.

Copy of a Letter from *T. J. Finnie, Esq.*, Cotton Planter, to Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farm at Coimbatore, dated Aroopocotta, 6 November 1848.

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Minutes of Consultation, under date 27th July, I have the honour to inform you that during the current cotton season, up to the 1st of November, I have ginned 36 candies of cotton, and during the last season about nine candies, making in the aggregate 45 candies.

2. It is not the custom of the ryots here to take the seed cotton to the purchaser, and they will not do it. I have had great difficulty in procuring seed cotton at all here, where there are so many churka houses established, and as it is the custom for the brokers to go to the ryots and purchase the seed cotton, a little from one and a little from another, I have been constrained to receive all that I have procured through the brokers or churka-house men, as it is less expensive than employing carts, and sending salaried agents to purchase it in that way. The price, too, is very high. I have had to pay from *Rs. 7. 2.* to *Rs. 7. 6.* per podhee of 284 lbs.

3. The geographical position of Tinnevelly will account for the value of the article here above the value in the Coimbatore district, as represented in one of your letters. It is an axiom in political economy that the further a heavy article is removed from market, the less valuable it is where it is produced; and Coimbatore, being so far in the interior of the country, the people are glad to find a purchaser on the spot, where a market has been established at the Government gin-house, and they readily take the article to the purchaser. There is not the same competition in Coimbatore as in Tinnevelly, which is filled with chittees, who purchase for the European agents, and there being here numbers of persons who have houses, and all the appurtenances for the work of separating the seed from the cotton, and whose sole business it is to attend to it, it is evident that they will not see the trade wrested from them without a mighty struggle. Therefore, however advantageous it may be to purchase seed cotton and gin it in Coimbatore, it is clear that equal advantages are not to be attained in Tinnevelly.

4. I have also had a quantity, 58 candies, of cotton cleaned by the churka-house men up to the same date. The quality is the same as the ginned cotton, and is as clean, and I submit that it is better in staple after the cleaning process respectively than the ginned cotton, and may be obtained in quantity without expensive machinery, and without changing materially the modes already adopted by the people, care and attention in separating the good from the bad, and a little beating on cots to take out the small particles of trash that may be in it, is all that is required. The cost of the churka-cleaned article is much less than that cleaned by the gin.

5. I have also had much trouble with the coolies, who turn the wheels to give the gins motion. Hitherto they have worked by the day, and it has been impossible to make them do as much work as the gins are capable of doing, and they would not work on the contract system, from the novelty of the business to them; and I have not hitherto been in a position to compel them to adopt my mode of working till the other day; when I exacted of them more work, they struck in a body, and I locked up the gin-house for some days. They have all come back, and are now working on the contract system at the rate of three (3) rupees for 1,000 pounds of seed cotton, including the thrasher work, by which I get much more work done. If I can procure the seed cotton, I shall be able, during the season, to give you 50 candies more of ginned cotton, but as the grain crop season is approaching, the churka women will be employed in gathering it; indeed during the rains the churkas cannot work, and I cannot promise much more of the latter article at present.

6. The supply of seed cotton keeps but little ahead of the gins, and as the rains seem to have set in, I fear the carts cannot move to supply me even with enough to keep the gins going till the weather clears up. There is plenty of seed cotton in the country, and after the rains are over we may be able to procure and gin a larger quantity than I have estimated with the gins I have. When the gin-house at Sevacausey is finished, and the machinery and gins erected, we shall be able, of course, to extend operations.

7. I have the pleasure, for your gratification, to mention that I have induced many people to plant a little American cotton, some fields wholly with it. Some seeds have been sown with grain, and some scattered among the native cotton, with the hope that stamina of the American cotton may mingle their pollen with that of the native plant, and gradually produce a hardier plant than the one, and more productive variety and finer staple than the other now has.

8. I shall be glad to have the benefit of your suggestions on any of the points contained in this letter, and I particularly solicit information regarding the working of the gins, the quantity each will clean regularly in a day, and the manner of working them. Our gins are properly fixed in their places, as are the wheels. The gins are level, and their wheels are in a straight line with the pulleys, so that the bands, being kept in good condition, run smooth, and in every respect on correct mechanical principles, and yet we do not turn out as much work per diem as I hear you do per gin. The most we have ever done with three gins was (1,760) one thousand seven hundred and sixty lbs. seed cotton. I am most anxious to do all I can to make the gin successful, and to economise in fulfilling the Honourable Court's orders, and any suggestions you may be pleased to give me will be thankfully received, and duly compared

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compared with the mode I have adopted here, and if I am in error on any point, I shall be happy to have it pointed out to me, and I will have it corrected.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter.

P.S.—When about to despatch the above, your letter of the 2d instant arrived. I believe all that requires a reply is answered in the 2d paragraph.

7 November 1848.

(signed) T. J. F.

COPY of a Letter from Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms at Coimbatore, to T. J. Finnie, Esq., Cotton Planter, dated 15 November 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant. In your letter to Government, dated 24th May last, it is stated, but no data furnished by which to estimate the correctness of the statement, that you considered cotton such as the sample sent, a perfectly safe remittance. I find by calculation that the cotton you are now ginning reduced to the average rate of Rs. 7. 4., and loaded with our, perhaps rather high charges, will cost in Liverpool about 3½ d. per pound. This in the present state of the home market can scarcely be viewed as a safe remittance, American, which usually realises 1 d. per pound higher, now selling at from 4 d. to 4½ d.; but as ginned Indian cotton usually fetches higher prices than churkaed, it will perhaps prove a remittance at par exchange calculated at the average rate of 7 rupees per poody, (allowing 1,400 lbs. of seed cotton per bale) and loaded with our charges (see marginal table)* of 18 rupees per bale for bringing to market; its prime cost is 3½ d. per pound, but probably our charges are considerably in excess of yours. In Coimbatore seed cotton may be said to average 5 rupees the candy (500 lbs.), and in spite of our inland station and high charges can be delivered in Liverpool ginned for 3½ d.; this I consider a safe remittance. Your political economy, therefore, in this instance seems a little at fault, as the reduction of local cost is usually found barely to compensate for higher charges in conveying goods to distant markets.

2. The marginal table * will show the exact cost and charges per bale from the gin-house to Liverpool just incurred, the raw material averaging 10 rupees the candy of 500 lbs. I should like to have from you similar statement, especially with reference to charges. The item cart hire as put down here is above the average cartage, owing to the competition of the tobacco contractors at this season of the year.

3. With reference to the question mooted in the fourth paragraph of your letter, viz., the purchase of churkaed cotton, I can offer no opinion. The purchase in the bazaar of the marketable article is, as I understand, forbid by the provisions of the charter, so that to engage in such a transaction would require the special sanction of Government.

4. The cost here of ginning by manual labour is 8 pies per maund of 25 lbs., or Rs. 1. 10. 8. per 1,000 lbs. I felt some surprise, and I believe I may add, disappointment, in reading the 5th and 6th paragraphs of your letter, as I was led to believe from the whole tenour and confident strain of your letter of the 24th May, that for the future you should have no difficulty in obtaining any quantity of cotton you might require, your eloquent ridicule having at length proved an overmatch for native chicanery. This glowing picture it now appears was a little over-coloured.

5. With the information conveyed in the 7th para. I cannot say I am much gratified; the object of your being sent to Tinnevely, as I understood, was not for the very secondary purpose of employing you to act as an agent to induce people to grow a little American cotton (a less costly agent than an American cotton planter might have been found qualified for that work), but for you as a professional agriculturist and cotton planter to go hand and hand with them, encouraging and showing them how to conduct the culture of the new plant, and in that way to ascertain by comparative results to what extent your teaching was likely to prove serviceable to them.

6. For

	Rs.	a.	p.
* 1,400 lbs. of seed cotton, at 10 rupees per candy of 500 lbs.	28	—	—
Ginning	3	—	—
Baling and pressing	1	8	—
Cart-hire	2	5	4
Full screwing and shipping	1	8	—
Freight	9	12	—
	46	1	4
Deduct value of cotton seed	7	—	—
	Rs. 39	1	4

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6. For this purpose a farm of from 40 to 50 * acres, the whole of which might have been cultivated at from 12 to 15 rupees an acre, would have answered better than one of 500 acres, as by satisfying your neighbours that you had no wish to aggrandize, but simply to enter into friendly competition with them, in a conflict, not of rivalry, but skill, you would have stimulated emulation and obtained their confidence.

7. The opinion I have so often expressed to you, directly and indirectly, I still retain, and consider that so long as you stand aloof as a mere looker on, you do not fulfil the obligations you have come under to the Madras Government in engaging to serve it as an American cotton planter.

8. In regard to the hope expressed, that by sowing the two species of cotton together, you may succeed in obtaining a cross between them hardier than the one and more productive than the other; I can give you no encouragement to expect such an event from the means used to accomplish it, as being at variance with the laws of nature.† But supposing it to happen, and such a cross obtained, I do not suppose we shall be great gainers. The native plant might possibly be improved upon, but the American deteriorated as regards produce; and as regards hardiness, I am quite satisfied from most ample evidence that the one is to the full as hardy as the other. An example now daily before my eyes, I shall adduce for your information.

9. Two plots within six feet of each other were on the same day sown with native and American cotton seed in May last. Both germinated equally well; both have since sustained four months' uninterrupted continuance of drought and very windy weather, during the prevalence of which both dropped nearly every leaf, and appeared entirely lost. But since the October rains set in both have revived and are now in full growth, the only difference between them being that the American seems nearly a fortnight in advance, being already covered with flowers and young pods, while its more tardy brother is only beginning to come into flower.

10. For myself I feel satisfied from much observation and study of the constitution and habits of the Mexican cotton plant, neither of which, by the way, you have ever studied, that the locality you now occupy is much more favourable than the vicinity of Coimbatore, and I even suspect than that occupied by our present farms, for the culture of Mexican cotton. And I think, moreover, that had the ground been differently occupied during the last three years the result would probably have proved more satisfactory than we have had here. But on this matter I am aware it is useless to dwell; you have long ago compromised yourself by declaring that you are convinced that it is "folly" to try to make American cotton grow in either Madura or Tinnivelly, and now you won't try, because success would ruin, even in your own esteem, the reputation, as a practical planter, you imagine yourself to possess. But while you thus declare it folly and waste of public money for you to undertake the labour and impose on yourself the restraint of making the trial, you feel no compunction in urging poor natives to risk their little capital and labour on what you confidently pronounce a hopeless undertaking, you all the while placidly look on doing nothing for fear of uselessly spending a few rupees of the public money. In so acting, I repeat, it is my conviction you neither meet the wishes of Government nor fulfil your own engagements as its servant.

11. Adverting to the last paragraph of your letter regarding the working of your gins, the information conveyed is scarcely sufficiently detailed to enable me to form an opinion. Our 25 saw-gins, worked by two sets of coolies (eight each set), clean, in from 10 to 12 hours, 1,000 lbs. of seed cotton, and two 19 saw-gins, worked by sets of six coolies, 750 in about the same time; with these data for comparison, you will be able to ascertain whether your gins do their work there as well as they did before leaving this. If they do not fall materially short of that standard the difference probably depends on the deficient training of the coolies; but if considerably so, I apprehend there must be something wrong with the gins.

12. This last I think likely enough to be the case, as I found, on carefully examining the effect (on the working) of some of the alterations you had made on the two returned gins, viz., the condemned one, and the small American one just received, that you had actually spoiled both, furnishing irrefragable proof, if you can possibly excuse the boldness of the expression, that you do not understand the mechanism of a cotton gin. It is probable you will attribute this assertion to arrogance or a "domineering principle," and scoff at it as ridiculous or impertinent, but it is nevertheless true, as I could easily satisfy you, were you here. Such being my impression, I would suggest for your consideration, in the event of your gins not sufficiently doing their work, the propriety of your permitting me to send down our artificer, who superintends the building of them, to ascertain whether or not they are

* $50 \times 15 = 750$ rupees per crop, a sum not likely to ruin the Company, even supposing the whole lost by the utter failure of the crop, a very unlikely contingency.

† Note not in the original.—[To obtain such a cross it is requisite to open the flower before natural blooming, cut out the stamen before shedding their pollen, and apply the pollen of the intended male parent to the virgin stigma. If its own pollen has once been applied, the other will not take effect.]

are all right, and thereby enable you to determine whether the fault lies in the gins or coolies.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Wight, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

EXTRACT of a Letter from T. J. Finnie, Esq., Cotton Planter, to Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms at Combatore, dated Acoopocotta, 26th October 1848.


Para. 3. I may remark, that since we have been able to procure cotton the gins have been kept constantly running both during my voluntary absence, and while I was ill, under the superintendence of my office establishment. I have also had a quantity of cotton of the same quality as that which we ginned, cleaned by the churka, under my own superintendence, which consequently cannot be strictly termed "bazar-cleaned cotton." I have not the means myself of cleaning cotton with the churka. I have no houses in which to carry on the work, consequently I was compelled to resort to the means I have, or not get any at all cleaned in that way. I hope you will approve of the course I have pursued.

(signed) T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter.

COPY of a Letter from H. Fleming, Esq., Secretary to the Manchester Commercial Association, to Robert Wight, Esq., M.D., dated 5th October 1848.

HAVING been informed by Mr. James Lees, a director of this Association, that you were particularly anxious to ascertain the relative value of the various marks of native and New Orleans seed cotton shipped by you on the "Argyra," from Cochin, and having just completed the sale of that cargo for account the Honourable East India Company, it affords me much pleasure to supply you with the required information, and on an early day I hope further to furnish you with a report as to the working qualities of the several parcels, as tested by the spinners. I give the marks in the order in which I find them in your letter of 15th March 1848, to the local Government, a copy of which was sent to me from the India House.

List of Prices obtained for 483 Bales of Cotton, ex "Argyra," from Cochin, and sold for account the Honourable East India Company at Manchester, by Hugh Fleming.

1848: Aug. 8,		NO	1 bale	-	-	-	-	-	d.
"		NOF	13 "	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sept. 8,		N + ⁰ / ₁ F	1 "	-	-	-	-	-	4 1/2!!!

This was universally considered the best cotton ever imported from India. It possessed all the characteristics of New Orleans cotton, and would at all times compete with the fair quality of that staple in this market.

1848: Sept. 5,	N + OF	1 bale	-	-	-	-	-	-	d.
"	N + ¹ / ₂ OFM	19 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 1/2
" 26,	NOP	14 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 1/2
"	NOMP	1 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 1/2
"	OFF	3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 1/2
"	OO	350 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 1/2
"	OOM	49 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 1/2
" 5,	COOT	9 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
⊕ " 25,	NOF	3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 1/2
Aug. ⊕ 16,	N + OF	15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" ⊕ " 1,	NOP	2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1/2

Marked thus ⊕ have been selected from the lots to which they belonged as being in very bad condition, and have therefore sold at lower prices.

There is no concealing the fact that the indigenous cotton of India will never go down here; all our hopes rest on the New Orleans seed.

By direction of the Board I have forwarded to your address copies of each of our local papers, in which you will find copious reports of the proceedings at a public meeting, held at the Town Hall here, on the 28th instant, for the purpose of exhibiting the working of the "Cottage Gins," the construction of which, I believe you are aware, has for a considerable time occupied the attention of the association; complete success has been arrived at. Dr. Royle was present on behalf of the East India Company, and was much pleased with the

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result of the experiments, the iron machines cleaning 4 lbs. of seed cotton in 12 minutes, or 20 lbs. per hour. We do not, however, expect that the outturn will be quite so large when the gin is driven by the Hindoos, but you will shortly have an opportunity of making the trial, as it is the intention of our President to send out two of the machines to your address, with as little delay as possible, well knowing that in your hands every justice will be done to them. We have sent one to London for the inspection of the East India Company, and are not without a hope that they may be induced to forward a number of them to each of the cotton districts of India.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Hugh Fleming*, Secretary.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Officiating Chief Secretary, Fort St. George.

Sir, Coimbatore, 31 January 1849.
ADVERTING to correspondence forwarded with my letter dated 21st December 1848, I have the honour herewith to transmit Mr. Finnie's reply to my letter of the 15th November. In my reply which accompanies, I have mentioned my intention of laying it before Government, as his reply to my impugnings, but without comment. This I now do.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, Tinnevely, to Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

Sir, 18 December 1848.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, in reply to mine of the 6th ultimo, which certainly contained nothing to justify your very illiberal and ungenerous remarks, which are as unjust as they are uncalled for.

2. I claim the right of thinking and acting for myself, in the management of the business which our honourable masters, whom we serve in common, have entrusted to me, and you have estimated me very erroneously if you suppose that the style you have thought proper to adopt can influence me in the management of the business I have undertaken, and which I profess to understand.

3. I shall not enter with you upon the useless and endless discussion regarding the suitability of this part of the country for the culture of American cotton, or the applicability of the saw-gin to Indian cotton. A few facts, however, may not be out of place, and then I am content to let time prove who is right. I am willing that you should enjoy your own views, and adopt what course of procedure you choose, and I only claim for myself that charity which I so readily concede to you. I proceed to reply to your letter, merely to explain that which you seem to have misunderstood, and to correct the erroneous views you seem to entertain in regard to my motives in the course of procedure I have adopted, and in the discharge of my duty to my employers, and I hope that our official correspondence may henceforth be conducted in that cordial courteous manner, so essential to a right understanding between parties engaged in the discharge of a public duty.

4. In your first para. you seem strangely to apply my remarks, in my letter to Government of the 24th of May, to the ginning operations, when it is distinctly stated that I referred to the "cotton cleaned by the people, (whose business it is) by the charka alone," and to prove that I was not far from the mark in assuring Government that fine well-cleaned churka cotton was a safe remittance at (55) fifty-five rupees per candy of 500 lbs. I need only say, that since then the European agents have purchased the common cotton of the country in large quantities at (53) fifty-three rupees, and would have gone as high as (56) fifty-six rupees, the present rate of exchange justifying the extraordinary price. You have taken the price which I informed you I had to pay here for seed cotton, and you make your calculations, and apply them to my remarks in my letter of the 24th May, which did not refer to seed cotton in the least, but to cotton cleaned by the people, under my directions and superintendence, to see that it was kept free from dirt and trash, the management of the seed cotton remaining in their hands, and the cleaned article delivered to me in beautiful condition, for (55) fifty-five rupees per candy, as I have said, which is only 2½d. per lb. here, and the business unlimited; then add the transit, pressing, and shipping charges, which I cannot now give, and you have the net cost delivered in the English market. The ginned cotton, which is no cleaner, and the staple not so good, costs here Rs. 58. 9. 6. per candy, the lowest rate to which I have been able to reduce it, which is as near as possible 2½d. per lb., exclusive of cost of machinery, management, contingent charges, wear and tear, &c., after all the trouble in a very limited business. At the present rate of exchange I think it likely that even ginned cotton may be a safe remittance, but surely we do not try experiments to prove what may be done in an extraordinary state of the market; I wish to prove how cheaply good cotton can be sent to England regularly, and not at how high a price it may be sent occasionally; you talk of "par exchange," as if the exchange was against Indian

Indian produce sent to England, the fact is, it is most favourable, for we receive in India two shillings for every one shilling and ninepence paid in England.

5. When I have made a shipment, I shall be able to give you detailed information regarding the cost of ginned and chuika-cleaned cotton respectively. Till then I cannot obtain the actual charges.

6. If my political economy be at fault, my common sense is not; my remarks in the third para. of my letter of the 6th ultimo referred to the trade as necessarily conducted by the people between Coimbatore and Madras, a distance of 309 miles, and not to your transactions, for with your facilities you can send your cotton to Ponany, a distance of 60 miles, and induce a ship to call for it; the poor natives cannot do so. I want no better support for my argument than that afforded by you. You say, "in Coimbatore seed cotton may be said to average (5) five rupees per candy of 500 lbs.," while here we have to give (7. 6. 0.) seven rupees and six annas for 284 lbs.; but in your next para, and in your tabular statement, you say the "raw material, averaging (10) ten rupees per candy for 500 lbs." How can you reconcile these two statements? You tell us how much a bale costs, but do not tell us whether the bale weighs 100 or 500 lbs.

7. The remark in your third para. regarding the prohibition by the charter to purchase bazaar cotton, shows that you have somewhat changed your views since your letter of the 28th July, 1846, when you recommended Government to purchase some of the best bazaar churka-cleaned cotton, as ordinarily conducted by the people; but now you oppose my plan of proceeding in having it properly cleaned by the churka, under strict regulations, to prevent the mixture of bad and good qualities!!

8. As I informed you in my letter of the 6th ultimo, the cost of ginning cotton here, including the working of the thrasher, is (3) three rupees per 1,000 lbs. of seed cotton; your thrasher is moved by cattle machinery, and I suppose does not enter into your estimate of costs of separating the seed.

9. You say you were surprised and disappointed in reading the 5th and 6th paras. of my letter of the 6th ultimo, which refers to the difficulty of procuring seed cotton here. You had been led to believe, from the whole tenor and confident strain of my letter to Government of the 24th May, that for the future I should have no difficulty in obtaining any quantity of cotton I might require. How strangely you construe the plainest and most common sense expressions. It is evident that I referred to cotton cleaned by the "churka alone," as distinctly stated by the people themselves. I had nothing to do with the purchase of the seed cotton. I have always opposed transactions in seed cotton, from my conviction that merchants can never engage in such a business, and therefore what Government does in that way proves nothing, but that the plan is impracticable. In Tinnevely, where there are a great many people whose sole business it is to separate the seed from the cotton, people whose property consist in houses for the purpose, whose time, from long habit, can only be profitably employed in that business, and the article being in their own hands, it is very evident that they will not see their occupation wrested from them without some equivalent, and they will not give us the seed cotton unless they realise as much by the transaction as they would make by separating the seed themselves, and then selling both seed and cotton. We must ever pay as much for the seed cotton as we would have to give for both separate; add to this the expense of machinery, wear and tear, houses, superintendence, &c., &c., and you have the cost at which we can gin cotton, which makes it far above its ordinary value at this day. Here where the people are traders and cotton cleaners, as I have said, we have to pay (Rs. 7. 6.) seven rupees six annas for 284 lbs. of seed cotton, which gives the tabular statement in the margin.*

10. We must therefore leave the details of managing the seed cotton to the people whose business it is, under wise regulation and substantial encouragement, to induce care and attention in cleanliness, the well cleaned article to be delivered at a fixed rate; this is the plan I have found best adapted to this country; by this means we procure a better article, in large

* Cost of 2,300 lbs. seed cotton, equal 1 candy of 500 lbs. ginned cotton :

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Ginning - - - - -	6 14 4
Baling into bundles - - - - -	- 9 -
Cloth and twine - - - - -	1 8 -
	68 11 -
Deduct for seed, which by the way is a drug here, and remains on hand, say C.R. 1. 4. per podhee, the present price - - - - -	9 14 2
	58 17 -
Net cost per candy of ginned cotton in the district, exclusive of machinery, house, wear and tear, and other contingent charges - - - - -	<i>Rs. 58 12 10</i>

Note.—The price of cotton seed varies, which accounts for the slight difference in the statement in the body of the letter and the marginal table.

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large quantities, at less cost than when we purchase the seed cotton and have it ginned; and without materially interfering with the established habits of the people, and without expensive machinery, even with the great advantages you enjoy in regard to low prices and proximity to the shipping port, which, mind, is not open to the people, let me ask, if you add the charges of your establishment, and all expenses that must come into the merchant's account, if you can then deliver ginned cotton at Liverpool at a profit in an ordinary state of the market and exchange.

11. In regard to the object of my being sent to Tinnevely, and your remark "that a less costly agent than an American cotton planter might be found qualified for the work," I consider it a matter on which you have no right to animadvert.

12. You give a rough schedule of the cost of such a plantation as you think ought to be established and cultivated on the "neeze" (hired labour) system, which in this country ever has, and ever must fail, while the "ryotwaree" is the only plan that can succeed, and that plan I have adopted, as I shall presently show; but allow me to refer you to the Minutes of Consultation, of the 16th December 1845, positively forbidding the establishment of a cotton farm. In deference to your views, and contrary to my own judgment, I recommended the establishment of a cotton plantation in May last, but it was not sanctioned by Government. How then can you say that I "stand aloof, a mere looker on"? And how can you gravely assert that I do not fulfil the obligations "I have come under to the Madras Government in engaging to serve it as an American cotton planter?"

13. The hope I expressed of gradually mixing the native and American cotton, in order to obtain, if possible, a "hardier plant than the one and more productive variety than the other," which you so strenuously oppose, involves no very serious ground for dispute. In all points where botany is concerned, I yield with all possible deference to your superior knowledge on that subject.

14. I hope the two kinds of cotton planted in two plots of ground will afford you satisfaction in the result, and enable you to prove the superiority of the American cotton; but the prevalence of repeated drought of four months' continuance is much against the success of the plant, for in that time it ought to be in full bearing, and if it has lost all that time, and has to commence its work over again, it is clear it has lost much. You have sown the native cotton out of season, as its failure proves; it is no further advanced now than it would have been if sown at the commencement of the north-east monsoon. I have an acre of American cotton which was sown in June in black land; it produced a little cotton before the north-east monsoon commenced, but since then it has done nothing and looks miserable. Some that was sown in red land at the same time did not come up well, and the few trees that come up soon died for want of rain.

15. I have cotton planted in every possible way, and it all looks wretched, except indeed some that is sown in red land among palmyra trees, which still looks well; and the plants that are near the hedge and protected by it look the best. I merely state these as facts that are under my own eye. I base nothing on them for or against the success of the plant in this country; both the red and black land of this country, especially if well-manured, would produce cotton in the climate of Mississippi.

16. In your 9th para. you say that I have never studied the constitution and habits of the Mexican cotton plant. I pretend not to have studied the philosophical physiology of the plant, but I do profess to know what it requires to enable it to produce a good quality and a paying quantity, and I believe I have succeeded in convincing my employers, both here and in England, that I know something of the business which I have undertaken. I say again, let time show who is right.

17. Your 9th para. continues, and you say "that the locality you now occupy (Tinnevely and Madura) is much more favourable than the vicinity of Combatore, and I even suspect than that occupied by our present farms for the culture of the Mexican cotton; and I think, moreover, that had the station been differently occupied during the last three years, the result would probably have proved more satisfactory than we have had here." In all your reports you have asserted that the black land is unsuited for the American cotton, and on that account you removed your experimental farms to a locality where there is nothing but red land, and which by the way has the benefit of both monsoons. How then can you assert so positively that the plant will grow here in black land, which has only one monsoon, and that a very scanty one?

18. I think that an experiment of seven years in one place is quite enough, and I hope the Government will send you out into the open plains to try your skill in the black and red soil with only one monsoon. If the culture of American cotton ever confers the expected benefit on India or England, we must get out of the little oases at the foot of the hills and spread it over the length and breadth of the land; and I think the climate of this part of the country affords us but little hope that we shall be able to make it a staple product. However, while I do all I can to introduce the American cotton and the American gin, I must record my fear that the success of the first is exceedingly doubtful, and the latter I assert to be wholly impracticable; and that I look to the Indian cotton and the Indian churka to gain for India that which the exotic plant and the foreign machine can never obtain for her, viz., a good clean article.

19. -You

19. You report results at your farms equal to average of American land in the American climate, and yet you say that you think this part of the country better suited for the production of the American cotton than your present farms. Truly you make this an El Dorado for cotton; I hope the Government will take you, at your word, and send you to test your opinion.

20. The plans which I proposed in my letter of the 26th January 1846 have been strictly adhered to; you found no fault with them then; and while every effort has been made to introduce the American cotton, the native article has had due attention paid to it. As I did not hope for much success in the former, I am not much disappointed with the poor prospect of a good crop from the plants which are now under culture by the people themselves. What more can you want than to see the ryots take up the matter? The business is in the hands of the ryots, with ample inducements to do all they can to make it successful. I have agreed to pay them two rupees per month for each acre during the two or three months that embrace the cultivating season, and two rupees above the market price per podhee of 284 lbs. in the seed, or five rupees above the market price per candy of 500 lbs. of clean cotton. The business, as I have said, is in the hands of the ryots; if it succeeds they will extend the culture; if not, the experiment, after a fair trial, will be for ever set at rest. I consider that the main object of my mission here is to improve the native cotton, at the same time to do all I can to introduce the exotic; but I must place the latter as the "secondary" purpose for which I was sent here. My most sanguine hopes in reference to the improvement of the native cotton are being fully realised. I was told by the gentlemen at Tutacorin the other day that more good cotton had been brought there this year than was ever known before, and I conclude that my humble efforts at improvement have already had some influence. My object has been to effect a general benefit, if possible.

21. I am happy to say that the plans I have acted upon have been approved of by my immediate superior, the Collector of the district, the Government of Madras, and the Honourable Court of Directors. How then can you say that "In so acting, I repeat, it is my conviction you neither meet the wishes of Government nor fulfil your own engagements as its servant"?

22. You say that I do not understand the mechanism of a cotton gin; how then do you expect to teach the principle of the machine to the people of this country? I made some little alteration in the pulleys to make them carry the band properly, but it then did not run well, the band coming off constantly, and I intended to send the gin back to you; but after I left, the ryot who has charge of the cotton cultivation at Courtallum, himself made the extra pulleys with flutes, in order to make them carry a leather rope instead of the band; he ginned the cotton by that means. I was pleased with his ingenuity, and returned the gin; as the ryot sent it to me, but that either of the gins were in any degree injured I deny; for all you had to do to make them as they were originally was to put your pulleys on again in one case, and in the other to replace the apron of the hopper in its original position.

23. While I strenuously maintain my own views I can assure you that if you can obtain the sanction of Government for the establishment of a cotton plantation of 1,000 or 2,000 acres, and you will procure me the land, I shall be happy to have it cultivated on the most scientific principles, as known and practised by the most successful planters in America. I will even adopt your suggestions, that the world may be satisfied that all that can be has been done to make the American cotton successful in this part of the country.

24. I have replied to your letter from a high sense of duty to our employers. But I deny your right and doubt your authority to address me in the manner you have; but you seem to consider yourself at liberty to use such language in your official communications as your sense of propriety dictates, even though it be an open violation of the rules of courtesy among public servants.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

Aroopocotta, 18 December 1848.

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to T. J. Finnie, Esq.,
Cotton Planter, Aroopocotta.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, and cannot help feeling and expressing surprise at its very peculiar tone. I have read and re-read my letter, to which it is a reply, and can find nothing therein to justify the style you have thought fit to adopt. There is nothing in it I have not before told you without calling forth an expression of displeasure, except the remark that you had not studied the constitution and habits of the American cotton plant, and that you were unacquainted with the mechanism of a cotton gin. The first of these allegations, being matter of opinion which I cannot demonstrate, I at once withdraw; the other, being susceptible of proof, I retain it.

2. Another passage in my letter, judging from the tone and space devoted to the reply, seems to have given you pain, and, therefore, calls for some explanation. I allude to the fourth paragraph, in which I express surprise at the difficulty you find in getting

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cotton enough to keep your gins running, considering the confident language employed in your letter of the 24th May. If you will take the trouble to turn again to that letter, you will find that you, with perfect seriousness, assure Government, nearly in so many words, that by means of reason applied through the shafts of ridicule you had brought about a pacific revolution in cotton, and a reformation in cotton cleaning had banished filth and rubbish from the cleaning houses, and deodorised them of their previous compound of villanous smells; and finally pledged yourself under certain circumstances to have all the cotton of the district cleaned according to a given sample. Then peruse my very slight and equally sober reference to that letter, and I think you will at once exonerate me from intentional offence. It is true you do not mention seed cotton; but as I had been for some months transacting much business in seed cotton, buying it and giving it out to be ginned and churkaed, I inferred you were doing the same, giving part to be ginned and part to be cleaned by the "churka alone" (an expression by the way on which you lay much stress, but which I do not clearly understand); so having pledged yourself to get all the cotton of the district so cleaned, I naturally supposed that for the future you would encounter no further difficulty in procuring, out of the many hundreds of thousands produced, a few thousand pounds to keep your gins at work. Hence the expression of surprise to which I gave utterance. Had I supposed an allusion to circumstances you had officially placed on record could have given you pain, I should of course have avoided the topic.

3. Having premised these explanations, I shall now proceed to reply to some other points of your letter, merely observing that, setting aside my own estimate of the tone of other parts of my letter which may be partial and incorrect, I shall view yours as conveying first your deliberate and carefully considered defence of those parts of your proceedings impugned by me; and, secondly, your final convictions on the impracticability of profitably growing American cotton on the open plains of the Indian peninsula, and forward it to Government without note or comment beyond what a copy of this letter conveys.

4. On various points our opinions widely differ; on none more widely than on what we respectively esteem the obligations you came under in engaging to serve the Madras Government. My views on that topic have, in various forms, been repeatedly stated hitherto without exciting displeasure; why, therefore, the extreme irritability of temper displayed in the first two or three paragraphs, and more or less throughout the whole of your present letter? You claim the right of thinking and acting for yourself in the management of the business intrusted to your care. I feel confident I have never gainsaid that claim; but I have said, and do now say, that I thought the quantity of work done was incommensurate with the time occupied in doing it. Your last statement, dated 15 December 1848, shows that up to that period, about three years' work, you had only purchased 202 bales of cotton, and during the whole period you have declined attempting even to cultivate an acre, except at the Courtallum Model Farm, where I believe you planted a few acres. This I consider most incommensurate; but considering that fully a third, or perhaps more nearly a half of the time, you have been absent from your station, it is not much to be wondered at. I have known you absent for nearly seven months at a time, leaving your duties to be carried on as they best might by some subordinate. Perhaps you think that right; I do not.

5. You tell me your immediate superiors, the Collector, the Madras Government, and Court of Directors, have all approved of the plans you have acted upon. For the opinions of all these authorities I have the very highest respect; but, as head of this establishment, and intimately acquainted with its duties, I form my own opinions and retain them, notwithstanding your assurance to the effect that they are in opposition to the whole. But I trust you will excuse me for going so far as to mention the expression of a doubt as to the correctness of your information, when stating that any, much less all the authorities you mention, approve of your plan of acting in absenting yourself so much from your station. On one occasion, as above stated, you were absent for seven continuous months, (a few days more or less); and within four or five months after, left again for a further period of three or four months. I cannot positively say that, had such repeated and prolonged absence from the immediate sphere of your duties been officially brought to the notice of either the local Government or the Court of Directors, either would have disapproved of it; but I do say, that if approbation was expressed, you are indeed a highly favoured servant, such indulgences not being the practice of this Government.

6. The contradiction in my letter, to which you call attention in the 6th paragraph, is easily explained, all cotton purchases here are made, not in candies, but in load or half candies; and 5 rupees a load being the current expression of the price of cotton, the figure 5 in place of 10 was accidentally put down in the draft, and overlooked in correcting the copy. Our bales are 300 lbs.

7. The presumed change in my views, adverted to in your 7th para., and emphasised, as proceeding from an unworthy motive, by the addition, in your own handwriting, of two points of admiration, is also susceptible of easy explanation, fully exonerating me from the charge of wayward fickleness.

8. You are correct in saying that, in July 1846, I recommended the purchase of churka-cleaned cotton for comparative trial, by English spinners, with ginned cotton of the same description. The suggestion was approved by Government and the purchase ordered. My letter and the corresponding Minute of Council were subsequently forwarded to the Court
of

of Directors. The Court approved of the suggestion, but, I presume, observing that purchasing the ready prepared marketable article would change the character of the transaction from an experimental to a mercantile one, and thereby involve them in an illegal proceeding, directed that sea cotton should be purchased and cleaned by us, partly by the gin, partly by the churka. This I did last season, purchasing seed cotton, storing it in our godowns, and then issuing it partly to be ginned and partly to be churkaed.

9. It is possible that in taking that view, I may have misinterpreted the Court's motives for giving such an order, but I rather think I have not, as it is based on some remarks made by a merchant. And if I have not erred, it follows, that the whole of that part of your letter relating to the purchase, by Government, of churka-cleaned cotton, must fall to the ground, such purchases being illegal, at least so I understand the 4th clause of the present charter; and, therefore, when you proposed the measure to me, I recommended your applying for fresh instructions before engaging in a transaction which might bring the Government into collision with the mercantile interest, as being a departure from the provisions of an Act of Parliament.

10. Before finally taking leave of the subject of tergiversation with which you so unceremoniously charge me, and for a bad purpose too, have the goodness to reperuse your diary for September 1846, copy of which I laid on the Government table, 11th November of that year, and then your letter of 13th January 1847. Having refreshed your memory, you will perhaps feel disposed to withdraw your uncharitable insinuation as to my motives, supposing that I have changed my mind, which I deny.

11. The terms "Neeze" and "Ryotwaree," as used in your 12th paragraph, are unknown to me; the first, indeed, I have never heard, and presume it is a local word. With the term "ryotwaree" I am familiar; but have always understood that it applied to a system of land tenures and assessment, not to any kind of labour or mode of cultivation. In this district the term "malewarren" is in use, meaning an agreement between a proprietor and cultivator; perhaps it is to that you allude. In the same paragraph you refer me to the Minutes of Consultation, 16th December 1845, as forbidding the establishment of a cotton farm. That order is not, I believe, altogether a case in point; but I shall admit its validity as such, and in return beg leave to refer you to Minutes of Consultation, No. 757, dated 30th June 1847. From these I learn you were very anxious to have a small model farm, about 50 acres, at Courtallum, which was readily sanctioned. Had a similar one been solicited with equal earnestness at Aroopocotta, for the purpose of teaching the natives of that place how to cultivate American cotton, I apprehend it would not have been withheld. Under this conviction my opinions remain unchanged. I still think the natives there should have had the advantage, on a small scale, of both precept and example, and feel certain, that had you been as urgently solicitous to confer that benefit on them as you were to give it to those at Courtallum, Government would not have withheld its sanction. If you applied for a farm of 500 or 1,000 acres, I can easily understand why it was not granted.

12. In your 14th paragraph, I am sorry to observe, you put an exceedingly forced and illegal construction on my language, thereby weakening your own position and defence, by resting it on an untenable and undignified quibble. A moment's reflection must have shown you that I simply record a fact, showing the equal hardiness, or, if you will, the equal tenacity of life, of the two plants, and deduce conclusions widely at variance with those you draw.

13. The next seven paragraphs of your letter, from 15 to 21 inclusive, I shall pass over almost without note; not that I can subscribe either to your views, as propounded in them, or to the manner you support them, but because I feel unwilling, while placing them before Government (as expressing your deliberate opinions as to the impossibility of growing American cotton in Southern India, and as your reply to my objections to your proceedings on that head), to weaken whatever effect they may be calculated to produce in your favour as a whole, by pointing out their many weak points. One or two may, however, be noticed.

14. You all through lay great stress on the importance of having the benefit of the two monsoons in the cultivation of American cotton in India. I was formerly, to some extent, of the same way of thinking; but now I am convinced the opinion is most erroneous. A considerable portion of our farms, both last year and this, was sown at such a season as to obtain both monsoons, namely, in May and June. The first monsoon, in July, brought the plant into full bearing; the second followed after the picking had begun, and ruined nearly the whole of the remaining crop. Last year I did not attach so much importance to the fact, owing to the unusual continuance of the rains, which injured crops sown even so late as September; but this year the October rains, though very scanty, notwithstanding inflicted severe injury on our June-sown lands. Those sown at the end of the first monsoon, in August, yielded fair crops in November and December, coming into pick after the second monsoon had passed over.

15. You have repeatedly adverted, in the course of our correspondence, to the insufficiency of rain in India to bring to maturity a crop of American cotton. On this point I have always differed from you, and I am now most anxious to have that difference settled, by reference to the rain-gauge register of any of the cotton-growing states of America. Can you assist me in obtaining one? My own impression is that comparatively little is required

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after the ground has been once well soaked; you think otherwise. A reference to a rain register is very desirable. Already a reference to a heat one has shown that the mean temperature of Madras, during the cool months, our cotton cultivating season, is about seven degrees below that of Natchez, in Mississippi, during the summer, or cultivating season, of that province. The climate, therefore, of Madras, during our cool season, is not too hot, but, if anything, too cold, for the cultivation of American cotton at that season of the year. A similar comparison of rain-gauges would, I believe, in like manner show, that so far from being too dry, the climate of the Carnatic at that season is more humid than the summer in Mississippi. The Madras register, from the 1st September to the 31st December, gives an average of nearly 34 inches. I cannot suppose that the falls of rain in Mississippi, between the 1st of April and 31st July, give so much, neither can I suppose so much required for any dry crop.

16. In your 18th paragraph you propose that I should be sent into the plains, to try my skill on black and red soils, with only one monsoon. To this I am most agreeable; I have been long wishing to have it tried, and supported your application for employment under this Presidency for the express purpose of having the feasibility of the culture of American cotton on the plains properly tested by a skilful and zealous planter. At that time you promised me your energetic support. A volunteer, in the person of the acting collector of Tanjore, is now kindly giving the aid you then promised. He writes me, on the 6th December, "that American cotton seed, sown early in September, is wonderfully fine; plants up to 2½ feet and 3½ feet high, and loaded with bolls, and only waiting for the bright sunshine to burst. That sown the beginning of October is just now opening into flower, and is only about one foot high, evidently kept back by the heavy monsoon."

17. In your 22d paragraph you dispose of my complaint of your spoiling our gins, and then blaming us for their inefficiency, by asking me a question—"If I do not understand the mechanism of a cotton gin, how then do you expect to teach the principle of the machine to the people of the country"!! This proceeding is ingenious, but not conclusive, not merely as laying you open to a counter-question, but because it is not probable natives would consider the builder of such a machine so ignorant of his business as to deem themselves called upon in the first instance to alter its construction, to the injury of its working properties, and then complain of its inefficiency. This you did when you altered the position of the brush pulleys of the first gins you got, as shown in the one you condemned and returned as being so bad you could do nothing with it.

18. The alterations of which I complain are not those of the apron of the hopper and such like small matters, but of the brush pulleys, by which, in the one case, the working of the gin was so much impeded that six men in place of four were required to drive it, and in the other it was made to revolve the wrong way.

19. The little American gin, when it left this, was in perfect working order, and had been in use for some time. When you got it you "made some little alteration on the pulleys to make them carry the band properly, but then it did not run well, the band coming off constantly." On its return the pulleys and band were restored to their original position, and during some days it was worked here without a single slip.

20. In your 23d para. you "assure me that if I can obtain the sanction of Government for the establishment of a cotton plantation of 1,000 or 2,000 acres, and I will procure you the land, you shall be happy to have it cultivated on the most scientific principles as known and practised by the most successful planters in America," &c. Permit me in return to assure you that in making such an offer you undertake more than you can perform. I do not allude to your knowledge or otherwise of the scientific principles of American agriculture, for on that head I am ignorant; but to my own acquaintance with the difficulties of Indian farming, and my knowledge of the extent of ground comprised within an area of 1,000 or 2,000 acres, which enables me to inform you that it is much easier to undertake such a task sitting at the desk than to fulfil it in the field: such a boast is lost on me.

21. Your concluding paragraph is so exceedingly appropriate to the whole tenor of your extraordinary letter, that I must beg the favour of being permitted to adopt it as my own, and request you will have the goodness attentively to re-peruse it as the conclusion of this letter.

22. "I have replied to your letter from a high sense of duty to our employers. But I deny your right, and doubt your authority, to address me in the manner you have; but you seem to consider yourself at liberty to use such language in your official communications as your sense of propriety dictates, even though it be an open violation of the rules of courtesy among public servants."

(signed) R. Wight, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Coimbatore, 30 January 1849.

P.S.—In your 20th para. you say, "The plans which I proposed in my letter of the 26th January, 1846 have been strictly adhered to; you found no fault with them then; and while every effort has been made to introduce the American cotton, the native article has had due attention paid to it."

This sentence contains three distinct propositions. On the first, that your plans have been strictly adhered to, I would merely remark that such may be the case, though, so far

as I understand them, I rather think not; but of this I feel more certain, that if they have been adhered to, they have not in any instance been worked out to useful or satisfactory conclusions, though three years have now elapsed since they were sketched.

Regarding the second, which I have underlined, I have only to remark that that letter was not addressed to me, hence it was not my place to remark on it unless called upon to do so by Government. Had I been so called upon, I beg to assure you that it is sufficiently open to remark; but notwithstanding its openness to criticism, I am free to confess that had I, when it was first sent in, been desired to pass an opinion on it, I should have felt disposed to entertain and express favourable anticipations of the result of your proposals; partly on account of your confident strain, and the large promises with which you introduce them, but above all on account of the superabundant zeal with which every page of your letter seems to overflow. But where are the results?

From the third, that every effort has been made to introduce the American cotton, I beg leave distinctly to record my dissent, so far as you are concerned. During the three years which have elapsed since that letter was written, you have not once, I believe, been in Arripocottah from the middle of August to the middle of October, the proper cultivating season of American cotton; so that whatever may have been done there was done by subordinates in your absence. I therefore conclude, as regards that place, you are scarcely in a better position to assert that every effort has been made to introduce the American plant than I am. Your allusion to native cotton is too general to admit of my expressing an opinion on the subject.

I have, since the 11th para. of this letter was transcribed, found the two terms adverted to in it, and find they are Bengalee words, Neez and Ryottee, not Ryotwaree. The explanations given do not induce me to alter or modify my views or suggestions as stated in my last letter. If a farm is cultivated on ryottee contract it is simply ryot cultivation, not American. What I urge is American cultivation by hired labour; and, whatever you may think to the contrary, I know it will often succeed while the other fails.

(signed) R. Wight.

MINUTE.

1. I THINK the time has now fully arrived when Government should come to a final decision on the subject of the continuance or otherwise of the experimental cotton farms, and the longer employment of Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie, as well as of the subordinate assistants employed under them.

2. The last despatch from the home authorities on this important topic is dated the 4th of July 1848, and in it the Honourable Court distinctly intimate their concurrence in the view taken by this Government in the letters to which that despatch is a reply, as to "the expediency of relinquishing the Government cotton farms in Coimbatore."

3. With this authority before us, it might, perhaps, have been expected that we should have acted upon it without the delay that has taken place; but I have been anxious to look again narrowly into the whole question, not with the smallest doubt of the wisdom and propriety of the Honourable Court's opinion (on which I had, in fact, previously expressed my sentiments by anticipation in my minute of the 15th of July 1848), but with the desire of proposing to the Board at least the outline of the arrangements that would become requisite on the cessation of Dr. Wight's functions as Superintendent of the farms.

4. With this object in view I have, for the second time, gone most carefully through the whole of the correspondence and papers on the cotton question; and I think it proper, before I state my plans, to repeat my perfect conviction, that the East India Company and this Government, in obedience to their orders, have already done everything that was either requisite or called for, to give the experimental farms the fairest, fullest, and most liberal trial; and I am therefore not only satisfied that they should be forthwith discontinued, but I conceive that their further existence would be calculated to do great harm to the cause which they were originally intended to promote, by unavoidably leading the natives of the cotton-growing districts to imagine, that Government alone have the means and faculty of raising American cotton, or of unproving the culture and quality of the indigenous plant.

5. My strong impression, from a renewed perusal of the papers now before me, is, that the cultivation of American cotton in any part of this presidency will always be attended with a chance of failure, owing to the variableness and unsuitableness of the soil and climate; but that it will grow, and may occasionally produce heavy and sufficiently remunerating crops seems to me to have been undeniably established. This latter opinion, however, I must observe, goes even beyond the apparently general deduction of the different American cotton planters who have been employed in the Madras districts. Some of them have unhesitatingly pronounced the experiment to be hopeless, amongst whom I may mention the names of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Finnie, the latter at present stationed in Tinnevely; and not one of them, that I can perceive, has ever supported the sanguine hopes and predictions of Dr. Wight, and, perhaps, I may add likewise of Mr. Wroughton, the absent principal collector of Coimbatore.

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6. The period, however, for predictions and prospects strikes me to have passed away. The farms have now been in full operation for the long lapse of seven years, exclusive of preceding extensive measures, all of which were nearly abortive. And I think it is impossible to read, as I have done, the papers herewith circulated, without seeing that the experimental farms have latterly merged into a mere mercantile speculation, and that the arguments adduced for their longer continuance are based far more on future hopes than on past experience.

7. It would be quite useless for me, and I may candidly declare that I am not qualified for the task, to enter into any lengthened disquisition as to the causes of failure. I believe it to be solely ascribable to the natural defects of climate and soil, especially the former. I would appeal to any persons who have passed much of their life in India, and who have practically studied such subjects, to say whether those defects are not often found to be unaccountably insurmountable, and that, even when occasionally overcome, the success is not to be ascribed to some, to us, unintelligible secret effort or working of nature, which it is impossible to fathom. I have never myself attempted the cultivation of cotton, but I have been, in various parts of India, a very successful and extensive practical gardener in flowers, fruits, and vegetables; and I have constantly found it impossible to raise or bring to perfection, in one place, plants which grew and produced most largely and luxuriantly in others. Who, I would inquire, can explain why that delicious fruit, the mangostem, is confined to a small circle of the Straits of Malacca; why the maize, or Indian corn (which in every part of India, that I am aware of, requires unceasing irrigation), grows on the hills in the vicinity of Nankin, in China, as a dry crop; or why I found that the pumpkins (shaddock of the West Indies), which grew in my garden at Bhooj, in the arid and proverbially hot climate of Kutch, were far superior, both in size and flavour, to any that I have ever seen either at Bombay or on the coast of Malabar?

8. I see that Dr. Wight attributes the failure of the cotton in Coimbatore to the want of humidity in the climate, and it is very likely he is correct; but, with every deference to his botanical and other acquirements, I differ from him in his interpretation of a humid climate; he defines that, as I understand him, to depend on the quantity of rain, but this I must be permitted to question. The lower parts of Scinde, in which rain, beyond a few showers, does not usually fall in more than one out of three or four years, is, for several months of each year, the most humid climate I have ever lived in, and I believe there are other regions of the globe to which the same remark may be still more forcibly applied.

9. I have been led to make these perhaps not altogether relevant remarks, to show that I have not taken a superficial view of the important question before me; I give Dr. Wight the highest credit for his zeal and perseverance; but had he done far more to demonstrate his plans than he has done, I reiterate my opinion that the ryots should now be left to themselves, with the advantage of such advice and instruction as can be given to them through the Collectors and Revenue establishments, aided by the subordinate cotton assistants who will be attached to them, at least for a time.

10. I now proceed to explain the arrangements which I would recommend being made.

11. Mr. Finnie's engagement with the East India Company having been made for two years certain from the 16th of October 1847, he ought, I think, to remain in Tinnevely till the expiration of that time, and be placed at once wholly and unqualifiedly under the orders of the officiating Collector. He should be directed, through Mr. Elton, to give his whole time and attention exclusively to instructing the natives in the practical use of the gins, presses, churkas, thrashers, and other implements required in the cleaning and preparation of the cotton; but I would say he had better not interfere with the cultivation of the plant (whether American or Indian) further than offering his advice when asked for; because, if he tenders his advice, and the crop should afterwards, from any cause, unfortunately fail, it will be, however erroneously, sure to be attributed to his innovations. He has already, I believe, at least one assistant attached to him, and I would suggest that Dr. Wight should be instructed to transfer immediately to the Collectorate of Tinnevely, for the purpose of being placed under Mr. Finnie's tuition, one half of the East Indian lads now with him. These lads have already, of course, obtained a certain degree of information and knowledge of the work required of them; and I hope, with Mr. Elton's supervision, and Mr. Finnie's valuable practical instruction, they will be able to take charge of all the gins and instruments above alluded to (including a part of those which are on their way from England), by the period which it is proposed to fix for Mr. Finnie's withdrawal from the public service. Mr. Finnie should be further directed to desist immediately from purchasing any more cotton on behalf of Government, and to close his accounts, and break up whatever establishment he may have entertained for that duty. He will be clearly made to understand, that all his proceedings are, henceforward, during his residence at Tinnevely, to be conducted under the authority of the officiating Collector; and that any representations or observations which he may wish to offer on the subject of cotton must be addressed to, or at all events through that officer for the information and orders of Government.

12. Dr.

12. Dr. Wight should also be instructed to discharge, at once, all establishments which have hitherto been employed for the experimental farms, and to place Messrs. Sherman & Cuxton, and the other half of the East Indian boys, at the disposal of the officiating principal collector of Coimbatore, who will be pleased to assign to all and each of them their proper posts and duties. The gin-houses at Coimbatore and Aroopocotta will, of course, be taken charge of by the collectors, and, for a season at least, the ryots should have the use of them gratis, as well as of all other agricultural and cotton-cleaning instruments, which have been so profusely and readily supplied by the Honourable Court; but I by no means deem it either necessary, or even advisable, that this system should be considered a permanent one, and both the collectors will hereafter be expected to report to Government when, in their estimation, the ryots ought to be required to pay some trifling sum for the use of the Government instruments and apparatus.

13. Government will be prepared to consider favourably, and to submit for sanction to the proper quarter, such moderate increase to the present salaries of Messrs. Sherman & Cuxton, as well as to the allowances of the East Indian lads, as the collectors may severally see fit to recommend, so soon as the new arrangements are carried into execution. It occurs to me that on the departure of Mr. Finnie, it will be desirable that either Mr. Sherman or Mr. Cuxton should be transferred to Tinnevely from Coimbatore, but wherever they may be eventually stationed, their chief (or perhaps I may say sole) occupation in both districts will be to overlook the proceedings of the East Indian lads who, I have already observed, it is supposed will be fully qualified to be put in charge of the cotton-cleaning machines and implements of all kinds. The revenue authorities will, of course, be most careful to guard that none of the assistants or others who may be employed on the duties here described, receive, on any pretence, the smallest private gratification or present from persons, whether the actual growers of the cotton or the intermediate brokers, for work done with the public machinery and at the Government gin or press houses.

14. I purposely refrain in this minute from any critical examination of the recriminatory discussions between Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie, which latterly appear to have formed almost the sole theme of their mutual correspondence; sufficient evidence is given by it that those two gentlemen never could again have acted together with advantage to the public interests; but as that can be no longer required in the remotest degree, it is needless to enlarge on the subject. I must, nevertheless, do Dr. Wight the justice of stating (particularly as I had at one time imbibed a somewhat different impression) that he has been consistent throughout, and that although his ideas regarding Mr. Finnie may have at times been rather acrimoniously expressed, I can find considerable palliation for his warmth. On the other hand, when I come to carefully compare the notes I made on Mr. Finnie's letters, I discovered various discrepancies and assertions which were open to refutation, and many of which he has latterly vainly, in my eyes, attempted to explain away.

15. The only remaining point which seems to call for my notice is the letter addressed on the 1st of March 1848, by the Manchester Commercial Association, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and a copy of which was transmitted to us in the Court's despatch of the 15th of the same month. I observe that the association state "that it (New Orleans cotton) can be produced cheaply and profitably has also been satisfactorily proved;" and that they go on to assume, "that had the same amount of encouragement been afforded in that part of India (Coimbatore) as has been given in Dharwar, far greater quantities would ere this have been produced."

16. To both these assertions I most unhesitatingly demur; I neither, after the most unbiassed and anxious deliberation, admit the one nor the other. I do not deny but occasional small batches of excellent cotton wool have been sent to England from Coimbatore, but they formed the exception, not the rule; and with respect to the alleged absence of sufficient encouragement, no one who has taken the trouble and pains which I have felt it my duty to do, to obtain a perfect insight into the whole matter, and who has thereby arrived at a knowledge of the readiness, the liberality, and the deep anxiety which the Honourable Court and the Madras Government have shown on all and every occasion to do whatever was pointed out or asked to advance the object in view, will, for an instant, admit the correctness or applicability of the accusation; my own decided sentiments are, that the merchants of Manchester must blame themselves for any inadequacy of the future supply, unless they come forward (as has been over and over again urged upon them) and apply their own agents and capital to the task in which Government have set them an example, and pointed out (according to their own showing) so easy a course.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

4 May 1849.

MEMORANDUM.

DR. WIGHT, superintending cotton farms, came to my office this day, and I took the opportunity of asking him to explain to me, for the information of Government, the exact state of his department at the present moment.

He states that he has about 500 acres of land, part waste, part puttah land, or land held by ryots on puttah, all of which is ploughed and ready for seed. July being the

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proper sowing season, he proposes to sow the whole of this with three different kinds of American seed, and a large portion with the Sea Island seed lately received from the Honourable Court, retaining some portion of this Sea Island seed for experiments on the coast land.

The whole of this 500 acres he states is worked by the farm establishment and cattle; in addition to this 500 acres he is preparing about 200 acres to be cultivated entirely by paid native labourers working on contract, employing their native cattle and implements, but under his superintendence.

So far as has passed the present year is favourable, and the establishment is in advance of former years, and well prepared to take advantage of the season. Fodder is in course of being provided for the farm and ginning house cattle, by ploughing and sowing waste land with cholam, to be cut before it comes to seed and dried like hay; about 60 acres of land is thus prepared and will be available next year for a cotton crop.

The land held by Dr. Wight from the ryots, and which he designates puttah land, is rented from the ryots on payment, if dry land, of the Government assessment, and half as much again as compensation. If garden land, of which there may be about ten acres, on payment, as compensation, of double the Government assessment.

Dr. Wight states that the Honourable Court's orders for the supply of 6,000 bales have been about half executed; and he thinks it desirable to continue the supply of ginned cotton, in order to keep the gin-house cattle at work at seasons when they would otherwise be idle and expensive to Government, and because the ginned cotton is profitable, yielding 20 or 25 per cent. upon cost and charges. Mr. Finnie, too, has got a good portion of the Court's order for churkaed cotton unexecuted. Dr. Wight has now 100 bales of country cotton at Cochin ready for shipment, and 8,000 rupees worth purchased at Coimbatore being ginned as rapidly as possible.

Last year's crop having been short, he cannot say how much will be obtained; but 700 bales might be ginned and sent to Cochin for shipment before the end of 1849. Under his system of early sowings, the picking of the crop commences in November and finishes in April. He calculates to have 500 lbs. per acre of seed cotton (American) from the land he himself cultivates, which, from 500 acres, would give 250 bales, and 300 lbs. per acre from the 200 acres cultivated by native labour, which would yield 60 bales; and says he shall be much disappointed at a lower result. He also calculates on the outturn of the present year paying all agricultural expenses of the farm, exclusive alone of his own salary; and says that, now that the seed is sown early, and not as formerly in the cold weather, he considers the American cotton no longer an uncertain crop.

I explained to Dr. Wight I wished to lay this information before Government, though I in no way hinted the views of the Honourable Court's despatch, and I read him the notes I had taken, and he assented to their correctness. It seeming to me desirable that what is above stated should be known to Government before a final decision of the question of the discontinuance of the farms is passed, I have ventured to send this memorandum for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor and the Members of Council.

11 May 1849.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

MEMORANDUM.

THE accompanying memorandum, containing the result of Sir Henry Montgomery's verbal communications with Dr. Wight, reached me yesterday evening; and, after very careful reflection, I beg to state, that it seems to me to form a strong confirmation of the opinion expressed in my minute "on cotton," of the 4th instant, as to the evils done, and doing, to the native culture of both the American and Indian plant, by the existence and longer continuance of the experimental farms.

I have seen nothing in the despatches from England that would lead me to believe that the Honourable Court at any time intended the experiments to be carried to the extent here shown; and I am surprised to observe, that Dr. Wight, who not long ago strongly urged a remission of half the land rent, is now paying for ground to be planted with cotton to the ryots, from whom he has obtained it, an additional rent equal in some cases to half and in others to double the demand of Government. It seems to me to be morally impossible that the people can comprehend the motive for this arrangement (which I acknowledge I do not), and that it must have the effect of deterring, in lieu of encouraging, them from entering into a competition with Government, who have such command of money and means.

My recommendation now is, that the plans proposed in my minute shall still be enforced, and that the officiating principal collector of Coimbatore (aided by Messrs. Sherman, Cuxton, and the East Indian lads) shall be instructed to attend to all those parts of Dr. Wight's contemplated measures for this season (year) that cannot be laid aside, or that the natives cannot be induced to undertake on their own behalf. The collector may be authorised to purchase all the cotton, at a favourable rate, grown on the land, and to have it cleaned and shipped.

12 May 1849.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

MINUTE.

HAVING read and fully considered the minute of the Right Honourable the Governor, and referred to the papers circulated with it, I am of opinion that it is time to put a stop to Dr. Wight's experimental cultivation of cotton in Coimbatore, and also to his mercantile operations in purchasing and shipping cotton the produce of that district, with a view to the ascertainment of its value in the English market; and I concur in the suggestions of the Governor for bringing the business both of the farms, and of contracting with the ryots for the produce raised by them, to a close as early as practicable.

With respect to the farms, I presume that there is nothing on the ground at this season, and that the land may be relinquished at once, and the former establishment dispensed with. All that remains to be done, I conceive, is to prepare the cotton of the last crop, and dispatch it for shipment. With respect to contracts for produce, all that have been entered into must, of course, be fulfilled, and the cotton prepared for shipment as usual, and the establishment can afterwards be broken up.

I had written thus far, when Sir H. Montgomery's memorandum, dated yesterday, and the Governor's minute of this date, came to me in circulation, and I find that the state of things as to the farms is much more complicated than I had supposed, and I must say, than there was reason to anticipate from what had previously been known of Dr. Wight's proceedings. It seems he has 500 acres worked by the farm establishment and cattle already ploughed and ready for seed, part of which is held of ryots. His engagements with these ryots, which it is to be presumed are for the year, of course must be respected.

Besides this, he has entered into a contract with ryots for the cultivation of 200 acres more by their own means. This contract, also, must be carried out, I conceive. Both of these undertakings, I apprehend, may be worked out in the manner recommended by the Governor for the season, and nothing should be done with a view beyond the season.

The produce of both the 500 and the 200 acres, I conceive, is to be delivered on account of Government; and all that will need to be done is to prepare it for shipment, which will be attended to under the orders of the acting collector by the subordinates now attached to Dr. Wight.

I suppose it will be necessary to purchase cotton to keep the gin establishments at work till the produce of the farms is delivered and ready to be brought to them.

It may be as well to allow Dr. Wight a certain time for closing his accounts, in which time he should give his advice and assistance to the acting collector, in order to carrying out the arrangements now contemplated.

I concur with the Right Honourable the Governor in respect to the subsidiary arrangements generally in Coimbatore, and in his recommendation with regard to Mr. Finnie and his future proceedings in Tinnevelly.

(signed) *D. Elliott.*

12 May 1849.

MINUTE.

I CONCUR with the Right Honourable the Governor and the Honourable Mr. Elliott in the expediency of bringing all connexion with the experimental cotton farms to a close as early as may be compatible with the engagements which have been entered into by Dr. Wight with the ryots of Coimbatore. If the land has not been sown, and the ryots do not object to receive it back again, it should at once be placed in their possession.

Should they, however, evince a disinclination to receive it back again, it should be retained until the expiration of the period for which it was taken, perfectly good faith being kept with them.

The contract for the cultivation of 200 acres by the ryots by their own means must also stand good.

I concur also in the arrangements proposed regarding Mr. Finnie.

14 May 1849.

(signed) *H. Dickinson.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(No. 544.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 1st June 1849.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council proceeds to take into consideration the letter in this department from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 4th July 1848, No. 11, on the subject of the experimental cotton farms under this presidency.

The following correspondence and papers connected with the subject are also ordered to be brought upon record.

Letters from Surgeon R. Wight.

[Here enter 21st December 1848 and 31st January 1849.]

Minute by the Right Honourable the President.

[Here enter 4th May 1849, No. 555.]

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Memo. by the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

[Here enter 11th May 1849, No. 556.]

Memo. by the Right Honourable the President.

[Here enter 12th May 1849, No. 557.]

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Elliott.

[Here enter 12th May 1849, No. 558.]

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Dickinson.

[Here enter 14th May 1849, No. 559.]

Para. 1. The Governor in Council is quite satisfied that the Honourable Court of Directors, and this Government, in obedience to their orders, have already done everything that was either requisite or called for to give the experimental farms the fairest, fullest, and most liberal trial; and is of opinion that the existence and further continuance of those experiments is calculated to do harm to the cause which they were originally intended to promote, by unavoidably leading the natives of the cotton-growing districts to imagine that Government alone have the means and faculty of raising American cotton, or of improving the culture and quality of the indigenous plant. In pursuance, therefore, of the views communicated by the Honourable Court in para. 4 of their despatch, he has resolved upon the discontinuance not only of the experimental cultivation of cotton in Coimbatore and Tinnevely, but also of the mercantile operations into which they have latterly merged, in purchasing and shipping cotton, the produce of those districts; and he directs, accordingly, that the following arrangements be adopted to give effect to that object.

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of 1848.

2. In regard to the operations in the Tinnevely district, the Governor in Council desires that as Mr. Finnie's engagements have been made for two years certain from the 16th October 1847, he should remain in Tinnevely until the expiration of that time, and consider himself wholly and unqualifiedly under the orders of the Officiating Collector. Mr. Elton will inform Mr. Finnie that it is the desire of Government he should give his whole time and attention exclusively to instructing the natives in the practical use of the gins, presses, churkas, thrashers, and other implements required in the cleaning and preparation of the cotton, but that he should not interfere with the cultivation of the plant (whether American or Indian) further than offering his advice when asked for; because if he tenders his advice, and the crop should afterwards from any cause unfortunately fail, it will, however erroneously, be attributed to his innovations.

3. Mr. Finnie has already, it is believed, one assistant attached to him, and Dr. Wight will now be instructed to transfer immediately to the collectorate of Tinnevely, for the purpose of being placed under Mr. Finnie's tuition, one half of the East Indian lads at present with him. These lads having already obtained a certain degree of information and knowledge of the work required of them, the Governor in Council entertains the hope, that with Mr. Elton's supervision, and Mr. Finnie's valuable practical instruction, they will be able to take charge of all the gins and instruments above alluded to (including a part of those which are on their way from England) by the period which it is proposed to fix for Mr. Finnie's withdrawal from the public service.

4. Mr. Finnie will be directed to desist immediately from purchasing any more cotton on behalf of Government, and to close his accounts, and break up whatever establishment he may have entertained for that duty. He will clearly understand that all his proceedings are henceforward, during his residence in Tinnevely, to be conducted under the authority of the Officiating Collector, and that any representations which he may wish to offer on the subject of cotton must be addressed through that officer for the orders of Government.

5. In regard to the Coimbatore experimental farms, the Governor in Council desires that Dr. Wight will also desist from making further purchases of cotton on behalf of Government, that he will discharge at once all establishments which have hitherto been employed for the experimental farms, and place Messrs. Sherman and Cuxton, and the other half of the East Indian boys, at the disposal of the officiating principal collector of Coimbatore, who will assign to all and each of them their proper posts and duties.

6. The gin-houses at Coimbatore and Sevacausey will be taken charge of by the Collectors of the respective districts: in the latter after Mr. Finnie's departure; and the Governor in Council desires that for a season at least the ryots should be allowed the use of them gratis, as well as of all other agricultural and cotton-cleaning instruments, which have been heretofore so liberally supplied by the Honourable Court of Directors. This system is, however, not intended to be permanent, and the collectors are expected hereafter to report to Government when in their estimation the ryots may be required to pay some trifling sum for the use of the Government instruments and apparatus.

7. The Governor in Council will be prepared to consider favourably, and recommend to the proper quarter, such moderate increase to the present salaries of Messrs. Sherman and Cuxton, as well as to the allowances of the East Indian lads, as the collectors may severally see fit to recommend, so soon as the new arrangements are carried into execution.

8. The Governor in Council desires that on the departure of Mr. Finnie either Mr. Sherman

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man or Mr. Cuxton may be transferred from Coimbatore to Tinnevely; but wherever they may be eventually stationed, they will understand it to be their chief, if not sole, occupation in both districts to watch over and superintend the proceedings of the East Indian lads, who, as before observed, will be fully qualified to be put in charge of the cotton-cleaning machines and implements of all kinds.

9. The revenue authorities will be careful to guard against any of their assistants, or others who may be employed on the duties above indicated, receiving on any pretence the smallest private gratification or present from persons, whether the actual growers of the cotton or the intermediate brokers, for work done with the public machinery, and at the Government gin or press-houses.

10. The Governor in Council is surprised to find from the memorandum of the Revenue Secretary to Government, that Dr. Wight, who not long ago strongly urged a remission of half the land rent, is now paying for ground to be planted with cotton, to the ryots from whom he has obtained it, an additional rent equal in some cases to half, and in others to double the demand of Government. The people can scarcely be expected to comprehend the motive for this arrangement, which must, it would seem, have the effect of deterring rather than encouraging them from entering into a competition with Government.

11. It is the desire of Government that the officiating principal collector of Coimbatore, aided by Messrs. Sherman, Cuxton, and the East Indian lads, should attend to all those parts of Dr. Wight's contemplated measures for the present season that cannot be laid aside, or that the natives cannot be induced to undertake on their own behalf. Perhaps it will be desirable, and the collector is accordingly authorised, to purchase all cotton at a favourable rate grown on the land, and to have it cleaned and shipped.

12. If the Government understand the matter rightly, there would appear to be nothing on the ground at this season, and in this case there would seem to be no difficulty in relinquishing the land at once, and dispensing with the farming establishments, when all that will remain to be done will be to prepare the cotton of the last crop, and dispatch it for shipment. Contracts for produce already entered into will be fulfilled, and the cotton prepared for shipment as usual, the establishments being afterwards broken up. Dr. Wight will fix as early a period as may be compatible with the engagements which have been entered into by him with the ryots of Coimbatore, for finally closing his accounts and all concern with the experiments, and will in the interim give his advice and assistance to the officiating principal collector, in order to carrying out the arrangements now contemplated.

13. Dr. Wight will report when he has fulfilled the orders now given him, and the officiating principal collector will inform the Government as early as possible of the arrangements he has made, and the extent to which Dr. Wight's engagements render it necessary for him to carry on the farming and ginning operations this season.

14. Both Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie will be requested to bring to the notice of the Collector of the district any points which have escaped the attention of Government, and now require their specific orders.

15. The account sales referred to in paras. 8 and 9 of the Honourable Court's despatch will be transmitted to the Accountant-general, to enable him to make the necessary adjustment in his accounts.

16. Under the arrangements now ordered to be carried into effect, the Governor in Council considers it unnecessary to notice the correspondence between Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie, which was laid before Government by the former officer in his letters of the 21st December 1848, and 31st January 1849.

17. The Governor in Council is not prepared to admit the correctness of the charge made by the Manchester Commercial Association in their letter to the Honourable Court, dated 1st March 1848, a copy of which was received with the Revenue Despatch, No. 8 of that year, that "had the same amount of encouragement been afforded in Coimbatore as in Dharwar, far greater quantities would ere this have been produced." He observes, that the Honourable Court and the Madras Government have on all occasions done whatever was pointed out or asked to advance the object in view, and is of opinion that the merchants of Manchester must blame themselves for any inadequacy of the future supply, unless they come forward, as has been repeatedly urged on them, and apply their own agents and capital to the task in which Government have set them an example, and pointed out according to their own showing so easy a course.

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18. Since the date of the despatch was finally disposed of,* the Honourable Court have shipped a large supply of cotton-seed and cottage saw-gins, and have furnished besides a report from Dr. Royle on the gins and memorandum from Mr. Petrie as to the setting and best mode of working them, all which have been ordered to be furnished to the Coimbatore cotton farms. Dr. Royle's report has also been printed at the Fort St. George Gazette press for distribution to the revenue officers in the provinces, and 75 of the 80 copies so struck

* Cons., 14th November 1848. No. 62; Diary 1st May 1849, No. 33; Diary 15th May 1849, No. 468. Ten casks containing 30 bushels of Sea Island cotton seed. Twelve cases, each containing two cottage saw-gins.

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struck off will now be transmitted to the Board of Revenue for that purpose, together with the Honourable Court's despatches, No. 2 and 3 of 1849, dated 7th and 14th March, as well as the orders of Government, dated 28th April 1849, No. 431.

19. A copy of the Honourable Court's despatch of the 4th July 1848, and of these resolutions, will be furnished to Dr. Wight for his information and guidance, and a copy will also be sent to the Board of Revenue, in view to their communicating the same to the collectors of Coimbatore and Tinnevely, and through the latter officer to Mr. Finnie.

20. The Board of Revenue will understand that, notwithstanding the orders now issued for the discontinuance of the expensive cotton farming experiments and mercantile operations in the Coimbatore and Tinnevely districts, it is still the desire of Government, in pursuance of the resolution of the 5th December 1848, No. 1342, that the local officers should continue steadily to give their attention to the extension and improvement of the indigenous cotton, and to all the points indicated in that resolution.

21. The attention of the Board will also be requested to the observations and suggestions offered by the Honourable Court in the despatches now communicated to them, in order that, with reference to the resolution of the 5th December 1848, No. 1342, they will communicate such portions to the officers in the provinces, and issue such further instructions as they may deem useful for keeping up an interest in the object in view.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Consultation, No. 544, under date 1st June 1849, transmitting copy of despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 11 of 1848, dated 4th July.

2. As I am in my official capacity severely, and I think unjustly, reflected upon in the 10th paragraph, I trust I may be permitted to offer some explanation.

3. In that paragraph it is remarked, "The Governor in Council is surprised to find, from the memorandum of the Revenue Secretary to Government, that Dr. Wight, who not long ago strongly urged a remission of half the land rent, is now paying for ground to be planted with cotton to the ryots, from whom he has obtained it, an additional rent equal in some cases to half, in others to double the demand of Government," &c. On this statement I beg most respectfully to submit, that the two facts here coupled together have not the slightest connexion with each other.

4. Several years ago I certainly did urge the remission of half the Government tax on all land cultivated with American cotton, not on the supposition that such remission was necessary to make it a remunerating crop, but simply as a stimulus or inducement to the ryots to take it in hand, which they were then, and still seem, unwilling to do. Before I had any connexion with the farms, the system now in use of the Government renting lands for the experiment, or, in other words, paying compensation to the puttahdars for the temporary use of their lands, was established. This practice has been unavoidably continued, the puttahdars in this district being virtually, if not actually, the proprietors of the soil, of which, so long as they pay their puttahs, they cannot be deprived. Such, as I am told, being the nature of land tenures in Coimbatore, and land being indispensable towards carrying on the experiment, we had no alternative but to hire, or, in other words, pay compensation in lieu of the profits the proprietor could obtain from it by the application of his own industry.

5. When procurable I have invariably, for the purpose of saving compensation, given the preference to Government waste land, the rent of which was paid by the farms; but when that could not be obtained in sufficient quantity or of suitable quality, then, and then only, recourse was had to the puttahdar.

6. The amount of compensation was fixed before I was appointed, at what was called "full compensation," that is, the Government tax was debited to the farms, and the puttahdar received as rent, for the temporary use of his land, a sum of money equal in amount to the tax. On the removal of the farms from the immediate vicinity of Coimbatore, I succeeded in getting the rent fixed at what is here called "half compensation" (half the tax) for poonjah land, but full for nunjah or garden land. In no case, as far as I am aware, has double been paid.

7. With respect to this paragraph, as well as some other portions of this minute, I feel that I cannot express in adequate terms my regret at not being favoured with an audience of the Right Honourable the Governor during my recent visit to Madras, as I feel certain I could have clearly explained several points on which his Honour in Council seems somewhat imperfectly informed. To these I cannot here more fully advert, as my doing so might be considered intrusive, but as my remaining altogether silent under existing circumstances may subsequently be attributed to me as a fault, or even dereliction of duty, I trust I shall be excused for soliciting attention to the following, in the hope that their consideration

consideration may lead to some slight, but not on that account unimportant modifications of the orders now issued.

8. In the 12th para. it is said, "If the Government understand the matter rightly, there would appear to be nothing on the ground at this season, and in that case there would be no difficulty in relinquishing the land at once." The Government is correctly informed of the fact here stated, there being nothing on the ground at this season, but the correctness of the inference may, I think, be made a subject for further consideration.

9. The lands in question have all been in our possession several months, and are engaged and compensation paid on the puttah lands until the 1st of May 1850. They have all, moreover, with the exception of a few small patches, been repeatedly ploughed, and are ready for the reception of the seed next month. Hence I believe I do not over-estimate the outlay in saying that from two-thirds to three-quarters of the expense of the crop has been already incurred, and that unless it is grown the whole sum will be lost; whereas, by keeping our establishment together until about the end of the year and growing the crop, the whole will be recovered.

10. The pecuniary loss which will otherwise be sustained, though considerable, I consider of minor importance in comparison with the injurious effects on the agricultural community likely to result from the abrupt breaking up of an establishment which has been in operation for several years, and that at the very commencement of the sowing season, when it is well known to them nearly all the expenses of the crop have been incurred. In place, therefore, of at once breaking up the establishment at a moment when the proximity of the new season renders it impossible for others to step in to occupy our place, I beg leave to suggest for the consideration of Government, that it be made generally known that this is positively the last crop to be grown on the Government account. In this way time will be allowed for others to arrange to take our place, for the merchants to establish agencies, or it may be for the formation of a mercantile company to carry on the works on their present plan, but on a much larger scale; and lastly, by adopting this course our present most excellent and thoroughly acclimated stock of seed will be wholly preserved in place of in great part lost.

11. Adverting to the remark, para. 17th, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council "is of opinion that the merchants of Manchester must blame themselves for any inadequacy of the future supply, unless they come forward, as has been repeatedly urged on them, and apply their own agents and capital to the work," I think it probable his Honour in Council is not aware of the fact, that when overtaken by the late great commercial crisis, proposals were actually in circulation among the mercantile body there for the formation of an Indian cotton company, whose object was to negotiate for the transfer to them of the whole experimental establishment, with a view to their ultimately engaging in the cotton trade of Southern India on the largest scale.

12. The commercial difficulties which interfered to prevent the immediate execution of the plan having passed away, and the principles on which the cultivation of the American cotton plant should be conducted being now much better understood, it occurs to me, that if the opportunity of doing so was accorded, while the whole of the machinery for carrying on its operations is in the most efficient state, that such a company would now be speedily formed, and in that case, not otherwise, the Government will be enabled to dispose of the property appertaining to the establishment at a fair valuation. If the mercantile body fail in forming a "cotton company," the intervening crop will much more than pay for the cost of keeping the establishment together pending the few months required to obtain an answer, and at the same time will, I believe, cover the preparatory expenses which have been already incurred on its account.

13. There is now attached to the farms four East Indian lads. One of these appertains to the gin-house, the rest to the farms. Of the latter, one can be at once spared to place himself under the instructions of Mr. Finnie, even supposing the farms kept on for the season. Mr. Cuxton, in like manner, can easily be spared to relieve Mr. Finnie, now that the purchase of cotton is stopped, as the gin-house East Indian can conduct under my superintendence the ginning of our crop if grown. In the meantime all the parties are warned to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate move.

14. Of the cotton seed mentioned in the 18th para. a small portion only has been sown, partly to ascertain its quality, but principally in the hope of preserving among us that valuable variety in the event of its proving for the most part bad. It was sown, as regards the Coimbatore climate, at the most unfavourable season of the year, and the crop will be small though the seed was good and the kind prolific. It being principally adapted for coast culture, it is my intention to make over a considerable portion to Messrs. Line & Co., who have extensive plantations on the coast near Vypar.

15. The gins noticed in the same para. have not yet arrived. All our last crop except about 1,000 lbs. is already ginned, and partly on its way to England. I can scarcely, therefore, at this time have an opportunity of sufficiently trying and exhibiting their properties to the natives here, but I shall do so to the utmost extent in my power.

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16. It only remains for me to add, that I shall take the liberty of waiting a reply to this communication before I take any steps towards breaking up this establishment.

Coimbatore, 11 June 1849.

(signed) *R. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(No. 607.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 29th June 1849.

READ the following letter from Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Explains several points connected with the breaking up of the Cotton Farms Establishment.

[Here enter 11th June 1849.]

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has fully considered Dr. Wight's representation, but is still of opinion that the whole system of cotton farms should be forthwith discontinued, as far as possible, and that what must necessarily be kept up for this season, in consequence of the engagements which Dr. Wight has undertaken, should be, as already directed, conducted under the superintendence and orders of the acting principal collector, who will have attached to him certain assistants of the experimental establishment, and thus be enabled to carry out the views of Government, recorded on the 1st instant.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 8.)

From *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the usual indent for funds from Dr. Wight (and with which I have at present complied) I beg the favour of your informing me to what extent I should continue to supply cash for the cotton experiment; the orders of Government for winding up and closing the establishment have, I believe, been issued; but as no orders, either from Government or from the Board of Revenue, have reached me, I feel in doubt as to how far I should continue issues to Dr. Wight.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. B. Thomas*,
Acting Principal Collector.

Ootercamund, 25 June 1849.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(No 612.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 30th June 1849.

READ the following letter from the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore:

Requests to be informed up to what extent the supply of funds to the experimental cotton farm should be continued, as it is supposed that the Government has ordered for closing up the establishment.

[Here enter 25th June 1849, No. 8.]

1. THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council observes that the orders of Government on the subject of the cotton farms and experiments, dated the 1st June, were dispatched on the 2d instant to the Board of Revenue for communication to the acting principal collector of Coimbatore, and he is surprised to learn they were not so communicated by the 25th June, the date of Mr. Thomas's letter. The Board will now be so good as to expedite the transmission of the instructions of Government to the acting principal collector, with their own proceedings thereon, without delay. In the meantime, copy of the Minutes of Consultation of the 1st June is dispatched direct to the acting principal collector, as well as Extract Minutes of Consultation, under date the 29th June, containing the further orders of Government after consideration of Dr. Wight's letter of the 11th idem. By these papers Mr. Thomas will perceive that it is not intended to continue the farms under Dr. Wight's superintendence, and therefore no further disbursements should be made to that officer from this date.

2. Sanction

2. Sanction was given on the 29th instant to the superintendent for his accounts for May, and as Dr. Wight must have received the orders of Government of the 1st of June early in the month, the Governor in Council presumes that none but the absolutely necessary current expenses of the establishment have been incurred by him since.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. ADVERTING to para. 2 of Minutes of Consultation, No. 814, under date 27th July, in which an apparent discrepancy between paras. 4 and 16 of my letter of the 2d June is indicated, I beg most respectfully to suggest, for the consideration of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, that the discrepancy is only apparent, not real. The rains of the north-east monsoon of 1846 nearly failed throughout the greater part of the district. Up to the end of that year the cotton trade had been so active that we found it difficult to obtain, at even high prices, cotton enough to keep our gins employed.

2. In February we commenced ginning the farm crop, which kept us employed until April 1847, hence we made no purchases during February and March, and by that time it was ascertained that the crop of that season had fallen very much short of the average. This failure, as usual on such occasions, raised the prices, and the petty merchants would not buy at the high rates demanded beyond what they had previously contracted to purchase, and made advances for. I, however, was constrained to submit to them or sustain the heavier loss of keeping the whole of the ginning establishment idle; and made my first purchases in April, at the high figure of *Rs. 15. 8.* the candy of 500 lbs., for superior qualities, however, remaining from the preceding season;—the inferior samples graduating downwards as low as 14 rupees the candy. For the subsequent three months the maxima and minima were, respectively, in May *Rs. 15. 6.* and *Rs. 13.*, in June *Rs. 14. 12.* and *Rs. 10. 4.*, in July *Rs. 14. 8.* and *Rs. 13. 4.* These prices were for the most part paid direct to the ryots, who, urgently solicitous for money to enable them to pay their kist and commence cultivating, the season being favourable, would doubtless have submitted to a reduction, there being no other buyers, had I stood out for it. But viewing in such a case that course as objectionable in every point of view, I preferred paying such prices as the lightness of the crops seemed fairly to demand. By this we lost a little, but hundreds of ryots, and, I believe, the revenue, were saved from serious injury and loss. All parties seem to have been benefited by this arrangement; the ryots obtained better prices than the merchants could, as a speculation, have ventured to give; we were brought into immediate contact with them, and have ever since purchased cheaper than we could have done at second-hand from petty merchants and middlemen, while the merchants have not been tempted to vest capital in an article for which for the last 12 or 15 months there has been little or no demand, and for which there is now no demand, though this is usually the active season, viz., about the time the breaking up of the south-west monsoon opens the road to the west coast. The existence of this want of demand is further shown by the fact of our now purchasing largely at the low figure of from *Rs. 8. 12.* to *Rs. 9.* per candy.

3. These statements will, I trust, satisfy his Honour in Council that the discrepancy adverted to is only apparent; the mercantile spring purchases being principally made on speculation, to meet the autumnal demand, only took place that season to a limited extent, owing to the high prices demanded by the growers; and the usual autumnal ones were prevented by the home monetary crisis. My high-priced purchases were, in a manner, forced upon me as an economical arrangement, it being cheaper to keep the ginning establishment at work on dear cotton than altogether idle waiting until the prices fall, leaving altogether out of consideration the fiscal advantage obtained through the seasonable circulation of upwards of 10,000 rupees during a season of much distress among several hundreds of families, many of whom but for that opportune supply could scarcely have had the means of re-commencing cultivation.

4. In the hope of throwing some further light on the state of the cotton trade in this district, I subjoin a table, showing the extent of our monthly purchases of cotton for the years 1847-48; also the monthly maximum, minimum, and average price per candy (500 lbs.); the total quantity of seed cotton purchased, and the amount paid for it. Lastly, the number of bales of cotton wool obtained from it; the price per bale (300 lbs.), and the prime cost per pound in Coimbatore; this last reduced to English currency; the charges per bale for ginning, baling, and delivering in England, after deducting *Rs. 9. 8.* each (the sum realised by the sale of the seed), the cost per bale delivered in England; and, lastly, the price there per pound in English currency. From this table it will be seen that the cotton is rather high priced, but it is good; and judging from the high prices our cotton realised last year, there is every reason to believe it will still prove a good remittance.

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5. Trusting that this Table, which shows the fluctuation both of supply and price of cotton in the Coimbatore market during the last year, may not prove altogether useless.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Coimbatore, 20 August 1848.

MONTHS.		Total Lbs. Purchased.	Cost.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average per Candy of 500 lbs.	
		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a.</i>	<i>Rs. a.</i>	<i>Rs. a.</i>	
1847	January	29,475	818	14 8	14 6	13 14	
	April	93,018	2,697	15 8	14 -	14 8	
	May	1,79,980	5,060	15 2	13 -	14 -	
	June	52,076	1,435	14 12	10 4	12 10	
	July	51,823	1,399	14 8	13 4	12 8	
	August	87,629	2,302	14 6	12 -	13 2	
	September	43,080	1,139	14 2	12 8	13 2	
	October	7,246	185	13 12	12 4	12 12	
	November	45,310	1,137	13 8	11 -	12 8	
	December	86,161	2,125	13 -	11 -	12 4	
	1848	January	48,481	1,154	12 14	11 8	11 14
		February	50,609	1,222	13 -	12 -	12 -
March		80,285	1,961	13 -	12 4	12 2	
		8,55,178	22,634				

Number of Bales.	Cost per Bale.	Prime Cost in Coimbatore per Lb.	Charges per Bale in Transmission to England, deducting <i>Rs. 9 8.</i> per Bale on account of Seed sold.	Price per Bale delivered in England.	Cost, delivered in England, per Lb.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
584	38 12 -	- - 3	8 8 -	47 4 -	- - 3½

(signed) *R. W.*

(No. 960.)

ORDERED, to be brought to the notice of the Honourable Court of Directors, with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, 27th July 1848, reported in Letter No. 56, dated 28th July 1848.

Fort St. George, 5 September 1848. (signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the remark contained in the 30th paragraph of my report dated 26th January 1849, I have now the honour to forward a draft of the circular alluded to, which I trust will be found to merit the approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Want of information on certain points, which I had to wait for, has caused some delay in its completion; but I believe it will still be found in good time, if circumstances permit of its being speedily put in circulation.

From 60 to 70 copies will I think suffice. As it seems desirable that the whole should be comprised in a single sheet, I beg leave to suggest that a smaller type be used than on the former occasion, and if need be, a somewhat wider page.

In the present state of my information, I could not venture to enlarge on that important branch of the subject, irrigation, as a means of securing certain returns; I trust to be able to do so next season, when the results of the trials now in progress are known.

Coimbatore, 20 March 1849. (signed) *Robt. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

(No. 342.)

RESOLVED, That 80 copies of the circular received with the foregoing letter be printed at the Fort St. George Gazette press, and that 60 copies be furnished to Dr. Wight, the remainder being reserved for distribution to the Governments in India, and to the Honourable Court of Directors.

The attention of the superintendent of the press will be directed to the suggestion in para. 3, of Dr. Wight's letter.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 5 April 1849.

CIRCULAR.

To _____

Sir,

Coimbatore, 20 March 1849.

1. In my circular under date 6 March 1848, on the subject of cultivating American cotton in India, I had the honour to submit some remarks on what was then by some considered an insurmountable obstacle to success, viz. the excessive heat of the climate, and solicited aid towards having the question solved, by submitting it to the test of experiment over a wide extent of country, by sowing portions of seed with the first rains following the hot season, and communicating the result. I further stated, that my own impression with regard to the most suitable sowing season had reference rather to securing a suitable season for harvesting the crop, than to the heat of the weather while growing.

2. The replies to my circular have not been so numerous as I expected, but still the information thence obtained, added to that derived from my own previous experience, and much drawn from our recent experiments and from other sources, is, I believe, sufficient to enable me to suggest some general rules for our future guidance, of easy application to practice, and such as, I trust, will be found to insure as certain and uniform success in growing American cotton, as now attends the cultivation of the indigenous plant, with the advantage of producing a raw material yielding about 8 per cent. more of the marketable article (clean cotton), and that again returning in the English market a higher price by at least 20 per cent., making together 30 per cent. higher profits to the cultivator, provided he obtains his fair share from the first purchaser. Native seed cotton (Purthee) cleaned by the American gin, yields between 21 and 22 per cent of cotton (Pungee) to seed; American between 29 and 30. When "good fair" native cotton is selling in Liverpool for 4*d.*, New Orleans of the same denomination fetches from 5*d.* to 5½*d.* (In December 1848 they were respectively 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* and 4½*d.* to 4¾*d.*) These data I mention as showing the advantage attending the cultivation of American cotton.

3. In my last circular I stated that it had been confidently asserted by Mr. Mercer, an intelligent American planter, that the supply of Indian grown American cotton must necessarily be limited, as it could only be grown in certain localities favoured by having a very "mild" climate. By this term he means a cool climate, and therefore considers the plains of India generally unfit for its production, as being much too hot for the culture of that species of cotton. From the first, taught by much previous observation, I was left to question the soundness of that doctrine. I am now, I rejoice to say, in a position not merely to prove it erroneous, but to show that we have more to fear from deficiency than from excess of heat; or in other words, that the climate of the Carnatic during the cold months, our cotton-growing season, is actually colder than the summer of Mississippi, their cotton-growing season. They cultivate from April to November, we from September until April. The following Table exhibits the mean temperature of Vera Cruz 19°12 north lat. (the native country of Mexican cotton), of Mobile in Alabama, 30°12 north lat., of Natchez in Mississippi, and Madras 13°4 north lat. during these two periods.

TABLE of monthly mean temperature during the cotton-growing seasons in Vera Cruz, Mississippi, and the Carnatic.

	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Vera Cruz -	77·18	80·42	81·86	81·50	82·10	80·96	78·41	75·38	71·6
Mobile -	70·00	76·36	82·17	82·41	82·73	75·94	69·97	61·50	55·50
Natchez -	69·93	72·72	80·62	81·78	80·13	74·99	64·58	55·23	49·09
	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Madras -	84·6	83·7	82·2	78·9	76·3	75·5	77·7	80·8	83·7

4. This Table at once disposes of the assumption that excessive heat stands in our way, by showing that the main impediment to our success is not that (our crops being matured under a mean temperature lower by several degrees than those of America), but to our having to contend with a diminishing in place of a rising temperature during the growing season.

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5. Mr. Finnie, another American cotton planter now in the service, has started a new difficulty. He asserts that the climate is much too dry, and that we need not expect to succeed in the culture of American cotton, unless in such places as partake of the rains of both monsoons. This opinion I am now also enabled to prove erroneous on nearly equally conclusive data; last year, and again this year, my sowings commenced before the S.W. monsoon set in, namely, in April and May. The monsoon followed in June and July; my harvest was in active progress in October when the northern rains commenced: all the crop still on the ground, and nearly ready to open, amounting to much the larger half, was injured or altogether lost, while fields sown between the 20th July and 10th August, and which came into pick in November after the rains, yielded good crops.

6. The following Table, exhibiting the monthly mean falls of rain in Florida and Madras, for the same series of months as above, further tends to confirm my view, by showing that, as compared with Florida, a cotton-growing country, our climate is the more humid of the two.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Florida	1.09	6.34	2.39	2.84	3.30	4.35	3.33	1.49	1.13	26.16
	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	
Madras	5.24	4.76	10.	12.42	3.25	1.33	0.23	0.36	0.63	38.22

7. These Tables leave no room to doubt that it is neither excessive heat nor excessive drought with which we have to contend in the naturalization of the American cotton plant in India, but with a diminishing in place of a rising temperature during the cultivating season; in a single word, cold, not heat, is our enemy. This unlooked-for fact being at length clearly ascertained, the question immediately suggests itself, how is this to be met?

8. The course that suggests itself to me is simple, and I believe will be found effective. We learn from the very correct meteorological tables of Madras, that the Madras mean temperature at the beginning of September is 84°, and that at the end of October it is still as high as 81°. If the sowing is effected between the middle of August and middle of September, the plant will be well grown and sufficiently strong to bear the cold weather of November and December, while there is reason to believe the cold of these months will only so far retard the maturation of the crop as to prevent its coming to perfect maturity before the middle of January, when, though the nights are cold, causing a low mean temperature, the days are bright, warm, and dry,* well suited to commencing the harvest, which will last through three or four months.

9. By following this course, as closely as the course of the seasons will permit, it is my firm belief there is scarcely a field on which water does not lodge so as to become flooded after every fall of rain, in any part of the Carnatic (watered by the north-east monsoon), on which, with due attention to agricultural management, Mexican cotton may not be as successfully grown as the indigenous now is. Soils as well as seasons vary; some will be found more, some less productive, and a few, where the plant will not thrive under any treatment; but such cases do not invalidate the correctness of the general principle as regards the fitness of our climate for its culture.

10. Before quitting the subject of heat and cold, I may as well adduce an example of each: Mr. J. Bird, sub-collector of Tanjore, had some seed sown the end of April or beginning of May, which vegetated favourably, bore unharmed the hot land winds of June, and was in crop in September. My trials in Coimbatore are nearly equally conclusive. From Mysore Mr. Meppen writes me that he had planted in two places, the one Chickamoogloor, enjoying a cool climate, the other, Cuddoor, a warm one. Of the result he says, "the climate of Chickamoogloor is mild, almost similar to Dharwar, yet the plants there did not thrive or bear so well as here, but like those of Dharwar were small and produced but little; the quality of cotton also I think inferior to that of Cuddoor [it is so]. Calculating from the result of this experiment, an English acre will produce nearly 850 lbs." His field was sown two feet between the rows, and 18 inches from plant to plant, in the rows. The plants rose to from 20 to 30 inches, and a month after picking commenced, presented an average of about seven pods per plant, a low average for plants of that size; but doubtless there were many young ones not reckoned in that average.

11. Hitherto I have confined my remarks to the Carnatic under the influence of the north-east monsoon. I shall now say a few words bearing on those parts of India partaking more largely of the south-west one.

12. I have not at hand satisfactory registers of the rain, but the following approximations may

* The mean temperature of January at sun-rise is 72°—at noon 81°.

may serve the purpose of enabling me to explain the general principles which ought to guide us.

	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
Calcutta 7 years.	11.46	12.14	16.23	7.70	4.94	0.13	0.81	0.50	0.25
Bombay Almanac.	22.92	25.14	19.64	12.64	1.64				
Trevandrum 4 years.	16.4	8.14	4.2	5.3	14.97	12.	1.9	0.4	0.05
Colombe	2.3	16.7	3.3	8.2	7.1	7.1	18.6	1.6	0.4

13. Assuming that these are all approximations to the averages of the different stations named, it appears that the growing season would, in the two first, continue to the end of October; in Trevandrum until the end of November; in Ceylon, to the end of December. From the date of sowing until the crop is in a state of maturity and picking fully established, requires from 16 to 20 weeks. At this rate, in Bengal and Bombay, advantage should be taken of occasional breaks in the weather to sow between the middle of July and middle of August; in Trevandrum, between the middle of August and middle of September; and in Ceylon in September. The weather is still warm enough to promote rapid growth, and, ere the cold nights of November commenced, the plants would have attained their full size, with strength enough to bear the cold if supported by adequate warmth and bright sunshine during the day, it being now a well-ascertained fact that tropical plants are capable of enduring much nocturnal cold, provided they have plenty of light and heat during the day.

14. These suggestions are of course to be understood as mere hints for others to work upon, as my position here prevents my acquiring accurate information on this branch of the subject.

15. A reference to the first of the preceding Tables will show that in America they are enabled in their cultivation to follow the natural course of the seasons, having the mild spring for sowing, the warmer and showery summer for their growing season, and the clear dry autumn for harvesting the crop. Here the case is altogether different; the spring months of Southern India are dry and parched with intense heat, the summer ones cooled and refreshed with occasional showers, and the autumnal ones deluged with rain and quite unfit for harvest operations. To adapt the American cotton plant to this course of the seasons is indispensable to success; for this purpose two methods suggest themselves.

1st. The one already sketched, that of employing the earlier weeks of the autumnal period as our spring, the latter ones and part of winter as our summer, and the conclusion of winter and part of spring as our autumn: or,

2d. To render ourselves comparatively independent of the seasons, by having, as in Egypt, recourse to irrigation, and thereby securing for the growing plant a rising in place of a falling range of temperature, by sowing in October or November, according to the season.

16. This idea suggested itself while studying the American meteorological tables, and shortly after I succeeded in obtaining a small piece of ground, about an acre, with a well attached. It was sown the end of January; on the 4th February the young plants began to show themselves; on the 10th March many of them were upwards of a foot high, all very healthy and already showing abundance of "forms," or coming flowers, and that too with the thermometer in the shade daily above 90°, once or twice 96°, proving clearly that high temperature, when there is sufficient moisture in the soil, is not injurious to Mexican cotton.

17. This experiment will, I anticipate, be only partially successful, as we may in the ordinary course of the seasons expect cloudy weather and rain in May, which is adverse to the perfect maturation of the crop; but already it goes far towards establishing the principle for which it was undertaken, and had the sowing been in October, when our rains ceased, would have proved most successful, as it would now in that case have been in full crop.

18. Fortunately this is not the only experiment of this kind in progress. While drafting this paper, I received from Captain Lawford, civil engineer, 6th division, a note informing me that he had engaged in a similar experiment some months ago in the hope of being able to show the natives of Tanjore that cotton so cultivated would yield at least as profitable returns as rice, which he states is there hardly worth planting. He says, "I hope you will approve of the plan of irrigating all cotton, as it will in a great measure render the crop independent of season. Since I sowed the seed received from you in October, we have had scarcely any rain, but I have a splendid crop in good soil where the plants are four feet high and the pods very large." This I consider a most valuable experiment, and will I trust find many imitators, especially in those parts of the country where the rains are scanty and uncertain. The seed was sown in November, the picking commenced about the middle of February, and now (15th March) the plants are in full growth, covered with crop in all stages from "forms" up to open pods.

19. Up to this time we have had no experience in this mode of cultivating cotton, but I would suggest as a precaution, that water should be rather sparingly supplied; that little

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or none should be given from the time the picking commences, or rather perhaps for some time before, as the plant when grown in rich moist soil is apt to become too luxuriant, in which case the produce is not properly ripened. If in active and luxuriant growth when the crop is ripening, the pod does not open at the proper time; the cotton being highly hygrometric absorbs moisture from the enclosing capsule, and gets spoiled before it bursts. The very bright warm weather of March, April and May, the harvest months of irrigated cotton will do much towards counteracting this evil, but not altogether if the plants are kept freely watered and growing.

20. Having thus briefly, but I trust clearly, explained the principles which ought to guide us in the cultivation of American cotton in India, I shall, in conclusion, say a few words on the practical details which demand our attention.

21. The first point relates to the choice of soil, when selection is in our power. The best crops I have yet seen have been obtained from dark brown, very light, sandy loams, mixed with much kunker limestone, a kind of soil easily worked, very permeable to rain, and easily penetrated to a great depth by the roots. Red soils having a large admixture of sand, securing for them the above properties, also answer well and are easily cultivated. The stiffer clayey soils have not answered so well, except in seasons when we have had frequent showers keeping them in an easily workable state, as they are liable to bake and become very hard in dry weather. The black cotton soils were a good deal tried at first, and I now think, rather prematurely condemned as unsuitable for the American plant. Subsequent consideration has led me to some extent to doubt the justice of the verdict, and I would like to be in a more favourable position to test the correctness of the conclusion, by a second trial with our additional practical knowledge and skill.

22. The second point, to which I would call particular attention, is the preparation of the ground for the reception of seed. Too much care cannot be bestowed on this. The land should be well ploughed, the deeper the better, from four to six months before the time for sowing, and allowed to lie fallow. If there is rain in the interval, it should have a second ploughing, so as to keep it thoroughly open and freely exposed to conjoint action of the air and sun, which, while it prevents excessive absorption of heat, greatly promotes fertility, and cleans the land by exposing and killing the roots of such perennial weeds as may be in it; lastly, it should have a final ploughing just before sowing. If sown in drills, according to the American practice, it should, while the plant is still small, be ploughed once or twice between the rows. If broad-cast, this cannot be so conveniently done; the hoe must then suffice. After the third leaf has appeared, the ground is hoed, and the plants thinned out to six or eight inches between them; this will leave enough to allow of considerable destruction during the subsequent ploughing. A second hoeing is always deemed necessary in both American and native practice, when the "Stand" should be further thinned, to from a foot to 18 inches between the plants. If the growth is vigorous, not less than an average distance of 18 inches should be allowed; otherwise, a foot may suffice. In moderately fertile and high and dry lands from 2½ to 3 feet between the rows is enough, but for moist low-lying rich soils five feet is not too much, as in such circumstances the bushes will still fill the ground, it being a very strong growing plant; and unless it has plenty of room the crop blights. So managed, I have seen it produce from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. per acre; but half of that may be considered a fair crop, which is double the amount of what in this district is considered a good native cotton crop, and yields, owing to the higher per-centage of cotton to seed, 100 lbs. more of clean cotton. The labour and care bestowed in cultivation is greater, but the return much more than covers it, even leaving out of consideration the higher value of the article produced, which of itself would afford a compensation, supposing the quantity of seed cotton, weight for weight, was simply the same.

23. The last point to which I would direct attention is that, however promising in appearance, we have never succeeded in obtaining a really good second crop off the same bushes. I would, therefore, always recommend the plan of cultivating the Mexican cotton plant as an annual, and never to sow the same land oftener than every third or fourth year, as it seems a very exhausting crop.

24. In illustration of these views, and to facilitate their application, as well as for the convenience of easy reference, I have appended meteorological tables of several places. That for Madras, as being the one which most concerns us, is for every 10 days throughout the year; the others are monthly. The Madras one is for both temperature and rain, the others for one or other as I could find them.

25. I have only further to add, that I can furnish seed to those requiring it for further experiment, having several thousand pounds available for the purpose. July and August being the time for sowing under both monsoons, there is still ample time for supplying it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robt. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER for *Madras*, extracted from the Madras Almanack for 1848.

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DATE.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.	Th.	Rain.
1st to 10th	75.3	0.55	76.8	0.03	79.8	0.02	82.7	0.06	85.9	0.32	88.5	0.34	86.2	1.00	84.6	1.77	84.6	1.40	83.1	2.65	79.7	4.49	77.3	2.23
10th to 20th	75.5	0.53	77.8	0.00	80.7	0.11	83.7	0.08	86.8	0.11	88.4	0.49	85.1	1.21	84.6	1.51	83.4	1.25	82.0	2.43	78.8	5.09	76.1	1.80
20th to 30th	75.9	0.11	78.5	0.01	81.8	0.58	84.7	0.26	87.7	0.65	87.3	0.63	84.8	1.52	84.6	1.48	83.2	1.65	81.1	6.04	78.2	4.55	75.7	0.58
Mean	75.5	1.19	77.7	4	80.8	71	83.7	40	86.8	1.8	87.70	1.46	85.3	3.73	84.6	4.76	83.7	4.00	82.02	11.12	78.9	14.13	76.3	4.61
Max.	86.0	-	87.0	-	90.2	-	94.7	-	99.2	-	98.2	-	95.2	-	92.4	-	92.9	-	91.5	-	87.0	-	84.0	-
Min.	65.0	-	66.0	-	69.7	-	75.4	-	78.5	-	79.4	-	73.5	-	73.4	-	72.3	-	70.6	-	67.6	-	65.8	-

REGISTER of Monthly Mean Temperature for the following Cotton-growing Districts.

G G 4

	Lat. N.	Long. W.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mean of Year.
New Orleans, Louisiana	29.58	90.7	56.75	58.39	66.58	72.41	77.26	81.18	82.22	82.12	79.42	69.71	58.71	52.26	69.80
Houston, Texas	31.54	95.56	65.2	60.5	8.7	72.7	85.5	80.1	84.2	81.4	83.5	72.3	62.3	60.0	73.03
St. Augustine, Florida	29.50	81.27	60.73	64.97	67.55	70.06	76.89	81.41	82.81	82.67	80.16	73.83	63.55	60.93	72.13
Savannah, Georgia	32.5	81.10	52.15	53.74	61.10	67.36	73.14	77.89	82.23	82.09	75.96	66.92	57.20	50.50	66.70
Columbia, Carolina	34.0	80.58	37.7	42.9	47.3	62.2	67.3	72.4	76.1	76.5	66.3	53.2	43.7	39.5	57.09
Madras - {10 A. M.}	13.4	80.14	78.9	80.6	84.3	87.3	90.3	89.7	87.0	86.1	86.0	84.2	80.6	79.1	-
Madras - {10 P. M.}			75.5	77.0	80.7	83.7	86.1	86.3	85.0	84.3	83.5	81.7	77.8	76.2	-

MONTHLY REGISTER OF RAIN.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Between 1822 and 1843, both inclusive.			
Florida	1.82	1.34	1.98	1.09	6.34	2.39	2.84	3.30	4.35	3.33	1.49	1.13		Between 1822 and 1843, both inclusive.		
Madras, mean of 22 years	1.33	0.23	0.36	0.63	1.03	2.03	3.20	5.24	4.76	10.09	12.43	3.25			Between 1822 and 1843, both inclusive.	
Trevandrum, 4 years	.40	.05	2.28	3.04	7.60	16.40	3.14	4.20	5.80	14.97	12.	1.90				Between 1822 and 1843, both inclusive.
Calcutta, mean of 7 years	0.50	0.25	1.19	3.37	5.68	11.46	12.14	16.23	7.70	4.94	0.13	0.81				
Coimbatore, 7 years	1.33	.03	1.22	2.50	2.15	.85	.18	.11	.81	6.32	3.0	2.46	Between 1822 and 1843, both inclusive.			

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 225

Revenue Department, 5th September (No. 12) 1849.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Cotton.

1. WE now reply to paras. 1 and 2 of your letter, dated the 30th June last (No. 32), in which you inform us of the arrangements which you have made "for discontinuing not only the experimental culture of cotton in both the Tinnevelly and Coimbatore districts which were superintended by Mr. Finnie and Dr. Wight, but also the mercantile operations into which the experiment latterly merged."

2. In a minute, dated the 4th May 1849, Sir Henry Pottinger has recorded at length his view of the results which have followed the measures which have been adopted during the last ten years for improving the cultivation of cotton under your Presidency, and states his conviction that everything has been done "that was either requisite or called for, to give the experimental farms the fairest, fullest, and most liberal trial," adding that in his opinion, "they should be forthwith discontinued," and that "their further existence would be calculated to do great harm to the cause which they were originally intended to promote, by unavoidably leading the natives of the cotton-growing districts to imagine that Government alone have the means or faculty of raising American cotton, or of improving the culture and quality of the indigenous plant."

3. The other members of Council (Messrs. D. Elliott and H. Dickinson) concurred generally in the opinions expressed by the Governor. The Resolution of the 1st June 1849 was accordingly passed by your Government, "in pursuance of the views communicated by the Honourable Court in para. 4 of their despatch dated the 4th July (No. 11) 1848."

4. That Resolution directs that, in consideration of Mr. Finnie's engagement having been made for two years certain, from the 16th October 1847, his services shall be dispensed with at the expiration of that term, and that in the mean time he shall consider himself "wholly and unqualifiedly" under the orders of the officiating collector of Tinnevelly; that he should give his whole time and attention to instruct the natives in the practical use of the gins, presses, churkas, thrashers and other implements required in the cleaning and preparation of the cotton, but that he shall not interfere with the cultivation of the plant (whether American or Indian) further than offering his advice when asked for, and that he shall desist immediately from purchasing any more cotton on behalf of Government, and close his accounts and break up whatever establishments he may have entertained for that duty.

5. With respect to the operations in Coimbatore, it is ordered that Dr. Wight shall also desist from making further purchases of cotton on behalf of Government; that he shall discharge at once all establishments which have been hitherto employed for the experimental farms, and place Messrs. Sherman and Cuxton, and half of the East India boys (the other half being sent to Tinnevelly) at the disposal of the officiating principal collector of Coimbatore, who will assign to all and each of them their proper posts and duties.

6. The gin houses are to be placed under the charge of their respective collectors, who are directed to make suitable arrangements for their being used by the ryots.

7. Dr. Wight is ordered to "fix as early a period as may be compatible with the engagements which have been entered into by him with the ryots of Coimbatore for finally closing his accounts and all concern with the experiments, and in the interim to give his advice and assistance to the officiating principal collector in order to carrying out the arrangements now contemplated."

8. On the receipt of these instructions Dr. Wight represented to you, that the lands constituting the experimental farms had all been in his possession several months, and were engaged, and compensation paid on the Puttah lands until the 1st May 1850; that they had all, with the exception of a few small patches, been repeatedly ploughed, and were ready for the reception of the seed; that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the expenses of the crop had been already incurred, and that unless it was grown, the whole sum would be

lost

lost, whereas by keeping the establishment together until about the end of the year, and growing the crop, the whole would be recovered. Dr. Wight further pointed out the "injurious effects on the agricultural community likely to result from the abrupt breaking up of an establishment which has been in operation for several years, and that at the very commencement of the sowing season, when it is well known to them nearly all the expenses of the crop have been incurred." Dr. Wight accordingly suggested the expediency of allowing the cultivation to proceed for that year, making it generally known that it was positively the last crop to be grown on Government account. "In this way," he adds, "time will be allowed for others to take our place, for the merchants to establish agencies, or it may be for the formation of a mercantile company to carry on the works on their present plan, but on a much larger scale; and, lastly, by adopting this course our present most excellent and thoroughly acclimated stock of seed will be wholly preserved, in place of in great part lost."

9. On this representation you recorded a Minute of Consultation (29th June 1849), stating that you were still of opinion "that the whole system of cotton farms should be forthwith discontinued as far as possible, and that what must necessarily be kept up for this season in consequence of the engagements which Dr. Wight has undertaken should be, as already directed, conducted under the superintendence and orders of the acting principal collector, who will have attached to him certain assistants of the experimental establishment, and thus be enabled to carry out the views of Government."

10. We are of opinion that under the circumstances stated by Dr. Wight, it would have been desirable to have avoided the abrupt termination of his arrangements, the more especially as the subject of introducing an improved system of cultivation into the cotton districts of India is one in which we have never ceased to take the deepest interest.

11. In our despatch of the 4th July (No. 11) 1848, para. 4, we observed that we "concurred in your opinion of the expediency of relinquishing the Government cotton farm in Coimbatore," as we "considered that the object with which this farm was established had now been fully attained by demonstrating that the soil and climate of that province were capable of producing cotton of a description in every respect suited to the wants of the British manufacturers."

12. In that despatch we also directed that, notwithstanding the discontinuance of the farms, Government should still continue to afford its aid by distributing American seed, either gratuitously or at a trifling charge, to those willing to cultivate it, and we also authorised the cultivation of fields in particular localities, with the view of ascertaining whether the soil and climate were suited to the production of the American or any other description of cotton. Although therefore we deemed the time to have arrived for discontinuing the expensive farming operations which had been carried on in Coimbatore, it was not our intention to prohibit the cultivation on a small scale on account of Government.

13. The order to desist from making any further purchases of cotton on behalf of Government is not warranted by the instructions communicated to you in the same despatch, para. 3, in which, with reference to the permission given to Dr. Wight to purchase American cotton from the ryots at remunerating prices on behalf of Government, we stated, "these purchases should not at present be discontinued."

14. It was not our wish or intention that Dr. Wight should be removed from the office of Superintendent of cotton experiments under your presidency. We have repeatedly acknowledged the value of his services in that capacity, and so recently as the 2d June (No. 10) 1847, we authorised you to grant him an allowance equivalent to the pay of a superintending surgeon, in consideration of his having been prevented from complying with the regulations of the service, by his employment "on a duty for which he possesses peculiar qualifications, and which it is desirable he should continue to discharge."

15. Perceiving no urgency in the case, we must express our regret that you should have adopted, without again referring to us, the course which you have pursued, and which we fear can scarcely fail to produce an impression, both in

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India and in England, that we are become less earnest in promoting the object, important equally to both countries, of obtaining from India a supply of cotton suited to the requirements of the British manufacturers.

16. We fear that this despatch will not reach you in time to prevent the greater part of the arrangements which you have ordered from being carried into effect, but we desire that your proceedings may be, as far as possible, regulated in conformity with the following instructions.

17. If Dr. Wight's connexion with the Coimbatore farms should not have ceased, we should wish the cultivation to be carried on according to the plans laid down at the commencement of the season. You will make it generally known that the cultivation of the farms after the present season will not be undertaken by the Government, and if any company of merchants and planters should offer to take upon themselves the further prosecution of that part of the experiment, you will deliver over to them the lands, comprising the farms (subject of course to the ordinary assessment) with the machines and implements attached to them, at a fair valuation, due care being of course taken to protect the interests of those ryots whose lands may now or hereafter be engaged for the purpose of cotton cultivation.

18. With respect to Dr. Wight, we are of opinion that, before giving up the superintendence of the cotton experiments, he should be called on to furnish a clear and connected account of the experimental cultivation on the Coimbatore farms and elsewhere under your presidency, with such observations as his scientific and practical knowledge may enable him to offer as to the causes of success or failure. Such a report cannot fail to be a useful document as a guide for those who may be hereafter engaged in similar undertakings.

19. We observe that you propose to entrust the conduct of all future operations for the improvement of cotton cultivation to the collectors of land revenue in the several districts. In this class of our servants, there are doubtless many who will take a warm interest in this important subject; but even by them, we can expect that but little will be accomplished, unless they can look to some properly qualified officer to direct their proceedings, and to digest and methodise the results which they may obtain, so as to make them available for the guidance of others engaged in the same pursuit. In our despatch of the 4th July (No. 11) 1848, we intimated that, in our opinion, considerable advantage might be expected from the experiments then in progress under the superintendence of Dr. Wight throughout the presidency, with the view of ascertaining the most suitable time of the year for sowing the American seed. These experiments will be of little avail unless the officer by whose suggestions they have been undertaken shall be in a position to examine and report on their results, aided by his own extensive experience in the practical cultivation of cotton in other localities. We are, therefore, of opinion that Dr. Wight should retain the position of superintendent of cotton experiments under your presidency, until these objects are accomplished.

20. We approve of your resolution to dispense with the services of Mr. Finnie at the termination of his engagement.

21. The consignments of cotton from Coimbatore and Tinnevely on the ships "Ganges" and "Aurora" have been received, and have excited considerable interest among the manufacturers. We forward a report* on the quality of the several descriptions which have been furnished to us by the Commercial Association of Manchester. We desire that our former orders for an annual supply of these cottons may be considered to remain in full force.

22. On the receipt of this despatch, you will immediately make us acquainted with the extent to which the arrangements on which we have commented have been concluded, and how far it will be in your power, without detriment to the public service, to carry our present instructions into effect.

We are, &c.
(signed) *A. Galloway.*
J. Shepherd.
&c. &c.

London,
5 September 1849.

* This Report will be found with the Account Sales of the cotton towards the close of this volume of the Return.

Revenue Department.

(No. 73 of 1849.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in this department, dated 5th September 1849, No. 12, and to transmit in reply an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 22d October 1849, No. 1011, which will inform your Honourable Court of the measures we have taken, in pursuance of your instructions, for continuing the experimental cultivation of cotton in the territories of the Madras Presidency.

Diary to Cons.
23 October 1849,
Nov. 34, Cons.
6 Nov.

2. We have also the honour to submit copy of a letter from Dr. Wight, reporting his proceedings on the resumption of his duties as Superintendent of cotton farms, under the orders communicated to him.

6 Nov. 1849.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*
D. Elliott.

Fort St. George,
13 November 1849.

Revenue Department.

(No. 1011.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 22d October 1849.

Para. 1. THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter in this department from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 5th September 1849, No. 12.*

2. A copy

* 1 to 10. Review proceedings of Government relating to the discontinuance of the experimental cotton farms of Coimbatore and Tinnevely, and the arrangements for the disposal of the lands, machinery and establishments connected with them; are of opinion that under the circumstances represented by Dr. Wight, it would have been desirable to avoid the abrupt termination of the arrangements made by him for the cultivation of the lands constituting the experimental farms for the season.

11 to 14. Advert to the orders conveyed in their despatch of the 4th July 1848, and observe that although the time for discontinuing the expensive farming operations had arrived, it was not their intention to prohibit the cultivation on a small scale on account of Government; that the order to desist from making any further purchases of cotton on behalf of Government is not warranted by their instructions, which directed "that the purchases of American cotton from the ryots at remunerating prices should not be discontinued," and that it was not their intention that Dr. Wight should be removed from the office of Superintendent of cotton experiments.

15 & 16. Express regret at the course adopted, and fear that their present orders will not be in time to prevent the greater part of the arrangements which have been ordered from being carried into effect, but desire that the proceedings of Government may be as far as possible regulated in conformity with the following instructions:

17. That if Dr. Wight's connexion with the farm should not have ceased, he should conduct the cultivation on the plans laid down at the commencement of the season. It is to be made known generally, that the cultivation of the farms after the present season will not be undertaken by the Government; and if private speculators be willing to undertake the further prosecution of the experiment, the lands, machinery, implements, &c. to be made over to them at a fair valuation, with due protection to the interests of the ryots.

18. That before giving up the superintendence of the experiments, Dr. Wight should be called on to furnish a clear and connected account of the experimental cultivation on the Coimbatore and other farms.

19. That although the conduct of future operations be entrusted to the collectors, of whom there are many who will take a warm interest in this important subject, yet even by them little will be accomplished, unless there be some properly qualified officer to direct their proceedings and to digest and methodise the results they may obtain; and are therefore of opinion that Dr. Wight should retain the position of Superintendent of cotton farms until the objects contemplated by them, and adverted to in their despatch of the 4th July 1848, are accomplished.

20. Approve of the resolution to dispense with Mr. Finnie's services at the termination of his engagement.

21. Observe that the consignments of cotton from Coimbatore and Tinnevely on the "Ganges" and "Aurora" have arrived, and have excited considerable interest among the manufacturers. Forward a report on the quality of the several descriptions by the Manchester Commercial Association. Desire that their former orders for an annual supply of these cottons may be considered to remain in full force.

22. Desire that on the receipt of this despatch they may be made acquainted with the extent to which the arrangements on which they have commented have been concluded, and how far it will be in the power of Government, without detriment to the public service, to carry their present instructions into effect.

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2. A copy of paras. 11 and 12, and of paras. 17 to 22 inclusive, of this despatch, with the report of the Manchester Commercial Association referred to in para. 21, be furnished to Dr. Wight for his information and guidance, with particular reference to the observations and orders of the Honourable Court of Directors therein conveyed

3. Immediately on receipt of this order, Dr. Wight will resume his position as Superintendent of cotton experiments, and in that capacity attend to the important objects which the Honourable Court have in view, not only in Coimbatore, but generally in all the cotton-growing districts.

4. In Coimbatore Dr. Wight will have the immediate management of the gins, gin-houses, machinery, &c., and of all matters relating to cotton experiments, relieving the acting Principal Collector of the charge in respect of them entrusted to him by the orders of the 1st June 1849, No. 544, and carrying out, if practicable, the wishes of the Honourable Court for continuing for the season the cultivation of the lands referred to in para. 9 of his letter, dated 11th June 1849, with cotton on the plans laid down at its commencement, as indicated in para. 17. He will also attend to the instructions communicated in the remaining portion of the same paragraph, and give effect to them as far as it may be in his power.

5. In Tinnevely the collector will have charge of the gins, implements, &c., as directed in the above order, but he will be guided in respect of them, and of all matters relating to the purchase and shipment of cotton, or to its cultivation, by the communications he may receive from Dr. Wight.

Para. 12. 6. The Honourable Court having intimated that it was not their intention to prohibit the cultivation of cotton on a small scale, Dr. Wight will have this object in view, and promote it wherever he may consider desirable, through the medium of the collectors, advising and directing their proceedings.

Para. 19. 7. The purchase and shipment of cotton will be made as heretofore, the Honourable Court having directed that their former order for an annual supply of these cottons may be considered to remain in full force.

Para. 18. 8. Dr. Wight will in due course furnish in a special report the information required in para. 18; but will immediately state for communication to the Honourable Court, the extent to which he may have been enabled to carry out their present orders.

Para. 22. 9. It is the intention of Government by these orders that Dr. Wight should have the sole superintendence of the cotton experiments, and that all communications on the subject from the collectors and others should be submitted through him for the orders of Government.

10. Referring to extract Minutes of Consultation, 22d August 1849, No. 795, application will be made, through the military department, for the services of Dr. Wight being again placed at the disposal of Government, for the purpose of being continued in the experimental cultivation of cotton.

11. A copy of the foregoing orders, and of the paras. of the despatch to which they relate, will be furnished to the Board of Revenue, in view to their making the necessary communication for the guidance of the collectors of Tinnevely and Coimbatore.

(signed) *W. H. Bayley,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

Military Department.

(No. 3920.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 25th October 1849.

Read the following letter :

(No. 648.)

From Major *R. Gordon*, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to Lieutenant-Colonel *C. A. Browne*, Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George.

SIR,

WITH reference to Minutes of Consultation of 23d instant, No. 3,891, I have the honour, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to report that the services of Surgeon *R. Wight, M. D.*, are available for the disposal of Government, but that that officer has obtained the Commander-in-Chief's leave to the Presidency till the 31st January 1850, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

Adjutant-General's Office, Fort St. George,
24 October 1849.

(signed) *R. Gordon,*
Dy. Adjut. Genl. of the Army,

From

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to
W. H. Bayley, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Consultation, No. 1,011, under date 22d October 1849.

2. Immediately on their receipt I placed myself in communication with Mr. Thomas: he being in a remote part of the district, I did not receive his reply until yesterday afternoon, but in the interval have adopted measures for submitting to the test of carefully conducted trial, the plan of cultivating both American and Native cotton with the aid of irrigation, as proposed in paras. 15 to 19 inclusive of my circular letter of the 20th March 1849. The season here is too far advanced to attempt its cultivation as a dry crop.

3. In regard to the lands mentioned in my letter of the 11th June the whole were given up to the ryots, except two or three fields, which were taken by Mr. Prince, a Cape farmer, who came here to receive instructions in cotton agriculture, and who, but for that accommodation, must have returned without attaining the object of his mission.

4. Before giving up the lands, Mr. Thomas, at my suggestion, entered into agreements with the parties who took them to grow American cotton. Some of those who got land on these terms have, I believe, bestowed considerable pains on its cultivation, and have the prospect of an ample return; others have been more negligent. As yet I have not had leisure to visit them, my time having been fully occupied in arranging for the immediate prosecution of my irrigation experiments.

5. For this purpose I have rented from the proprietors portions of several "gardens," and engaged a small nunjah field, which has for many years been lying waste. The gardens are to be cultivated, under my direction, by the proprietors, to familiarise them with our practice. The nunjah field is being cultivated with our own cattle, aided by a few hired ploughs.

6. Two of the gardens were partly sown with native cotton. In each I have kept a portion to be cultivated by the proprietor, and along side of it I shall, for comparison, sow an equal portion with native seed, to be cultivated according to the American method, and irrigate the same as the American cotton. This I do, in the hope of convincing the natives, who are impressed with the belief that irrigation is injurious to cotton, that they are in error. In these gardens it is my intention to sow every variety of cotton of which I have seed, namely, long-stapled, Sea Island and Bourbon, short-stapled, Mexican, Petit-gulph and Native cotton.

7. Though the whole extent of ground so cultivated will scarcely exceed 50 or 60 acres, I yet trust the trials will prove as conclusive as if made on a much larger scale.

8. Deeming it a matter of primary importance to ascertain the capabilities of the coast climate for the production of American cotton, I have further written to Mr. Cuxton, directing him to endeavour to obtain a few acres of land to be similarly cultivated, under the guidance of my late overseer Conner, who is well versed in agriculture, which Mr. Cuxton is not, his duties here having been principally confined to the ginning and purchasing branch of the business.

9. This I believe is all that can be done this year; next year I shall make it my endeavour to have the principles detailed in my circular (20th March 1849) subjected to the test of experiment in as many places as I can; and I hope also many trials will be made with the aid of irrigation, from which I anticipate the greatest advantage.

10. The report called for in the 18th para. of the Honourable Court's despatch will necessarily require some time to prepare, as I am not yet in possession of all the materials required. Such a report to be really useful and satisfactory must be full and comprehensive, embodying both principles and practical details. My present impression is, that under judicious management American cotton should become as certain a crop as Indian, and infinitely more profitable, and, I hope to show this season, that with the aid of irrigation it is nearly as certain and perhaps as profitable as either rice or sugar. In a word, I expect that, under similarly energetic management, American cotton will become to this part of India what indigo is to Bengal.

Coimbatore, 6 November 1849.

(signed) *R. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Revenue Department, 25 April (No. 4) 1851.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

MEMORIAL of Dr. *Wight*.

1. WITH your military letter of the 14th August last (No. 50), you have forwarded a memorial from Dr. Wight, superintendent of cotton experiments, soliciting to be informed whether, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the

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Medical Board, he would be considered eligible for promotion to that office, and generally whether, notwithstanding his continuance in the performance of civil duties, he would be held entitled to the pay and privileges which he would have obtained if he had made his tour of military service in the usual course.

2. In your letter, dated the 14th November (No. 54) 1846, you brought to our notice the claim of Dr. Wight to the office of Superintending Surgeon, or to the allowances of that office; and while you were of opinion that he was not eligible for that appointment under the rules of the service, you observed that "so long as a superintendent for the cotton farms is required, Dr. Wight seems the most qualified person to fill the situation." Concurring in your view of his ineligibility for the appointment of Superintending Surgeon, but fully sensible of his peculiar qualifications for the office which he held, and desiring that his services should be retained in that capacity, we authorised you, by our despatch of the 2d June (No. 10) 1847, "to grant him an additional allowance equivalent to the difference between his present pay and that of a Superintending Surgeon, from the date on which he would otherwise have been eligible for promotion to that rank."

Military Despatch,
dated 27 March
(No. 22) 1850,
para. 38.

3. For a similar reason, although Dr. Wight is disqualified by the rules of the service for a seat at the Medical Board, we think that he ought not to be debarred from the enjoyment of the advantages which that appointment would have given him.

Revenue Despatch
to Bombay, dated
27 Nov. (No. 11)
1850.

4. We accordingly authorise you, as we have recently authorised the Government of Bombay, in a similar case which has occurred under that presidency, "to grant him all the advantages to which he would have been entitled as a member of the Medical Board, from the date on which, under other circumstances, it would have come to his turn to be placed in that situation."

We are, &c.
(signed) *John Shepherd.*
J. W. Hogg.
&c. &c.

London, 25 April 1851.

REVENUE LETTER from Madras, dated 5 June 1852 (No. 26.)

Para. 1. WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* we have the honour to forward copy of a letter from Dr. Wight, superintendent of cotton experiments, giving cover to one from the collector of Tinnevely, and recommending that, with the view to encourage the culture of American cotton in that district, the Government should engage to purchase all that is grown by the ryots at a fixed rate.

2. We also beg to forward copies of the Minutes recorded by us on the occasion, and an extract from the Minutes of Consultation founded thereon, and to solicit the attention of your Honourable Court to these papers.

Enclosure to No. 26 of 1852.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultation of 1st June 1852.

Read the following Letter :

From Dr. *R. Wight*, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Coimbatore, to
T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit copy of a letter from Mr. C. Bird, on the subject of Government encouraging the culture of American cotton in the Tinnevely district, by engaging to purchase all that is grown by the ryots at a fixed rate; and beg leave to solicit the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, as to the reply I am to make. I send along with it portion of the "Manchester Guardian" newspaper, reporting the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Commercial Association of that place,
for

21 January 1852.

* From Honourable Court, 8th October 1845, No. 5, p. 9 & 10.
From - ditto - 4th July - 1848, No. 5, p. 3.
From - ditto - 5th September 1849, No. 5, p. 13 & 21.
To - ditto - 23d - ditto - No. 55, p. 9.

Cons. 1st June 1852.

for 1852, in the hope that the information it contains may prove useful while considering the question.

2. The impression on my mind is, that the most judicious course would be to authorise Mr. Bird to inform the ryots that their produce would be purchased on Government account, at the rate specified, which I consider a fair price, provided they cannot find an equally good market elsewhere; and that copies of the decision of Government on this question be communicated for the information of the Manchester Association. This last I suggest in the belief that that body would at once, with its proverbial public spirit, be induced to take up the matter energetically, and, by establishing agencies for the purchase and growth of exotic cotton at several stations along the coast, give an impulse to this new branch of industry which it is impossible for any amount of Government patronage to confer.

3. As bearing on the subject under consideration, I trust Mr. Prendergast will excuse my taking the liberty of introducing some extracts from a private note of his, as by doing so I may at the same time be instructed how to reply officially to his question:

" 'Tis all very well to put down cotton seed and to have fine crops, but who is to purchase the produce, and what price is it to fetch here, where it is not wanted? The weavers say it won't do for their purpose, and the ryots say it won't pay. Will Mr. Lees, or any of your correspondents, buy it and export it unscrewed from Coinga? or will they set up screws at that place? Perhaps you are not aware that cotton, to the value of a lac and a half of rupees, annually passes through this district into Vizagapatam. Why should it not be screwed and go by sea? The exotic you send is so soft, the weavers here can make nothing of it. Where, then, are we to find a market for it?

4. I have introduced these extracts, on the supposition that the facts stated may chance to be as little known to others as they were to myself previous to their perusal, and in the hope that, by making them better known, some enterprising person or company may be induced to locate in that neighbourhood, where it appears so much business is transacted, and become the medium of establishing a trade not less profitable for themselves than advantageous for the country through which it passes.

Coimbatore, 29 April 1852. (signed) R. Wight,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

(No. 374.)

From C. J. Bird, Esq., Collector, to Dr. R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Experiments, Coimbatore.

Sir,

1. In reply to your letter of the 23d ultimo, I have the honour to state that I should wish to be supplied with from 50 to 70 bags of New Orleans cotton seed, if so much can be spared for this district.

2. If Government will authorise me to promise that the produce of this cotton seed shall be purchased on their account at 9 annas a toolam on the spot, the ryots will, I have no doubt, accept the seed, and cultivate it freely. This is the rate at which Mr. David Lees bargained with the ryots, and I was in hope Mr. Arthur Lees would have allowed me to make known his willingness to purchase all cotton produced from this seed at the same rate. He requires time to consider whether he will do so, and has not given me an answer as yet. The Messrs. Longshaw do not seem willing to enter into any certain agreement of the proposed kind, but say that if seed is given to them gratis, they believe they shall be able to persuade ryots to cultivate largely.

3. Unless a certain market is placed before the ryots of this district, I am satisfied they will not undertake the cultivation of the New Orleans plant.

Tinnevely, Trichendore, (signed) C. J. Bird, Collector.
20 April 1852.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

Letter from Dr. Wight, No. 447, regarding authority being given to the Collector of Tinnevely to engage to purchase at a fixed rate all American cotton grown by the ryots.

I do not think there is any thing in the Honourable Court's orders that would authorise Government to sanction any such engagement as is proposed in the above letter. It seems to me to be asking the East India Company to take on themselves the business of merchants for the benefit of others; in other words, that it is suggesting that Government should purchase cotton at any price, and dispose of it to the manufacturers of Manchester on such terms as would suit their purposes of trade. I have from the first decried so unheard of a system, and pointed out that it is the duty of the Manchester manufacturers to send their own agents to the cotton-growing districts to make their own bargains with the cultivators. If the rate proposed to the cultivator is a fair one, as is asserted, why should the merchants or their agents hesitate to close with it? The answer seems to me simply to be, that they

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want to persuade or compel Government to undertake that which they themselves should undertake.

The system of cotton experimental farms by Government has been, I respectfully conceive, from the outset a total failure as respects either the benefit or tuition of the ryots in cultivating, and likewise the source of much expense and loss to the public. The ryots not only did not learn anything practical from those farms, but they were deterred by the outlay which they saw incurred upon them from entering into any such unprofitable speculations.

I have before stated, and I here repeat my solemn conviction, that the Madras Government have failed in no legitimate means to encourage and promote the extension and improvement of the cultivation of good cotton, whether indigenous or exotic. Every application connected with the subject has been attended to, and every want supplied with a profuse hand; but I cannot, for the reasons assigned above, consent to the present proposal.

I have briefly recorded my sentiments in this form, in order that they may be sent to the Honourable Court, to whom a copy of Dr. Wight's communication should be forwarded by the next opportunity.

17 May 1852.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Thomas.*

I CONCUR entirely in these opinions, and the same views will also be found recorded in former minutes.

All our experience, I think, teaches us that the continued direct interpositions of the Government, and the employment of Government funds and agency in such matters, are positively injurious. They throw back the day when private capital and enterprise will come fully into the field: and that, and that alone, I believe, can ever really determine whether cotton, or any other product, can be permanently brought into the British market, paying a remunerating price to the growers and a profit to the exporter, without which, of course, it will not be produced. As Government expenditure and a costly and imperfect agency, with little or no practical knowledge like that of Dr. Wight, his subordinates cannot, I believe, ever determine this point; and it remains even now to be asked, what has been the practical result of Dr. Wight's agency for the last 10 years. It is yet to be ascertained from trustworthy data, whether Indian grown cotton, exotic or indigenous, can be raised and prepared for the British market at a remunerating price to the growers.

19 May 1852.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas.*

(No. 495.)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the instructions furnished from time to time by the Honourable the Court of Directors do not authorise this Government to enter into any engagement of the nature proposed by Dr. Wight in the above letter, viz., for purchasing from the ryots at a fixed rate all the cotton grown from American seed in the Tinnevely district. The proposition is objectionable on many accounts. It would place Government in the position which should be occupied by the private merchant, and would tend to interfere with the application of private capital and enterprise. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the great practical question connected with the production of cotton in India for the British market, viz., whether it can be brought into that market at such a price as will remunerate the grower and exporter, can only be solved by the mercantile community themselves; and that any interference on the part of Government, such as that advocated by Dr. Wight, would be injurious rather than advantageous. If the rate named by the collector be a fair price, the Government are unable to understand why the cotton merchants or their agents who are settled in the district, should hesitate to give it.

2. The Governor in Council resolves to submit Dr. Wight's letter, with the views above recorded, to the Honourable Court by the next opportunity.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*

Fort St. George, 1 June 1852.

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE LETTER from Madras, dated 8th July 1852.

(No. 35.)

IN continuation of our letter in this department dated 5th June last. No. 26, we have the honour to forward copy of a letter from Dr. Wight, furnishing the report required by your Honourable Court in para. 18 of your Revenue Despatch, dated 5th September 1849, No. 12, on the result of the Government cotton experiments in the Madras Presidency.

We

We also submit copies of Minutes recorded by us on this communication, and an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, containing the observations of Government upon the subject, and to which we solicit the attention of your Honourable Court.

Enclosure to No. 35 of 1852.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultation of 6th July 1852.

Read the following letter :

From Dr. *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Experiments, Coimbatore, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward the report called for in Minutes of Consultation, No. 1011, under date the 22d October 1849. I trust that on perusal the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will feel satisfied that it could not have been so satisfactorily completed at an earlier date; had it been finished but a month sooner some most important points, those relating to the comparative productiveness of the native and exotic species as grown by natives, and under exactly similar circumstances, must have been left out, or very incompletely stated, while in truth I considered their insertion a matter of sufficient importance to justify my waiting some months to ascertain the result; so also must my references to the recent progress of the Trichendore and Madras experiments, the accounts of both of which reached me after the report was drafted, and had afterwards to be incorporated.

Coimbatore, 12 May 1852.

(signed) *R. Wight*,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

From Dr. *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Experiments, Coimbatore, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. THE report called for in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 1011, under date the 22d October 1849, has been purposely, I may almost say unavoidably delayed, to enable me to present a succinct view of the very important changes in the aspect of this experiment which the last three years have gradually brought about, and which are still, but I hope with more rapid steps, advancing.

2. Previous to that time, though encouraging inducements in the shape of high prices and certain markets were held out, we could not induce the natives of Coimbatore to engage in the culture of American cotton beyond a very limited extent, and then it was usually done in such an unwilling and unsatisfactory manner as almost to insure failure. Of the reports which reached me from other parts of the country, many were much to the same effect, generally unfavourable, almost leading to the belief that the soil and climate of India were really unfavourable to its growth, and that the conviction (on my own mind) to the contrary, which I had so often expressed, was based in error, the offspring perhaps of a too sanguine disposition, though resting on the fact of our usually realising good average crops, and often really heavy ones, under circumstances by no means peculiarly favourable.

3. Within the last two years a series of changes have taken place, and are now making very perceptible progress, but which can scarcely yet be said to have advanced so far as to admit of certain conclusions being deduced as to the final result, though for the present holding out a most encouraging prospect.

4. Within that brief period many of the ryots of Coimbatore seem to have become so well convinced of the much greater advantages they derive from cultivating the exotic than their indigenous cotton plant, that, unless I am greatly misinformed, they planted last season from 1,500 to 2,000 acres of ground with it, and seem as if they intended to treble the quantity this one.

5. I have besides had numerous requisitions from various quarters for supplies of seed, and, in answer to my circular addressed to the collectors on the subject of receiving portions of the new seed just arrived from home, all except one who have as yet replied have requested more or less for their respective districts. Lastly, within little more than that period a novel extension has been given to this experiment, which promises to yield most important results; I allude to those trials now in progress on the sea coast, the past success of which, though conducted under considerable disadvantages, originating in want of agricultural experience, is such as almost to lead one to anticipate that ere long the sandy soils of the coast will be considered as holding about the same relation to the exotic that the so-called "black cotton soils" of the interior do to the indigenous plant.

6. In a general report it is necessary that each of these topics should be adverted to, and in sufficient detail to admit of useful conclusions being deduced; in this necessity originates the delay which has taken place in the preparation of this Report, and which might, I believe,

be still further delayed with advantage, as fresh information of a useful character is still coming in.

7. I am unable to account for the unwillingness so long evinced by the natives of Coimbatore to enter upon the cultivation of American cotton, but it seems quite certain that it had some connexion with the existence of the farms, for so long as they were in full operation no amount of inducement that I could hold out seemed to have any effect in stimulating them to engage in it beyond a very limited extent, whereas now it has passed almost entirely into their hands, and is rapidly extending.

8. In the season 1849-50 the farms were given up, and the growing crops on them made over to the ryots. Of those who got portions some tended them with care and obtained for the produce unexpectedly large returns; others gave themselves no trouble, but still obtained more than they expected or would have done from an equal extent of ground carefully cultivated with native cotton.

9. These successes seem to have had the effect we had hitherto endeavoured, in vain to produce, that of satisfying all who took any interest in the matter, that there was but little if any difference in the mode of culture of the two plants, and that *ceteris paribus* the profits accruing from the new one were much greater than from the old.

10. The experience of the current season has greatly strengthened these impressions. Two fields (red soil) side by side, both cultivated by natives, were sown, one with native, the other exotic cotton. The former has produced about 27 lbs., the latter 57 lbs. per acre. Again, two fields, each about 22 acres, one black the other red soil, were sown, the former with native and the latter with exotic cotton; the total produce of the former was 500 lbs., of the latter 1,250; showing, as they were sown at the same time (November) and as regards climate and culture were in exactly similar circumstances, that the chances of success in unfavourable seasons, and I presume equally in favourable ones, are greater in the case of the exotic than the native plant, while the produce obtained is more valuable; in a word, showing that in India, American is a less precarious and much more profitable crop than Indian cotton.

11. For the season 1850-51 we had many more applications for seed than any previous year, and were in consequence enabled to purchase 51 bales of native-grown American cotton. That season was not by any means a particularly favourable one. This success gave such an additional impulse to the change of feeling in progress that the applications for seed for the season 1851-52 were on a greatly extended scale, and this season already we have despatched for transmission to England 90 bales, and I expect before the end of the season to obtain a good many more.

12. From what I can learn it appears that the growers are particularly well pleased with their success, as strikingly contrasting with the comparative failure of the crops of native cotton, which have this season very generally fallen considerably below the average, owing to the almost total failure of the north-east monsoon, that being the usual sowing season in this district. The greatest part of the New Orleans cotton was sown during rainy weather in July and August, and being well advanced before the scanty north-east rains set in, derived great benefit from them. Indeed, when so managed, the danger to it lies in excess rather than deficiency of the latter rains, a rare contingency however in this district.

13. The current season (1851-52) has, as regards the character of its two monsoons, been peculiar, both, but especially the latter, being far below the average, but notwithstanding the crops of New Orleans cotton have been, with the exception of one or two fields, generally good, while those of the indigenous, as already remarked, are light. Under these circumstances, I presume all those ryots who have succeeded this season will continue to cultivate the exotic, if not at once in preference, at all events comparatively along with the indigenous sort. This I the more expect, as a spirit of inquiry is abroad among them, and they knowing well the kinds of soil best suited to each, and being intimately acquainted with the qualities of their land, will rarely fail from an injudicious selection.

14. Hitherto I find they have followed and approve of the plans to which we give the preference, that of selecting light sandy soils which do not take in dry weather, and through which both the roots and moisture can easily and deeply penetrate; sowing in rows, not broadcast, and ploughing and otherwise cultivating the ground between the rows. One great advantage attendant on this last measure which they now began to perceive and appreciate, is the facility it affords of fallowing while the crop is still on the ground, by repeated ploughings between the rows as a preparation for the next rotation, fallowing being a system of cultivation much in vogue among the ryots, apparently as furnishing a cheap substitute for manuring.

15. Much has been said and written on the subject of cultivating American cotton in India. Many at an earlier stage of the experiments for its introduction having come to conclusion that the climate and soil were both so far inimical to the constitution and habit of the plant as to render its naturalization impossible.

16. This view, which is still maintained by some, is in my opinion founded, first on imperfect observation, and secondly, on the error of comparing dissimilar things: on imperfect observation, in assuming that the Indian plant was less precarious, and generally succeeded when

when the exotic failed. This is so far from being the case, that I know I am correct in stating that when we had bad crops of American, those of the Indian plant under similar circumstances were worse, and I now feel nearly quite certain that had equal areas over the whole country been for the last ten years annually appropriated to each, that the outturn from the American would generally if not always have exceeded that from the Indian plant, both in weight and value. In comparing dissimilar things, that is, in comparing the crops of India with those of America, without sufficiently adverting to the difference in the circumstances under which they are respectively produced, the simple fact of our having had the American plant in cultivation from the same stock of seed for 11 years without apparent deterioration in the quality of either the cotton or seed, proves beyond all doubt that neither climate nor soil is inimical, as had such been the case, the qualities of both must long ere this time have suffered. In the course of these 11 years, it has been cultivated in all kinds of soil, rich and poor, wet and dry, equally in every different climate, temperate and hot, humid and dry. Under these varying circumstances the weight of the crops has greatly varied, but not the quality of the cotton and seed, both of which remain comparatively unaltered.

17. If, as I believe, the diminished weight of the crops realised in India (as compared with those grown in the most fertile districts of America along the banks of the Mississippi), has given rise to the opinion, that the climate and soil of India are unfavourable, then I conceive it rests on an unsound data, which could scarcely fail to lead to erroneous conclusions. Fertility or otherwise of a soil depends on causes liable to vary, and often widely differs in adjoining fields, and as is well known, is in a perpetual state of change, being more or less modified by every crop grown. In the deep alluvial deposits along the banks of the Mississippi, the material on which the cotton plant feeds is found in such abundance that several successive crops are taken off them without any alternation or other manure than that supplied from the ashes of the old plant, which is burned on the ground. The soils of India, on the other hand, originally perhaps less abundantly supplied with this material, and now greatly exhausted from long use, produce less (on the average perhaps scarcely exceeding one-fourth), and rarely yield two successive crops off the same field; but as if to prove that the deficiency is simply attributable to impoverished soil, we from time to time find heavy crops produced on land newly broken up after lying long untilled, and which are repeated for two or three years successively. Generally, however, a crop amounting to from 400 to 500 lbs. of seed cotton per acre may be viewed as a heavy one, and gives a very handsome profit to the grower, being nearly double that usually obtained from the indigenous plant grown on even the best and most fertile black soils.

18. If, on the other hand, we compare India with those less fertile provinces of America in which the upland Georgian cotton is grown, the discrepancy is not so great there; from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre is considered a good crop, thus placing them nearly on a par with the medium soils of India. This fact shows, that in comparing the fertile Mississippi with India, we are comparing most dissimilar things, and goes far to prove that the soils of the Georgian provinces are similar to those of India; and as it is now here alleged that they are unsuitable for the growth of this plant, I think we are justified in assuming the same for those of India, now that we have ascertained from extended experience that the produce does not deteriorate, and that nearly similar crops are obtainable here in average seasons.

19. The climate of Georgia is, however, I believe, more congenial, and it cannot be denied, nor would it be right in me to keep the fact out of sight, that the seasons are often drier here than there, and that our crops more frequently suffer from drought. This is not so much owing to insufficiency in the quantity of rain that falls, as from its all falling within too short a period. Occasionally for months scarcely a shower falls, until the monsoon regularly sets in, and then, in place of the total quantity being distributed over two or three months, nearly the whole falls in as many weeks, or even days. This, in the light sandy soils best adapted for the American plant, is unfavourable, but as it rarely happens that there is not rain enough in the course of the months of August and September for sowing, and as the plant is one, when once fairly above ground, capable of sustaining protracted drought, I conceive the after loss of crop from that cause will be found an event of rare occurrence in the usually short interval between sowing and the setting in of the monsoon rains, and still more rare after the rains, as the plant then grows rapidly and strikes deep root, securing for itself a steady supply of moisture long after the surface has become dry.

20. If this principle (that of taking advantage of chance falls of rain and sowing in anticipation of the monsoon) were kept steadily in view in the cultivation of the American cotton plant, it is my belief that it might be successfully cultivated in any part of the Carnatic, and due attention being bestowed on the selection of soil, the losses from failure of crop would be rarer than now happens in the case of the indigenous plant.

21. In the past years those portions of the south-west talooks of the Coimbatore district, usually visited with autumnal showers, which were sown with American seed in August and September, have yielded very fair returns, while others, cropped with the indigenous plant, the sowing of which was delayed for the monsoon, have very generally failed, the rains having entirely ceased within a week from their commencement. The rain which fell during that brief period was found sufficient to bring the more advanced plants into bearing, but not enough for those only then sown. In a word, I have now no hesitation in stating it as my conviction that the American may and will become as thoroughly naturalized in Southern

India as the native species; that it will be found on the average as productive in even the black soils, and that in those more suitable to its habits infinitely more so.

22. I wish, however, distinctly to restrict this statement to these provinces, with the climate of which I am myself acquainted, as I learn from various sources that in many parts of Bengal the climate is most unsuitable, being much too parched and hot during the hot, and too cold during the cold season. Here we labour under disadvantages, similar in kind, but not in degree. The climate of the Carnatic is too hot and dry to admit of other than irrigated cultivation being safely attempted during the spring months, and sowing during the summer ones (May, June, and July) is too early, inasmuch as it would throw the maturing or harvesting stage into the monsoon season, when much of the crop would be injured by wet weather; but our cold season being scarcely cold enough materially to injure the plant (at least if about two months old), we are generally enabled so to adjust our operations as to ensure our harvest commencing in January, which, with the three following, being the driest and clearest months of the year, are the best suited for gathering the crop; wet weather at that stage being most injurious.

23. With respect to the remark above made, to the effect that under judicious management the American plant will be found nearly as productive in the black cotton soils as the indigenous one, it is proper to mention that in my own trials I have met with considerable discrepancy. In the Coimbatore district, where there is a larger admixture of sand in the black soils than I have met with in some other localities, the crops of American cotton obtained from the black soils have equalled or exceeded in weight those obtained from the native plant; but at Sevausey, in Tinnevely, the produce during the current season promises to be small indeed. The soil there is much more tenacious than here; but the present does not seem to have been a good year for instituting experiments, it being generally, at least in that line of country, an unfavourable one for both kinds. When I passed through the end of February, the bulk of the crops of native cotton had scarcely attained above six or eight inches in height, though in ordinary seasons they should by that time have been two feet and rapidly coming into crop. I have not heard the relative success of the two kinds since coming into crop; but learn from Mr. Cuxton that, so far as the harvest has yet advanced, the pickings of New Orleans cotton have scarcely amounted to 20lbs. per acre, while on another field, having a well, and which had been occasionally watered, the crop amounted to 260lbs. per acre. Unfortunately this experiment is not conclusive as to the benefit derived from irrigation, for the soil was different, being much less tenacious than the other. The superiority of the crop in the latter case may, therefore, be as much owing to the difference of soil as to the watering. When I visited the fields, I found the soil of the unirrigated land amply moist, but so stiff that it was difficult to dig it, while the other was comparatively friable. So far these comparative experiments are unsatisfactory.

24. In the Dharwar district I learn, partly from the published reports, partly from private letters I have seen, that in average seasons the crops of New Orleans cotton on black soils amount to from 200lbs. to 250lbs. per acre. This corresponds with our Coimbatore experience, and as it equals, or perhaps rather exceeds, the produce of native cotton, it leads to the supposition that as it becomes better known, it will here, to a great extent, supersede on that kind of soil the native plant, as it already does there.

25. One objection stands in the way of this expectation being realised, the difference, namely, of their qualities, the one being very soft and silky, while the other is hard and rigid. The native spinners, long accustomed to the latter, find it difficult to work with the former; hence for their own use it is at discount. But even this objection in some parts of the district is giving way, practice overcoming the difficulty.

26. When I first came to the district, the Bourbon cotton, which is softer than the New Orleans, was not used in domestic manufacture, but is now to a great extent. The New Orleans will, I have no doubt, in like manner come into domestic use when more largely produced, and the price has found its just level and acquired a market standard, provided the difficulty of separating it from the seed does not stand in the way; so far as its cultivation is concerned all obstacles seem already removed, and the prejudice as to the insalubrity of the seed for feeding cattle is already overcome to a very great extent.

27. All now, therefore, that is wanted to secure the rapid extension of the cultivation of this plant is a steady market, and moderate competition among merchants, to convince growers that it is really in demand. Were such competition established, I have no hesitation in affirming my belief that 20,000 acres would be cropped with this plant within three years from this time, and that it would rapidly extend from this to the neighbouring districts. The cultivation is as simple, is as well understood, and the cost is not greater than for the native plant, while the crops are, in the main, as certain, and the produce greater and more valuable in the market. Such being the advantages which in the inland districts it possesses over the native staple, they will doubtless ere long prove sufficient to obtain for it as general favour among the agricultural community here as it has already acquired in Dharwar, if exporters will only stimulate its production by calling for it in preference to its inferior rival, the Opium or native cotton.

28. This desiderated change is likely to be accelerated by such comparisons as those already adverted to, of the relative out-turn from the two plants when grown under similar circumstances, which I believe will very generally be found to turn in favour of the exotic both as regards weight of produce and market value.

29. The

29. The only impediment I anticipate appertains to the greater difficulty of separating the wool from the seed in the case of the latter, which will for some time stand in the way of its coming as freely into domestic use as the Bourbon cotton. As the case now stands, growers are under the necessity of selling their whole crop with the seed in it in place of the clean cotton only. This trebles the cost of carriage, and prevents the grower retaining any portion for domestic consumption.

30. Having thus briefly stated the present condition and future prospects of this experiment for the naturalization of a valuable exotic in the interior districts of Southern India, so far as I have been enabled, from personal observation, to do so, it now remains for me to advert to what is doing on the coast, which I apprehend will be found a favourable field for the cultivation of several of its most useful varieties. Those to which I more particularly allude are the Mexican or New Orleans, the Sea Island, Egyptian, and the Brazilian or Pernambuco. The three last are long-stapled cottons, and fetch high prices in the English market.

31. On this branch of the subject my remarks must, I fear, be less explicit, as I have seen but little of the coast experiment, which is still in its infancy, and having been hitherto under the guidance of gentlemen but little conversant with agricultural affairs, has to that extent laboured under considerable disadvantage.

32. It is long since some imperfect trials at Madras, aided by theoretical views, led me to the conclusion that the coast climate would be found better suited to its constitution than the drier atmosphere of the interior, and I wished to have a farm established there practically to test the soundness of my views, but difficulties lay in the way not easily surmounted, and the experiment on an adequate scale remained untried.

33. Within the last three years three distinct parties have embarked in the undertaking, and are carrying it on on a large scale with much vigour. The gentlemen to whom I refer are Messrs. David and Arthur Lees and Messrs. T. and N. Longshaw, both from Manchester, at Trichendore, and Mr. Kenrick, at Madras, all of whom merit honourable mention in connexion with this experiment.

34. The aggregate extent of land now under cultivation by these persons amounts, I think, to about 2,500 acres, exclusive of smaller patches held by others, whom they have induced to follow their example. The Madras experiment I have not myself seen, but the Trichendore ones I have, and think that when the conductors have acquired some further agricultural experience they will turn out well.

35. Mr. David Lees was the first to engage in it, and in him they found a warm and sanguine advocate, but unfortunately an unskilful agriculturist. Had his knowledge been equal to his zeal he would have left us nothing to desire, but such not being the case, his success has not equalled his anticipations, while his too highly coloured statements have led to disappointments on the part of those who placed reliance on them. Fortunately, the sums invested by them were not great, and the loss small, disappointed hopes, rather than actual loss, being perhaps the heavier grievance.

36. As an instance of his sanguine turn of mind, I was told the crop he left on the ground (when leaving India) realised only about five in place of, I think, 150 bales, which he estimated. If in this instance my memory has proved treacherous, and led to exaggeration, which however I think is not the case, I am enabled to quote another from a letter of his published in the Proceedings of the Manchester Commercial Association, in which he states that the highest rate he had yet obtained "was 112 lbs. of clean cotton per acre," but that he expected "many times" that amount when "rightly cultivated." To prevent misrepresentation, I quote the passage on the margin.*

37. I allude to this statement, not in an unfriendly spirit, but because I deem it unfortunate that it should have gone forth from one supposed to be a good authority, and addressed to persons reposing implicit reliance on the correctness of his facts and soundness of his judgment. One hundred and twelve pounds of clean cotton represent about 380 lbs. of seed cotton, in itself a very large crop from such land as he cultivated, but which he expects

* "The extension of the culture has also been greatly hindered by a mistake on my part. I did not sow deep enough. In my previous sowings I had followed the practice of other countries, and other parts of India; and the partial success I had then obtained made me afraid of any deviation, more especially as I had never seen the effect of the monsoon rains upon the sandy coast lands of Tinnevely. But on reflecting upon the fact that the native cotton seed, which is sown broadcast, is harrowed into the ground to all depths, from one inch to six, I resolved upon increasing the depth of my sowings from an inch and a half to three inches, and accordingly I did so increase it. However, from what I saw of the plants before I left India, I became convinced that even my three-inch sowings were not by any means deep enough; for I noticed that in those parts of every field which were about a foot below the usual level the plants continued to grow and flourish, whilst in the other parts of the same field they remained stationary; and I also noticed that the roots of the growing plants were white and succulent, whilst those of the stationary ones were brown and semi-dried. It was therefore evident to me that I had not sown deep enough; and I have consequently instructed Mr. Arthur Lees to sow still deeper. But though this mistake is now, I trust, rectified, it has prevented me from being able to state how much per acre the New Orleans plant will produce on the sandy coast lands of Tinnevely; as even the largest produce obtained during the past year has not been more than at the rate of 112 lbs. of clean cotton to the acre, whereas I am perfectly certain that the plant, when rightly cultivated, will yield on those sandy plains a yearly produce of many times that amount."

expects can, by a modification in the method of cultivation, that is, by deeper sowing, be increased "many times."

38. I am unwilling to question the correctness of the fact as here stated, but judging from what I saw, I think I am justified in affirming, that if the land I examined yields annually an average crop of 300 lbs. of seed cotton, equal to 90 lbs of clean, that it will be found the best paying land in the country, the assessment and agricultural charges being both so light. The best Poonjah land, even when yielding three crops in two years, rarely, I believe, gives for a term of years an annual average return of 15 rupees an acre.

39. Highly assessed black soils under native cotton rarely return per crop above 8 rupees the acre, even in favourable seasons. This season being an unfavourable one, 3 rupees the acre will perhaps be found nearer, but probably above the average.

40. Then, as regards the modification of the cultivation, which is to produce this accession of crop, namely, deep sowing, it is a mistake, founded on an erroneous deduction, and in practice has already been found to do harm. Cotton ought not to be sown deeper than one or two inches. What is required is a light loose soil, into which its slender tap root can easily penetrate, and that being secured, the nearer the surface the seed lies the better. Nature sows entirely on the surface, and ordains that the root shall descend and the stem ascend; and loose soil and light covering promote both these ends, and are more likely to increase than diminish the produce; but unless the former of these conditions is secured and maintained by occasional hoeing and ploughing between the rows the plant does not thrive. The roots, in short, of a healthy growing plant require the free access of air almost as much as the leaves do light, and unless they get it the plant becomes more or less sickly.

41. The success, however, of Mr. Lees' experiment, though falling far short of his anticipations, has been such as to establish beyond all doubt that the sandy soils along the coast, if not the best, are at all events aided by the humid atmosphere, very suitable for the cultivation of exotic cotton, a fact becoming daily more firmly established by the success attending the well-conducted efforts of both the Messrs. Longshaws and Mr. Kenrick, from both of whom I have recently received very favourable accounts of the progress they are making.

42. In addition to a light assessment, these lands possess, for a tropical climate, the further important advantage of being easily cultivated at all seasons, whether wet or dry, as the cost of cultivation is thereby materially lessened. The crops too, will, I expect, be found much more uniform, as being less liable to injury from occasional protracted droughts; for moisture being for the most part near the surface, will generally be within reach of the roots, which have a tendency to penetrate to a great depth in search of it.

43. Giving due weight to these favourable circumstances, I anticipate that crops averaging from 200 to 250 or even 300 lbs. the acre, will generally be realised, at which rates, if the ryots can only be induced heartily to engage in the cultivation of these cottons, the shores alone of the Carnatic will, in the course of a few years, be able to produce many thousands of bales, and having the advantage of cheap transit to the port of export at prices which will at all times enable the Indian to compete with the American grower.

44. The method of cultivation is most simple. The ground should be ploughed and kept in readiness to receive the seed at a day's notice; a single heavy shower will then fit it for its reception. Any such falling between the middle of August and beginning of October should be taken advantage of to get the seed sown. If this is done the plant will be sufficiently advanced to derive the fullest benefit from the monsoon rains, and should come into crop in the course of January, from which time, in ordinary seasons, it will yield a constant harvest for three or four months, and if refreshed by a shower or two in April or May, will yield a second crop in autumn.

45. In about a fortnight or three weeks after germination the ground should be hoed, cleaned, and freely loosened round the roots, and all superfluous plants thinned out. In about another fortnight or three weeks it may be either ploughed between the rows or again hoed. If ploughed, which is always beneficial, by so well loosening and airing the soil, it should subsequently get when the first flowers begin to open, a second hoeing, especially if weedy and foul. From that time little more is required as the plants are then sufficiently advanced to keep down the weeds, and beyond their untidy appearance, receive little injury from them.

46. After the autumn crop is picked the ground should be deeply ploughed between the rows and well exposed to the air before the monsoon rains set in, and when done, if they have been abundant, may be again ploughed and afterwards hoed and cleared of such weeds as the rains may have brought up. The plants will then shoot afresh and bear another year.

47. In the interior the second crop is seldom good, scarcely worth the cost; on the coast, so far as yet known, the case seems to be otherwise, as the second, and even third year's plants appeared better than the first, which, however, I thought partly owing to injudicious cultivation during the first year. Experience is wanted on this point.

48. In picking the crop care should be taken not to mix injured or discoloured locks, as their

their admixture greatly deteriorates the good cotton. Equal care should be taken not to mix any withered leaves, as they cannot be afterwards removed, and are most injurious, greatly deteriorating the value of even the best cotton, as unfitting it for the manufacture of the finer fabrics.

49. Subjoined is a list of those parties to whom I have supplied seed during the past two years, and those who have applied for the seed recently arrived from home.

Coimbatore, 12 May 1852. (signed) *Robt. Wight,*
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

LIST of Parties supplied with COTTON SEED.

	MEXICAN.	BOURBON.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Messrs. Ballard & Brice's Agent - - - - -	3,000	
Capt. Onslow, Supt. Nuggur Division - - - - -	2,825	
H. B. Kingsford, Esq., Vipar - - - - -	656	
Sub-collector of Salem - - - - -	75	
Lieut. Chauncey, Sutteamungalum - - - - -	175	
J. C. Grant, Esq., Manantoddy - - - - -	50	
Collector of Rajahmundry - - - - -	3,000	
W. Robinson, Esq., Head Assistant Collector, Paulghat - - - - -	3,000	
David Lees, Esq., Trichendore - - - - -	3,000	
Captain R. L. Rielly, Madras - - - - -	400	
Faure De Fondclair, Esq., Dindigul - - - - -	1,000	
Mr. Cuxton, Sevacausey - - - - -	1,000	
Mr. Campbell, Tutacorin - - - - -	600	
Captain Robertson, Tutacorin - - - - -	150	
Commissioner of Mooltan - - - - -	3,500	
Rev. Mr. Johnson, Aleppee - - - - -	900	
R. D. Parker, Esq., Collector of Madura - - - - -	900	
Mr. Lushington, Agent to the Governor, Kurnool - - - - -	900	
Ceylon Government - - - - -	-	672
Bengal Government - - - - -	1,500	300
Mr. Kenrick, Madras - - - - -	200	100
Mr. N. Morrison, Palmanair - - - - -	1,500	

LIST of Parties who have applied for the COTTON SEED just arrived from Home:

- W. Robinson, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of Malabar.
- H. V. Conolly, Esq., Collector of Malabar.
- W. Goodwyn, Esq., Collector of Tanjore.
- D. Parker, Esq., Collector of Madura.
- E. Maltby, Esq., Collector of South Arcot.
- F. N. Maltby, Esq., Collector of Canara.
- C. Pelly, Esq., Collector of Bellary.
- E. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore.
- Captain Cunningham, Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore.
- H. D. Phillips, Esq., Collector of Salem.
- Lieut.-general Cullen, Resident of Travancore.
- Shungra Warriar, Dewan of Cochin.
- C. J. Bird, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely.
- D. White, Esq., Collector of Nellore.

(signed) *Robert Wight,*
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

II.
Madras.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

Dr. Wight's Report on the Government Cotton Experiments, dated 12th May 1852.

I HAVE given my best attention to the above report, and when I call to mind that it is the result of experiments embracing the long period of 11 years, and involving a very large outlay of public money, I am constrained to pronounce it to be a most meagre and unsatisfactory document, from which, in my estimation, neither conclusive information as to the past, nor instructive practical hints for the future, can possibly be obtained.

October 1849.

It will be observed, that Dr. Wight commences this report by admitting that up to the time he was called on to make it, nothing whatever had been done towards inducing the ryots to undertake the cultivation of American cotton, although he had been annually stating, as I understand him, to the contrary, and declaring that the success attending the Government experimental farms had had all the effect by example that was desired. He goes on to state that a series of changes have taken place within the last two years, which have led to the cultivators planting, "unless he is greatly misinformed," from 1,500 to 2,000 acres last season, and "seem as if they intended to triple the quantity this one."

3 and 4 paras.

I confess I see no proofs whatever in this report of the correctness of these assertions and expectations, and with respect to "a novel extension which has been given to this experiment, which promises to yield most important results," it is to be observed, that it was, and I believe is being, solely carried on by private individuals with whom Dr. Wight has no connexion whatever.

5 para.

7 para.

Dr. Wight says he is unable to account for the unwillingness so long evinced by the natives of Coimbatore to enter upon the cultivation of American cotton, but that it is quite certain it had some connexion with the existence of the Government farms, for so long as they were in full operation, no amount of inducement that he could hold out seemed to have any effect, &c. I have already in former minutes dwelt on, and I may almost say demonstrated, the evils arising from the expensive and useless experimental farms, and I am here obliged to remark, that had Dr. Wight considered the public interests as much as he would appear to have done his private ends, he might have discovered years ago the injury of which he was the chief supporter.

14 para.

It is impossible that I can devote time to point out the numerous unsupported statements and the contradictory observations which pervade this report. Dr. Wight exactly seems to me to speak and write as though he had just entered on his duties, instead of having done so 10 years ago. He tells us, that "a spirit of inquiry is abroad," and that the ryots who have "hitherto" followed the plans to which we give the preference as to the selection of soil, "now begin to perceive and appreciate" its advantages, &c.

Paras. 15 to 26.

There is nothing in the long disquisition in which Dr. Wight has indulged, as to the cultivation and qualities of American cotton, that occurs to me as worthy of comment, because it tends to no practical end. It is true he declares, that he "knows he is correct" in his opinions, and that he feels "nearly quite certain that the produce from the American cotton plant would have exceeded that from the Indian during a lapse of years." He may be "correct" and "certain," but assuredly there is no proof of these asserted facts to be found in the arguments he has brought forward, and in my judgment the first step towards the realisation of the anticipations set forth as to the extension of the American cotton plant must be the entire abolition and withdrawal of the Government agency in any shape, and those who require cotton being left to depute their own agents to make their own bargains with the cultivators on the spot.

27 para.

I have felt it to be my duty to record these brief remarks on Dr. Wight's report, to show the Honourable Court that I do not at all subscribe to its purport. There are many many other points in it regarding which I could have enlarged, but I believe it to be unnecessary to do so. I would, in conclusion, ask attention to the 43d para., which I esteem to be mere baseless theory. The fault of the whole report is, that there is nothing practical in it, from which any man anxious to learn, who had to set about cultivating cotton, whether exotic or indigenous, could do so.

(signed) Henry Pottinger.

28 June 1852.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Thomas.

I AGREE entirely in these sentiments, and beg to refer to my former minute, 19th May last, upon this subject. Dr. Wight appears to me to establish the important fact, that a Government agency prohibits private enterprise,* and that its continuance is therefore injurious to the interest alike of the consumers and the producers; and further, that all that is really required is a purchaser on the spot, ready to give a fair remunerating price to the ryots for the article he wants. Para. 27.

(signed) J. F. Thomas.

30 June 1852.

* Para. 7. "So long as the Government farms were in operation no amount of inducement that I could hold out seemed to have any effect," &c.

(No. 661.)

Para. 1. THE Right honourable the Governor in Council resolves to forward the above report, together with the minutes which have been recorded upon it, to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the next mail.

2. The Governor in Council thinks it unnecessary to follow Dr. Wight through the various topics discussed in the report. He would only bespeak the serious attention of the Honourable Court to the admissions made by the superintendent of cotton farms in paras. 7 and 27 of his letter. First (para. 7), that "so long as the cotton farms were in full operation, no amount of inducement which could be held out had any effect in stimulating the natives to engage in the cultivation of American cotton;" and, secondly (para. 27), "that all that is now wanted to secure the rapid extension of the cultivation of the plant is a steady market, and moderate competition among merchants, to convince the growers that it is really in demand." It will thus be seen that the effect of the government agency has been rather to retard than to advance the cause which it was intended to promote, and that its further continuance is confessedly unnecessary. All, it is allowed, that is now required, is a purchaser upon the spot, ready to give a fair remunerating price to the ryot for his cotton; and, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, this object can only be attained by affording full scope to private enterprise, and abstaining from all intervention upon the part of Government, which can but prove injurious both to the producer and the merchant.

Fort St. George,
6 July 1852.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE LETTER from Madras, dated 7 August 1852, No. 39.

WITH reference to our letter in this department, dated 8 July last, No. 35, we have the honour to forward to you the accompanying copy of a further letter from Dr. Wight, Superintendent of cotton experiments, bearing date the 15th ultimo, together with the minutes which we have recorded thereon, and copy of the memo. referred to in the Minute of our President.

Cons. 10th Aug.
1852, Nos. 13 to
17.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary Consultation, of 10 August 1852.

Received the following Letter from Dr. R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Experiment, Coimbatore, to T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Extract of Minutes of Consultation, No. 661, under date 6th July 1852, which seems to require some explanation, as I cannot help thinking an erroneous inference has been deduced from the two passages quoted from the report to which it refers.

No. 13.

Considerable stress is laid on the statement in my report, to the effect, that no amount of encouragement which could be held out had the effect of inducing the ryots to engage in the cultivation of American cotton, so long as the farms were in full operation. This fact is, perhaps, a little too strongly stated, as we were, each successive year, enabled to purchase a few bales of native-grown American cotton, but in the main it is correct.

While I felt called upon to state the fact simply as it stands, I did not deem myself at liberty to assign the cause for their so holding back, in a report which the Honourable Court might think it desirable to publish, fearing that by doing so I might give persons so disposed a handle for drawing conclusions disadvantageous and most unjust towards the Indian Government. But now, viewing the statement in the light thrown upon it in the minute, I deem explanation necessary, to guard the Government and Honourable Court against attributing it to other than the true cause; namely, a belief on the part of the ryots that all the trouble and expense was being incurred, not for their benefit, but with a view to raising their rents so soon as it was ascertained that the new cotton could be successfully cultivated by them. This statement was not made in so many words, as here set down, but it was made in terms quite clear enough not to be misunderstood, thus plainly implying that they were distrustful of the uprightness and honour of our intentions towards them. So far as I am aware, they never have had ground for entertaining such suspicion, but still the correctness of our translation of their language is confirmed by the fact of their systematically holding back, until they saw what they considered good reason for believing their suspicions groundless and unjust. Since then they have engaged in the work with energy and intelligence, and it is my belief have succeeded beyond their own expectations.

Previous to that time it could not be foreseen what turn the business would take, and neither, I believe, would it have taken the turn it has done had we not been on the spot to purchase their produce at liberal prices, and encourage them to go on by reiterated

II.
Madras.

assurances that the Government had no thought of deriving other than indirect advantage from their labours. But for the fortunate circumstance of our being here, it is my firm belief that the cultivation of New Orleans cotton would have nearly ceased in the district with the crop of 1849, in place of which I have already this season distributed 400 maunds of seed, and may perhaps have applications for half as much more; though that is doubtful, as, under the circumstances I am about to state, the extension of cultivation of this cotton seems to have received a check, though not, I hope, of much importance.

The inference deduced from the two clauses of my report quoted in the minute as deserving the serious attention of the Honourable Court, is, it appears to me, only partially correct. About six or seven months ago I came to nearly the same conclusion, and have acted on it; but had I done so sooner the Right honourable the Governor in Council would have had good cause for blaming me for acting prematurely, and without due consideration of all the circumstances of the case, thereby giving the natives grounds for questioning our probity.

About seven or eight years ago an agreement was entered into between the Government and the ryots, according to which the former, to encourage the cultivation of American cotton, agreed to purchase, at a fixed rate, all the latter offered for sale, the rate agreed upon being 20 rupees the candy for what is called "first sort," viz., clean, well picked cotton. This agreement had never been cancelled. This rate (20 rupees per candy), so long as the English market ruled above $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound,* was advantageous to both parties; but when it fell below $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ the merchant sustained a loss. When Mr. Campbell purchased the gin-house high prices ruled in Liverpool, and he entered on the business retaining our terms. Within a few months after he came into possession, and before the season for purchasing cotton had arrived, the English prices had declined so much that had he lived, he must have been a loser by his bargain.

The only other merchant here being under no such engagement offered what he considered a fair price, from 16 to 17 rupees the candy. To this the growers objected, and came to me urging that I had given them the seed, which they undertook to cultivate under the assurance that they were to receive from 19 to 20 rupees the candy for their first sort cotton, but that now they were offered only from 16 to 17, which of course they must either accept or have their cotton cast on their hands, unless I continued for another year our long-standing agreement, which had never been cancelled; intimating, at the same time, that unless I did so, it was the last crop of American cotton they would grow.

After impartially weighing all the circumstances, I could not but admit that they had justice on their side; and further, duly considering that should any act of mine have a tendency to excite the impression that the Government was disposed to leave them to their fate during a season of distress and difficulty, I might in a single hour have not merely undone all that years of labour and anxious study to gain their confidence had accomplished; I might have revived and strengthened their early and unjust suspicions, and given rise to all the evil consequences of confirmed distrust. Had I so acted, so grave an error of judgment might well have entitled me to the severest reprehension of Government and the Honourable Court. Under these circumstances, I had no alternative but to resume my duty as the Government agent, to purchase cotton as before, and, fortunately, Minutes of Consultation, No. 702, under date the 14th July 1851, para. 5, not merely authorised, but ordered me to do so. But in doing so I availed myself of the opportunity it afforded of cancelling the long-standing agreement, by intimating to every seller that the Government had now fulfilled all its engagements with him, and that for the future, if he cultivated New Orleans cotton, he must take his chance of the market the same as with his oopum (native cotton), for that I would not again purchase cotton except under the renewed orders of Government.

Acting on these views, I believe, succeeded in retaining the full confidence of the parties principally interested, all of whom, so far as I have heard, admit that they have got fair warning, and understand that for the future they act on their own responsibility and risk in growing this kind of cotton; and under the knowledge that a risk in the matter of finding purchasers exists, there has been fewer applications for seed this year than last. This is shown and accounted for in the subjoined letter of Mr. Robinson, Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, which of itself proves that even now we are somewhat premature in withdrawing the support of Government from those more adventurous men who are now showing the way. But at the same time I do not think, now that it has severed its connexion with them, that it ought again to renew it, if that can possibly be avoided without inflicting a severe injury or injustice on the parties concerned.

(signed) *Robert Wight,*
Superintendent Cotton Experiment.

Coimbatore, 15 July 1852.

* At $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound, the merchant will realise a profit of about 14 per cent.; and at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ sustain a loss of three per cent. At 16 rupees the candy and $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound he will realise a profit of 12 per cent.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 245

(No. 102—1852.)

II.
Madras.

From *W. Robinson*, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, to *R. Wight*, Esq., Superintendent of Farms, Coimbatore.

Sir,

IN acknowledging your letter, dated — instant, and enclosure, I have the honour to refund the advance I received to enable me to pay for cotton sent to you. Rs. 240. 4. Two hundred and forty rupees and four annas.

I have spent unavoidably *Rs. 9. 12.* as per margin,* on the distribution of seed, and the itinerant collector of the cotton, which I trust you will sanction.

The last season was a very unfortunate one here, and the crop failed so much as to disappoint the growers; and the proclamation of your inability to receive cotton again next year has had the effect of greatly discouraging our ryots. Till now, yours has been our only market for the article American cotton.

I have, however, done what I can to restore confidence (the production has not yet taken full root in these parts), and hope that cotton will still be grown; but I should like much to hear from you as to a market. To what market are your Coimbatore ryots looking? In the meantime, I will keep such as I am acquainted with, informed of the state of the crop.

(signed) *W. Robinson*,

Malabar, Head Assistant Collector's Office,
Paulghat, 1 July 1852.

Hd. Asst. Collr.

(No. 14.)

MEMORANDUM from the Secretary to Government.

ONE of the first propositions made by Dr. Wight † on taking charge of the Government experimental farm in 1842, was to hold out inducement for extending the cultivation of the native cotton on the American system, by the purchase from the cultivators, at a fair market rate, of a portion of their crop. ‡ The Honourable Court of Directors saw no objection to the arrangement, if limited in its operation to the fair carrying out of the experiments, beyond which object, they observed, it should not be permitted to extend.

Again, in his letter of 13th November 1844, Dr. Wight solicited authority to purchase at a fixed § price American (seed) cotton grown by the natives, from seed distributed by Government, and urged the plan as the only thing wanting to establish the general cultivation of American cotton among the natives. The Government || drew the attention of the Honourable Court to the proposition. In reply ¶ the Honourable Court expressed themselves favourable to the scheme, and authorised its adoption for a period of three years, the purchasers being limited in amount, so as to be divested of the character of commercial speculation. Para. 19, et seq.

Again, on the 26th November of the same year 1845, the Honourable Court, referring to the results of the cotton sent from India, and to the opinions given by parties in England of its quality and value, considered it “very desirable that a conclusive result should be arrived at respecting East India saw-ginned cotton by the importation of five or six thousand bales of it at one time,” and on this subject referred this Government “to paras. 9 and 10 of their despatch, dated 8th October (No. 20) 1845.” Rev. Des. 26th Nov. 1845, No. 24.

In their letter of the 4th July 1848 (No. 11),** the Honourable Court, while declining on special grounds to accede to Dr. Wight's proposal for a remission of 50 per cent. of the assessment of all lands cultivated with American cotton, observed that there was already sufficient inducement for extending the cultivation of this cotton by the permission given to Dr. Wight to purchase the produce from the ryots on account of Government at remunerating prices, and they desired at the time that these purchases should not be discontinued.

In their letter of the 5th September 1849, No. 12, the Honourable Court advert to the above despatch, and observe that the order of this Government “to desist from making any further purchases of cotton on behalf of Government” was not warranted by the instructions previously communicated. Para. 13.

In the letter from this Government, dated 23d September 1851, No. 55, para. 9, the instructions of the Honourable Court were solicited as to the expediency of continuing these purchases, now that the farm had been sold to Mr. D. Campbell, and there were experiments being prosecuted by other parties.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secy. to Govt.

29 July 1852.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
* Cost of distributing seed - - - - -	4 12 -
Batta to a peon for 2 maunds, at 2½ rupees per maund - - - - -	5 - -
	9 12 -
Cash received - - - - -	250 - -
Balance now refunded - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 240 4 -

† From Dr. Wight, 14th March 1842, para. 6.
‡ Revenue Despatch, 29th July 1842, paras. 8 and 9.
§ An average price of 20 rupees the candy.
|| Extract Minutes Cons., 27th January 1845, p. 3.
¶ Revenue Despatch, 8th October 1845, No. 20, p. 9, 10.
** Revenue Despatch, 4th July 1848, No. 11, p. 3.

II.
Madras.

(No. 15.)

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

(Letter from Dr. *Wight*, No. 787, dated the 15th of July 1852.)

I HAVE read and considered the above letter with much attention, but I am compelled to say that I can perceive nothing tangible or practical in it, or any thing that requires refutation.

Dr. *Wight* seems to me to modify his arguments and shift his position purely to meet his own assertions, and to strive to show that his presence has been the sole cause that has hitherto prevented the cultivation of American cotton from falling into total disuse; whereas the conclusion that I arrived at very early, and which every succeeding stage of the discussion has tended to strengthen, is that his interference on behalf of Government has done great harm, by keeping private speculators out of the field, and causing, as it were, the ryots to cultivate under fictitious and unauthorised assurances.

The memorandum drawn up by the Secretary to Government, which is in circulation with Dr. *Wight's* letter, demonstrates that the chief assumption in that letter is erroneous; I mean with regard to the terms to be offered to the growers of American cotton; and I am not at all prepared to accept his explanation as to the distrust of the ryots, which kept them from exerting themselves for a series of years. It is almost superfluous to observe, that, even admitting the correctness of this explanation, but which I do not by any means, it is an additional proof of the mischief caused by the agency of which Dr. *Wight* has all along been, the strenuous, and I believe I may say, sole supporter.

Copies of Dr. *Wight's* letter, of this minute, and of the memo. from Mr. Secretary *Pycroft*, should be sent to the Honourable Court, by the next opportunity.

30 July 1852.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger*.

(No. 16.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Thomas*.

I AGREE entirely in these views, and wholly distrust the supposed cause assigned by Dr. *Wight* for the backwardness to cultivate American cotton. I believe it to be imaginary, and that the true cause is, the want of a certain or remunerative market, combined with the evils of a Government Agency.

2 August 1852.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas*.

(No. 774.)

No. 17. ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing papers be forwarded to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the first opportunity.

Fort St. George,
6 August 1852.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secy. to Govt.

Revenue Department, 7 January (No. 1) 1852.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Shipment of cotton
seed, per "Bra-
zilian."

WE transmit herewith a bill of lading for 784 bags of New Orleans cotton seed, consigned to you on the ship, "Brazilian," from Liverpool. This seed is represented to be of superior quality, and we desire that you will dispose of it in such manner as you may deem most advantageous, either by selling it at a moderate price to such parties as may be willing to purchase it, or, if that cannot be effected, by distributing it gratuitously to ryots who will undertake to cultivate it.

London,
7 January 1852.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. Shepherd*,
J. W. Hogg,
&c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT Revenue General Letter from Madras, dated 26 October 1852
(No. 58.)

Para. 11. We furnished a copy of this despatch* to Dr. Wight, superintendent of cotton experiments, and requested him, in communication with the Collectors of the cotton-growing districts, to arrange for the disposal of the large supply of "New Orleans cotton seed," consigned to this Government on the "Brazilian" in the manner desired by your Honourable Court, reporting in due course what he might have done in pursuance of those orders. His reply and our orders thereon accompany.

Cons. 25th May 1852, Nos. 29, 30.
Cons. 29th June 1852, Nos. 42, 43.

12. We also informed the Board of Revenue of the above supply of cotton seed, and of our instructions for its disposal.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Cons. of 25 May 1852

READ the following letter:

From Dr. R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Experiments, Coimbatore, to T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to Minutes of Consultation, No. 232, under date 9th March 1852, I have the honour to state that I addressed to each Collector and several other parties a circular, accompanied by a copy of the above minute. Sixteen of those addressed have replied, all, with one exception, applying for seed; some for more, some less, but evidently all for experiment, and, apparently, to be instituted at the risk of the parties applying.

No. 29.

Under these circumstances, I feel somewhat at a loss how to act on the subject of charging for the seed. My own impression is that it should be distributed, not sold, as many may thereby be induced to engage in the cultivation who might not otherwise feel disposed to do so, and who, having once commenced cultivating, may be induced to go on, much to the public advantage. As, however, this is a point on which I have no authority to act, I beg leave to solicit the instructions of Government.

(signed) Robt. Wight,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

Coimbatore,
6 May 1852.

(No. 468.)

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to refer Dr. Wight to the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, communicated to him on the 9th March last, and will leave it to his discretion to sell the cotton seed or distribute it gratuitously, according to the circumstances of the several applications made to him.

No. 30.

Fort St. George,
25 May 1852.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary to Government.

Revenue Department, 20 July (No. 3) 1853.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

1. We entirely approve† your having declined to entertain the proposal of Cotton. Dr. Wight that all the cotton grown by the ryots in Tinnevely, from American seed, should be purchased at a fixed rate by the Government. There are now, it appears, individuals connected with Manchester settled in the district, and if the price at which the ryots can afford to sell the cotton is greater than it suits the purpose of those parties to give, it is hopeless to attempt to force the cultivation by factitious encouragement on the part of Government.

2. The

* From the Hon. Court, dated 7 January 1852, No. 1.
† Letter, dated 5 June (No. 26) 1852; letter, dated 8 July (No. 35) 1852; letter, dated 7 August (No. 39) 1852.

II.
Madras.

2. The statement of Dr. Wight, that since the relinquishment of the Government farms in Coimbatore, the ryots have taken to the culture of American cotton on their own account, to an extent considerably greater than during their existence, would seem to imply that the time had arrived when the interference of Government could properly be withdrawn. All that is now wanted, you observe, is a purchaser on the spot ready to give a fair remunerating price to the ryot for his cotton, and in your opinion, this object can only be attained by affording full scope to private enterprise, and by abstaining from all intervention on the part of Government.

Para. 3.

3. In our despatch of the 4th July (No. 11) 1848, we directed that the purchases of American cotton on the part of Government should not, at that time, be discontinued; observing, however, "We are satisfied that no satisfactory and permanent extension of the cultivation of American cotton will be attained, until the persons most interested in its production shall take the matter into their own hands, by locating in the districts competent agents empowered to purchase from the cultivators such cotton as may be produced of a description suited to the wants of the manufacturers in this country."

4. We are of opinion that a sufficient period has elapsed since the date of these instructions for the course of proceeding indicated in them to be adopted. and that, if the inducements to engage in the purchase of Indian grown American cotton for use in this country are still insufficient, a further perseverance in our efforts to force the cultivation by means apart from the ordinary operations of commerce, can lead to no beneficial result. We accordingly think that we may properly withdraw from the market as purchasers of American cotton, and we hereby convey to you our authority for gradually relinquishing all direct interference in the culture of cotton of that description, in the hope that it has now reached a point where it may be safely left to private enterprise.

London, 20 July 1853.

We are, &c.
(signed) *R. Ellice.*
J. Oliphant.

EXTRACT REVENUE LETTER from Madras, dated 1 November 1853, No. 76.

3. Your honourable Court will observe, from our resolutions of the 9th April and 29th June last, that on Dr. Wight's departure from the country we desired that no fresh purchases of cotton should be made, and arranged for the experiments being brought to a close in both districts. Orders were issued for the disposal of the small quantity of cotton and cotton seed, and Dr. Wight's office furniture, remaining in Coimbatore, and the services of the only writer of Dr. Wight's establishment who had been retained, have been since dispensed with. In Tinnevely the Collector was instructed to dispose of the cotton seed on hand; to clean and ship for England the cotton which he had still in store, and to close the farming operations by the end of the past Fusly 1262 (1852-53). He was also desired to dispose to the best advantage, of the stores and implements belonging to the farm, those of ordinary description being sold off immediately for what they would realise, and the more expensive machinery offered by advertisement in the official "Gazette," at what might appear fair prices in reference to their original cost and present condition.

4. The Collector of Tinnevely having just reported that all the Government cotton that remained in his district has been sent to England (the last shipment being that by the "Kohinoor" of which you were advised, under date 7th September 1853), and that there are no further consignments to be made, the operations connected with the experimental cultivation of cotton, at the Government expense in this Presidency, may be regarded as finally closed.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 15th April 1853.

RECEIVED the following letter:

From Dr. *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Experiments, Coimbatore, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

SUBJOINED I have the honour to transmit copy of a letter, received two or three days ago, from Mr. Edgeworth, Commissioner of Mooltan, requesting to be supplied annually with a quantity of cotton seed for distribution in that district.

No. 24.

For the current year he can be supplied with any quantity, there being a considerable stock on hand; but, as I believe it is the intention of Government altogether to discontinue experimental operations, I purpose writing to that effect, and informing him that, beyond the present season, we shall not be able to meet his wishes.

With a view to complying with the requisition for the present season, I have directed Mr. Rabel, the office writer, now at Madras, to return to Coimbatore as speedily as he can, and despatch two candies of seed with the least possible delay, and having done so, to deliver over the office and records to the Collector, and receive all further orders from him.

Madras,
4 March 1853.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Wight*,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

(No. 29.)

From *M. P. Edgeworth*, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Mooltan Division, to
R. Wight, Esq., M. D., Superintendent Cotton Experiment, Coimbatore, *via* Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the cotton seed supplied by you last year at my request was distributed by me among the people in the several districts under the Mooltan and Leia divisions.

2. The cultivators are much pleased with it, and anxious for an increased supply. As this appears to me a very important measure, I should feel obliged by your making arrangements for sending a large annual supply; as large as the Government will sanction carriage free by the Indus steamers, till the district be able to keep up its own supply. It should be so arranged as to reach this by the boat arriving in March or April.

Commissioner's Office, Mooltan Division,
28 January 1853.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. P. Edgeworth*,
Commissioner and Superintendent.

From Dr. *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Experiments, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

ADVERTING to my letter of the 4th instant, I have the honour to request that the Collector of Coimbatore may be instructed to disburse whatever charges may be incurred in forwarding the cotton seed from Coimbatore to the Commissioner of Mooltan, and also for the screwing and shipping expenses of 37 bundles of Government cotton that are now waiting tonnage at Cochin, in the godowns of the agent of B. Sappoorjee, Esq.

No. 25.

Madras,
8 March 1853.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Wight*,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

II.
Madras.

(No. 396.)

No. 26.

Para. 1. *Resolved*, That the foregoing letters be forwarded to the Collector of Coimbatore, with instructions to defray the charges which may be necessary for the transmission of the seed applied for by the Commissioner of Mooltan, and also for the cotton awaiting shipment at Cochin.

2. It is observed that; under date 19th June 1851, Dr. Wight reported the sale of all the property connected with the experimental cotton farm in Coimbatore, except the office furniture and some cotton seed; and on the 7th August following reported that he had discharged the whole of his establishment except one writer. Since that date, Dr. Wight has been making purchases of cotton for transmission to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and further supplies of cotton seed have been received from home.* The Government have not, however, been informed by Dr. Wight before his departure of the quantity of cotton seed which he had still on hand, nor whether he had made any arrangements for its distribution; neither are they aware whether, besides the cotton awaiting shipment at Cochin, there are further consignments to be made to the United Kingdom. They resolve to call upon the Collectors of Coimbatore and Tinnevely to state what quantity of cotton seed they have in charge, and how they would propose to dispose of it; as also whether they have any cotton purchased by Dr. Wight, or expect to receive any under engagements made by that gentleman.

3. The Government, under dates the 8th July and 7th August 1852, have forwarded to the Honourable Court, Dr. Wight's general report on his operations, and his supplementary remarks. Pending the Court's reply, no fresh purchases of cotton will be made; but the Collectors of Coimbatore and Tinnevely will fulfil any engagements for the purchase of cotton, which may have been already made by Dr. Wight with the ryots and others. They will also furnish seed to parties who may apply for it, purchasing it, if necessary, from the ryots. The Collector of Coimbatore will inform the Commissioner and Superintendent of Mooltan, that such supply as he may require will be sent to him annually from Coimbatore, so long as the seed is procurable in that district. It does not appear to Government that the writer hitherto retained by Dr. Wight can longer be required, and if not, Mr. Thomas will at once discharge him, submitting his claim to a gratuity should he seem entitled to any. He will also dispose of Dr. Wight's office furniture, or such part of it as may not still be wanted.

4. The Collector of Tinnevely will report the condition and prospects of the cotton cultivation which is being carried on in his district at the public expense, and give his opinion whether it be desirable to continue operations, and if so, under what arrangements; and if not, at what time the concern may be properly closed

Fort St. George,
9 April 1853.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secy. to Government.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 29 April 1853.

28th March—RECEIVED the following letter :

(No. 65.)

From C. J. Bird, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

No. 11.

1. DR. WIGHT having retired from the service, I have the honour to request, with reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Accountant-general, dated 15th instant, that you will be good enough to instruct me, as to whether, or to what extent, purchases of cotton are to be made in this district during the coming year, on account of Government, and shipped to England.

2. I beg also to be informed through what channel, the accounts, &c., in the department of experiments for the improvement in the culture of cotton are to be submitted to Government for the future.

Tinnevely, Trichendoor,
21 March 1853.

(signed) C. J. Bird,
Collector.

* Court's despatch, 7th January 1852: 784 bags of New Orleans cotton seed sent out by the "Brazilian."

(No. 1046.)

Financial Department.

From Sir *Vansittart Stonhouse*, Bart., Accountant-General, to *C. J. Bird*, Esq.,
Collector of Tinnevely.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will furnish me, by the end of next month, with a prospective estimate of the amount which may likely be required from your treasury during the next official year 1853-54, for purchasing cotton on account of Government; exhibiting also in the same estimate, by a separate and distinct entry, the amount which may be required during the same period for defraying the charges which are debitable to the head "Expenses on account of improvement in the culture of cotton."

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office,
15 March 1853.

(signed) *T. V. Stonhouse*,
Accountant-General.

(No. 453.)

1. The Government observe that their orders in respect to the future purchases of cotton for shipment to England have been passed in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 9th instant, No. 396.

2. With respect to the second of the inquiries made by the Collector, that officer will submit his accounts connected with the experimental cultivation of cotton in his district to Government, through the Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George,
23 April 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 12.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultation of 29th April 1853.

Read the following letter :

(No. 4.)

From *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from Dr. R. Wight, late superintendent of cotton experiments, dated 9th instant, I beg the orders of Government as to the cotton writer, Mr. Rabel, as he alone knows the voluminous records of Dr. Wight's office, (and references thereto for information and accounts are likely to arise for some time to come), I would request to be allowed to continue him for the present, no one else being retained on the establishment.

Avenashey,
14 March 1853.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas*,
Collector.

No. 47.

From Dr. *R. Wight*, late Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, to *E. B. Thomas*, Esq.,
Collector of Coimbatore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit a list of records appertaining to the Cotton Experiments Office, which Mr. Rabel, the writer, is directed to transfer to your office; also copy of an official memo., directing the return to Coimbatore of himself and the peon whom I directed to accompany my office; and lastly, a memorandum accounting for rupees (30) thirty, which I have directed the writer to expend; 15 on account of expenses incurred in the transmission of a quantity of cotton seed required by the Commissioner of Mooltan, and 15 advanced for his travelling expenses; but to be repaid from the first pay drawn from your office.

Madras,
9 March 1853.

(signed) *R. Wight*,
Late Supt. of Cotton Experiments.

II.
Madras.

(No. 478.)

No. 48.

ORDERED, that the Collector of Coimbatore be referred to the orders contained in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 9th instant, No. 396, para. 3, and that he be informed that it is the desire of Government that Mr. Rabel, the writer attached to the late experimental cotton farms, be discharged at the earliest period at which his services can be dispensed with; but he is on no account to be continued beyond the 1st January 1854.

Fort St. George,
29 April 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultation of 13 May 1853.

READ the following Letter:

(No. 21.)

From *E. Rowden Power*, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Colombo, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

No. 53.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to transmit to you the annexed copy of a letter, and of its enclosures, received from the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden here, and to request that you will be pleased to move the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to give directions for a supply of fresh Sea Island cotton seed being sent to Ceylon about the period named in Mr. Thwaites' communication.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 21 April 1853.

(signed) *E. Rowden Power*.

(No. 10.)

From *G. H. K. Thwaites*, Superintendent, to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose copies of letter, No. 68, from the Government agent of the Western Province, with a letter, No. 49, from the Assistant Agent at Ratnapoora, annexed; and with reference to their contents, I would suggest that, as owing to the last season here having been very unfavourable for cotton, I have no quantity of seed to send to Ratnapoora, it might be desirable for application to be made from your office to the Secretary to Government at Madras for a supply of fresh Sea Island cotton seed to arrive at Colombo about the time required.

Royal Botanic Garden, Peradenia,
2 April 1853.

(signed) *G. H. K. Thwaites*,
Superintendent.

(No. 68.)

To the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Peradenia.

Sir,

IN forwarding herewith copy of a letter, No. 49, of the 19th instant, from the assistant agent at Ratnapoora, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to provide me with a fresh supply of Sea Island cotton seed, and favour me at the same time with your views as to the best mode of extending the cultivation of that article in the Kolana Corle of the Saffragam District. You will perceive the assistant agent appears of opinion that the experiment should be on a large scale; there could be no objection to this, if the proper mode of cultivation were known; merely cultivated, after the manner of the country, in chenas, I can scarcely doubt that the experiment would only result in failure.

Government Agent's Office, Colombo,
22 March 1853.

(signed) *Chas. P. Layard*,
Government Agent.

(No. 49.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the cotton seed received in the small packet referred to in your letter of the 17th instant turns out rotten, moth-eaten and useless; this is however of the less consequence, as the season for cotton planting does not begin till November; I would also beg to point out that if it is considered desirable to supersede the present

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 253

II.
Madras.

present worthless native plant, by the introduction of the more valuable Sea Island cotton, it will be requisite that the people should be furnished with seed in much larger quantities; as the few plants raised from a small quantity make no impression, and soon die out, not being considered of sufficient importance to be preserved.

I have directed the ratemahatmez to collect all the seed that can be procured from the trial plants; and I would suggest, that as the sowing will not take place for six or eight months there will be time to send to England for a large parcel of really fresh seed, for unless the natives are furnished with it in sufficiently large quantity I have no hope that they will think it worth their while to incur the labour of cultivation and watching which this product requires.

To effect any lasting benefit at least five or six cwt. should be sent for distribution about the month of October.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,
Ratnapoora, 19 March 1853.

(signed) *E. L. Mitford*,
Assistant Agent.

(True copy.)
(signed) Chas. P. Layard,
Government Agent.

(True copy.)
(signed) G. H. K. Thwaites,
Superintendent.

(True copies.)
(signed) E. Rowden Power.

(No. 533.)

RESOLVED, that the Collector of Coimbatore be requested to comply, as far as may be in his power, with the application of the Ceylon Government for a further supply* of fresh Sea Island cotton seed, and to report to Government what he may have done in pursuance of this order. * 5 or 6 cwt. No. 54.

Fort St. George, 13 May 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary Consultation of 24th June 1853.

Received the following:

(No. 226.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th May 1853.

No. 22.

Read the following:

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

GATHERING from extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 11th instant, annexed to extract from Minutes of Consultation of 9th idem, requiring a report from me on the condition and prospects of the cotton cultivation, &c. in this district, that, in the absence of a successor to Dr. Wight, superintendent of cotton farms, all accounts, &c., connected with the cotton experiments in this district requiring the sanction of Government, should be transmitted through the Board of Revenue, I have the honour to forward the undermentioned two statements, which I request may be submitted to Government for sanction.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. Statement of contingent charges incurred by Mr. Cuxton in charge of the gin house at Shevacausey during the 1st quarter of 1853, amounting to	37 1 4
2. Account particulars of expenses incurred by Mr. Cuxton in the purchase, &c., of six bales of cotton shipped on the 25th January 1853, on the barque "Fairlie," bound for London	59 1 9

Tinnevelly, Trichendoor,
28 April 1853.

(signed) *C. J. Bird*,
Collector.

Resolved, that the foregoing letter with its enclosures be submitted for the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with reference to paragraph 2 of the order of Government, dated 23d April 1853. In Cons. 12 May 1853.

296—Sess. 2.

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The

254 PAPERS RELATING TO MEASURES TAKEN SINCE, 1847.

II:
Madras.

The Board recommend that sanction be granted for the charges incurred by Mr. Cuxton in the purchase of six bales of cotton shipped for London, and the contingent charges for the 1st quarter ending 31st March 1853, as per two accounts particular, amounting in all to Rs. 96. 3. 1. (rupees ninety-six, annas three, and pie one.)

(signed) *W. H. Bayley,*
Secretary.

(No. 656.)

No. 23.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the charges incurred by Mr. Cuxton in the purchase, &c. of six bales of cotton shipped for London, and the contingent charges for the 1st quarter ending 31st March 1853, amounting in all to Rs. 96. 3. 1. (rupees ninety-six, annas three, and pie one.)

Fort St. George, 16 June 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultation of 5th July 1853.

Read the following letter :

(No. 241.)

From *B. Cunliffe*, Esq., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

No. 34.

1. WITH reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 9th April 1853, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the information and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying letters * from the Collectors of Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, respecting the cotton experiments, &c. in their districts.

2. In Coimbatore there are no further consignments of cotton remaining to be made to the United Kingdom, nor any to be received under engagements made by Dr. Wight; there are also no agreements with the ryots yet to be fulfilled, about 17 candies of cotton seed remain on hand, for distribution to the ryots gratis, and about 200 lbs. of cotton wool, which Mr. Thomas proposes to dispose of by public auction.

3. As the office furniture alluded to in para. 5 of Mr. Thomas' letter is required for his establishment, the Board recommend that he be allowed to retain it as requested.

To Coimbatore,
12th May 1853.

4. The orders of Government respecting Dr. Wight's writer have already been communicated to the Collector.

5. The Collector of Tinnevelly reports that, of the 70 bags of New Orleans cotton seed received by him, 20 bags were supplied to Mr. Cuxton, of the Sevacausey Government farm, 25 were distributed to ryots, and the remainder is still on hand. Mr. Cuxton has also with him about 2,400 lbs. of this seed, besides that contained in about 8,000 lbs. of unginced cotton. The ryots being averse to engage in the cultivation of cotton from this seed, and there appearing no other method of disposing of the quantity on hand, the Board agree with Mr. Bird that it might be transmitted by dhoney to Bombay, and thence to the Commissioner of Mooltan.

6. The Board observe that the Commissioner has applied for New Orleans seed, as stated in the letter from Government, 9th April 1853; but it would be well perhaps to ascertain if that officer is prepared to receive what is not required at Tinnevelly.

7. As it does not appear from Mr. Cuxton's report that there is sufficient inducement to continue the cultivation of cotton from the New Orleans seed at the public expense, the Board concur with the Collector that it should be given up at the end of the fusly, about which time the leases of the fields will expire, and the property in store, as per list, be disposed of to the best possible advantage.

8. The Collector suggests that Mr. Cuxton be rewarded with a gratuity. The Board are not aware what his past services have been, but they would recommend that he be allowed such a gratuity as the Government may think him deserving of.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
6 June 1853.

(signed) *B. Cunliffe,*
Sub-Secretary.

* From Coimbatore, 2d May, in Cons. 6th June 1853; from Tinnevelly, 9th May, in Cons. 6th June 1853.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. ADVERTING to the first para. of Extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 9th ultimo (No. 396), received with the Board's Proceedings of the 11th idem, I have the honour to state for the information of the Board, that the charges incurred for the transmission of the seed applied for by the Commissioner of Mooltan, and also for the cotton awaiting shipment at Cochin, will be defrayed and adjusted in the accounts of this office as directed.

2. It appears there are no further consignments to be made to the United Kingdom, nor any cotton to be received under engagements made by Dr. Wight; neither are there any agreements with the ryots yet to be fulfilled.

3. About 17 candies of seed remain on hand, and this will be furnished to ryots gratis, to enable us to keep up a supply of seed. There are also 200 lbs of cotton wool in the godowns, which will be disposed of by auction, and the proceeds carried to the credit of Government.

4. As desired in para. 3 of the Minutes of Consultation above quoted, the Commissioner and superintendent of Mooltan has been informed that such supply of seed as may be required will be furnished annually, so long as it is procurable in this district.

5. The office furniture referred to would only sell for a small amount, and as it is required for my establishment it will be retained accordingly. I beg also to be permitted to avail myself of the services of Dr. Wight's writer for some short time yet, as requested in my communication of the 14th March last to Government.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas,*
Collector.

Coimbatore,
Collector's Office, Ootacamund,
2 May 1853.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation of 9th ultimo, prefixed to Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 11th idem, I have the honour to inform you, that of the 70 bags of New Orleans cotton seed, ex "Brazilian," received by me in August last, 20 bags were supplied to Mr. Cuxton at the Sevacausey Government farm, and 25 bags have been distributed to ryots on their application, and the remaining quantity is still on hand. I have been told by Mr. Cuxton that he did not find this seed so good as the produce of his own cultivation.

2. From Mr. Cuxton's report of 28th ultimo, of which copy is enclosed, it will be seen that there were then 2,400 lbs. of New Orleans seed remaining in his hands, besides that contained in 8,000 lbs. of unginned cotton.

3. I am at a loss to advise how this seed should be disposed of, for the ryots appear to regard the introduction of New Orleans cotton cultivation as a failure, and show no inclination to engage in it. The best way, perhaps, would be to forward it by dhony to Bombay, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Commissioner of Mooltan.

4. The condition and prospects of the cotton cultivation which is being carried on in the district at the public expense, may be gathered from Mr. Cuxton's report, above referred to. The leases of the fields will expire about the end of the fusly, and the plants will, about the same time, have yielded all their produce. This farm is so small, and has had so much superintendence, that if New Orleans cotton could be made to flourish at Sevacausey, the experiment could not have remained, as it has to this moment, something more than doubtful. My opinion has, therefore, long been made up that it should be given up, and the end of the present fusly would be a convenient time to relinquish it.

5. If this be resolved upon there will be a considerable sacrifice of property, which is not of a kind to sell here for its real value (*vide* enclosure to Mr. Cuxton's letter), and Government may, I hope, deem Mr. Cuxton's past services deserving of being rewarded with a gratuity.

(signed) *C. J. Bird,*
Collector.

Tinnevely, Trichendoor,
9 May 1853.

II.
Madras.

(No. 1.)

To C. J. Bird, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly.

Sir,

IN reply to memo. from your office, under date the 18th instant, I beg to state that the quantity of New Orleans seed on hand amounts to about 2,400 lbs., and that of New Orleans seed cotton to 8,000 lbs.

In reply to the question as to whether any cotton has been contracted for on account of Government, I have to state that none such has been entered into, and was never sanctioned by Dr. Wight (late superintendent of cotton experiments), further than this, that those who took New Orleans seed from the gin-house were always assured that if they chose to bring the cotton produced to the gin-house, it would always be purchased of them at a rate by two rupees in advance of the then selling price of the native (oopum) cotton. Not having received any instructions this season for purchasing oopum cotton, none has as yet been bought on Government account.

With reference to the information called for in para. 4 of the Minutes of Consultation accompanying memo. from your office, I have to state that the leases for the lands at present under cultivation will expire as follows: for the $8\frac{1}{2}$ red land at the end of June 1853; for the $7\frac{3}{4}$ chains black land at the beginning of August; and for the No. 2 garden on the 24th August next.

With regard to the present aspect, &c. of the plants on those lands, I have to state that those on the $7\frac{3}{4}$ chains land and the No. 2 garden, being now nearly two years' old plants, the early crop on them is now almost off, and they look as though they had done their work for the second season; but in consequence of sundry good falls of rain which have lately come down, and now continue to do so, and on account of which the plants may still blossom and bud, and as their lease does not expire for a good while yet, I think that they might be kept on for the space of one month more, if no longer. The plants on the red land being but those for the first season now going on, and being young and vigorous, and bearing well, this land would fully bear to be kept on for half or one month beyond the lease, to which the owners could be brought to consent without any further expense being incurred about the same. Such, I beg to state, is a fair report of the state of the crops on the fields now under cultivation on Government account.

Herewith I beg to forward a list of Government property now contained in the Sevacausey gin-house.

Sevacausey, 28 April 1853.

(signed) R. M. Cuxton.

(No. 715.)

No. 35.

1. THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council permits the Collector of Coimbatore to retain for the use of his own establishment the office furniture belonging to the late experimental farm in that district, but desires that they may be brought upon his official returns.

2. The Board of Revenue will instruct the Collector of Tinnevelly to offer to the Commissioner of Mooltan as much of New Orleans cotton seed remaining on hand as he may wish to take. The Government have no information to show whether the quantity of unginned cotton in store, viz. 8,000 lbs., has been grown in the Government farm, or obtained by purchase, and they think that in either case the Collector should have it cleaned, and shipped to the Honourable Court, similar to previous consignments, and the farming operations finally brought to a close at the end of the fusly. The stores and implements belonging to the farm should be disposed of to the best advantage, those of ordinary description being sold off immediately for what they will realise, and the more expensive machinery offered by advertisement in the official Gazette, at what may appear fair prices in reference to their original cost and present condition.

3. The Collector of Tinnevelly will, in communication with the Collector of Coimbatore, furnish a report on the nature and extent of Mr. Cuxton's services, when his claim to a gratuity will receive consideration.

(A true extract.)

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary to Government.Fort St. George,
29 June 1853.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultation, 5 July 1853.

Read again letter from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo, dated 21st April, and recorded in Consultation 13th May 1853.

(No. 545.)

Read also the following letter:

(No. 8.)

(No. 8.)

From *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. ADVERTING to the Minutes of Consultation (No. 533,) dated 13th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the only exotic cotton seeds procurable in this district, are Bourbon and Mexican, 17 candies of the latter description (received from Dr. Wight's office,) are now at my disposal, and will be supplied to the Ceylon Government if required; but I fear it is old and not worth seeding.

2. A reference to the records of the cotton experiment shows that the cultivation of Sea Island cotton in this district has proved nearly a total failure,* and that this kind of cotton, together with others enumerated in the margin,† is cultivated at Trichendore, in Tinnevely; and I would suggest an application being made to the Collector of that district for the seed referred to.

Coimbatore Collector's Office, Ootacamund,
18 June 1853.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas*,
Collector.

No. 102.

(No. 742.)

RESOLVED that the letter from the Ceylon Government, dated 21st April, and its enclosures, be forwarded to the Collector of Tinnevely, with a request that he will arrange for the supply of five or six cwt. of Sea Island cotton seed to that Government, if procurable in his district, reporting what he may have done in pursuance of this order. If he cannot procure Sea Island seed, he will inform this Government, for communication to that of Ceylon, whether he can obtain cotton seed of any other of the foreign varieties, and in what quantities.

Fort St. George,
5 July 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 103.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 12 July 1853.

Received the following letter, dated 5th July:—

(No. 1387.)

From *J. J. Franklin*, Esq., Secretary Marine Board, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

THE Government, in Extract from Minutes of Consultation, marginally noted, directed the Marine Board to receive 784 bags of New Orleans cotton seed ex Brazilian, and hold the same at the disposal of Dr. Wight. 467 bags were distributed under this gentleman's directions, and there now remain in the Marine Godowns 317 bags, which are becoming damaged and destroyed by rats. Dr. Wight having left for England without issuing any further instructions regarding the residue, I am directed to solicit orders as to its disposal.

Madras Marine Board Office,
5 July 1853.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin*,
Secretary.

9th March 1852,
No. 232.

No. 1.

(No. 778 A.)

RESOLVED that the New Orleans seed referred to in the above letter be offered to the Ceylon Government, and that the following letter be despatched accordingly.

Fort St. George.
7 July 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 2.

(No. 779.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to the Colonial Secretary at Colombo.

Sir,

Para. 1. I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 21st April 1853, and in reply to state that immediately on its receipt, reference was made to the Collector of Coimbatore, who reported that he had no Sea Island cotton seed in store. The only other district in which it is likely to be obtained is Tinnevely, and the Collector has been directed to forward five or six cwt. direct to your Government, should he be able to procure any.

I am desired to add that this Government have at Madras 317 bags of New Orleans cotton seed, and they will be happy to furnish the Ceylon Government with any portion of this quantity that they may require.

Fort St. George,
7 July 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3.

* Vide Dr. Wight's letter to the Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta, 23d October 1850.
† Mexican or New Orleans, Egyptian, Brazilian or Pernambuco.—Vide Dr. Wight's letter to Government, 12 May 1852, paras. 30 and 33.

II.
Madras.

EXTRACTS Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 30th August 1853.

8th. RECEIVED the following letter :

(No. 164.)

From *C. J. Bird*, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

No. 1. WITH reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation, under date the 5th ultimo, I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that no Sea Island cotton seed is procurable in this district. As regards seed of any other foreign varieties, I beg to state that there are now at Tutacorin about 25 bags of New Orleans cotton seed remaining of the quantity received in August last from England, ex "Brazilian," and which I suggested in my letter of 9th May might be sent by sea to Bombay for transmission to the Commissioner of Mooltan; but this seed is reported by Mr. Cuxton* to have proved on trial to be a sad failure, and consequently I am now of opinion that to transmit any of this seed either to Ceylon or to Mooltan would only be a waste of money. I would rather recommend it should be sold for what it will fetch on the spot.

To the Board of Revenue.

2. There are besides the above about 8,000lbs. of New Orleans cotton seed at Sevacausy, the produce of the Government farm at that place, which is believed to be of good quality, and can be offered, if it appear advisable to Government, to the Government of Ceylon, or transmitted to the Commissioner at Mooltan.

Tinnevelly Tencausey,
1 August 1853.

(signed) *C. J. Bird*,
Collector.

(No. 971.)

No. 2. Resolved, That the foregoing letter be transmitted to the Ceylon Government, and that Mr. Bird be requested to forward, on application, any portion of the 8,000lbs. of New Orleans cotton seed, stated to be of good quality, which that Government may be desirous of taking. Such quantity as may not be taken by the Ceylon Government may be offered to the Commissioner of Mooltan.

2. Resolved also, That the Collector of Tinnevelly be instructed to sell off, for what it may realise, the cotton seed remaining from the supply received ex "Brazilian," which he reports to be of doubtful quality.

Fort St. George,
26 August 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Govt.

26th. SENT in consequence the following letter :

(No. 973.)

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to the Colonial Secretary at Colombo.

Sir,

No. 3. WITH reference to my letter of the 7th ultimo, No. 779, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward copy of one from the Collector of Tinnevelly, and to state that the Collector has been instructed to furnish direct to your Government, on application, any portion of the 8,000lbs. of New Orleans cotton seed, stated to be of good quality, which the Ceylon Government may be desirous of taking.

1st August 1853,
No. 164.

2. I have to add that the New Orleans cotton seed at Madras, referred to in my last letter (7th ultimo), is of the same consignment as that reported on by Mr. Bird in the 1st para. of his letter, and it is, therefore, to be feared that it would be of no use to your Government.

Fort St. George,
26 August 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Govt.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultation of 20 September 1853.

READ the following letter :

(No. 182.)

From *C. J. Bird*, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

No. 29. HAVING been advised by the principal Commissary of Ordnance at Fort St. George, under date 22d instant, of the despatch by sea of two cotton gins, for delivery to Messrs. Longshawe & Co., I have the honour to request instructions as to what is to be done with them on arrival, as Messrs. Longshawe have left the country and proceeded to England, in pursuance of their intention, which was reported to you in my letter of 18th April last.

Tinnevelly, Tencausey,
30 August 1853.

(signed) *C. J. Bird*, Collector.

* Late in charge of the Government cotton farms in this district.

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(No. 1066.)

The Collector of Tinnevelly will receive the two cotton gins intended for Messrs. Longshawe & Co., and will make them over to any cotton growers, or cotton merchants in his district, European or native, who may be disposed to receive and work them.

Fort St George,
20 September 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

II.
Madras.
No. 30.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 18 October 1853.

Received the following:

(No. 456.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3 October 1853.

READ the following letter:

From the Collector of Tinnevelly to *B. Cunliffe*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 19th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that all the Government cotton that remained at Shevacausey has been already shipped, and there are no further consignments to be made to the Honourable Court.

Tinnevelly, 24 September 1853.

(signed) *C. J. Bird*,
Collector.

No. 13.

Home Department. Revenue. No. 15 of 1847.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

We have the honour to transmit the accompanying letter and its enclosures from the Government of Fort St. George, and to recommend the suggestion of that Government for granting to Mr. Finnie, the American cotton planter in Tinnevelly, an addition of 200 rupees per mensem to his present allowances, amounting to 535 rupees per mensem, as per margin.*

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
F. Millett,
F. Currie.

Fort William, 16 October 1847.

(No. 1033.)

From Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

REFERRING to the correspondence noted in the margin,† I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor in Council to transmit for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the acting Collector of Tinnevelly, giving cover to one from Mr. J. Finnie, the American cotton planter stationed in that district, applying for an increase to his allowances. Revenue Department.

2. Mr. Finnie's proceedings, as detailed by himself, in the opinion of Government give him title to consideration, and his Lordship in Council recommends that his case may be viewed favourably, and a suitable addition made to his allowances.

3. Mr. Finnie draws at present the allowances authorised by the extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 31st October 1845, a copy of which was furnished to the Government of

	ACTUALLY DRAWN IN		
	April.	May.	June.
Salary - - - - -	Rs. 250	Rs. 250	Rs. 250
Tent allowance - - - - -	80	80	80
House rent - - - - -	20	20	20
Horse allowance - - - - -	30	30	30
Batta, at five rupees per diem -	150	155	150
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	530	535	530

† To Government of India, 31 October 1845, No. 1266; from Government of India, 20 December 1845, No. 936; dated 28 August 1847, No. 203.

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* Two hundred.

of India in the letter of the same date, and which, from a memorandum obtained from the Civil Auditor's Office, range from 530 to 535 rupees per mensem, his Lordship in Council would suggest an addition of 200* rupees to these allowances.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
21 September 1847.

(No. 203.)

From *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevelly, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward an original letter from Mr. Finnie, soliciting an increase in his allowances, for the consideration of Government; and beg to add, that although the question is not one with which I have any immediate concern, I hope it will not be considered out of place if I state the satisfaction it is to me to be in official connexion with a person of Mr. Finnie's intelligence and general superiority, and that I consider he has shown great zeal and devotion to his duties in setting going the present establishment for ginning cotton at Aroopocottah. I should also be very sorry, as Collector of Tinnevelly, that any thing should occur to cause a change in the officer holding the situation of cotton planter here; and I think length of service in a situation of this nature, in an experiment which it is obviously most desirable to carry on to a final issue, both increases the value of Mr. Finnie's services, and may be considered to constitute a fair claim to increased allowances.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. B. Elton,*
Acting Collector.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office, Courtullum,
28 August 1847.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevelly.

Sir,

WHEN I entered upon the duties of the situation which I have the honour to occupy under Government, I applied to be placed on a different footing, in point of allowances, to that of the late Mr. Morris, whose emoluments had been granted with reference to the amount allowed by the Bombay Government to the planters under that Government.

2. The Most Noble the Governor in Council kindly made a special reference to the Government of India on the subject, and the Honourable the President in Council was pleased to recommend that I should for the present be content with the terms offered; but intimated that the Government would be prepared to consider the question of increasing my allowances in some proportion to the fruits of my exertions, and that ultimate success would meet the reward originally held out by the Honourable Court of Directors, &c.

3. Since the date of my employment here, I have used my best exertions to accomplish the object in view; and though I think myself I have effected but little good up to this time, as I have not produced a superior article of cotton on terms that would justify mercantile transactions, and until that is effected I maintain we fail, however well we succeed in producing a few pounds or a few bales at a price that would not remunerate the merchant. Though I think I have failed thus far to effect the object, I have used the means, and have got the business now in train, that will determine the matter one way or the other in a comparatively short time, and at little expense.

4. I have given my best attention to the subject, and I am getting up statistics which will, I think, correct the vague notions so universally entertained on the subject. While I am thus candid as to my own operations, I may ask, who has done more than I have in effecting the desired improvement? I have, like others, produced some good American cotton, and, without the aid of an engineer, have erected the gins, and have cleaned all the cotton I could procure this year; still I, perhaps unfortunately, taking a commercial view of the subject, am far from considering success attained, while others, looking at the subject merely as a Government experiment, are disposed to think very favourably of the progress made. The experiment will inevitably do good, by placing the matter before the people in plain, simple form; and though the natives may not at once enter heartily into the measure, they may ultimately do so. Of one thing I am certain, viz. that success depends on the adoption of a plan by the people themselves, who must be coerced by the European merchants refusing to take any but the good clean article, which will have the effect of improving it without greatly increasing the price; and the accomplishment of this object, it is obvious, will require

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require time, particularly in this country, where we have not only to introduce new modes, but counteract established custom, and root out prejudice; and I do not therefore consider it quite fair that an individual should wait for his reward for faithful exertion in effecting so important a national object, particularly when success depends so essentially upon the changes wrought in the political condition of so stubborn and unchangeable a race as the ryots of India.

5. I have laboured long in the hope of that reward, which induced me to leave home, and I am willing to continue to labour; but my present emoluments will not justify me, in this country, in making any definite plans for the future, which is the only cause of dissatisfaction I have to urge.

6. The cotton agency, which I was permitted to establish in connexion with my official duties, has not answered expectation, in consequence of the connexions already existing between the distant and resident agents, and it is only by the incidental changes that I shall be able to make it productive. From the encouragement afforded me by my correspondents, I think much might ultimately be effected by the agency; but, in the meantime, time rolls on, and individuals may pass away, and the nation alone reap the reward of their labours.

7. I may remark, that since the 1st of January the only planter now left in the Bombay Presidency has been drawing upwards of one-half more than I am allowed here; and when it is recollected that I, as the agent of the Honourable East India Company, employed that planter to aid me in carrying out the business in which I so heartily entered, it may well be considered that I have been unfortunate in promotion. I do not mention the proceedings of the Bombay Government as a precedent; I desire that a question be decided on its own merits.

8. I earnestly hope the Most Noble the Governor in Council will be pleased to consider the matter, and, if I deserve it, increase my allowances on that scale of liberality so proverbially bestowed on faithful servants. I make no demand nor complaint, but trust to the liberal views of Government; and when it is recollected that mine is an uncertain situation, and the business laborious, requiring much exposure to the elements, my request and expectations, I hope, will not be considered unreasonable; and the fact that I am the only planter left in the Presidency will, I hope, be in my favour, as the acts of Government towards me create no precedent.

9. The decision which Government may arrive at is of the first importance to me, and I earnestly hope that the onerous, but to me pleasing, duties I have to perform, and the importance of the result, whatever it may be, will ensure the favourable consideration of His Lordship in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

Camp Courtallum,
16 August 1847.

(No. 968.)

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery*,
Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I AM directed by the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, Home Department No. 1,033, dated the 21st ultimo, and to state that a recommendation has this day been made to the Honourable Court, for granting to Mr. Finnie, the American cotton planter at Revenue. Tinnevelly, an addition to his present allowances of 200 rupees per mensem.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
16 October 1847.

Revenue Department, 19 January (No. 3) 1848.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. WE have received a letter from the Government of India, dated the 16th October last (No. 15), forwarding, with their recommendation, an application submitted to them by your Government for an increase to the allowance of Mr. Finnie, the American cotton planter, at present stationed in the district of Tinnevelly.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	250
Tent allowance - - - - -	80
House rent - - - - -	20
Horse allowance - - - - -	30
Batta - - - - -	150
TOTAL - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 530

2. The allowances now drawn by Mr. Finnie consist of the items enumerated in the margin, and amount to 530 or 535 rupees per mensem. You have suggested an addition of 200 rupees per mensem to this amount, and the Government of India concur in the propriety of the measure.

3. We have recently had under our consideration the allowances assigned to the American cotton planters under the Bombay presidency, and we have resolved to grant them a consolidated salary of 700 rupees (seven hundred) per mensem, to include all allowances whatsoever, except 5 rupees per diem when travelling beyond the limits of the district to which they may be attached, for two years certain, and until that Government may think proper to dispense with their services.

4. It is desirable that the allowances of all the American cotton planters employed under our orders should be fixed on the same scale, and we accordingly authorise you to apply the same rule to Mr. Finnie, the increase to take effect from the 16th October last, the date on which it was recommended to us by the Government of India.

We are, &c.
(signed) *H. St. G. Tucker.*
J. L. Lushington.
&c. &c. &c.

London, 19 January 1848.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated 7th March (No. 17) 1847.

Para. 4. THE Consultations noted in the margin* contain the periodical Reports furnished by Mr. Finnie of his proceedings in the Tinnevely district, and the various propositions submitted by him for conducting the experimental culture of cotton, with the views and opinions of Dr. Wight on the subject, and of the final orders of Government thereon.

5. From our resolution of the 10th August last, your Honourable Court will observe that we permitted Mr. Finnie to act as an agent for the purchase of cotton. We conceded this authority, with the view of giving him the utmost practicable advantage in carrying on his experiment, and hoped it would be the means of augmenting his influence amongst the cotton growers. We gave Mr. Finnie clearly to understand that this measure was experimental, and that his purchases, as an agent, were to be confined to cotton ginned and prepared on the American principle, as it was obvious that the object in view could be attained only by extending the market for cotton of a superior quality, and prepared in a superior manner. We, at the same time, instructed the acting collector of Tinnevely to communicate to us his views, after a sufficient period for the trial of the experiment had elapsed, as to the effect of the license to purchase conceded to Mr. Finnie, and especially to ascertain and report whether it had enabled the ryot to obtain a better price for his cotton, and led to increased growth of a superior article.

6. At a subsequent date (28th August) Mr. Finnie, in submitting his views on the use of cotton gins, in comparison with the thresher, requested permission to act as a general agent for the supply of the best cotton, cleaned and prepared, as nearly as practicable, on the American principle, and to connect himself with some house of agency. Being of opinion that such practical experiments as those proposed by Mr. Finnie should have a full and fair trial, we were induced to grant him the permission solicited.

* Cons. 11 August 1846, Nos. 18-20. Cons. 1 September 1846, Nos. 16, 17. Cons. 22 September 1846, Nos. 8, 9. Cons. 6 October 1846, Nos. 3, 4. Cons. 3 November 1846, Nos. 33-38. Cons. 17 November 1846, Nos. 26, 27. Cons. 22 December 1846, Nos. 11, 12. Cons. 5 January 1847, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, 21. Cons. 12 January 1847, Nos. 7, 8, 16, 17. Cons. 9 February 1847. Cons. 16 February 1847. Cons. 2 March 1847.

To *E. P. Thompson, Esq.*, Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, that,

2. In pursuance of the plan proposed in my report, under date 26th January, I proceeded to that portion of the district which is blessed with the rain from S. W. monsoon, as soon as it was safe to do so after rain had fallen, which is the signal of the dispersion of the malaria which prevails during the dry weather in the neighbourhood of the hills which separate the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, with the intention of proving, as far as possible, the capabilities of the large area of country thus peculiarly situated for the production of the New Orleans variety of cotton. With the view of bringing the matter immediately before, and interesting the people directly in it, my first object was to induce some of the most influential ryots to plant an acre or two each on their own account, according to my directions; for I am thoroughly convinced that the only mode of introducing substantial and lasting improvements in this country is by engaging the people in the operation. By this means some permanent good may be achieved for the people, and a real indirect advantage to Government may reasonably be expected to accrue. If the people adopt a new course of procedure in their agricultural operations, and produce the raw material, whether cotton, sugar, or any other article, it is not only reasonable to suppose, but it is a positive fact, which I have tested by close management and strict economy for years, that the article, whatever it may be, can be produced much cheaper than any European, with all his skill and capital, can produce it by the "neeze," or hired labour system of cultivation, in which there are innumerable opportunities for speculation on the part of all who are employed in the business; and I know it to be impossible that any article which the plains of India produce can be grown at a profit to the capitalist under that system, as those who undertake it will find to their cost.

3. In case of obstinate resistance on the part of the people, I intended to procure and plant 30 or 50 acres myself, with the means available to the people, and indeed by the people themselves, at a fixed rate for each hoeing and each ploughing separately; but I am happy to say, that seeing the readiness with which many have entered into my views by planting on their own account, this plan was altogether abandoned. I arrived here on the 1st instant, and let the people know my object; on the 3d, some of the most respectable came to me for an explanation on the subject, and expressed some doubts and fears to my ultimate object. They thought I wanted to get possession of their land, and then keep it; this I assured them was not the case, and that all I wanted was that they themselves should try the experiment on a small scale the first year, and if it succeeded, they could then increase it; and so far from wishing the land, I assured them that my name should never be written in the Thasildar's books for land, if they would do as I directed them. Then they urged the fear that as soon as Government finds the new cotton will grow, additional taxes would be levied upon their land (!!) This I of course assured them was not the object of Government, and should not be case; that the object was merely for their benefit. The arguments I adduced, and the kind conciliating tone I observed towards them, at length convinced them that I was sincere in my desire to serve them, and all appeared satisfied. But then the difficulty of what they should do with the new cotton if it was grown in any quantity here arose to their minds; they said there was no native market for it, and it was not worth their while to produce an article which they could not sell, &c. &c. All these arguments were put forth with shrewdness and forethought on their part. This last home-thrust I had no authority to parry or provide against, but to counteract their objections I took the responsibility of telling them, that I would find a market for all they could produce; that Government would not trade in the article, but that others would; and if they produced the quality I wanted I would take it off their hands at the real value of the article here. This satisfied their scruples, and they entered heartily into the measure, and we all went out and planted a little piece of ground, about two acres, which I had selected for the purpose, I sowing the seed and using the hoe to cover them myself, until I taught them to do it; I took a few bushes from the hedge and constructed a rude harrow, to show them that the seed could be covered more expeditiously in that way, which they perfectly well understood. They expressed their surprise that a gentleman should work as I did, and were anxious to relieve me of the labour; but I told them we would all work together, which delighted them much, and they sowed the seed and covered them as I directed, until the land was all planted. They were all well pleased, and insisted upon my going to see the land they intended to plant, to which I readily consented, and we set out walking through the fields, the party increasing in numbers as we went, until it consisted of 50 or 60 people, all anxious to adopt the new plan, and asked for seed. Some, who lived out of the influence of the S. W. monsoon, said they would plant when their rains set in; all took a few seeds to plant about their houses, until they could prepare the land for sowing more. Some said they would plant largely, but I explained that it was a mere experiment, and we could not tell how it would succeed, and told them they had better content themselves with a little until they saw how far it was likely to realise their hopes. This caution increased their confidence, and they went to work to prepare land, but the rain was incessant until a few days ago, which prevented rapid progress in the business; one man has, however, planted two small fields, and others report that theirs will be ready to-morrow.

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4. These measures, I think, are likely to result beneficially; at least they will give the experiment a fair trial, and at but little cost to Government. The only way we can realise our hopes of deriving any permanent good from experiments of this kind, is by instructing the people in the essential particulars, to be modified to suit their peculiar condition. To attempt to force at once upon the people of this country the science of England and America, is like transplanting the spices, and other tropical products which grow luxuriantly in their own peculiarly mild and genial clime, to the Highlands of Scotland. The object in view, in either case, would be defeated. But though the clove and nutmeg could never be acclimated to the Highlands, yet the people of India may be brought to appreciate and ultimately to adopt a course which will increase their resources, but may still be considered very unscientific by the votaries of science, who laud to the skies their alkalis, salts, and ammonia, injected by galvanism, magnetism, or mesmerism, or some other equally efficacious "ism," without reflecting for a moment upon the cost of these, in their estimation, essentials to scientific agriculture.

5. As I understand the word science, when applied to agriculture, it is the science of applying the means at our command in such way as to insure the largest return on the amount invested, whether small or great.

6. Innumerable as are the advantages which the cotton planters of America have derived from the improvements in the cultivation of the great staple of the south, which has enabled them to more than quadruple the quantity of produce per acre within the last 15 or 20 years; and, notwithstanding the vast experience in the cultivation of the valuable article, there is a great difference of opinion among its most successful cultivators as to certain practices and modes of procedure. But while a careful analysis of the numerous successful experiments that have been made would show many points of difference, it would also show that all agree in certain particulars. Now, if such an analysis were made, the particulars in the mode of culture, in which all reports of great crops agree, might philosophically be taken as the essential points, and the particulars in which they disagree as the less essential. The great object of the planter who embarks his capital in agricultural operations, who depends upon the produce of the earth, is not only to insure a comfortable subsistence, but also the profits upon his investiture; consequently it must not enter into our plans to mystify and confound the people of this country by theories beyond their comprehension, but to place the matter before them in a plain, unmistakable, common-sense manner. We may not teach them to cultivate so scientifically as we do, but still we may aid them to such a degree that they will realise much more than we can on the capital invested.

7. If the experiments now commencing prove successful, the people will speedily adopt it in the whole area of country which gets the benefit of the S. W. monsoon, and gradually those who cultivate the common article in the country which has not that advantage, will, it is hoped, adopt the new mode of sowing in rows, to enable them to cultivate it better, by admitting a plough between them. If it fails after a fair trial, then we may give up all efforts as to the introduction of the New Orleans cotton in this part of the country, and if it succeeds in the hands of the people, all will be benefited; if it fails in their hands, it is no unimportant consideration that it cost Government nothing further than my superintendence, and the people themselves will take care that they do not lose by it.

8. My impatience at the slowness of the people, and my anxiety to see the work advance rapidly, sometimes almost gets the better of my discretion; but my plans are fixed, and I shall persevere in them.

9. I have entered into details, that Government may see at a glance all that has been done and all that is likely to be accomplished.

10. I think it would be well if some cotton was planted in the way I have adopted here, all along the foot of the hills, wherever people could be found willing to try it on their own account, all the way to Combatores; and I have thought of proceeding on a tour in that direction as soon as I can leave here without injury to the work now in hand, with a view of consulting with Dr. Wight, and eliciting his co-operation in the plan, which I am sure he would readily accede to. By this course we might, in a comparatively short time, greatly extend the cultivation of the article which is so much desired.

11. I cannot close this report without recording the many obligations I am under to Mr. Parker, the acting collector, for his hearty co-operation in affording me the assistance which I require without enforcing his authority, which I do not require. His subordinates, too, as usual, entering into the spirit of their superior, readily render me all the assistance they can.

12. The cotton which was planted on the 3d and 11th instant is up and growing most beautifully.

13. I hope these proceedings will meet the approbation of Government.

(signed) F. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter,

Camp, Courtallum,
20 June 1846.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 265

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(No. 2682 of 1846.)—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *J. F. Thomas, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 516, dated the 7th ultimo, to the address of Mr. Secretary Townsend, transmitting copy of a correspondence with Mr. Finnie, one of the American cotton planters employed under the Madras Government, and requesting to be informed if the planters under this Presidency are permitted to engage in private commercial transactions in the mode referred to by Mr. Finnie, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to state for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, that such permission was accorded to Mr. Simpson, a cotton planter employed in the collectorate of Candeish, under the circumstances explained in the accompanying extracts of documents quoted in the margin,* to which I am directed to request you will draw the attention of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, as indicative of the views of this Government in granting the permission.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
27 June 1846.

EXTRACT of a Memorandum from Mr. *Simpson*, Government Cotton Planter, dated 4 November 1845, of Points on which he wished to obtain the Orders of Government.

Para. 7. THAT I may have the privilege of purchasing cotton for any mercantile house in Bombay, whenever I may be able to do so without prejudice to the public service, and to do whatever in my opinion may tend to improve and encourage cotton culture in this Presidency.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Government to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated 22 November 1845, No. 5518.

Para. 14. ON Mr. *Simpson's* last propositions, that he be allowed to purchase cotton for any mercantile house in Bombay, the only question which arises to his Honor in Council is, whether his doing so will forward or retard the experiment placed under him. His Honor in Council is disposed to think that it will have the former effect, for it is very desirable to create for the planters as great an influence as possible with the cotton growers. If they could become extensive purchasers, their suggestions would be more readily attended to than if they appeared merely as recommending abstractedly new modes of culture or preparation. But if the gins be found to answer, his Honor in Council thinks that it should be a condition, if the planters become mercantile agents, that their purchases should be confined solely to cotton prepared by this machine, as it would obviously be of no service to the experiment if they merely purchased for their employers the dirty, ill-prepared cotton of the country.

(True extracts.)

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 829.)—Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 10 August 1846.

READ again, letter from Mr. *Finnie*, cotton planter at Tinnevely, dated 16 April, and recorded in Diary to Consultation, 12 May 1846.

Read also, the following letters:—

From Mr. *Finnie*, cotton planter at Tinnevely.

[Here enter 20 June 1846.]

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

[Here enter 27 June 1846, No. 2682.]

Para. 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council has read with much satisfaction, Mr. *Finnie's* report of his proceedings and their present results in Tinnevely. He entirely concurs in the view there expressed of the necessity of inducing the people themselves to co-operate in the experiment; and of so conducting it that it may be within the reach of their present means and capital.

2. If

* Extract para. 7, of memorial from Mr. *Simpson*, dated 4 November 1845. Extract para. 14, of Government letter to Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated 22 November 1845.

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2. If this object is steadily and practically pursued, his Lordship in Council cannot doubt of ultimate success, though the progress of improvement must be, in the first instance, slow. He approves of the course pursued by Mr. Finnie, and will be desirous of receiving full and particular details of the quantity and quality of the cotton raised under the improved system of culture, as compared with the growth on land cultivated in the usual native method.

3. Referring to the communication of the 16th April last, his Lordship in Council authorises Mr. Finnie to act as an agent for the purchase of cotton. This authority is now conceded, with the view of giving Mr. Finnie the utmost practicable advantage in carrying on his experiment; and his Lordship in Council trusts it will be the means of augmenting his influence amongst the cotton growers. Mr. Finnie will clearly understand that the measure is an experimental one, and his purchases as an agent are to be confined to cotton ginned and prepared on the American principle; as it is obvious that the object the Government have in view can be attained only by extending the market for cotton of a superior quality, and prepared in a superior manner.

4. His Lordship in Council also resolves to instruct the acting collector of Tinnevely to communicate to Government his views, after a sufficient period for the trial of the experiment has elapsed, as to the effect of the license now given to Mr. Finnie to purchase; and he will especially ascertain and report whether it has enabled the ryot to obtain a better price for his cotton, and led to an increased growth of a superior article.

Ordered, That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Mr. Finnie and to Dr. Wight, and that an extract of paras. 3 and 4 be transmitted to the Board of Revenue for communication to the acting collector of Tinnevely.

(signed) J. F. Thomas,
Chief Secretary to Government.

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to E. P. Thompson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

In the 9th para. of my letter of the 14th May 1846, adverting to Minutes of Consultation, No. 154, under date 3 February 1846, I mentioned that when I had succeeded in providing Mr. Finnie with three saw gins, I would direct him to use all possible diligence in aiding me towards complying with the call of the Honourable Court of Directors, for 5,000 or 6,000 bales of saw gin-cleaned native cotton. Since then the third gin has been dispatched, and I have had an opportunity of conversing with Mr. Finnie on the subject, explaining the Court's views in the matter, and informing him that, in accordance with the plan proposed in that paragraph, I should, with the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, send him the requisite instructions as to the manner I thought he could best aid in carrying into effect the wishes of the Court.

2. My present object in writing is to obtain that sanction; and, in the event of its being granted, to suggest the propriety of instructing the collector of the Tinnevely district to supply the funds necessary for purchasing seed cotton with which to keep his gins at work.

3. As being intimately connected with this subject, though apparently not contemplated by the Court when preparing its instructions, I may mention that it is a common practice for native dealers to mix inferior qualities of cotton with the better sorts to enable them in their dealings with European merchants to obtain higher profits. Owing to this proceeding, very few samples of the really fine qualities of native cotton reach the English market, and we are consequently ignorant of the average prices such cottons would realise.

4. Under this conviction, it occurs to me that advantage might be beneficially taken of the present opportunity to have that question satisfactorily answered by the purchase of 400 or 500 bales of the best churka-cleaned native cotton. This, after being passed through our thresher, to remove sand and other impurities, which we find usually amounts to from 3 to 4 per cent., could be baled and sent home under distinct marks to try, on a sufficiently large scale, the advantages to be derived from this proceeding.

5. Should his Lordship in Council not deem himself authorised to depart so far from the letter of the Court's instructions, I trust I shall be excused for taking the liberty of suggesting for his favourable consideration the propriety of soliciting the Court's instructions on this proposal.

(signed) Rt. Wight, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Coimbatore, 28 July 1846.

(No. 875.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 28th August 1846.

READ the following letter from Dr. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

[Here enter 28 July 1846.]

THE Most Noble the Governor in Council approves of the proposition communicated in the foregoing letter, and resolves to furnish a copy of the same to Mr. Finnie, with instruc-

tions to afford Dr. Wight the aid he requires for meeting the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, for the supply of five or six thousand bales of saw gin-cleaned cotton.

The collectors of Tinnevelly and Madura will likewise be furnished with copies of the same communication, and desired to assist Mr. Finnie in the performance of this and all his duties as an agent of the Government.

(signed) *E. P. Thompson,*
Secretary to Government.

To *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. DR. WIGHT having informed me verbally that he should require my assistance in procuring the quantum of indigenous ginned cotton which the Honourable Court of Directors have ordered to be sent to England this year, in order to test its value in the market, in anticipation of the official orders to that effect, I have the honour to inform Government that the cotton season is now so nearly over that but a small quantity of cotton in the seed can be obtained, unless we happen to find some stored up by the chitties.

2. In lieu of ginned cotton I would respectfully suggest that 100 bales of the best cotton be purchased, and the trash separated from it by the thresher, one of which I have; I am convinced that the article will be better adapted for the English market by that process than if it was ginned, and the thresher can be worked infinitely cheaper than the gins. It does more work; can be used for a longer time during the season; we avoid all trouble with the seed, the carriage on which is most expensive, and the loss on the resale of the seed immense. I am sure that, had the Honourable Court been aware of the thresher as a cotton-cleaning instrument, they would have ordered some cotton thus cleaned to be sent also, and I hope the Most Noble the Governor in Council will be pleased to order such a quantity as he thinks right, to be purchased and prepared as proposed. This will test the relative advantages of the gin and thresher for cleaning cotton in this country.

3. I secured the thresher above alluded to, it being the only one for sale in the country; but as Government intends to supply the machinery to carry out the experiment, I shall be willing to transfer it at cost.

4. There is a small American hand gin made by Mr. Idler, of Philadelphia, to my order, expressly for the Indian cotton. The American-made gins have been found to work at less expense of labour, and turn out almost double the quantity of cotton which those made in England can accomplish. It would be a good model for the manufacture of the machines here if they are generally introduced; and if Government is disposed to take it, I shall be happy to order it from the merchants in whose hands it is at Calcutta.

5. As my operations must necessarily extend to the Madura district, that being the centre of the cotton region, I respectfully suggest that the collector there be requested to afford me such aid as I may require at his hands, which is but little further than the confidence the people feel in what I tell them, when they are aware that I am supported by the authorities.

Camp, Calookoomalay,
15 August 1846.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

(No. 943.)—Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 16th September 1846.

READ the following letter from Mr. *T. J. Finnie,* Cotton Planter:

[Here enter 15 August 1846, No. 931.]

THE Most Noble the Governor in Council observes with reference to para. 2 of the foregoing letter from Mr. Finnie, that Dr. Wight, in his communication of the 28th July last, suggested the purchase of four or five hundred bales of the best churka-cleaned native cotton, to be subjected to the process of the thresher, then baled and sent to England, with the view of ascertaining the advantages to be derived from this proceeding.

2. His Lordship in Council being of opinion that by such experiments the Honourable Court of Directors will have the means of estimating the real value of Indian cotton, approves of the proposition, and resolves to sanction the purchase of the quantity proposed by Dr. Wight. As, however, the cotton season is reported to be nearly over in Tinnevelly, Mr. Finnie will be pleased to aid Dr. Wight in the purchase now authorised.

3. Mr. Finnie's letter will be communicated with the above orders for the information and guidance of Dr. Wight, and that officer will be further requested to submit his opinion on

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the proposition of Mr. Finnie to transfer to Government his thresher and hand gin, stating distinctly if the purchase be desirable at the value required.

4. It is observed that, by the orders of Government dated 28th August 1846, No. 875, both the collectors of Tinnevely and Madura have been instructed to aid Mr. Finnie.

(signed) *E. P. Thompson,*
Secretary to Government.

To *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, No. 829, under date 10th August 1846, from which I rejoice to learn that the principle for which I have so long contended, of combining a private agency with my official duties, with a view to facilitate the success of the experiment in which I am engaged, is sanctioned.

2. I regret, however, that his Lordship in Council confines me so positively to the "cotton ginned and prepared on the American principle," which I am sure was dictated in the most liberal spirit, but I think with erroneous views regarding the practical working of the scheme; and I feel convinced that it only requires to be brought to his Lordship's notice to have the plan so modified and extended, as to embrace a wider field of operations conducted upon principles which are better suited to the condition of the people among whom and for whose benefit the experiment was instituted.

3. It may be recollected that in the 15th para. of my first report, dated 24th January 1845, I entered into some details regarding the relative advantages of the saw-gin in America and this country, and the conclusion was, that however advantageous it was to the former, it was far from promising equally beneficial results to the latter; arising, however, solely from the paucity of labouring population in the one, and the superabundance in the other, together with the difficulty and length of time it must necessarily require to change the habits and modes of the people, wedded as they have ever been to established rules whether right or wrong, whether at variance with philosophical principles as understood by us, or involving the most egregious errors in the plainest and most commonplace affairs of their every day life.

4. I shall not wage a war of extermination upon the gin; it will be well to continue the use of the instrument, with the hope of gradually bringing it into use among the people; but my object is to induce the Government to extend the plan which is now so liberally sanctioned, in order that the benefits arising from our operations may be sooner felt by the increased facility of securing a superior article at the least possible cost to the merchant, whose profit in the present state of the market arises solely from the saving in exchange, and too often lately has it been the case that losses have been sustained instead of gains being realised by the transaction.

5. As mentioned in my report, the gin is slow in operation, and when worked by us as Government servants or as merchants, involves us in expensive management; in the seed, which we must purchase with the fibre at the same rate that both might be procured for separate; in loss in the resale of the seed, and endless speculation on the part of the subordinates of the establishment; and in the expense of carriage on a heavy article, all of which would be saved if the people worked the gin on their own account. Therefore, let my operations as a Government servant be continued as commenced, in endeavouring to induce the people to cultivate better and to adopt the use of the machine, as they may discover its advantages, which they may do gradually; but a long time must elapse before the machinery will be so extensively used as to affect the market, or give a stimulant to trade. Indeed, I think that unless other employment is found for those who now employ themselves in separating the seed from the cotton, the gins will ever find no mean competition in the old women, who at first may wring their hands, and cry "My occupation's gone!" but will grind away on their simple "churka," and in the end beat Government all hollow with all the machinery it can bring into operation. I shall be told, in reference to this, that the same argument was used on the adoption of machinery in England, or steam-boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; but it must be recollected that there is a vast difference in the resources of the countries for new employment, as well as in the race of people, for adapting themselves to new situations in life. Besides, in England the people affected had no control over the raw material, as cotton for instance; but here the people have the material we want to operate upon in their own hands, and will not let us have it unless we pay a price that would enable them to make just as much without the labour of separating the seed, as they would realise if they performed the labour; and in America, in the case of the multiplication of steamers, the people who had the produce to ship soon found they could send it off on a steamboat and accompany it themselves, if necessary, hasten it to market, sell it, and return home soon to their business. They thus saved time, which they converted into money by their exertions to make more produce. The steamboats proved an advantage to them, and they gave up their old system of floating their produce down the river in flat boats, which occupied time, which to them is money. Convince the people of this country

of the value of time, and open up profitable resources of employment to them; teach them to live providently and become respectable citizens, and when all are so well employed that they cannot afford to "chukka" cotton, then give them the gin; then, and not till then, will it be profitable to them.

6. * *It must be recollected that a gin, such as we have here, will only separate the seed from 750 lbs. of "cupas" (seed cotton) a day; of this quantity about five-eighths will be seed and three-eighths cotton, or about 277 lbs. of clean cotton at a cost of Rs. 1. 14. 8. per diem for labour, at which rate a gin would clean, in a month of 26 working days, 7,202, at a cost of Rs. 57. 8. (as we must pay the coolies for Sundays), besides superintendence and original capital. The ginning season lasts only about three months; the crop of Tinnevelly is about 25,112,000 lbs. and would require 3,485 gins to separate the seed from the staple, giving employment to 45,805 strong labouring men, at a cost of Rs. 5,97,162. 8. The people now do the work themselves without this capital and cost. But to confine myself to my agency. Suppose I received an order for 5,000 candies, not a very large year's operation in cotton, I should have to employ 347 gins at a cost of Rs. 59,857 for labour alone to separate the seed from the fibre, independent of the cost of the machinery, the management by subordinate agents, the loss by speculation, the loss and trouble with the seed, &c. &c. &c.*

7. I am much obliged to Government for the boon so kindly conferred upon me, but I shall certainly never avail myself of it on these terms.

8. But there is a means by which we may prepare the article equally well, though not precisely "upon the American principle," that will ensure the superior quality as far as cleanliness is concerned, which it is our object to get; and which will, by facilitating the trade, enable merchants to deal more extensively in the article, give a stimulant to the cultivators, and thereby render them a real and lasting benefit.

9. *In the 16th para. of my report I alluded to the thresher as a substitute for the gin; that machine has been found to do well: it does not injure the staple, separates the dirt and trash from the cotton effectually, and saves us all trouble with the seed, and the article so cleaned has been approved of by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; and if I ever establish an agency here on my own account it will be the instrument I should prefer, and I trust† that the Most Noble the Governor will be pleased to add to the privilege already granted me, that of acting as a general agent for the supply of the best article of cotton cleaned and prepared, as near as is practicable in this country, upon the American principle, and allow me to connect myself with some house or houses of agency, that the plan may be brought into immediate active operation, instead of dragging on until I could establish a business connexion sufficient to prosecute a profitable business. Indeed, it is almost impossible to accomplish the object in view disconnected with the merchants, who reciprocate favours with their correspondents in the different markets, and facilitate commercial exchange. It is impossible for an isolated individual to trade in cotton now; he must pay the merchant's commission for which he gets nothing in return; he must pay the exchange on his money, as he cannot take goods in payment, &c. To enumerate all the advantages accruing from such an arrangement would be tedious. I can assure Government that so far from the official duties entrusted to me being neglected, it would only stimulate me to exertion, as then I should see some hope of doing some good, and accomplishing the object for which I am employed; but merely to look after a patch of cotton here and there without the means of offering the people the inducement they require to comply with my wishes, appears to me a great waste of energy and time that might be better employed in connexion with the great object in view.*

10. I doubt not that were I to represent to Government that great things could be done, that great benefit would result to the people and the Government by prosecuting the work of ginning cotton, large sums would be appropriated to that purpose; but I know well that it would lead to ultimate disappointment, and I have too much regard for my reputation as a business man to make any such representation, or to allow the Government I serve to run blindly into a scheme of operations which must be attended with great expense and no earthly benefit. I have discharged my duty in representing candidly and plainly, but positively, the true state of the case, which will not, I trust, render the communication less palatable.

11. I trust the Most Noble the Governor in Council will give the matter his serious consideration; and if I am allowed to carry on the work on a plan which seems to me to afford a reasonable hope of success, I shall gladly conduct the experiment to as successful an issue as circumstances will admit. But if I must prosecute a plan of operation which I know to be based in error, I must be relieved of all responsibility as to its ultimate results. If Government wish it, I can build fine houses, erect expensive machinery which would "astonish the natives;" but the responsibility for the difference between the debtor and creditor sides of the account current must be taken off my shoulders. On the other hand, if I am allowed to pursue my own economical course, I shall accomplish much more at

* This para. is printed in *Italics*, being corrected by the substitution of another, which was again corrected in Mr. Finnie's letters of 9 October 1846, and 24 February 1848, at pages 270 and 271 respectively.

† This para. is corrected in the latter of Mr. Finnie's letters, referred to in the preceding note. See page 272.

270. PAPERS RELATING TO MEASURES TAKEN SINCE 1847

at a very trifling expense to Government than could be effected by the enormous outlay which the exclusive ginning system will involve.

12. The objections to the gin only applies to the peculiar circumstances of this part of the country. In other parts, with fertile lands and a thin population, it will answer the purpose well.

13. There are other subjects connected with the improvement of this part of the country, which I shall take an early opportunity to bring to the notice of Government.

Camp, Palamcottah,
28 August 1846.

(signed) T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter.

MINUTE.

I THINK it of the greatest importance that every means should be used which do not involve a heavy outlay and charge upon the Government to introduce the cotton of this country at a remunerating price into the British market, and I would give such practical experiments as those proposed by Mr. Finnie a full and fair trial.

Mr. Finnie's general views appear to me sound, and calculated to forward the great object in view. It is not by an expensive Government establishment, with a process wholly foreign to and beyond the means of the native cultivators, but by cheap processes, and by leading on the people gradually to a knowledge of their own interest in the improvement either of the raw produce, or in its preparation for the home market, that the Government can look for the desired result.

(signed) Tweeddale.

Ootacamund, 21 September 1846.

To E. P. Thompson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

HAVING discovered an error in my estimate regarding the number of gins required for a given quantity of work and the cost of doing the work, in my letter to the Chief Secretary dated 28th August 1846, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to correct the errors. I send the sixth paragraph corrected, which I hope you will substitute for the original. I regret the error has occurred. It arose from inadvertently making the estimate of the work done in one month the basis of the calculations for three months, which of course just trebled the expense, which is in itself sufficiently large to justify my remarks upon the impracticability of the use of the gin by hand, which will be fully dwelt upon in my next report.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

Camp, Seevacausey,
9 October 1846.

Extract from Mr. Finnie's Report of 28 August 1846, corrected.

Para. 6.* *It must be recollected that a gin, such as we have here, will only separate the seed from 750 lbs. of "cupas" (seed cotton) a day; of this quantity about five-eighths will be seed, and three-eighths cotton, or about 277 lbs. of clean cotton, at a cost of rupee (1. 14. 8.) one, annas fourteen, and pies eight per diem for labour, at which rate a gin would clean in one month of 26 working days 7,202 at a cost of rupees (57. 8.) fifty-seven, and annas eight (as we must pay the coolies for Sundays), besides superintendence and original capital for machinery, &c. The ginning season lasts only about three months. A gin in that time would clean 21,606 lbs., at a cost of rupees (172. 8) one hundred and seventy-two and annas eight. The crop of Tinnevely is about 25,112,000 lbs., and would require 1,162 gins to separate the seed from the staple, giving employment to 15,106 strong labouring men, at a cost of rupees (1,99,054. 2. 8.) one lac, ninety-nine thousand and fifty-four, annas two, and pies eight. The people now do the work themselves, without this capital and cost. But to confine myself to my agency. Suppose I received an order for 5,000 candies, not a very large year's operation in cotton, I should have to employ 116 gins, at a cost of rupees (19,952. 5. 4.) nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, annas five, and pies four, for labour alone, to separate the seed from the fibre, independent of the cost of the machinery, the management by subordinate agents, the loss by speculation, the loss and trouble with the seed, &c. &c.*

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

* A third version is substituted for this paragraph by Mr. Finnie's letter of 24 February 1848. See page 271.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 271

(No. 1088)—Revenue Department.

II.
Madras.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 2d November 1846.

READ the following papers :

From Mr. T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter.

[Here enter 28 August 1846, No. 1063.]

Minute by the Most Noble the President.

[Here enter 21st September 1846, No. 1064.]

From Mr. T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter.

[Here enter 9th October 1846, No. 1126.]

It is of the greatest importance that every means should be used, not involving a heavy outlay, to introduce the cottons of India at a remunerating price into the British market, and the Governor in Council being of opinion that such practical experiments as those proposed by Mr. Finnie should have a full and fair trial, is pleased to grant the permission solicited by Mr. Finnie in para. 9 of his letter of the 28th August last, to act as general agent for the supply of cotton, and to connect himself for that purpose with any of the houses of agency.

Mr. Finnie's observations* on ginning cotton will be referred to Dr. Wight and Mr. Petrie for any remarks they may desire to make, and for their opinion generally on the relative advantage of employing the gin or the thresher in the cleaning and preparation of native cotton.

(signed) *E. P. Thompson,*
Secretary to Government.

From *T. J. Finnie, Esq.,* Cotton Planter, Tinnevely, to *Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart.,* Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE more accurate data now than I had when I wrote the letters dated the 26th of January and 28th August 1846, regarding the capability of the gins, and I have the honour to request you will be good enough to place the enclosed remarks on record as a substitute for the corresponding paras. in the letters to which they refer. You will observe that 750 lbs. of seed cotton is assumed to be the maximum which a gin will clean in a day. This considerably exceeds the actual work of the gins we have here, as shown in the tabular statement also enclosed for record in your office for future reference. I shall try various experiments during the approaching cotton season as accurately as possible, and shall unhesitatingly correct any error pro or con which I may discover.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.*

Palamcotta, 24 February 1848.

To be substituted for the original 16th para. of a letter dated 26th January 1846 :

Para. 16.† What we want is a machine which will clean the dirt and trash out of the cotton, before the people have separated the seed from it in their rude way. We will endeavour to induce them to pay attention to cleanliness in the gathering process in the field, which will free the staple from much of the trash and rotten locks which now so much deteriorates it, which will be a great point gained. The thresher seems well adapted for that purpose, and will, in connexion with the churka and gin, if found practicable, accomplish much ; but all available ingenuity will be exerted to invent a better machine. I have one of these threshers coming from Calcutta, which I shall put to work in the district. As an auxiliary, I would insist upon having the gins, as the same machinery which moved the thresher would answer for them ; the same houses would also answer the double purpose. We could use the gins when we found we could do so to advantage, and then the thresher, which could be kept at work during the whole cotton season. I have written to Dr. Wight for three hand gins ; I wish to try if the people will patronise them upon the toll system.

To be substituted for the original 6th and 9th paras. of a letter dated 28th August 1846 :

Para 6.‡ It must be recollected that a gin, such as we have here, will only separate the seed from 750 lbs. of " cupas" (seed cotton) a day ; of this quantity about 78 per cent. will be seed, and 22 per cent. cotton, or 165 lbs. of clean cotton, at a cost of rupees (2. 7.) two, and annas seven per diem for labour, at which rate a gin would clean in a month of twenty-six working days, 4,290 pounds, at a cost of rupees (63. 6.) sixty-three, and annas six, besides superintendence and original capital for machinery, &c. The ginning season lasts about four months, in which time one gin would clean 17,160 lbs. of pure cotton, at a cost of rupees (253. 8.) two hundred and fifty-three, and annas eight, at which rate 5,000 candies,

* Paras. 2 to 5 of letter, dated 28 August 1846 ; as also para. 6, as corrected by letter, 9 October 1846.

† See Parl. Paper, No. 439 of Sess. 1844, page 419.

II.
Madras.
(145½.)

candies, not a very large year's operation in cotton, will require one hundred and forty-six* gins at a cost the sum of rupees (36,927 1. 4.) thirty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, anna one, and pies four, or rupees (7. 6. 2.) seven, anna six, and pies two per candy of 500 lbs., and employ (1,898) one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight able-bodied men alone to separate the seed from the fibre, and as above stated, independent of the cost of the machinery, the management by subordinate agents, the loss by speculation, the loss and trouble with the seed, &c.

Para. 9. In the 16th para. of my report, dated 26th January 1846, I alluded to the thresher as a substitute for the gin. That machine has been found to do well; it does not injure the staple, separates the dirt and trash from the seed cotton effectually, and all we require is to let the people then separate the seed from the fibre by the churka, or a similar machine improved; the good and the bad cotton to be kept separate and free from loose seed, and pressed into small compact bales, to keep it clean in its transit to the coast. If I ever establish an agency here on my own account, this is the plan I shall pursue, and I trust * * * *

TABULAR STATEMENT, showing the Quantity of Seed Cotton cleaned in a Day by One Thresher and Three Gins, Two of 25 Saws each and One of 20 Saws, the per Centage and Quantity of clean Cotton from a given Quantity of Seed Cotton, and the Amount and per Centage of Waste; the Cost of Seed Cotton, Cost of separating the Seed from the Fibre, and Total Cost per Candy (of clean Cotton) in Rupees, and Cost per lb. in English Money.

Gins.	Number of Saws.	Time required to clean 100 lbs. of Seed Cotton.	Seed Cotton in lbs. Avoirdupois.	Cleaned Cotton in lbs.	Ditto per Centage.	Seed in lbs.	Ditto per Centage.	Loss and Trash from Thresher in lbs.	Ditto per Centage.	Loss and Trash under the Gin in lbs.	Ditto per Centage.	Loss and Trash, and small Particles of Cotton in Flue in lbs.	Ditto per Centage.	Imperceptible Loss in lbs.	Ditto per Centage.	Total in lbs.	Total per Centage.
No. 1	25	hrs. m. 1 5															
" 2	25	2 7	1,700	370½	21.81	1,280½	75.33	29½	1.73	18	1.06	1	0.06	½	0.01	1,700	100
" 3	20	about 1 hour.															

Cost for Seed Cotton of six Podhees, at Rs. 7. 10. per Podhee.	Cost of Labour for Ginning, or separating the Seed from the Cotton.	Cost of Cloth, Sowing, Packing, Twine, and Oil for Gins.	Total Cost of 1,700 lbs. of Seed Cotton.	Deduct Amount realised for Seed, C. Rs. 1. 6. per Podhee.	Net Cost of 370½ lbs. of clean Cotton, exclusive of Establishment and Superintendence.	Rate per Candy of 500 lbs. of Cotton, after deducting Amount realised for Seed.	Net Cost per lb. of clean Cotton.
Rs. a. p. 45 12 -	Rs. a. p. 7 9 6	Rs. a. p. 2 7 6	Rs. a. p. 55 13 -	Rs. a. p. 7 15 -	Rs. a. p. 47 14 -	Rs. a. p. 64 9 - £ s. d. 6 9 1½	£ s. d. - - 3½ (40½/500)

Camp. Aroopocottah,
28 July 1847.

(signed) Thomas James Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Government of Madras to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 3 September (No. 47) 1847.

Para. 4. THE correspondence recorded on the Consultations, entered in the margin,* relates chiefly to matters connected with Mr. Finnie's proceedings in Tinnevelly, and call for no particular detail, excepting that we sanctioned a proposition made by him to establish a model cotton plantation in the Courtallum Valley in that district.

(No. 96.)

From *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter from Mr. Finnie, dated the 24th instant, proposing to establish a model cotton plantation, of about 100 acres, in the Courtallum Valley, and to state that, so far as I am acquainted with the subject, the proposal seems judicious, and the country alluded to well adapted for the experiment, so far as it extends; but the tract of country in question is limited to an area of about 13 miles in length from north to south, by about seven miles wide from east to west, from which considerable deductions must be made for lands already occupied by rice and other cultivations, besides tracts belonging to Travancore.

Tinnevelly, Trichendoor, 30 April 1847.

(signed) *F. B. Elton*,
Acting Collector.

To *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevelly.

Sir,

As the commencement of the south-west monsoon may be expected about the beginning of June, it is important to make some definite arrangement regarding the permanent establishment of a model cotton plantation in the Courtallum Valley.

2. I observe that the article produced at Coimbatore, in similar land and climate, is highly estimated in England. The little which was planted at Courtallum last year, though on the worst land, and much neglected by the people who undertook its culture, still produced a fine quality, and under the circumstances yielded a good return.

3. As mentioned in my letter to Dr. Wight, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, I propose to establish a model plantation of about 100 acres, and distribute seed, and instruct the people in the mode of procedure, with the hope of inducing them to adopt the culture of the article as a staple product.

4. I have the honour to request you will be good enough to give the matter your consideration, and if the proposition meets your approbation, submit your "opinion and suggestions" on the subject to Government, and let me know the result as soon as practicable, that I may make the necessary arrangements, to carry out the plan.

Camp, Aroopocottah, 24 April 1847.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

To *R. Wight*, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Farm, Coimbatore.

Sir,

I OBSERVE from the published accounts of the sale of your Coimbatore American cotton, that it is very highly estimated. That which was planted last year at Courtallum yielded well, and there is large area of country which gets the benefit of the south-west monsoon. I had the honour to request your opinion as to the propriety of increasing the cultivation there. I propose to have about 100 acres on Government account as a model plantation, and distribute seed to the people, to cultivate on their own account, under a contract to take the cotton off their hands at a fixed valuation, in the hope of inducing them to appropriate the great extent of waste land to the culture of the article.

If the proposal meets your approbation, and the sanction of Government, I request you will be good enough to despatch a quantity of seed.

As it is not definitively settled what particular communications of mine have to pass through your hands and the Collector's respectively, I have written to that gentleman also, and shall forward him a copy of this letter.

That

* 22 January 1847, Nos. 21, 22. 23 March 1847, Nos. 57, 58. 27 April 1847, Nos. 11 to 13-28 May 1847, Nos. 7, 8. 6 July 1847, Nos. 6, 7. 13 July 1847, Nos. 1, 2. 27 July 1847, Nos. 32, 33.

II.
Madras.

That the American cotton will grow well, wherever it gets the benefit of both monsoons, there is not a doubt, nor is there a doubt in my mind as to its being a profitable source of employment to the people in the immediate neighbourhood of those favoured spots, if they will adopt its culture, and attend to it properly.

Camp, Aroopocottah,
24 April 1847.

I have, &c.
signed T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

(No. 607.)

BEFORE taking into consideration the proposition communicated in the foregoing letter, the Most noble the Governor in Council desires to be informed, more particularly, as to what Mr. Finnie means by a model farm; whether the land is to be held on account of Government, and whether he intends to follow European or American processes, backed by capital, or proposes to make such improvements on the native system of labour as will not alter its nature, and are within the reach of the native cultivators.

Fort St. George,
20 May 1847.

(signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 136.)

From F. B. Elton, Esq., Acting Collector, to J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Minutes of Consultation under date the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to state, that having called on Mr. Finnie for the information required by the Most noble the Governor in Council, he has addressed me the accompanying letter explanatory of his views and plans regarding the proposed model cotton plantation in the Courtallum Valley

Tinnevely, 8 June 1847.

(signed) F. B. Elton,
Acting Collector.

(No. 670.)

From T. J. Finnie, Esq., Cotton Planter, to F. B. Elton, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevely.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 510), dated 28th ultimo, enclosing a copy of your letter to Government in reference to the proposed model plantation in the Courtallum Valley, and a copy of the Minutes of Consultation (No. 607), dated 20th ultimo, requesting further information on the subject.

2. The proposed model plantation, to the extent of 50 or 100 acres, is to be on lands held by Government, and cultivated under my superintendence, either by hired labour or contract, at so much the acre, as may be most convenient, and to be planted in rows, and the ground kept well stirred and free from all extraneous matter, but solely with native instruments, as an example to the landholders, in the hope of inducing them to adopt the culture on their own account.

3. I propose to distribute seed to those who are willing to cultivate the article, and will contract to take the produce off their hands at a fixed rate per candy on Government account, and as soon as the people will adopt the plan, I should give up all culture on Government account, and leave it in their hands, merely taking the produce at its value. This is the simplest plan of procedure, and more likely to succeed than if the business was confined to the Government experiment.

4. I proposed the adoption of this plan with the view of meeting as far as possible the increasing demand in England for American cotton grown in India. That good American cotton can be grown in the spots which get the benefit of both monsoons, I am well aware, and if the people will adopt the culture they may make it profitable, and several thousand bales might be produced at Courtallum and Coimbatore, and in these localities, as far as they extend, the people would doubtless be benefited, and as far as the quantity goes England would have the advantage of getting it from her own subjects; but how far the most complete success in these spots will meet the expectation of those interested, is not for me to decide. I shall do my best to make success as complete as possible, at as little expense as possible.

Camp, Aroopocotta,
2 June 1847.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

(No. 757.)—Revenue Department.

II.
Madras

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 30 June 1847.

READ again letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 30 April, and recorded in Diary to Consultation, 28th May 1847 (No 603).

Read also, the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly:

Submitting Mr. Finnie's letter, explanatory of his views and plans regarding the proposed model cotton plantation in the Courtallum Valley.

[Here enter 3 June 1847, No. 136.]

The Most noble the Governor in Council is of opinion that the experiment proposed by Mr. Finnie of establishing a model cotton plantation in the Courtallum Valley, on the plan explained in his letter of the 2d June, will be useful in every respect, both for the native grower and the Government, and will further enable a judgment being formed of the capability of the climate and soil for producing cotton, and of the expenses attending the cultivation by native labour, under the instruction of a person acquainted with the nature and wants of the cotton plant in every situation and exposure. His Lordship in Council accordingly sanctions the proposition, and desires the same may be carried out, the Collector affording Mr. Finnie every aid in his power for that purpose.

His Lordship in Council resolves to furnish copy of this communication to Dr. Wight for his information.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

Revenue Department, 17 January (No. 14) 1848.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

1. We have the honour to bring under the consideration of your Honourable Court copy of a letter from Mr. T. J. Finnie, cotton planter in Tinnevelly, suggesting that he may be deputed to England, for the purpose of consulting with and ascertaining from the manufacturers there the extent to which they are disposed to patronize the measures urged by them in regard to the cotton of this Presidency. Cons. 18 January
1848, Nos. 36, 37.

2. We are of opinion that the proposed measure will afford great stimulus in forwarding the cotton experiments, and as such we would recommend it to your favourable notice.

3. In the event of your Honourable Court acceding to Mr. Finnie's proposal we request we may receive definite instructions regarding the terms on which your permission is granted.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Tweeddale.*
J. P. Dickinson.

Fort St. George,
17 January 1848.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, Tinnevelly, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary, Fort St. George.

Sir,

THAT the administration which have fostered the cotton experiment may decide on the subject-matter of this letter, I take the liberty to address you direct, and have the honour to request you will be good enough to submit the following for the consideration of Government.

2. The gin-house which is ordered to be erected at Sevacausey will not be completed for six or eight months, before which time the approaching cotton season will have passed, and when I reflect how little, comparatively, I can do this year with the means at my disposal, and how little I can effect for the improvement of the cotton of this country without the co-operation of the manufacturers and merchants, and how impossible it is to interest large and influential bodies in a novel enterprise without a more powerful and direct means of communication than I at present have, I am constrained to propose to the Most Noble the Governor in Council to depute me to England, to consult with the manufacturers and ascertain how far they are disposed to patronise the measures which they urge on the Honourable Court of Directors.

II.
Madras.
—

3. If I relied solely on the immediate advantages derived from my connexion with Government, it would be to my interest to remain quietly here. But I am not content to work merely as a salaried servant much longer. Government have been as liberal to me as I could possibly expect, when the result of my labour is considered, and that very liberality stimulates me to renewed exertions to bring about the hoped for result of my mission to this country, and it is a hope of making arrangements that will enable me to accomplish more here than I can now possibly do, that induces me to make the proposition.

4. Where is the necessity of keeping me here to look at the working of three miserable gins, when by deputing me to consult and arrange plans with those most interested, the manufacturers, I may soon return with the means of prosecuting the business with advantage to all concerned? If, however, his Lordship in Council thinks that the business can be arranged in England as well by writing as by personal conference, I shall be content, and indeed glad to remain here.

5. If I am deputed to England I desire, *en route*, to visit the scene of the great success in the Bombay Presidency, that I may be able to answer the numerous questions that will be asked me on the subject.

6. I submit this plain candid statement for the consideration of Government, but beg to assure the Most Noble the Governor in Council that I shall cheerfully acquiesce in his decision on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

Camp, Verduputty,
23 December 1847.

No. 70.—Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 17 January 1848.

Read the following letter from Mr. *Finnie*, Cotton Planter:—

Under the circumstances stated proposes for the consideration of Government, that he be deputed to England for the purpose of consulting with and ascertaining from the manufacturers there, how far they are disposed to patronise the measures which they urge on the Honourable Court for the improvement of the cotton of this country.

[Here enter 23 December 1847.]

The Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to bring the subject of the foregoing letter under the consideration of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and to solicit their orders on the proposition of Mr. *Finnie*, "to be deputed to England for the purpose of ascertaining from the manufacturers there how far they are disposed to patronise the measure urged by them in regard to the cotton of India." His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the proposed measure will afford great stimulus in forwarding the cotton experiments at this Presidency, and as such will recommend it to the favourable notice of the Honourable Court.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of
Fort St. George, dated 4 July (No. 11) 1848.

Para. 6. WE have considered your proposal to depute Mr. *Finnie* to this country with the view of entering into communication with the manufacturers, but as we do not see that any advantage is likely to accrue from such a proceeding we must decline to comply with it.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, Tinnevely, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

THE circumstances under which I write will, I hope, justify me in addressing you direct. I have the honour to request you will be good enough to place the following remarks before the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

I have learned from Dr. Wight himself that he has written to Government to report a "conspiracy" among the American planters to discourage the British public from perseverance in the culture of American cotton in India. I consider that such a charge is most serious, involving, as it does, the dearest principle of every honourable mind, and, if established,

established, reflecting dishonour on the guilty party alike in the estimation of all, of whatever nation or creed. If such a charge can be established against me, my countrymen and friends at home would be the first to condemn and the most ruthless in the condign punishment they would inflict, by the withdrawal of their confidence.

I am perhaps unfortunate in taking a different view of the subject from that which the philosophical Dr. Wight takes, but in which I differ with him in opinion, and believe his course of procedure erroneous in the extreme. I give him credit for sincerity of purpose, and I only claim that charity for my motives which I so readily concede to him. Were it possible that any efforts here could injure America, I think I could not more effectually serve my country than by leaving the business in Dr. Wight's hands, and let him continue to produce cotton at a guinea a pound. I hope Government will by all means accept Dr. Wight's offices, and let him decide the matter philosophically at a cost of some lacs of rupees; a little common sense can decide it at a much cheaper rate.

In the result of the examination of the charge which Dr. Wight so gravely brings against me, I have a dearer stake than I can possibly have in anything that does not affect life, yet it excites in my bosom no anxiety, for if the Most Noble the Governor in Council will be pleased to take the trouble to enter upon the investigation with that deliberation which I consider the charge deserves, my own conscience tells me there can be but one opinion, and that opinion based on the records before Government; I fear not, and I write solely to urge, most respectfully, that the matter be not passed over lightly; my only fear is that the charge is so absurd in itself as to meet but little attention from Government, which I should deplore as a misfortune, for Dr. Wight assures me that he gave the subject due consideration before taking the step, and of course in his confidence of having discovered me guilty, has written to England the same statements he has represented to Government here; and I hope the Most Noble the Governor in Council will be pleased to pass such a decision as will effectually counteract Dr. Wight's accusation.

I respectfully request that the papers which I transmitted to the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale for his private information, be considered public documents, and deposited in the archives of the State, for in them alone is ample evidence to refute Dr. Wight's charge.

I hope I shall be favoured with a copy of the charge, that I may know the grounds on which it is made. Dr. Wight assumes the prerogative of the gods in Homer's battles, and assaults me from the clouds, and the combat is consequently unequal. Let him descend to an equal field and we will discuss the important matter gravely;—Philosophy *v.* Common Sense.

As a public servant of Government I should not notice Dr. Wight's charge, but as an agent and a candidate for the patronage of business men in transactions involving large sums of money, I must maintain an untarnished reputation; and if I did not use my best efforts to accomplish that for which I am paid, I should certainly be unworthy the confidence of the public, whether Englishmen or Americans, and it is on these grounds alone that I write to Government to solicit a strict investigation, and a firm decision according to the evidence already on record, though I am in possession of information* which can be procured at the India House, that will establish the fact the reverse of that which Dr. Wight asserts. However we need not go so far, the Government has before it my correspondence; on that alone I base a refutation of the accusation. I am not, I am happy to know, to be tried for undefined offences by loose notions of constitutional law or strange rules of evidence, but to decide the justice of a specific charge. I am arraigned before a high tribunal, where the intricacies of law are unknown, but where a high sense of justice prevails, and great practical wisdom abounds, fitting the judges for a judicial trial on the most enlightened principles of public and constitutional rights. To that tribunal I submit, and in that tribunal I have every confidence.

I exceedingly regret that Dr. Wight's morbid jealousy should have prompted him to declare a feeling of distinction between Englishmen and Americans, or between English and American interests; I have always felt that we are one in blood, one in interest, and one in philanthropy, which prompts all to consider that the greatest good to the greatest number is the greatest achievement, and should excite our common zeal for the accomplishment of so important an object as the amelioration of the millions of this country; it was with these feelings that I engaged in the enterprise, and it is with these feelings I continue in it, but since the question has been mooted by Dr. Wight, I deem it right to declare unequivocally that I do not think all we can possibly accomplish for India can ever injure America; and I still believe, as I have declared long before the accusation of "conspiracy" was known to me, that our best efforts here can only secure for India that share in the commerce of the world which she is justly entitled to. I am aware that Dr. Wight is anxious to get rid of me, but I will not be driven from the discharge of my duty; here I will stay as long as it suits the mutual convenience of Government and myself, and during that stay I will discharge in the best way I can the duties entrusted to me; and if my views prove erroneous in reference to the general profitable culture of the American cotton in this country, that is, if it succeeds, my fortune is made. I trust, at any rate, Government will make it so evidently my interest to do my best, that there will be no temptation to "conspiracy." I can do as much ordinary work as most people, I may
assert

* Mr. Mercer's opposition to my views, in reference to the value of the American gin for the indigenous cotton, as well as his concurrence in reference to climate, &c., for the American cotton. We have not exchanged opinions on the subject since he left Bundelkund in 1842.

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assert without egotism: but if Government wants philosophical operations in a business which requires practical facts rather than philosophical theory, I fear I can do but little in the accomplishment of the object.

That geographical position affects climate and soil, and that climate and soil influence the character of the inhabitants, needs no further demonstrative evidence than that which comparison of the manners, customs and habits of the different nations of the world will afford the inquiring mind; and that India is not geographically situated, nor her inhabitants, at present, mentally and physically in a position to contend unaided and alone, with the more favourable geographical position, and the more fully developed mental and physical energies of the other natives of Europe or America, needs no very acute perceptions in the philosophy of political economy to determine.

I might enlarge on this subject, but I leave it in better hands than mine, and wait the decision of the Most Noble the Governor in Council in the most placid state of mind, while I exert the most vigorous physical energies and the little mental vigour I possess, in the discharge of my duty.

Camp, New Vembcotta,
16 November 1847.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

(No. 332.)

THE Honourable Governor in Council observes that no communication of the nature referred to by Mr. Finnie has been received from Dr. Wight, and therefore resolves to record the foregoing letter.

Fort St. George,
28 March 1848.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

From *T. J. Finnie, Esq.,* Cotton Planter, to *E. B. Thomas, Esq.,* Collector, Tinnevely.

Sir,

THE accompanying report and remarks was drawn up about the date it bears. I prefer submitting it as originally written, rather than remodel it. It may be essential to state why it was not submitted earlier, and I have only to say that while it was in progress of preparation I received a series of questions which were propounded by Lord Tweeddale, the replies to which required the very information I had contemplated giving, and to which allusion was made in the draft of this report. That information being embodied in my reply, which subsequently became official, and as my office establishment was not with me, I communicated much of the present paper in a demi-official form, which rendered a formal report less urgent; and other matters occupying my attention at the time, the report was allowed to fall in abeyance. I now have the honour to submit it, and trust that it will prove so far satisfactory, as the result of my operations here, however unsatisfactory the result itself may be as far as the culture in the plains of the American cotton is concerned.

2. I have the satisfaction to report the favourable progress the farm is making at Courtallum under native management exclusively, which mode, I think, should be encouraged; I hope to be able to extend the cultivation there this year, and to plant at an earlier date in the season, which will be a great advantage.

3. As I feared, the plants have failed where they were planted this crop-year in the open plains, but some that was planted in protected spots have grown very well for this country, and are yielding some cotton, and several people promise to plant the next crop carefully, and I hope to give this part of the country a fair chance of success by the only means by which success is attainable in any thing here, viz., the co-operation of the people themselves; if they succeed in making it profitable, they will not be slow to cultivate extensively; if they do not succeed, it is clear we cannot, and the great expense of a gigantic farm is saved. I shall be glad if all my former unfavourable reports of results ultimately prove erroneous. I shall not fail to report every favourable symptom I discover; I am not prejudiced in favour or against any plan; all I want is to see a common-sense plan diligently pursued till the matter is decided by irrefragable evidence.

Aroopocottah, 12 April 1848.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector,
Tinnevely.

Sir,

Camp, Courtallam, 23 September 1847.

COULD I have reported anything connected with my operations during the cotton season which has just passed, particularly gratifying to myself, advantageous to Government, or promising, in reference to the ultimate result of the experiment in which I am engaged, I should have entered upon the duty of reporting my proceedings in form, for the information of Government, or others interested, with feelings very different from those which now predominate. In undertaking the duty of supplying the information I have now to offer you, from oral as well as written communications, in full possession of what I have attempted to do for the advancement of the experiment, and it only remains for me to state officially the result, as succinctly as possible, for submission to Government. I have the honour, therefore, to request you will be good enough to place the following before his Lordship in Council.

2. As I have not reported the result of the American cotton which was planted in the neighbourhood of Sevacausey last year, I must commence with that; and I am sorry to say that not a plant lived through the long drought which prevailed so generally, except a small field which was planted and irrigated by a ryot of intelligence and zeal. This field has produced a little cotton, and the people like it much, and seem to think that in a good season!! it will succeed well without irrigation; and as they expressed a willingness to plant it this crop-year, I gave them seed, and agreed to take the produce off their hands, in the seed, at two rupees (2) per podhee of 280 lbs. above the market value of the native article. The people have tried to separate the seed from the fibre with the churka, but found it impossible, and made it one of the conditions of planting that I must take it off their hands in the seed. Thus it appears that the American cotton and the American gin must go hand in hand; and, as the sequel will show, as far as my experience goes, where the one fails the other is useless.

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3. I have also, merely in deference to Dr. Wight's advice, ordered a few acres to be planted this year at the three stations of Sevacausey, Virdooputty, and Aroopocottah, merely however that those who differ with me may not say that the experiment was not fairly tried. I know the result now as well as I shall when the season has closed; failure must be the result. I might say we have failed this year, but, in consequence of new discoveries, we shall succeed next year; instead of which, however, I say we have failed to produce the American cotton in Southern India, and must ever fail where we have not the benefit of both monsoons, and even where we have, we cannot produce the articles as a marketable commodity. But the people may, if they will, take it up.

4. As you are aware, from the hindrances in regard to the proposed gin-house, at Aroopocottah, it was not erected; and, as I had been some time in camp there, I found I was able to induce the head man of the place to rent me a house* at seven rupees (7) per mensem, and a godown at three rupees (3), for the purpose of ginning cotton. I took them, and after the necessary alterations, erected two 25 and one 20 saw-gins, and a thrasher, and invited the cotton brokers, chitties, and ryots to come and see the operations. They came in crowds daily. I took much pains to show the people the advantages of the gin over the churka, in order to induce them to adopt the machine, and they seemed well pleased, and much inclined to enter heartily into the plan. I showed them that the thrasher separated so much of the dirt from the cotton, so much more was taken from it; as it passed through the gin the seed was all taken out, and the cotton was clean and nice, at which they were apparently delighted, but required time to consider the propriety of adopting so new and wonderful an instrument. They appeared themselves to take a very shrewd view of the subject, and reasoned thus, as I learned, among themselves: "Here is a gentleman who is come amongst us, and who proposes to trade in cotton like ourselves; he brings machines which are new to us, and which evidently cleans the cotton beautifully; he generously offers to let us have the machines, or is willing to clean our cotton with them. The cotton is so superior to that which we usually sell, that it will rule the market, and he will dispose of his good cotton to the European merchants when we cannot find a market for our inferior and dirty article, and it is obvious that we must either adopt the gin or lose the trade by which we make our bread. The cotton is superior evidently, and ought to bear a much higher price; and it remains for us to ascertain if that increased value is sufficient to pay us for the additional trouble," &c. &c.

5. A deputation of brokers waited on me to know how much more they were likely to get for the cotton cleaned by the gin, and if there was a market for it, for they said they had

* See my letter to the Acting Collector, dated 13 March 1847.

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had hitherto found the dirty cotton sold almost as readily for a very trifling difference in price, and was certainly more profitable than the best and cleanest article they could get. The ginned cotton, they continued, is certainly superior to ours, but when it is recollected that we engage to deliver our cotton with all the dirt in it, which your thrasher and gins take out, it is plain that unless we can realise a much higher price, it is contrary to our interest to remove the dirt and trash, for we must make it up with cotton, and when the difference of cost between dirt and cotton is considered, it is evident we lose by the improvement. This argument from the shrewdest people in the world, where profit and loss is concerned, was conclusive, for I observe from one of Dr. Wight's letters, that ginned cotton only brings 4d. more in England than the common chuika-cleaned article, the loss in dirt alone amount almost to that sum.

6. The use of the gin hinges on profit and loss alone; the people have no objection to its use, and if they could realise a profit by it, they would use them at once.

7. There is a great deal said in England about the great advantage of sending the cotton home clean, and yet those whose cry is the loudest and most plaintive, are they who wish to realise all the advantage themselves, and take the "poor Indian ryot's" clean cotton at what they have hitherto given for the dirty article. How generous, how noble, how disinterested is the desire for India's improvement! The success of the gin here rests solely with the willingness of the merchant and manufacturer to pay a price in proportion to the increased value of the article. The quantity ordered to be purchased by the Honourable Court of Directors will decide how far the merchants and manufacturers in England are willing to patronise the gin in India.

8. I regret exceedingly that I have not been able to do as much as the few gins I had would accomplish. I made arrangements to purchase seed cotton from many different parties, but the quality delivered was always so far inferior to the sample, that I was compelled to reject it, but was always willing to take it at a reduced price, in proportion to the quality, but the people greatly preferred selling to a broker at the reduced price. They seemed to think that I should ultimately be compelled to purchase at whatever price they chose to demand. I took a stand, however, from which I would not be driven. I was willing and anxious to purchase, but I knew well that if I did so, Government must lose on it this year, and a precedent would be created which it would be impossible to counteract in our subsequent operations; and I considered that although Government might afford to lose, the object of the experiment would not be realised, for it is to try if the business may be conducted as a mercantile transaction, and it is clear that if in conducting the experiment we create precedents in high prices, no merchant can ever carry on the business. I had Government money in my hands, and it required all my firmness to resist the inclination to purchase; it would have been much more pleasing to me to have been actively employed than to be idle in the wilderness. I have only purchased a few hundred rupees' worth of cotton, as per accompanying accounts.* If I have committed a fault, it is my own; I trust, however, my course under the circumstances will be approved.

* In detail and
abstract.

9. I submit a tabular† statement to show the cost of ginning operations. The estimate only includes the actual expenses of the day, excluding house, machinery, superintendence, &c. The business was conducted and expenses disbursed under my own eye, with greater celerity and stricter economy than could be expected when left to the natives as our servants.

10. The gins did that day as much work, at as little expense as they can ever do; and I submit the statement, that Government may see how far ginning operations are likely to revolutionise this country in an agricultural point of view.

11. In my humble opinion, the gin as now constructed is a failure here, and our only hope of success depends upon the construction of a machine that will do more work at less cost.

12. Of the two 25-saw gins, I may remark that one of them will clean 100 lbs. of seed cotton per hour when steadily worked, while the other requires two hours to do the same work; or to speak exactly of the result of two trials I made with it, the first trial of gin No. 1, 25 saws, requiring 13 men per day, six at a time at the wheel, and one at the gin cleans 100 lbs. seed cotton, time one hour and five minutes; second trial, 59 minutes.

13. Gin No. 2, 25 saws, requiring 13 men per day, six at a time at the wheel, and one at the gin, cleaned, first trial, 100 lbs. seed cotton, time two hours and five minutes; second trial, two hours and 10 minutes.

14. Gin, No. 3, 20 saws was not timed, but it does almost as much work as the gin No. 1, while it requires only nine men per day, who relieve each other alternately, in sets
of

of four, eight for the wheel, and one for the gin. This is the last gin made by Mr. Petrie, and is the most superior machine I have seen in India. The above shows that much depends on the construction of the machine, and much improvement may be effected; and if we can realise a price for our cotton in proportion to its cleanliness, and consequent enhanced intrinsic value, we may yet see the gin in constant and profitable use in this country. Too much care, therefore, cannot be observed in the construction of the machine. The cost of the machine must be greatly reduced before the people can afford to use it; but in consideration of the facts that the gin requires much care and accurate observation, is liable to get out of order, and the native cotton seed being so small as to render it difficult to put the grates sufficiently close to prevent injury to the cotton, while the seeds are prevented from passing through, and it being slow in operation in comparison with the expense incurred, that really I think we shall find the general introduction of the machine exceedingly difficult, and under the circumstances doubtful in utility. I am aware that I lay myself liable to the charge of "unsound views," and "inaccurate information." Let years of toil prove who is correct. In the meantime I will do all I can to introduce the gin, with all due deference to the opinion of others.

(The following account of the present state of the cotton trade has been submitted to Government in a demi-official form, but as it was intended for this report, I include it that it may be preserved officially.)

The cotton of this country is produced by the ryot; of course he is always in his banker's books as deep as his credit admits, and can do nothing without aid. The brokers are cotton cleaners, or gin-house men, are the middlemen between the chitty and the ryot. The chitties being moniedmen, make an advance to the broker; the broker advances to the ryot, and then looks sharp after him to see that he plants the land necessary to enable him to meet his engagements; otherwise the money would be spent in a big feast or wedding, or nautch (dance), or some sort of "tumasha." The broker is particular in classifying the seed cotton, and pays for it according to cleanliness, and then he has much of the trash, and rotten locks picked out, not to make the cotton better, but because the rubbish chokes the churka, and prevents it from working. The good cotton is then separated from the seed, and this bad stuff which has been taken away from the good is beaten with a stone to loosen the rotten fibre from the seed, and then it is passed through the churka, and as the chitty contracts very closely, the broker must resort to the "devil's dust" system to make his bread. The good cotton, and this bad, "shocking bad" stuff, is put into a little room six feet by six, which is entered by a low door about 18 inches by 2 feet. There is a little hole as a ventilator through the outer wall; two men go in with a bundle of long smooth rods in each hand, a cloth is tied over the mouth and nose to keep out the flying fibres of cotton, one man places his back so as to stop the little door completely, to prevent waste, and they both set to work and whip the cotton with their rods to mix the bad and good together so thoroughly, that a very tolerable!! article is turned out, even after all this bedeviling, and if the people get a living price for the article they let it go as it is, with a few seed; but as is usually the case, they are shaved so close that they are driven to resort to another means of realizing a profit; they add a handful or two of seed to every bundle, or let it get in by accident, and this is delivered to the chitties, and the chitties deliver it to the European agents, and the European agents save their exchange, and their object is gained; the cotton is taken by the manufacturer at a low price, because he knows not what he is buying; he spins and weaves it, and it is finally sold to some poor man for perhaps his last shilling, and he soon finds "he has paid too dear for his whistle," for he is left in rags. The poor are always the sufferers. The poor ryot is made to suffer; but for him I have no sympathy, for it is his own fault, his own improvidence that places him in the hands of the rich chitty. It is not the land tax that is burthensome to the ryot, it is the usurer that absorbs his means; and I assert, from long strict observation and laborious investigation, that if the land was not taxed at all the ryot would be no better off. If you increase his means, you only increase his account at his banker's in the same proportion; almost every ryot is indebted to the fullest extent of his credit, and as I have said, increase his ability to pay, and you only increase his credit at his banker's. Therefore, O ye governors, who wield this mighty empire, fight as long as you can, raise a voice before you reduce a tax which you can never again levy; but examine the matter in detail, and where the tax is found burthensome wise policy dictates its decrease. Take off your export* duties and give facilities for reaching the ports of shipment by the construction of roads,† and you do justice to your subjects and confer a benefit, indirectly, on yourselves. But the poor man who buys this manufactured stuff, consisting of rotten and wormeaten locks of cotton in the first place, excites the sympathy of all ye generous Britons. You have the correction of this evil in your own hands; you have the climate and soil which produces a fair indigenous cotton, which the manufacturers assure us is a most useful article if they could get it clean. As I have said, the brokers separate the bad from the good by hand picking, but are forced to mix it all together again, at a cost of time and labour, which we can well afford to pay for to keep the qualities separate.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*

Camp, Courtallum, 23 September 1847.

Cotton Planter.

* This has been done.

† In slow progress

ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter, Account Current with the Collector of Tinnevely for 1847.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Amount received from the Treasury of Tinnevely, as per letter, from F. B. Elton, Esq., Acting Collector, under date 13th April 1847	5,000	-	-
	Rs.	5,000	- -

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Amount paid, value of 73 podhees and 6½ toolams of seed cotton, at 15 toolams per podhee	543	10	2
Expenses incurred :			
By coolies ginning and packing cotton	123	14	3
„ Cloth for packing cotton	12	1	-
„ Needle and twine	2	10	-
	12	3	10
Deduct amount realised for seed	136	2	1
	89	7	1
	46	11	-
By cost of separating the seed from the cotton in excess, to amount realised for seed	46	11	-
„ Amount returned to the Treasury	4,000	-	-
	4,590	5	2
„ Balance in hand	409	10	10
	Rs.	5,000	- -

Camp, Aroopocotta, 31 March 1847.

(signed) Thomas James Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

To J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary.

My dear Mr. Thomas,

SINCE the dispatch of my report to the Collector, I have, I think, fully verified the truth of the position I have assumed in reference to the best mode of conducting the cotton experiment to a successful issue, viz., by the co-operation of the people whose business it is to attend to such matters, and by the aid of instruments level to their means and capacity, as well as consistent with their circumstances in reference to numerical strength.

2. I have the honour, the pleasure, and the satisfaction to forward for the inspection of the Right Honourable the Governor, a specimen of cotton which was cleaned by the churka alone, of course, the particles of trash being separated by the hand; and I now have nearly a whole village at work producing such cotton as this; and if I am encouraged to go on I will pledge myself ultimately to have the whole crop of Tinnevely thus cleaned, provided always that purchasers can be found willing to give a reasonable price for the article.

3. Hitherto I have not proclaimed success, because I did not consider that it had been attained; but I believe, now, that we have commenced a very pacific "revolution" in cotton among the democratic republicans of Hindostan!! A freer and more independent race does not exist. They are not fond of a total change, especially when unprofitable; but a little persuasive eloquence to convince them that we are in earnest, especially when accompanied by the consonant clink of the coin they like, will speedily bring them to compliance with reasonable demands on their efforts.

4. A complete reformation has taken place in some of the native cotton-cleaning houses here; hitherto they have been filled with rubbish and a "compound of villanous smells," and now they are clean, nicely matted. This was effected by reason, applied through the shafts of ridicule, of which the people are peculiarly sensitive.

5. I explained to them their own situation in reference to other nations, and pointed out the importance of their keeping pace with the improvements which are going on in other parts

parts of the world, and illustrated it by comparing the advance in cotton alone which America had made in a short time, with the stagnant position, or, in reference to that article, retrograde movement they were perceptibly making. I made them feel that they had the power, and if they did not exert it to raise themselves, by attention to the wants of other nations, they would soon be left without trade, and that though they might continue to have bread they would certainly see but few rupees. The result is, that they are all alive to the importance of improving their cotton, and they are doing it. I have engaged a quantity of this article for shipment to England, and I aver that if it could by any possibility reach England *viâ* America, it would be a good fair quality of American cotton.

6. Amidst mountains of opposition, I have persevered in my efforts to awaken an interest in the people on the subject of the importance to them, individually and nationally, of preparing their great source of wealth in a manner that would render it valuable abroad. The people themselves scarcely knew that they could make the cotton so clean until they were made to try. They have never had a demand for a clean article, and it is not strange they did not prepare it. Why should they?

7. But now that they have been taught to know their own powers and the additional value which is attached to the superior article, I hope that Government will encourage them by a large purchase of such cotton as this. A few thousand bales of such an article arriving in England from India would be the most important event the commercial world has known for many years, and a safer remittance cannot be made. I am not sure that I can at once effect an arrangement for a large quantity, but I trust that Government will allow me to encourage the production of such an article to the full extent that may seem desirable. The gin-house men in the neighbouring villages are coming over daily to see what is going on, and I think we should take advantage of the depressed state of trade to encourage the people to pay more attention to the cleanliness of the article.

8. I feel very anxious to do all I can to bring about the desired improvement. It is only by becoming acquainted with the people and gaining their confidence that we can hope to induce them to adopt our views, and with that end in view I have, at different times, remained for months together in the jungles, exposed to heat and rain, and I can cheerfully continue to do so for a time now that we have a prospect of effecting so great a benefit to the permanent interests of the country.

9. I fear the cotton we get well cleaned here will not be wholly free from trash when it gets to the coast, in consequence of defective packing. I trust that the Right Honourable the Governor will give my suggestions his careful attention; and if I am supported in my efforts I shall go on my way rejoicing, and trust we shall ultimately, at no distant day, see the cotton trade of this country under a well-organised system, without which no improvement can take place. I have weighed the subject well, and it appears to me that the plan I have proposed is the simplest that can be devised, and its very simplicity I humbly think its greatest recommendation; a grander scheme might be promulgated, but I look to the results, founded on views derived from the principles of political economy, as I understand it, which may or not be correct; we shall see.

10. The specimen of cotton was taken from a roomful, and is a fair sample of that which the churkas turn out under the new regimen adopted by the cotton cleaners.

11. I know not if I presented my views in any of my reports in a sufficiently defined form to convey to the minds of others the truths in connexion with the subject as I see them. I shall deeply regret if my imperfect manner of expression fails to convince in reference to a subject of such interest and importance.

Camp, Arooppocottah,
24 May 1848.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

(No. 621.) Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 10 June 1848.

Read the following letter from Mr. T. J. Finnie, cotton planter, Tinnevely, forwarding a specimen of churka-cleaned Tinnevely cotton, and suggesting that Government will allow him to encourage the production of such an article to the full extent that may seem desirable.

[Here enter 24 May 1848.]

Para. 1. MR. FINNIE observes, with reference to the sample of churka-cleaned Tinnevely cotton which accompanied his letter of the 24th May last, "that if it could by any possibility reach England *viâ* America, it would be a good, fair quality of American cotton;" See Mr. Finnie's letter, para. 5.
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Para. 2. meaning thereby, as the Government understand, a marketable article which would secure in the Liverpool market the price of fair quality American cotton; and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has also received, with much satisfaction, the assurance given by Mr. Finnie, that the whole crop of Tinnevelly might be "thus cleaned, provided that purchasers can be found willing to give a reasonable price for the article."

Para. 5. 2. Adverting to the statement, that he "has engaged a quantity of this article for shipment to England," and to his request, "that the Government will allow him to encourage the production of such an article to the full extent that may seem desirable," the Government consider it necessary, before issuing orders on this point, that a communication should be made to Dr. Wight with reference to the Honourable Court's instructions of the 26th November 1845, No. 24.

Para. 7. 3. The Governor in Council also desires to have before him, before he can sanction large purchases, a clear business-like statement, showing the actual quantity of cotton, cleaned as the sample, and of the same quality, which Mr. Finnie can command within the ensuing six or twelve months, the price to be paid to the grower per candy, the cost per candy of packing, transit to the port, freight, &c. The data, in fact, on which he bases the statement, "that a safer remittance cannot be made."

4. It is obvious that the Honourable Court, and the manufacturer, must have the most ample information on these points before any conclusion can be drawn by them on the great practical question whether Tinnevelly can compete with America as a cotton producing country, and whether the market in Tinnevelly can be depended upon for a supply of cotton of good quality for the British manufacturers, both as regards quantity and price.

5. The Governor in Council will be glad to receive from Mr. Finnie the further information now requested, at an early date.

6. His Honour in Council resolves to request the Chamber of Commerce to favour the Government with their opinion of the market value in England, under ordinary circumstances of trade, of the sample of Tinnevelly cotton forwarded by Mr. Finnie, of which a portion will be sent to them. A copy of Mr. Finnie's letter and a copy of the foregoing resolution will be furnished to Dr. Wight, together with a portion of the sample of cotton, with a request that he will communicate his views on the subject.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

(No. 622.)—Revenue Department.

To the Chamber of Commerce.

Gentlemen,

Dated 24 May
1848.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit copy of a communication from Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, Tinnevelly, together with an extract from the Minutes of Consultation of this day's date, and to request with reference to the concluding para., that you will favour the Government with your estimate of the market value in England, under ordinary circumstances of trade, of the accompanying sample of Tinnevelly cotton forwarded by Mr. Finnie.

Fort St. George, 10 June 1848.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

(No. 126.)

From *E. B. Thomas, Esq.,* Collector, to *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward a report* from Mr. Finnie, of 15th ultimo, regarding some of his operations at Aroopocottah, and as the Government may expect me to accompany it with some observations regarding the cotton in this district, I shall do so as briefly as practicable.

2. Though I think some of Mr. Finnie's suggestions are practical and useful, I am unable to concur, as far as my judgment and experience goes, in the correctness and propriety of them

* Also an original report, received 15th April.

them all. I would strongly support Mr. Finnie's proposal, that Government should set up a few small thrashers, and some cheap simple presses in different localities. I should suggest their being first set up in Mr. Finnie's immediate neighbourhood, where he could overlook them, and teach their use; eventually removing them, when well understood by the ryots, to distant places, where most needed. If Government approve, Mr. Finnie may be called on for an estimate, and six of each kind might be established free at first, and at a small charge, for their use, by-and-bye.

3. I think ample trial has shown that the American gin, as now constructed, is not suitable to the India cotton or ryot; it is too complicated and costly, and tears and injures the fibre. I would recommend that sanction be given me to sell (if possible) one, now lying in pieces, at Tutacurin, useless ever since it was purchased, and going rapidly to decay.

4. I do not concur with Mr. Finnie in thinking that the inferior quality of the cotton, and its dirty and adulterated state is the result of "deliberate design and system," nor that all the best cotton is used in the country, and the worst only exported, or that the European agents at Tutacurin and elsewhere buy only the trash and refuse cotton. I believe all the agents at Tutacurin are careful and rigorous in excluding bad and dirty cotton from their contracts, and make every effort to secure good. I have been at various times for several years into all their screws and warehouses, and have seen much very good clean cotton, and which I heard fetched a good price at home.

5. The cheapness of labour in India and the necessity of adapting our efforts and machinery to the means and the intelligence of the ryots, alluded to by Mr. Finnie, are, I think, self-evident truths, felt and acted on generally. Neither do I conceive that a market has entirely to be created, as Mr. Finnie seems to argue. Cotton in Tinnevely finds a ready sale, and the price varies but little from year to year; cultivation of the new Orleans and better kinds of cotton with greater care and cleanliness in picking and packing, are, I think, the main points to be arrived at, and they will only be attained by patient perseverance and practical experiment amongst the people; so far as cleaning the cotton is concerned, Mr. Finnie is now so employed; but I think larger sowings of better sorts, and attention to the cultivation of cotton by Mr. Finnie and others would be of much practical benefit.

6. A most useful and practical experiment is about to be made near the coast at Tutacurin, which if carried out, will, I think, do more to improve the cotton hereabouts than much writing; an European agent and merchant of Messrs. Line's house at Madras proposes to sow (by means of the ryots themselves) 2,000 cawnies of light waste land with new Orleans seed, promising the ryots to take the whole produce at a fair price from the growers.

7. What is meant by the "co-operation and organised system" which Mr. Finnie requests of the manufacturers at home, and the Government here, I do not exactly understand (as alluded to in paras. 11, 12, 13, and elsewhere), but I suppose from Mr. Finnie's remarks generally that he intends a paid general agent, for the purchase of all cotton, recognised by Government; such a selection and arrangement, if desirable, must I conceive be left to the choice of the merchants and manufacturers themselves, and to private enterprise in various quarters; and such agency, with the advantage of competition superadded, already exists in Tutacurin, where there are no less than six agents and 12 screws established, all buyers of cotton, as good as they can get, not refuse only.

8. I need scarcely add, that I have felt it my duty ever since I have been in this province, and even before the subject excited the prominent interest it now does, to forward to the utmost of my means and opportunity every effort made, or means proposed for encouraging and improving this most valuable production, and I should continue to give it my earnest consideration. See letter dated 19 June 1843.

Tinnevely Collector's Office,
2 June 1848.

(signed) E. B. Thomas, Collector.

To J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

My dear Mr. Thomas,

Camp, Aroopocottah, 28 March 1848.

KNOWING that you, as well as the Honourable the Governor, are much interested in all proceedings that have for their object the advancement and welfare of this country, and particularly just at this time when the subject of cotton is attracting so much attention, anything that has a tendency towards the realisation of the hopes that are entertained in reference to it will, I am sure, be interesting to you, and I hasten to report to you, in this form, the proceedings of a meeting I have just had with the chief cotton brokers of this place. You are aware that I have taken a stand in favour of accomplishing our object through and by the co-operation of the people, from which I would not be driven, though much discouraged. My plan has been to conciliate and interest the people in the matter, and I consider the prospective results of our meeting to-day are more important than all the cultivating and ginning operations that have been conducted at so ruinous a cost.

II.
Madras.

2. I explained my views to the intelligent men assembled; told them of the desirableness of attending to the cleanliness of the cotton of this country, that it might find an extensive and indeed unlimited market in Europe. They fully understood it, and entered heartily into the subject, and said that all that was required to ensure cotton of the purest quality was a market for the article. I explained my plan of an European agency for the encouragement of the measures which Government had adopted to induce more care in gathering and cleaning the article, and said that I was willing to give more for a pure article than for the mixed dirty one. They said that they would supply me with the pure unadulterated cotton at a fair rate, but that they could not change their own mode of procedure in regard to the cotton, for which they had contracts (of course not). I asked them what they thought of the gin; they all cried it was a good machine, but too expensive for them; that they could not use it. "How do you like the thrasher?" "Oh, that is an excellent machine; we will use that to take the dirt and trash out of the cotton we supply to you, but we cannot use it on the contract cotton. The thrasher is a good and cheap machine," they continued; "one will keep a great many churkas at work; besides, it loosens the cotton on the seed, and enables the churkas to do more work." That I told them was just what I wished to ascertain, and the business was instituted, not for the advantage of Government, but for the advantage of the people; that Government merely wished to prove the thing practicable, and induce the rich men in England to send their money here to encourage them, as well as the ryots to take more care in preparing their cotton; and that if I could send home a few hundred candies to show the quality and the price at which it could be procured, I was sure, if it was satisfactory, that we might have any amount of orders we liked. "You shall have it, sir," all vociferated. One of the principal men then proposed that I should give them the use of the gin-house and the thrasher for one or two days; they would bring their own cotton and their own churkas and people; the cotton should be put into the thrasher first, and then churkaed, and they would then be able to tell me the cost of their own mode and this new one, and ascertain the relative advantages of each, and could then determine on the course they could pursue for our mutual advantage.

3. I never saw people more enthusiastic; I never saw them so confiding, so open, and so free from dissimulation; they seemed to enter into the subject as business men. I explained to them the mode in which business ought to be conducted for the just interest of all parties, to which they assented, and expressed their gratification that a gentleman had taken the trouble to explain such matters to them, and that he sent for them, and talked to them himself instead of sending a servant to explain his views, and to make business arrangements with them; and they said that as I was evidently sincere in the advice I had given them, and it was to their advantage to comply with my wishes, they would do so cheerfully; they would give me the results of the experiments conducted by themselves and with their own people; they would ascertain a propitious day for commencing the use of the thrasher, &c. I hope soon to have the pleasure to report the result. If it is satisfactory, I shall at once set them to work to supply me with a few hundred bales of thrasher churka-cleaned cotton for shipment to England for the information of the manufacturers there, and I rely confidently on the support of Government to the plain and simple measures I adopt, believing, as I do, that it is the only way we can ever accomplish that which has been so long attempted at so great a cost. If it succeeds I shall be glad, and shall feel it my duty to remain here to complete the interesting experiment; if it fails, I shall be satisfied that nothing is to be effected, and I shall then consider it my duty to cease to eat the "Company's salt" as a non-productive servant, and return to my native land.

(signed) *Thos. James Finnie.*

TRANSLATION of an Address presented to Mr. *T. J. Finnie* by the undersigned Cotton Cleaners or Gin-house Men.

IN order to ascertain the actual charges incurred by cleaning the cotton according to the method suggested by you, we purchased some cotton of the first and second sort, and cleaned it by means of your thrasher; the result is, that the machine removes much of the dirt, &c., and so loosens the cotton on the seed that the operation of the country churka is facilitated when subsequently applied to it. If there are any persons that can offer a proper price for the cotton of superior quality, the thrasher in question would be much used, if it is supplied to us gratuitously, and so modified as to be worked or turned by two persons, and half the size of the present one (which is too large), to be made for the use of each native gin-house, it would be of immense advantage in separating the dirt from the seed cotton without much expense; it proved to be very useful under trial. If the said thrasher be given to us, we will purchase pure paroothee (seed cotton), and separate the seed from it, adding only a reasonable profit to the actual cost and charges, and supply the European gentlemen with pure unmixed punjee (cleaned cotton) at the market value of the article; and we would further remark, in reference to your suggestion, that if small presses are placed in our possession, we shall be glad to use them, and press the cotton into a smaller space and more convenient form than the present large bundles.

We

II.
Madras.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Collector, Tinnevely.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the accompanying demi-official report of a meeting I held with the people, I have the honour to submit the report of the cotton brokers, or churka cotton cleaners, showing the result of the experiment they tried with the thrasher and churka for cleaning and separating cotton from the seed, to be very favourable.

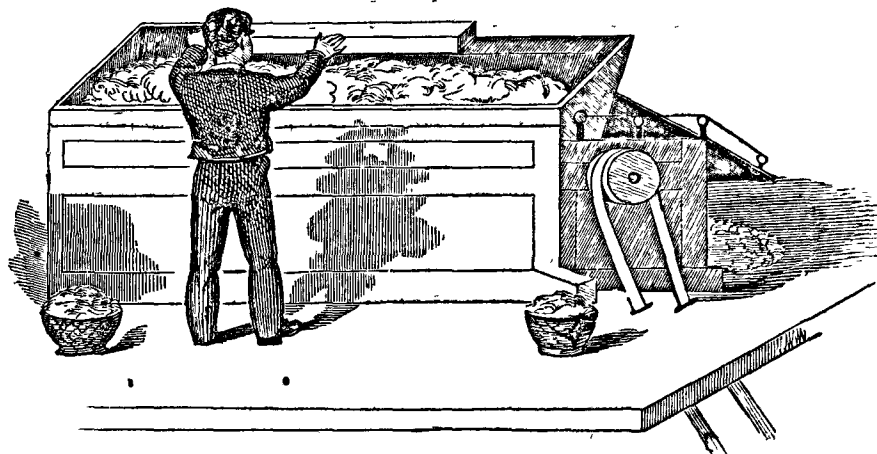
2. You will observe that the actual cost per candy, at the rate of this experiment, is (for the first quality) 52 rupees,* for the pure unadulterated cotton, which is exclusive of the brokers or churkamen's profit, and the carriage to the shipping port. The latter is one rupee and seven annas, making actual cost of rupees (53. 7.) fifty-three, and annas seven, and as the brokers have no fixed rate of profit, but rely on the fluctuations of the market, we may reasonably calculate on being able to insure a supply of the superior quality at from 55 to 60 per candy,† of 500 lbs. delivered at the shipping port.

3. I have shown you in a former report the mode in which the business is conducted, the process of mixing the refuse of the cotton, which is used for domestic consumption, with that which is sold to the European agents for export. I have pointed out the impossibility of the general adoption of the gin by the people in consequence of the expense,‡ even if the gin-houses and wear and tear are omitted in the estimate, and it is clear to my mind after careful and patient investigation for years, that we must resort to a means more consistent with the habits of the people, and more on a level to their means.

4. The dirty condition of the cotton which this country supplies to the exporters is not the effect of carelessness, or of the inefficiency of the appliances used in its manipulation, but is the result of a deliberate design and systematic procedure, which may be stopped by discouragement. The fact is, none of the good cotton of this country is exported; every particle is in a greater or less degree adulterated, and the first quality consumed in the country for domestic manufactures. The people have proved that the churka can turn out the cotton as clean as the gin can, while the staple from the churka is uninjured, and it has ever been acknowledged that the best constructed gins injure the fibre materially, and the gins I have seen in India tear it to such a degree as in some instances to make it useless.

5. To show what the thrasher is, I give a description of it by some extracts from the manufacturers' account of it. The machine was just coming into use when I left home, but I have used one in this country, and can testify to its value, and what is of far greater importance, the people acknowledge the usefulness and the aid of the machine in churking cotton.

PATENT REPEATING COTTON THRASHER.



* Which is, I think, more than the real cost. To this must be added the cost of beating the cotton, which I at first considered unnecessary, but now finding it essential, the sum of Rs. 1. 5. 9. must be added per candy of punjee (clean cotton).

† I have made arrangements to take a quantity of "first sort" cotton at 55 rupees per candy, delivered here.

‡ Cost of cleaning with the churka per candy of clean cotton,* Rs. 4. 14. 8.; cost of cleaning with the gin per candy of clean cotton, Rs. 10. 3. 10.; in both the cost of the machines and all things else but the actual labour are excluded from the estimate. I think the estimate for the gin may be reduced by one-third if the gins are properly constructed, and the coolies would work for the ordinary hire. We have to pay them three annas a day.

* Exclusive of beating and packing charges which amount to Rs. 2. 2. 9. per candy.

EXTRACT.

Para. 1. THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of cotton planters to a repeating cotton cleaner or thrasher, for separating the leaves, trash, and dirty particles from the seed cotton, before it passes to the gin.

2. It is well known that the price of cotton is in proportion to its cleanliness and quality; if it has many broken dead leaves and small trashy particles in it, it is worth, according to the greater or less quantity it contains, from one-and-a-half to four cents less than that which is clear and free from such impurities.

3. The repeating cotton cleaner is a strong, compact, iron-framed machine; it is set on the floor in the cotton loft, above the gin, so placed as to throw the clean seed cotton down into the hopper of the gin. It runs very light, with a slack band of four inches in width, driven by the same drum which drives the gin, and with the same speed.

4. This machine makes the cotton so loose and lively, that the gin runs much lighter and gins faster than it will with the cotton as it comes from the field; and, owing to the looseness of the cotton after it has been cleaned of the trash, it was fully ascertained that it required rather less power to drive the cleaner and the gin than it did to gin the cotton in its raw, uncleaned state. They are very strong, and not liable to get out of order when managed by the most awkward negro. To feed the cleaner is light work for a weak, steady hand; the operation is simple. A boy throws a quantity of seed cotton into the hopper, and after it has revolved for about two seconds or more, according to the trashiness of the cotton, he draws a string, which opens the horizontal door, and the cleaned seed cotton passes out the dead leaves, dirt, and trashy particles, having passed through the open grates and sieve into the receptacle below. The cotton ought to be well dried; the drier it is the better.

5. These machines are made with two, and some with three cylinders* Both kinds answer the purpose, as the diameter of those with two is larger than those with three cylinders. The latter is preferable for very trashy cotton, but costs proportionally more.

6. Now let us take a view of what has been done during the last 60 years for the improvement of cotton in India, and observe the results, which are absolutely *nihil*, and solely because the efforts have been made by a course of procedure above the native mind and means. We must be content to work with the people; we cannot hope to bring them to our views and means at once. I have shown in a former paper that the means which we adopt for separating the seed from the cotton in America is economy there, while the same means adopted here is the wildest extravagance, from the paucity of labour and wealth of the planters in America, and the superabundance of labour and the poverty of the ryot in India.

7. As early as 1788† the Honourable Court of Directors sent out instructions to the authorities to collect and send home full information on the state of the cotton culture and trade; and ever since that time theoretical and practical experiments and crusades in cotton improvement have been conducted by scientific and practical men for the accomplishment of the great object, which is still pursued with increasing zeal; and, after exhausting European science and American skill, we must return to the simple elements with which we set out, and I must confess with a greater prospect of success than I have hitherto seen or heard of. These people have ever been under-rated; I have under-rated them; and they are too often treated as people of no discernment. That their labour is not so productive as in other countries is no fault of theirs, but of the climate. If they are apathetic, it is because they have no stimulant to exertion. During the short seasons that their labour is valuable, no people are more alive for their own interests; but we must try to add a chapter to their moral code, and convince them that honesty is the best policy. They are the shrewdest people in the world. They are called stupid, because they will not adopt the absurd improvements, so called, for saving time, which they do not require. In urging improvements on these people, we must bear in mind their condition, teach them what we want done, and aid them with the simple means of which they themselves approve, and leave the accomplishment to them, and then there is a prospect of the realization of our hopes. But when I hear able and talented men, who have spent a quarter of a century in India nominally among the people, talk of improving their operations by the introduction of machines, the original cost of which would make them so rich that they would never work another lick, I despair of prevailing, with my *ultima* simplicity of sentiment, on the important subject.

8. As I have often said, if the people were not engaged in separating their cotton from the seed in their simple way during the cotton season, they would be doing nothing; it costs them nothing. On the other hand, the plan of packing in the large loose bundles with

* The one we have has three cylinders.

† In the year 1783 eight bales of cotton were seized on board an American brig at the Liverpool custom-house, because it was not believed that so much cotton could have been sent at one time from the United States. Since then 2,500,000 bales have been produced as the crop of the United States, by the combination of climate, mental vigour, and physical force.

II.
—
Madras.

with their feet is so defective, from the nature of the article being elastic, that it not only costs more than it would to press it properly, but is so badly done, that the cost of transit is greater, and the waste is considerable, and the trash the cotton gathers does it an irreparable injury. The people, however, cannot afford to pay for the presses to effect the improvement in this respect; but Government can, and I think ought to afford facilities in that respect.

9. To assist the people with the simple means they themselves desire, I propose to give them small hand-thrashers to separate the dirt and trash from the seed cotton, as well as to loosen the fibre on the seed to aid the churka; and, to remedy the defective mode of packing, I propose to have small plain cheap presses erected in the villages, that the people may press their cotton properly in neat small bales, say of 100 lbs. or 120 lbs., of which two will be a bullock-load: a bandy may be filled with as many as it will carry.

10. The ryots do bring the best article clean, and as free from dirt and trash as the majority of planters in America; but that we never see. The best is all consumed by the native merchants in their domestic traffic, as I have before said. If there was a market for the good article, we may, by *a priori* course of reasoning, reasonably expect an extension of culture, and consequent increase in the quantity, which will, more than anything else, tend to stimulate the people to exertion and improvement in implements, &c. The cotton which is taken to the independent native states is far superior to any the European merchants can get at the price at which they expect it. The refuse of the cotton which is consumed for domestic manufactures, is all reserved, to be mixed with the article which the European merchant takes for export.

11. The manufacturers and merchants have the remedy of this evil in their own hands; they are the fulcrum, and they hold the lever which must effect the improvement which is so much desired in the cotton of this country; and, without the co-operation of those who alone can effect the object, all our efforts are unavailing; and until a judicious and well-devised system is organized and encouraged by those who are most interested, all our labour is in vain. But let the manufacturers take up the matter as they would do if their supply was cut off from other quarters, and the long hoped-for benefit arising from the improvement of the indigenous cotton of this country may be gradually effected. Then, and not till then, will a change take place to create a sure market, which does not now exist, for the superior article, and the people will supply it. A small simple machine, the thrasher, as an aid to the churka, will effect much in cleanliness, at less cost than picking the trash out by hand; but without any other machine than the time-hallowed churka,* we can procure plenty of clean cotton. Let the manufacturers establish such a market, and Government will, I feel sure, make the arrangements essential to keep a well-cleaned article free from dirt in its transit to the shipping port. The small presses to which I have alluded, capable of packing the cotton in small bales, for the convenience of transit, whether on bullocks or bandies, will of itself be an important advance above the large loose bundles now in vogue.

12. I repeat and I urge the necessity of these considerations being placed before the manufacturers, and their co-operation solicited in the measures which can alone, I think, effect the object which they have so often and so forcibly presented to the Honourable Court of Directors. Until some system is established on a firm basis, I feel that I can do nothing. I am now an unprofitable servant to a liberal Government, and it is humiliating to know that I am so; but I believe such need not be the case. If my plans of procedure meet the approbation of Government and the encouragement of the manufacturers, I could aid them in getting the article they require. This country and people, as well as England, would be benefited, and I should have the satisfaction of earning the portion of the fruits of industry that might fall to my own lot, for I am not disinterested, (who is, in what they undertake?), but I am willing to labour in an humble capacity, to render all the aid I can to the accomplishment of the great object in view, and I would raise the Macedonian cry in behalf of these people, and say, "Come over and help us," by encouraging our productions.

13. But if you, the manufacturers and merchants of England,† will not come; if you will not lend us, the ryots of India, a helping hand, that we may supply your looms, which have ruined us with the raw material for the manufactures with which you supplant us in the markets hitherto open to us, we shall be driven to destitution. We were once protected in our manufactures, and the China market for the raw material was sacred to us; then our manufactures flourished, and our staple produce brought almost double its present value. However beneficial the opening of our ports to the world may have been to other nations, it is far from beneficial to us; our manufactures are destroyed, and the products of our soil are superseded. We should be better off if our ports were closed against all goods that are not made from our cotton. If our products are not encouraged, our rulers ought to protect us by import duties against the powers of steam, with which we cannot contend.

14. We,

* In endeavouring, since this was written, to separate the dirt and trash completely by hand, the people find that the thrasher is even more important than we at first supposed.

† In the present financial depression I do not think we need hope that the manufacturers and merchants of England will send their money here for such a purpose, without a guarantee from Government that the business shall be properly conducted, and a certain profit insured; but the success depends solely on the patronage of the manufacturers themselves. The business ought to be so conducted that we could make remittances to China or elsewhere in the great staple for shareholders; in fact, we must have a cotton agency established on a firm basis for the improvement of the cotton of this country.

14. We, the ryots of India, appeal to the manufacturers and merchants, and humbly point out an alternative—encourage our products, or give us protection, or we must soon cease to cultivate or trade in the article. We desire your aid and co-operation; we solicit your support, and we feel convinced we do not call on you in vain; then “Come over and help us;” though we are poor, we are willing to labour, and all that we ask is that the great “cotton lords” will take our produce, instead of that of a foreign country. We will make it clean, and free from all extraneous matter, as soon as a market is established for such an article; at present there is no such market, and it is our interest to make such an article as suits the markets now open to us. We say again, “Come over and help us.”

15. In the present state of the commercial world, when all confidence has been subverted, after a careful analysis of the various plans which I have thought of, I consider it prudent to consult others, and particularly those interested, before I propose any definite system of procedure.

16. I have presented an outline of what I think ought to be done; but the best mode of conducting the business requires the gravest consideration of the wisest heads, and I leave the subject in the hands of Government until the result of the reference to the Honourable Court is known. If we hope to accomplish anything, the business must be conducted on a large scale and in the most energetic and efficacious manner, to rouse the people from their lethargy, excite emulation, and force them to feel the futility of opposition, equivocation, and sticking for undue gains. We must ourselves be just and liberal to the people, and then make them be just to us, and cause them to feel that it is their interest to comply with our wishes in that which is reasonable and right. It will require the soundest judgment, the sternest heart, and the firmest nerve, and most indomitable perseverance, to conduct such a business to a successful issue; by success, I mean advantage to all concerned. No one man, perhaps, possesses all these qualities; hence the necessity of a community of interests, and these interests can only be concentrated by men engaged directly in the business as manufacturers and merchants, who alone can keep pace with the trade at home, and afford the manager here that information which is essential to the proper conduct of the business. While I maintain that Government ought to appear as little as possible in the actual commercial transactions of a country, I am aware that a Government so peculiarly constituted as this is, has much to do, not only in protecting its subject-tenants, but in opening resources to them, and teaching them that which is right. And now, all I have to say is, let us settle on some plan, and be sure we are right, and then “go-a-head.”

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

Camp, Aroopocottah,
17 May 1848.

(No. 129.)

From *E. B. Thomas, Esq.,* Collector, to *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward two more communications from Mr. Finnie, of same date, requesting, in one of them (para. 3), that an assistant be allowed him; and in the other, that a press, as per sketch,* may be made up at the arsenal in Palamcottah.

2. I would beg to support both these requests, as likely to be of practical benefit. A native assistant might be procured for about 12 or 15 rupees per month, and the cost of the press, when sanctioned, will be duly submitted to Government.

3. I doubt whether the arsenal at Palamcottah can make up a press from Mr. Finnie's sketch and description, without his personal superintendence; and perhaps a still more simple and economical plan might be adopted, of a plain small screw, made under the civil engineer's advice and direction; if Government approve, Mr. Finnie's present plan could be shown to Mr. Horsley, his opinion be taken, and both be submitted to Government.

4. It is not necessary for me to remark on other parts of Mr. Finnie's letters; I would merely observe, that a much larger quantity of good cotton than Mr. Finnie seems aware of has been sent home by European merchants from Tinnevely, for many years past; and that all cotton cultivation under European surveillance, whether Dr. Wight's, Mr. Finnie's, or any one else, must necessarily be carried on through native agency, the funds and skill alone being European, whether of Government or from individual enterprise.

Tinnevely, Collector's Office,
5 June 1848.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas,*
Collector.

* Mr. Finnie's letter, dated 31 May 1848, and the sketch of the press, will be found in the section of Part II. of this Return, relating to “Efforts for the Improvement of Machinery.”

II.
Madras.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Collector, Tinnevely.

Sir,

Para. 1. CONSIDERING it vastly more important to attend to the improvement of the indigenous cotton which is produced throughout the country than to waste my time in producing an exotic in an oasis like the Courtallum Valley, I have the honour, therefore, to inform you, that, from the nature of the business I have in train here, I cannot attend personally to the cotton farm at Courtallum, however agreeable the climate, and however essential a change may be for my own health, after so long a residence in the jungles, in the hottest season of the year.

2. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of allowing the native superintendent now in charge of the plantation to plant some more cotton as soon as possible. I have directed him to do so, and you will oblige me by advancing him rupees (100) one hundred for the purpose. He will continue to report to me, and receive his instructions from me, as hitherto.

3. There is such a floodtide in favour of the success of the American cotton in this part of the country emanating from the scientific world, and even from the House of Commons, that I am borne along the stream; and, to show you and Government that it is not the fear of the labour that has influenced my views, I propose to have a cotton plantation here and one at Sevacausey, on as large a scale as Government may think proper to sanction: as it is impossible for me to attend to the details of both personally, I request that, if the farms are sanctioned, an assistant be allowed me to take charge of one.

4. I wish it distinctly understood that I oppose the system of large farms. I have always advocated the direct operation of the people on the matter. I have hitherto always had a little cotton planted by different ryots: I would now respectfully propose that native agents, ryots, be employed, on a monthly salary of from five to eight rupees per mensem, to insure them against loss, to induce them to plant the American cotton on their own land, the produce to be theirs, and the nicely cleaned and pure seed cotton to be taken off their hands at two rupees above the price of the native article at the time.

5. We could not establish any sort of a cotton plantation that would not cost rupees (150) one hundred and fifty, or (200) two hundred per mensem, and if we conduct the business, the cost will even be more than the produce, however successful, and the people will know no more of it at the end of five years than they do now; and indeed the enormous expense of the Government establishment will frighten them from the culture of the plant, though it should be successful; whereas the same sum expended in inducing the people to cultivate will bring the matter directly under their own influence, and, if success is possible, they will attain it, and a few thousand rupees laid out in this way per annum in the districts of Madura and Tinnevely for a few years will do more good than all the English botanical theories or American practice ever has or ever can effect. Conduct the business by and through the people, and if success is attainable, they will arrive at the culminating point much sooner and much cheaper than we can.

6. The plan of establishing farms on Government account is not mine, the one of working through the people is. I leave Government to take choice, and whichever is sanctioned, I shall prosecute with all the energy I possess.

Camp, Aroopocotta,
31 May 1848.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, Tinnevely, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart.,
Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to ask permission to make the following remarks, which I send direct, that the omission may be read with the letter.

2. With reference to the 6th para. of my letter of the 17th May, where I remark that the results of the efforts to improve the cotton of this country are "nothing," I inadvertently neglected to make exceptions to the success which has attended the enterprise at Dharwar, and which is said to have been obtained at Coimbatore.

3. Permit me further to remark, that the success attending the operations at Dharwar may be accounted for thus. The climate is favourable; the matter was presented to the ryots; the seeds were sown, and they grew; the ryots saw that it would answer their views to cultivate the plant, and they adopted it. The "foot-roller" is the instrument used to separate the seed from the fibre in the Southern Maharatta country; anything would be an improvement on that. The American cotton succeeds at Dharwar, and the American gin is taken into favour by the people as its happy concomitant.

4. When

4. When I hear of the culture of the American cotton by the people of Coimbatore, and its influx into the markets of the world, I shall then be too glad to make a positive exception to that favoured spot; and when the gin is recognised as the succedaneum for the churka, I shall gladly acknowledge the error of the views I now entertain in reference to its usefulness in this country; and now that I consider I have discharged a duty in placing on record the matter which is already before Government, I shall endeavour quietly to carry out the plans which seem to me most likely to succeed, or whatever Government is pleased to direct.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

Camp, Aroopocotta,
12 June 1848.

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to J. F. Thomas, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of consultation in the revenue department, No. 621, under date 10 June 1848, accompanied by a sample of cotton furnished by Mr. Finnie.

2. The quality of that sample is such as, I presume, would be called in Liverpool "Good Tinnevelly," and in average states of the market would realize prices varying from $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; in more favourable states it might fetch as high as $5d.$ or $5\frac{1}{2}d.$, it being about the same quality as 300 bales of gin-cleaned cotton I sent home from this the beginning of 1847, when prices ranged unusually high, which sold for $5\frac{1}{2}d.$: six bales of American cotton, purchased from ryots, sold at the same time for $6\frac{1}{2}d.$

3. Cotton cleaned by the gin has always hitherto sold higher than when churka-cleaned, which I attribute to two causes: first, it looks better, and is easier carded; and, second, it is freer from sand and other impurities, which add to the weight, but detract from the value, being all thrown out as trash in the manufacture. This source of deterioration is very clearly shown by the fact that first-rate seed cotton, cleaned by the gin, rarely yields full 22 per cent. of wool to seed, whereas, when cleaned by the churka, it gives 25 per cent. A similar result is obtained by the operation of the thrasher, which generally removes from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. trash from even very clean samples of churkaed cotton.

4. Mr. Finnie's sample, on which he grounds the opinion, "that if it could by any possibility reach England *via* America, it would be passed as good fair quality of American cotton," is, it would appear, an unfaithful one, the particles of trash having been separated by the hand, and thereby enhancing its value, as compared with the mass from which it was taken, by possibility as much as $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound. This is much to be regretted, as it does not now afford a true criterion by which to judge of the market value of the mass, which, on a large investment, could not be so picked, except at a ruinous charge, and affords grounds for apprehension that Mr. Finnie has not given proper consideration to the import of his language when he "pledges himself ultimately to have the whole crop of Tinnevelly thus cleaned, provided purchasers can be found willing to give reasonable prices for the article." I further apprehend he has never paid much attention to the differences between Indian and American cotton, otherwise he would scarcely have ventured so confidently to "aver" that such cotton, if sent from America, would in England be considered "good fair" quality of American cotton; at least, I know for myself I had no difficulty in detecting the shortness of its staple, the mark by which English brokers distinguish Indian from American cotton, and thereby determining its kind before reading the accompanying statement; and native merchants here, without hesitation, valued it at prices varying from 39 to 40 rupees the candy; but they will not value our American cotton, alleging that it has not yet obtained sufficient currency in the market, showing that they, too, at once recognised the difference; and, lastly, the circumstance of six bales of Indian grown American cotton selling in Liverpool $1d.$ the pound higher than a batch of first-rate Indian cotton, affords substantial proof of its superiority, and the higher estimation in which it is there held.

5. Adverting to the second para. of the minute, I have again perused the Honourable Court's despatch of the 26th November 1845, No. 24, and find that the investment therein ordered is distinctly limited to gin-cleaned cotton, and therefore infer, that the Indian Government is not authorised to send churkaed cotton purchased in the local markets. At a subsequent date,* while much discussion was going on as to whether the saw-gin "cut" and injured the staple, I solicited permission to purchase about 500 bales of churkaed cotton, to send along with the ginned, with a view to having the relative advantages of the two modes of cleaning tested on an extensive scale by the spinner.

Permission

* See my letter under date 28th July 1846.

practice in conducting their commercial operations, and their "means and capacity" for preparing their staple article of trade for the market. Having at length been roused from his lethargy, he has hastily begun to inquire, and having hurriedly become very confusedly and imperfectly acquainted with some of these, he instantly assumes that every one else is as ignorant as himself, which is scarcely just towards those who have gone before, and, without a moment's reflection or further inquiry, has the honour, the pleasure, and the satisfaction to forward, as an extreme novelty, a specimen of cotton (such as, I think, I am safe in stating is to be met with every day in each of the weekly village fairs or markets throughout this district), cleaned by the churka alone. How else could it be cleaned by the churka than alone? Has Mr. Finnie never until now seen a churka at work that he should wonder at a matter so simple? Or is there something new in his mode to which he refers under the designation of new regime? If so, it ought, I conceive, to have been stated. But whether there is or not, I saw the Government screws in Palamcottah in 1827 (21 years ago), pressing just such cotton as this; and again in 1836 I saw those of Messrs. Hughes & Baggot pressing such like cotton in both Tinnevely and Tutacoreen; and, lastly, the specimen is not better, if indeed so good, as much cotton I have seen leave this district bound to Tinnevely and Bombay, whence, I am told, it is respectively exported as "Tinnevely" and "Broach."

11. Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 exhibit in a favourable point of view the highly persuasive powers of Mr. Finnie's eloquence as effecting the complete and sudden reformation of a people proverbially the least changeable of any in the world. "Hitherto their cleaning houses have been filled with rubbish, and a compound of villainous smells, and now they are clean and neatly matted," all owing to Mr. Finnie's well-directed "shafts of ridicule." How much of this is imaginary I am unable to say; but I know that in Coimbatore, where the people are much alike, the cotton is as clean, and yet it is all churkaed in their own houses. Here there are about 150 families churkaing for us, each of whom carries home one or two maunds at a time, and brings it back when done, taking away a fresh supply. This enviable power of suddenly carrying conviction to the dull imperturbable native mind seems to be a very recent acquisition, and has worked with marvellous rapidity, as, some 14 months ago, Mr. Finnie consulted me officially as to what measures he should adopt to overcome the obstinacy of native dealers in withholding their cotton at reasonable prices; and again, in a private note, dated the 4th May 1848, he addressed me to advise him on the same subject. Only 20 days after, he pledges himself to Government "ultimately" to have the whole crop of Tinnevely cleaned according to a particular very superior pattern, though for the whole previous year and half he could not induce one of the holders to part with a few scores of the candies of their cotton on anything like reasonable terms. Is it possible, under such circumstances, to attach any weight to his pledge? For myself, I hesitate to do so.

12. The mountains of opposition so prominently adverted to in the 6th para. are an enigma to me, and a still greater one is their sudden dispersion. On the 4th of May they existed in all their pristine grandeur. On that day he says, "Tell me, shall I purchase cotton at eight rupees?" And on the 24th they seem all, like summer clouds, to have melted into air, or been cast into the sea, he in that short interval having effected a "pacific revolution in cotton among the democratic republicans of Hindustan."

13. The matter of the 7th para. has been already adverted to, and the 8th I pass over, as it refutes itself, there being no cotton grown in the jungles. The 9th I confess I do not understand; it is too grandiloquent for my humble capacity; but, as an organized system is spoken of, though not explained, my experience enables me to throw some light on that idea.

14. The system pursued here is based on the fact, that carefully picked cotton is never dirtied or mixed with trash in passing through the churka or gin. Acting on this fact, we systematically reject every load of slovenly ill-picked cotton, and now it rarely happens that a bad load is offered out of the thousands brought for sale. Owing to this care, our cotton will doubtless fetch higher prices than the average sum of native cotton sent to England; but at the same time we have to pay a little higher for it, probably from a half to one rupee per candy more than native merchants give, which we find enough to secure for us the pick of the market. By thus buying none but the best, we are saved from the necessity, common among native merchants, of getting rid of inferior qualities, by mixing them with superior ones, but in such proportions only as not to reduce the whole below a certain well-known standard. Their roguery, however, is not limited to that minor degree of unfair trafficking. Some years ago we had several bales of damaged American cotton, which I did not think worth the cost of sending home, and offered it for sale in Coimbatore; it was immediately purchased at the high figure of 50 rupees the candy. I was afterwards induced to inquire the purpose for which it was bought, and was told, to mix with some inferior very short stapled native cotton, its long staple enabling them to pass off the other at full prices as first sort: such being the morality of native cotton dealers, I do not anticipate much permanent benefit from either Mr. Finnie's newly organized system, or from his eloquence, whatever he may think to the contrary; but the truth is, the natives are quick and shrewd observers of character, and know how to turn it to their own advantage.

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tage. They have long refused to deal with Mr. Finnie, no doubt expecting to force him to give high prices: having at length got tired of that, and finding no other purchasers, and seeing moreover his ignorance of much of their business, and his openness to flattery, are now, through that medium, trying to gain their ends by leading him to suppose that his eloquence was so very convincing, that whole provinces are already profiting by it. He appears to have fallen into the trap, has engaged a quantity of the article for shipment to England, and requests Government to allow him to encourage the production of the article to a large extent, but without giving any specific data on which to ground a Government resolution.

15. In thus criticising Mr. Finnie's letter, I have perhaps taken too great a liberty, and rendered myself amenable to censure: should his Honor in Council be induced to take this view, I trust he will permit me to urge, in exculpation of my fault, that the letter is dictated in the most inexplicit terms, and addressed to persons less conversant with the subject than it is my duty to be; and that, did I neglect to guard the Government against being misled by statements so loose, and displaying so little acquaintance with matters to which they refer, and with what the writer is supposed to be familiar, I should fail in an essential part of my duty as head of this establishment. I have already most unwillingly felt it my duty to solicit attention to the want of exertion on the part of Mr. Finnie towards advancing the objects for which he is employed, and as I conceive his present letter more than confirms all I have there advanced, I have taken advantage of it to prove my allegations, by pointing out, that up to a very recent period, he has never given his attention to that portion of his duties, and is totally unacquainted with them. For a long time he had been unable to purchase even a few candies of seed cotton on which to employ his gins, and within a few days after he has the assurance to pledge himself to an impossibility, it being impossible, on a large scale, so to clean carelessly ill-picked cotton, so as to bring it to the high standard of his samples, and still sell it at a reasonable price; so that before he could fulfil his pledge, he must first be able to impress every picker in these districts with a conviction of the necessity of careful picking, and guarding against mixing dirty leafy locks, picked off the ground with that picked cleanly off the bushes, that being the great source of the injury designated leafy cotton. Having accomplished that first step in his task, the rest is easy, clean picked seed cotton never being dirtied while churkaing.

16. All this mighty reform is to be speedily brought about through Mr. Finnie's eloquence and well-directed "shafts of ridicule," which his flatterers, doubtless to serve their own purposes, are making him believe are a thousand times more persuasive than was the sermon of St. Peter on the day of Pentecost, the Apostles having only converted 3,000 souls, while Mr. Finnie is represented as reforming whole provinces, including a population of probably nearly half a million of inhabitants.

17. A slender acquaintance with the Hindoo character must satisfy every one who will take the trouble to reflect on the baselessness of these aspirations, and of the incapacity of the man who could so confidently put them for the guidance of the duties intrusted to his charge.

18. Begging leave most respectfully to apologise for the length of this letter, which nothing but the importance and deep interest I take in the whole subject could justify,

I have, &c.

(signed) R. Wight, Surgeon,
Supt. Cotton Farms.

Coimbatore,
21 June 1848.

To J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, on the part of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, with accompanying Minutes of Consultation of the same date, and a sample of Tinnevelly cotton.

2. From the tenor of your letter, and the concluding para. of the Minutes of Consultation above acknowledged, the committee are led to apprehend that the only question directly referred to them is the valuation to be set upon the muster of cotton forwarded, and to this duty they accordingly confine themselves on the present occasion. But should it have been the intention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, when forwarding to them Mr. Finnie's letter *in extenso*, to invite the proffer of remarks upon it, the committee beg to say that, on your giving them an intimation to such effect, they will be very happy to communicate their views upon the general purport of that letter.

3. With respect to the value to be set upon the cotton, the committee find that the muster sent is very clean and of good colour, but that it is of short staple. Taking the present extreme range of London prices for Tinnevelly cotton at 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., and assuming

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assuming that a parcel of uniform good quality would realise $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., the committee are of opinion that a parcel, the whole being similar to the muster before them, might be expected to realise the same price, viz. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., and possibly might bring $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. more.

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Chamber of Commerce, Madras,
28 June 1848.

(signed) *Jas. Ouchterlony.*
Chairman.

MINUTE.

I HAVE deemed it advisable, before I proposed any replies to the letters of dates, &c. noted in the margin,* to make myself acquainted with the voluminous correspondence which has passed on the subject of the introduction of American cotton, and the improvement of the indigenous plant within the Madras Presidency.

The whole question seems to me to have been very ably and fully discussed, and I have no intention of touching on it at present, beyond what may be requisite in briefly suggesting replies to the letters that remain unanswered.

In reply to No. 1, I think Dr. Wight should be informed that Government approve of the measures he has adopted, as reported in his letter, to encourage the growth of New Orleans cotton, by offering an enhanced price for all of it that shall be brought to him for sale, but that they are not prepared to sanction the announcement suggested in the 4th para. of his letter, for limiting his purchases to that description alone, which would not only be at variance with the instructions of the Honourable Court, but might injure the revenue to be derived from native cotton cultivation, and cause great distress amongst the ryots who have not yet turned their labour to raising the exotic plant. Para. 3.

This withholding of sanction would appear to be the more expedient, as I observe that Dr. Wight expressly says that "the cotton markets in the district have for the last two seasons been so sparingly supplied with purchasers, that only for the Honourable Court's order for 6,000 bales, the trade in native cotton would have been at a standstill;" a remark which, by-the-bye, I may here observe, seems to me to be somewhat at variance with the calculations shown in a subsequent para., in which allusion is also made to "the high prices the article bore in the local markets, especially at the beginning of the season." Para. 17.

Dr. Wight may be further informed, with reference to his letter under date the 26th of October last, forming an enclosure to the one under reply, that the topics embraced in it have been referred to the Honourable Court. It may be observed, that with the full disposition to support, by giving trial to his views, the concurrent opinion of others is equally entitled to the consideration of Government, and that the result of the Government farms hitherto has not been such as to authorise the establishment of additional ones without the Honourable Court's express permission.

I do not think that Dr. Wight's animadversions on, and criticisms of Mr. Finnie's sentiments, ought to be noticed in any shape. Letter 2 is entirely composed of them, and such is the verbose confusion of ideas in which Dr. Wight has indulged, that it is not possible to comprehend his opinion of the sample of cotton which was sent to him for that express purpose.

The only part of letter No. 3 which seems to call for immediate orders, is the Collector's recommendation, that "Government should set up a few small thrashers and some cheap simple presses in different localities," to which effect sanction may be granted, leaving it to the discretion of Mr. Thomas, in communication with Mr. Finnie, to settle the number of the different machines as well as their local positions.

Mr. Finnie's letters which came enclosed in the Collector's do not appear to me to require special notice. He has already been apprised, by Minutes of Consultation of the 10th of June, that Government must have before them full details as to prices, quality, quantity, &c., before they can sanction "large purchases;" and I must here add, that this information is obviously indispensable to a proper understanding of the matter, as it is shown by Mr. Thomas's letter that there are at present no less than six agents at Tutacorin, "all buyers of cotton as good as they can get." Para. 7.

This latter fact leads me to observe, that Mr. Finnie should be instructed to send his letters invariably through the Collector. He did not do so by that of the 24th of May, and the consequence is, that Mr. Thomas cannot understand what he (Mr. Finnie) alludes to

* No. 1. From Surgeon Wight, Superintendent, dated 2d June 1848. No. 2. From Surgeon Wight, Superintendent, dated 21st June 1848. No. 3. From the Collector of Tinnevely, dated the 2d of June 1848, with Enclosures from Mr. Finnie, Cotton Planter. No. 4. From the Collector of Tinnevely, dated the 5th of June 1848, with Enclosures from Mr. Finnie, Cotton Planter. No. 5. From the Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, dated the 28th June 1848.

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Para. 6.

to in some of the proposals, made in his communication of the 15th of that month, as to "creating a market in Tinnevelly," where it is evident a very extensive one already exists.

I may close these hasty observations, by noting that the experiment about to be made by Messrs. Lines' house, spoken of in the Collector's letter, is likely to be highly interesting. My own confirmed opinion is, that the principle on which that experiment is to be made is the only true test of success, and that however satisfactory the apparent outturn of public agency, whether through farms or purchasers on behalf of Government, might be, it would form no criterion to judge by of the future, because the moment that public agency ceased, the stimulus would be exhausted, and every trace of it would rapidly disappear. On the other side of the question, I hold, that by encouraging the people to exert themselves, and by placing amongst them persons qualified to advise and instruct them in the cultivation, and cleaning, and preparing of their cotton, we do all that is practicable to obtain in the long run, however slowly, the desired object.

Copies of the replies to be sent to Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie, grounded on this minute, should be transmitted to the Collector of Tinnevelly, and he be assured of the gratification with which Government recognise his public zeal and exertions on this important subject.

(signed) Henry Pottinger.

15 July 1848.

(No. 814.--Revenue Department.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 27 July 1848.

Read the following Papers:

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

[Here enter 2d June 1848, No. 670.]

From the Collector of Tinnevelly.

[Here enter 2d June 1848, No. 126.]

From the Collector of Tinnevelly.

[Here enter 5th June 1848, No. 129.]

From Mr. T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter in Tinnevelly.

[Here enter 12th June 1848, No. 711.]

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

[Here enter 21st June 1848, No. 746.]

From the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

[Here enter 28th June 1848, No. 763.]

Minute by the Right Honourable the President.

[Here enter 15th July 1848, No. 857.]

Para. 3.

Para. 1. THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves of the measures adopted by Dr. Wight, and reported in his letter of the 2d June 1848, to encourage the growth of New Orleans cotton by offering an enhanced price for all of it that shall be brought to him for sale; but he is not prepared to sanction the announcement suggested in the 4th para. for limiting his purchases to that description alone. Such a measure, he observes, would be at variance with the instructions of the Honourable Court of Directors, and might injure the revenue to be derived from native cotton cultivation, and cause great distress amongst the ryots who have not yet turned their labour to raising the exotic plant.

2. Dr. Wight states in the same paragraph, that "the cotton markets in the district have for the last two seasons been so sparingly supplied with purchasers, that only for the Honourable Court's order for 6,000 bales, the trade in native cotton would have been at a standstill," but the Government cannot quite reconcile this statement with that made in a subsequent para. (17), in which allusion is also made to "the high prices the article bore in the local markets, especially at the beginning of the season."

3. The condition of the roads, which is referred to in para. 6, is at present engaging the attention of Government,* especially the opening of a communication across the Anamalay Hills to facilitate the conveyance of the produce of Coimbatore to the coast at Cochin. Dr. Wight's observation † on this subject will be brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue for their early report.

4. Dr. Wight will be informed, with reference to the letter of the 26th October 1847, appended to his communication of the 2d June 1848, that the topics embraced in it have been

* From Board of Revenue, 12th August 1847, No. 377; Extract Min. Cons. 2d October 1847, No. 1079.
† P. 6 of letter, dated 2d June 1848.

been referred to the Honourable Court.* It should be also intimated to him, that though there is every disposition to support his views by giving them trial, it must be remembered that the concurrent opinion of others is equally entitled to the consideration of Government, and that the result of the Government farms hitherto has not been such as to authorise the establishment of additional ones, without the Honourable Court's express permission. That part of the proposition, with the arrangements for giving effect to it, viz., the employment of additional assistants and apprentices, must therefore await the decision of the Honourable Court, but the Government purpose in the meantime to request their special attention to the application of Dr. Wight on behalf of his two assistants, Messrs. Sherman and Cuxton, to whose cases he has again adverted in the letter under consideration, as well as on behalf of the East Indian lads already on the establishment of the cotton farms, to whom he has recommended an increase of salary. Mr. Sherman has been already employed on the farms for six years, and the Government are glad to learn the favourable testimony borne to his services by Dr. Wight, as well as to those of Mr. Cuxton, who has been on the establishment since 1st January 1847.

5. A copy of para. 5 of Dr. Wight's letter of the 21st June will be transmitted through the Collector of Tinnevely to Mr. Finnie, with instructions to communicate to Dr. Wight the extent to which he will be enabled to aid him in supplying the cotton ordered by the Honourable Court of Directors. It is observed, that under date the 28th August 1846, Mr. Finnie was instructed to afford Dr. Wight all the aid he required in respect of these orders of the Honourable Court.

Diary to Cons.
1st Sept. 1846,
Nos. 16, 17.

6. The Governor in Council approves and sanctions the proposition recommended by the Collector of Tinnevely in para. 2 of his letter of the 2d of June 1848, that "Government should set up a few small thrashers and some cheap simple presses in different localities." He leaves it to the discretion of Mr. Thomas, in communication with Mr. Finnie, to settle the number of the different machines, as well as their local positions, and requests that a bill for the actual charges incurred on this account may be submitted for special sanction.

7. Mr. Finnie has already been apprised, in reply to his letter of the 24th May 1848, that Government must have before them full details as to prices, quality, quantity, &c. before "they can sanction large purchases" of cotton. The Governor in Council considers this information indispensable to a proper understanding of the matter, as it is shown by para. 7 of Mr. Thomas's letter that there are at present no less than six agents at Tuticorin "all buyers of cotton as good as they can get."

Min. of Cons.
10th June 1848,
No. 621.

8. Referring to this fact, the Governor in Council desires Mr. Finnie may be instructed to submit his communications invariably through the Collector of Tinnevely. His omission to do so with respect to his letter of the 24th May has rendered unintelligible to that officer the proposals made in his communication of the 15th of that month as to "creating a market in Tinnevely," where, it is evident, a very extensive one already exists.

9. In reference to para. 3 of Mr. Thomas's letter, the Governor in Council requests that Mr. Finnie may be instructed to communicate with Dr. Wight as to the disposal of the American gin which is represented to be "now lying in pieces at Tuticorin, useless ever since it was purchased, and going rapidly to decay." Mr. Finnie should be required to explain the circumstance under which this machinery has been allowed to remain so long unused.

10. The Governor in Council requests that application be made in the prescribed form for the employment of a native assistant under Mr. Finnie, on a salary not exceeding 15 rupees per mensem, when the sanction of the Government of India will be obtained for the same. He grants authority for a press being made up as may seem most convenient, according to the sketch furnished in Mr. Thomas's letter of the 5th June 1848, and desires that a bill for the actual charges be submitted for special sanction. The sketch will be returned with these proceedings, as requested by Mr. Thomas.

11. In communicating these proceedings for the information and guidance of the Collector of Tinnevely, the Governor in Council resolves to assure Mr. Thomas of the gratification with which Government recognise his public zeal and exertions on this important subject.

12. Ordered, That paras. 1 to 5 of the foregoing resolution be communicated to Dr. Wight, with reference to his letters dated 2d and 21st June 1848, and also para. 9.

13. Ordered also, That paras. 5 to 11 be transmitted to the Collector of Tinnevely, and para. 3 to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

* Revenue, 14th January 1848, No. 7.

II.
Madras.

(No. 79.)

From *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George,

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward, for the consideration and orders of Government, the accompanying letter from *Mr. Finnie*, cotton planter, proposing, for reasons shown, that he be allowed to extend his supervision to Coimbatore.

2. *Mr. Finnie's* chief operations have hitherto been carried on at Aroopocottah, in Madura, but he has likewise a small farm for cotton cultivation at Courtalum, in Tinnevely, and the gin-house has also been built at Shevacausey, in this district. As he now proposes further to extend his operations to Coimbatore, it is for the consideration of Government whether his accounts should not be debited to the district in which the expense is incurred, and *Mr. Finnie* placed in communication with the Collector thereof; if he is to be supplied with money for contingent expenses in Coimbatore, it would seem necessary that the disbursements should be made there, as it could not be so conveniently sent him as it has hitherto been done; Aroopocottah, though in Madura, being near the Tinnevely boundary.

Tinnevely, Trichendoor,
24 April 1849.

(signed) *F. B. Elton*,
Acting Collector.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to *F. B. Elton*, Esq. Acting Collector, Tinnevely.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following for your own and the consideration of Government.

2. The demand for the cotton of this part of the country is so rapidly increasing, and the prices offered now are so high, as very materially to affect the estimate I last year set on the article, when well cleaned. I then made the maximum 55 rupees per candy, at which I succeeded in getting some cleaned by the people with their own churka in a superior manner; that price has since been given for the ordinary article, and is now the ruling price for the crop that is just coming in. The agents, I am glad to observe, stipulate for a well-cleaned article, which is the great object now to be attained in regard to the indigenous cotton. The crop of Tinnevely and Madura, which districts supply the greater portion of that which is taken to Tutacurin, is likely to fall far short of an average crop this year, in consequence of the want of rain, and the people here having been made aware of the importance of attention to cleanness, will not, I hope, require such constant personal attention as hitherto; and if I considered my own ease and comfort, I might now quietly fold my arms and see the work progress; but, as was my object from the first, I wish this to be the centre of the circle of my operations, and I desire to extend the system gradually, until it spreads over the length and breadth of the land; and with this view I respectfully propose that I be allowed to extend my supervision to the district of Coimbatore.

3. I wish to state distinctly that I do not desire to interfere with *Dr. Wight's* plans at all; I shall avoid his immediate vicinity. Let him pursue his own views to the limited extent to which they are applicable to this country; as he and I pursue a course diametrically opposite, we are not likely to clash. Let him cultivate at Government cost. I wish to introduce a plan among the people that will permanently extend their operations, and increase the produce of the country, at a profit to those whose business it is to look to their own pecuniary interest. My immediate object is to induce them to clean the indigenous cotton by the means at their command, in a manner more suitable to the wants of the purchasers; but if I find it practicable to induce them to cultivate the American cotton, I shall do that also, by which combined means we improve the indigenous article, and introduce a better quality which may gradually supersede the inferior plant.

4. If this plan meets the approbation of Government I shall cheerfully exert my best efforts to accomplish all that may be expected from the course of procedure; I dare not, however, hold out any hope of a very brilliant success at once; it is a national work, and to change the customs of a nation, permanently, is not the work of a day, but of the best efforts of successive dynasties.

Sevacausey, 18 April 1849,

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

(No. 483.)—Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 16 May 1849.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevely:

Forwarding for the consideration and orders of Government the accompanying letter from
Mr. Finnie,

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 301

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Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, proposing, for reasons shown, that he be allowed to extend his supervision to Coimbatore.

[Here enter 24 April 1849, No. 79.]

THE Right honourable the Governor in Council is not disposed to accede to the application of Mr. Finnie to be permitted to extend his supervision to Coimbatore, and thinks that, pending certain measures in contemplation respecting the Government experiments generally, which will be communicated in due course, Mr. Finnie should confine his operations as heretofore, to the districts of Madura and Tinnevely.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Secretary, Fort St. George.

Sir,

As the subject of this letter is one with which my immediate superior has nothing to do, I hope I may be pardoned for addressing you direct.

2. While I was in Madras the merchants suggested to me the propriety of placing myself in communication with the Chamber of Commerce, and send to that body from time to time such statements as I deemed of general interest, assuring me at the same time that they are deeply interested in the enterprise in which I am engaged, but regretted much that they knew so little of what had been done, or of the plans pursued for the accomplishment of the great object in view.

3. As the business is considered to be of public interest, and as the merchants are so immediately interested, and indeed whose co-operation is so important to its success, I have the honour to solicit permission to communicate with the Chamber of Commerce at Madras.

4. I make this application on public grounds. Finding that my coadjutor at Coimbatore industriously circulates statements* disparaging my efforts and misrepresenting my views, which are only known to Government, I beg that the Right honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to allow me to place myself in communication with a body of accomplished business men, than whom none are more capable of deciding upon the plans we pursue for the attainment of results which all so heartily desire.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

Sevacausey, 1 May 1849.

(No. 509.)

THE Governor in Council observes that, under the authority of the Court of Directors, Mr. Finnie was permitted to act as a general agent for the supply of cotton, and if in this capacity he has occasion to correspond with the Chamber of Commerce he is quite at liberty to do so; but the Governor in Council thinks that communications of any other kind, while he is in the Government service, should be only made through the channel of the Collector of Tinnevely, as laid down by the orders of Government of the 27th July last, and by that officer submitted, if necessary, to Government.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
22 May 1849.

(No. 162.)

From *C. J. Bird, Esq.,* Acting Collector, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery, Bart.,*
Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

GOVERNMENT having been pleased to grant† to Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, leave of absence for one month preparatory to quitting the country, which he proposes‡ to do by the steamer to sail from Madras about the 13th of October next, I have the honour, with reference to Mr. Finnie's opinion§ of the incapacity of his Assistant, Mr. Fugle, and of the East Indian lads, to request that either Mr. Sherman or Mr. Cuxton, from Coimbatore, may be ordered to proceed to Shevacausey, as determined in para. 8 of Minutes of Consultation of 1st June last, to receive charge from Mr. Finnie of the cotton gins and other Government property connected with the cotton experiment, before his departure from hence about the 13th proximo.

(signed) *C. J. Bird,*
Acting Collector.

Tinnevely, 23 August 1849.

* Circular, dated Coimbatore, 20th March 1849. See page 221 of this Return.

† Minutes of Consultation, 17th instant.

‡ Letter, dated 2d instant.

§ Letter, dated 17th July 1849, paras. 4, 5, and 6, enclosed.

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Madras.

EXTRACT from a Letter from *T. J. Finnie, Esq.*, Cotton Planter, to *F. B. Elton, Esq.*,
Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 17 July 1849.

Para. 4. I THINK that even if anything could be effected with the gins under any circumstances, the effort would fail in such hands as those of Mr. Fugle and the "East India lads," and do what Government may or can, it will ultimately be found that the effort will prove the inutility of "forcing a factitious" machine on a people whose condition is unsuited to its use.

6. As to the ability of the "East India lads," I know nothing, but they are not the sort of people to influence the natives of India, who are swayed so much by caste or position. I have done all I could to induce the people to use the gins. I offered them the use of the machines for a very trifle, and then for nothing, and they entirely refuse to have anything to do with them; and, as I have said, the gins will always remain idle after Government cease to use them, and the gin-house at Sevacausey, and the Ceylon machinery, which I have erected, and which works beautifully, will remain a cenotaph to the judgment of those who urged its purchase, after I had ascertained that it was not required. The few 60 saw-gins, I may remark, do not work well.

(True extract.)

(signed) *C. J. Bird,*
Acting Collector.

(No. 838.)—Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 3 September 1849.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

[Here enter 23 August 1849, No. 162.]

1. Resolved, That the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore be requested to direct Mr. Cuxton to proceed without delay to Sevacausey and take charge of the gins and other Government property attached to the cotton experiment in the Tinnevelly district, and to report to the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly the probable date of his arrival in the limits of that district.

2. Under the opinion expressed by Mr. Finnie, the Government purpose issuing orders respecting Mr. Fugle at a future period, but desire in the meantime that Mr. Bird will be careful not to leave him in uncontrolled charge.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 165.)

From *C. J. Bird, Esq.*, Acting Collector, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.*, Secretary to
Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, copy of a letter received from Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, suggesting the propriety of returning the public cattle, &c., sent here from Hoonsoor, in conformity with the orders contained in the extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 27th February last.

2. So far as I can form a judgment in the short time since I joined my present appointment, I concur with Mr. Finnie in thinking there is no further occasion for retaining the Government cattle at Sevacausey or Aroopocottah.

(signed) *C. J. Bird,*
Acting Collector.

Tinnevelly, 24 August 1849.

(No. 8.)

From *T. J. Finnie, Esq.*, Cotton Planter, to *C. J. Bird, Esq.*, Acting Collector, Tinnevelly.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the seed cotton that was purchased on account of Government has all been ginned, and that part of the work closed yesterday. I request you will give me instructions regarding the bullocks which were sent here as the motive-power for the gins. The bullocks, duffadar, and drivers are all idle now; and if it is expected that the cotton traders will adopt the gins, and that they will require the cattle to give them motion, such expectation is doomed to inevitable disappointment; for even if the people use the gins, which they will not, they can put them in motion at a cheaper rate by furnishing their own cattle and drivers; and I respectfully suggest the propriety of returning the cattle to the Military Department; they have nothing to do here, and the expense amounts to the sum of 135 to 140 rupees per mensem, if they are fed sufficiently to keep them

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 303

them in condition. I have had the cattle well taken care of, and they are now in much better plight than when they came here. I may take this opportunity to mention that the duffadar and drivers have behaved remarkably well, and have worked cheerfully and regularly in obedience to my orders.

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Madras.

Sevacausey, 22 August 1849.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

(No. 839.)—Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 3 September 1849.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevely, forwarding for orders copy of a letter received from Mr. Finnie, suggesting the propriety of returning the public cattle, &c. sent here from Hoonsoor.

[Here enter 24 August 1849, No. 165.]

Para. 1. THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to direct that the public cattle attached to the experimental cotton cultivation in the Tinnevely district be returned without further delay to the commissariat depôt at Hoonsoor, from whence it would appear they were taken

2. The Acting Collector of Tinnevely will require Mr. Finnie to furnish a report on the result of the experiment he was ordered by the resolutions of the 27th February last to try, even on the little experience he has had of it.

(signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 366.)—Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16 August 1849.

Read the following:

(No. 144.)

From F. B. Elton, Esq., Acting Collector, to T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward for submission to Government, for their information, a letter received from Mr. Finnie, cotton planter attached to this district, acknowledging the receipt of a communication from me, forwarding him copy of the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 1st ultimo, and calling his attention to the wishes of Government therein expressed, and furnishing him with instructions for carrying them out.

Dated 17 July
1849.

2. Having been removed to another department, it seems needless for me to offer my opinion on the future prospects of the operations directed to be carried on under the supervision of the Collector of this district; but I may mention, that in the early part of the year I had a proclamation framed in Tamil, and read out at the jummahbundy of the several talooks, containing in a concise form, and familiar language, the valuable practical information contained in Dr. Royle's memo. on the culture of cotton in India, pointing out the great importance of having the staple well cleaned, and kept unadulterated with inferior sorts, and showing the people that the price of cotton in America was such, that they might with every prospect of success cope with the merchants of that country.

3. I observe, by a report on the trade of this province just sent up to the Reporter of External Commerce, that the liberal encouragement afforded by the Government of India in taking off the export duty on cotton, seems to have been attended with success in the improvement of the trade, the exports to China and London being during the past year considerably in excess of the preceding one, as shown below:—

	Exports in 1847-48.	Exports in 1848-49.	INCREASE.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
China - -	6,92,862	10,41,945	3,49,083
London - -	1,34,647	3,43,534	2,08,887

4. As regards the culture of the plant, I would strongly recommend a fair trial of Captain Lawford's plan of irrigating it. A comparison of the costs of raising cotton in this way, with that cultivated on poonjah (dry) lands, can alone satisfactorily show whether

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Madras.

the increased produce would be sufficient to cover the additional cost of production, but that this increase would take place to a large extent I have the most sanguine anticipations.

Tinnevely, Courtallum, 28 July 1849.

(signed) F. B. Elton,
Acting Collector.

From T. J. Finnie, Esq., Cotton Planter, to F. B. Elton, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevely.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 840, dated the 6th inst., and its enclosures, which only reached me on the 11th instant.

2) I will cordially and cheerfully co-operate with you in the plans proposed by Government.

3. I have but very little land under cultivation on Government account, and there is no difficulty in relinquishing that at once. I shall dispense with such of my establishment as are not required to aid in the ginning the cotton on hand at Aroopocotta and Sevacausey, which will require 15 or 20 days, and as long as the gins are going, I shall take pleasure in affording the East India lads (one of whom has arrived) all the instruction I can; but when the machines are not at work, I see not how I can instruct them in their use; and certain it is, that after Government cease to purchase seed cotton and use the gins, they will ever be idle, for the natives will never use the machines. Indeed, as long as the merchants purchase dirty cotton we may despair of all improvement, even with the means already in the hands of the people, for the hope that I last year entertained that they would take more care in cleaning and packing now proves abortive, for they realised in the better part of the season as much for the dirty cotton as I gave them for the best article in the early part of the season. All improvement rests with the merchants and manufacturers; but then the question arises, Is it better for them to pay the people the exorbitant price they ask for extra care, or take the article as it is, and clean it in the manufactory? I shall not pretend to answer this question.

4. I think that even if anything could be effected with the gins under any circumstances, the effort would fail in such hands as those of Mr. Fugle and the "East India lads," and do what Government may or can, it will ultimately be found that the effort will prove the inutility of "forcing a factitious" machine on a people, whose condition is unsuited to its use.

6. As to the ability of the "East India lads," I know nothing, but they are not the sort of people to influence the natives of India, who are swayed so much by caste or position. I have done all I could to induce the people to use the gins; I offered them the use of the machines for a very trifle, and then for nothing, and they entirely refuse to have anything to do with them; and, as I have said, the gins will always remain idle after Government cease to use them, and the gin-house at Sevacausey, and the Ceylon machinery which I have erected, and which works beautifully, will remain a cenotaph to the judgment of those who urged its purchase, after I had ascertained that it was not required. The new 60 saw-gins, I may remark, do not work well.

7. You ask me if the "bullocks will be required any longer?" They will be required whenever the machinery is used, but if you rely on the people to use it, you may just as well send the bullocks back to Hoonsoor, pension poor Mr. Fugle, send the "East India lads" to some workshop, and employ Mr. Shearman and Mr. Cuxton elsewhere, for the gins, I repeat, are unsuited to the people, and they will not use them.

8. I have ceased purchasing cotton, and as soon as that on hand is ginned, I shall send it to Tutacorin, to be pressed for shipment.

9. The measures proposed by Government, as far as I am personally concerned, meet my cordial approbation; I have long seen the futility of the cotton experiment in this part of the country, and I have not withheld from my employers my views on the subject, and though it was of some importance to me to remain here for one or two years, the love of eternal truth and eternal justice would not permit me to do so without representing to my honourable masters the poor prospect there was of any great benefit arising from my operations as a Government servant. I laboured assiduously to ascertain the true state of the cotton culture and trade, and applied my best efforts to ascertain the best means of improving the one and extending the other. I have not indulged in the metaphysical subtleties of philosophy, but I have endeavoured to bring the sober results of experimental deduction to bear on the subject, and after a careful comparison of the climate (without regard to heat or cold, to humidity or drought, exclusively,) with other countries, I asserted that my fears that this country could not produce the American cotton predominated above my hope that it might, and after a careful analysis of the relative condition of this country and America, where the benefits of the gin are inestimable and indispensable, I said that the machine was not applicable to this country, that it was unsuited to the genius of the people, and I have no cause to change the opinion I expressed in either case.

10. I have not confined myself to the track pointed out by pseudo-scientific theory, but have launched boldly into the broad ocean of practical utility, guided by the north star of common sense, which, with some knowledge of political economy, with due regard to cause and effect, enables me to draw approximate conclusions as to the results of certain plain measures in reference to national internal improvement and individual prosperity.

11. If

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11. If I had concealed from Government the clear perceptions I had, after laborious investigation, obtained of the business entrusted to me, I should consider that I was chargeable with censure for a graver fault than a mere paralogism; or if I had laid down narrow premises, and had drawn unsound conclusions, that could be upset, I should consider that I had laboured to little purpose. But I trust I have been of some service in eliciting and establishing the truth on the broadest basis.

12. My only regret is that I have done so little; that I have accomplished nothing for the benefit of this country and its ryots; but I have done my best, and I can now return to my native land with the proud satisfaction of having discharged my duty to my employers.

Sevacausey, 17 July 1849.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

II.
Madr.

Resolved, that the foregoing letter, with its enclosure, be submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with reference to extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st June last.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *T. Pycroft,* Secretary.

MINUTE.

It is needless to enter into any lengthened examination of, or detailed reply to Mr. Finnie's letter. He may be informed that Government fully appreciate his exertions during the period he has been in the public service, and by no means blame him for the non-success of the measures that have been adopted to induce the ryots to improve the methods of picking, cleaning and preparing the cotton wool for shipment. It may be taken to be certain, that so long as they can get an equal price (or even nearly so) for well or ill-cleaned cotton, they will not go to the trouble and cost of altering their old system.

The public cattle have been ordered to be sent back to Hoonsoor, and Mr. Cuxton will by this time have arrived in Tinnevely, and taken charge of the machinery. A period of some months, say to the close of the approaching cotton season, to see whether the people will avail themselves of the use of the machinery or not, and at the expiration of that period, such orders as may be applicable will be given.

I know nothing of Mr. Fugle's claims, or how long he has been employed. It is clearly proper he should be either discharged or pensioned, and the Acting Collector of Tinnevely should be called on to report respecting him.

With regard to Mr. Elton's recommendation, that irrigation should be tried, I have only to observe, that that solely rests on the ryots. Government will make no further trials of any kind, as past ones have, in my opinion, done no good whatever, and have been attended with a heavy expense into the bargain. The object of them was, as I conceive, to show the people how they were to raise foreign cotton, and improve the indigenious; but latterly the whole transaction has been a mere forced, fictitious speculation, which could not instruct the people, because they had no such command of money or means as they saw brought into operation.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

31 August 1849.

(No. 867.)—Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 12 September 1849.

Read the following Papers:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

[Here enter 16th August 1849, No. 366.]

Minute by the Right Honourable the President.

[Here enter 31st August 1849.]

Para. 1. REFERRING to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Finnie's letter of the 17th July 1849, which accompanied the communication of the Acting Collector of Tinnevely, dated the 28th of the same month, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to direct that Mr. Finnie may be informed that Government fully appreciate his exertions during the period he has been in the public service, and by no means blame him for the non-success of the measures that have been adopted to induce the ryots to improve the methods of picking, cleaning and preparing the cotton wool for shipment. It is certain that so long as they can get an equal price (or even nearly so) for well or ill cleaned cotton, they will not be at the trouble and cost of altering their old system.

2. As the public cattle have been ordered to be returned to Hoonsoor, and Mr. Cuxton will by this time have arrived in Tinnevely, and taken charge of the machinery, the Governor in Council will hope to be informed, after the close of the approaching cotton season, whether the people have availed themselves of the use of the machinery or not, when such further orders as may be necessary will be given.

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3. The

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Madras.

3. The Governor in Council has no information of the nature of Mr. Fagle's services or claims on the Government, but is of opinion that, under the representation given of him by Mr. Finnie, he should be either discharged or otherwise provided for; he desires, therefore, that the Acting Collector of Tinnevely be called on to report respecting him.

4. With regard to Mr. Elton's recommendation, that irrigation should be tried, the Governor in Council observes, that that matter rests solely with the ryots. Government have already made trials at a heavy expense, with the view of showing the people how they were to raise foreign cotton, and improve the indigenous; but the results have been unsatisfactory, and the whole transaction latterly has been a mere forced, fictitious speculation, which could not instruct the people, because they had no such command of money or means as they saw brought into operation.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated 12 August (No. 43) 1850.

8. We take this opportunity of forwarding a correspondence* having reference to the cultivation of foreign cotton in the Coimbatore district, which was originally undertaken and persevered in by Mr. Wroughton, the Principal Collector, and afterwards, on his recommendation, when quitting the Presidency for the Cape of Good Hope, continued, under our orders of the 16th May 1849, under the superintendence of the present Acting Principal Collector. The result of the experiment, for the four seasons on which it has been in operation, has been reported by Mr. Thomas, and reviewed by us, in our proceedings of the 11th July 1850. That officer has, for stated reasons, recommended that the experiment should be prosecuted for a still longer period; and as your Honourable Court have been pleased to direct the continuance of the cotton farms under Dr. Wight's superintendence, we saw no objection to the Collectorate farm being also continued until further orders, although of opinion that no real practical good, on a great scale, was likely to spring from either undertaking.

9. The charges incurred on this account, for the four years, it will be observed, amounted to Rs. 1,247. 5. 6., of which Rs. 320. 6. 8. having been sanctioned on the 20th September 1845, the remainder, Rs. 926. 14. 10., has now been passed by us.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 22 May 1849.

Received the following Papers:

MEMORANDUM.

No. 1.

A FEW days before the departure for the Cape of Good Hope of Mr. Wroughton, the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, that gentleman brought to me, at my office, copies of his correspondence on the subject of cotton cultivation, specimens of the cotton he had grown last season, and the accompanying Statement of the expense actually incurred by him in the cultivation, as an experiment, of 40 bullahs, or about 60 acres of land, of American cotton, together with the results partly estimated. Mr. Wroughton explained to me that his object was to show that American cotton could be most successfully and profitably cultivated in Coimbatore under the system he had followed; and by his statement this is plainly shown, for the expenses, including the Government demand for the land, are given at Rs. 595. 4. 7., the clear profit to the cultivator, after paying these at Rs. 2,364. 11. 5., or about 40 rupees per acre.

Mr. Wroughton is very desirous that the experiment he has commenced with so much success should be continued; and he requested me to place the statement before the Governor in Council, and to solicit the support of Government. He proposes that the person, an intelligent duffadar of the Principal Collector's establishment, who, under his orders, has managed this experimental cultivation, should be permitted to continue the experiment, under the orders of the Acting Principal Collector, the duffadar receiving his usual salary, and half of the profits as an encouragement. A note to this effect, from Mr. Wroughton, to my address, is herewith submitted. Mr. E. B. Thomas, the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore, has expressed himself willing and desirous of carrying on Mr. Wroughton's plans; and the interest he has always evinced while Collector of Tinnevely, in the improvement of cotton cultivation, and his acquaintance with the subject, render him peculiarly fitted to do so. Should the Governor in Council be inclined to receive with favour

Dated Madras,
Friday.

* Dated 22d May 1849, Nos. 1 to 4; 12th February 1850, Nos. 35 and 36; and 16th July 1850, Nos. 9 to 11.

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favour Mr. Wroughton's proposition, the papers now submitted might be forwarded to Mr. Thomas, and authority given to him to advance from the public treasury, at his discretion, such moderate sums for the prosecution of this experiment (on a scale not larger than Mr. Wroughton's statement shows his to have been) as may appear requisite. In this event, Mr. Thomas should be instructed to keep a careful record of his proceedings, and a separate account, charging expenditure and profit to the head of the experimental cotton farms, and at the termination of the season he should submit a report of the result with detailed accounts, for the information of Government and the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Madras, Government Office, } (signed) H. C. Montgomery,
10 April 1849. } Secretary to Government.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Expenses in the Experimental Farm of J. C. Wroughton, Esq.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Government demand on 20 bullahs, or 57 ½ cawnies of land	45	-	1
„ charges of ploughing	42	4	-
„ „ of weeding	120	11	10
„ „ of picking	21	5	8
„ „ of conveyance to Coimbatore for 12 carts	13	-	-
„ „ of separating unclean cotton	25	3	10
„ seventy gunny pieces for bags	31	6	-
„ hire of sowing the same	2	-	-
„ ditto for repairing old bags	-	4	-
„ ropes for sowing	-	7	-
„ hire for bagging	2	8	-
„ twelve ropes for baling	6	7	-
„ ceremonies performed in the field	-	4	-
„ hire for conveying seed cotton	2	8	-
„ for cleaning the same	10	7	-
„ purchase of coulter	4	13	-
„ repairs of godown	5	9	2
„ twelve panes of glass for windows to the cotton godown, including hire	4	8	-
„ cocoa-nut leaves for thatching	1	14	-
„ bamboo mats	2	3	6
„ servants' wages	14	-	-
„ advanced to the duffadar for payment to coolies	38	8	6
	395	4	7
„ prospective expenses	200	-	-
	595	4	7
„ clear profit to the cultivator	2,364	11	5
	Co.'s Rs.	2,960	-

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By value of cotton now received, 8 ½ candies of first sort cotton, at 80 rupees per candy, cleaned	680	-	-
„ ditto, second sort, at 30 rupees a candy, cleaned	90	-	-
„ ditto, of 400 maunds of seed	50	-	-
„ ditto, of 21 ½ candies of first sort cotton, to be yet received, at 80 rupees a candy, cleaned	1,720	-	-
„ ditto, second sort, at 30 rupees for 9 candies, ditto	270	-	-
„ ditto, of cotton seed	150	-	-
	Co.'s Rs.	2,960	-

MEMORANDUM.

On the 12th of March 1848 the ploughing commenced, and continued to the 16th; again from 22d to the 31st. From the 9th April to the 14th, and from 24th to 30th April. From the 12th of May to the 18th; again from the 20th to the 31st. From June 10th to the 17th; again from 24th to 30th; again from July 9th to the 16th, and from 29th—Sess. 2. T T 2 25th

II.
Madras.

25th to the 28th, when the seeds were sown. Weeding from 1st to 20th September 1848.

Clearing plants from 1st October to the 31st. Weeding again 1st November; again clearing plants. Rains on the 2d and 20th August; slight 7th September. Heavy rain October 22d, and 27th slight shower. November 9th heavy rain; and 19th, slight shower.

My dear Sir Henry,

Madras, Friday.

HERE is the duffadar about whom I spoke yesterday. If you can induce Government to think that he can be trusted to act alone, I have no doubt that he will do more to encourage the growth of the American cotton in one season (should it prove an average one), than Dr. Wight has succeeded in doing up to this time. It will cost Government little more than his pay as duffadar, and he might share in the profits. This man has been with me from the commencement of my several experiments, and knows as much as I do about the whole process.

(signed) J. C. Wroughton.

P. S.—His name is Sooboo Singh.

MEMORANDUM by the Right Hon. the President.

No. 2. I CANNOT say that Mr. Wroughton's correspondence and communications on the subject of cotton cultivation appear to me by any means to be satisfactory; at least, not near so much so as I was led to anticipate, from what that gentleman told me.

I see that in 1845 he spoke of "one more year" being required to perfect his experiments, and demonstrate his assertions; yet in the statement now forwarded (to uphold the application for his duffadar receiving advances), three-fourths at least of the profits are assumed on a prospective estimate, which is just as likely, in my opinion, to prove erroneous as otherwise.

I understood from Mr. Wroughton that his great object and study had been to conduct the whole process of cultivation from the instant the land was procured from the tahseeldar up to the final gathering of the crop, precisely as a common ryot of the middling class would have done, and a minute record of such an experiment could not have failed to be both interesting and useful; but I cannot think that the statement which is with these papers can be taken in that light: it shows a command of money which, I am afraid, not many (if any) cultivators of that class can pretend to, and therefore as a practical memorandum I doubt its value.

The best conclusion that can be drawn from these papers seems to me to be, that American cotton of a superior quality will grow in Coimbatore, and that it may produce very fine crops as to quantity, if favoured by seasons; but beyond these gratifying facts, I am unwillingly obliged to acknowledge that I do not think that much else has yet been established by Mr. Wroughton's experiments, or even by the more extended operations of Dr. Wight.

I have thought it right to offer these observations in passing Sir Henry Montgomery's memorandum, to explain the impressions I have imbibed, and I now willingly accede to his suggestion that the Officiating Principal Collector of Coimbatore shall be authorised to advance such moderate sums as he shall see fit to the duffadar to continue the experiment for another year, but on the distinct understanding that a most complete and minute detail shall be kept and hereafter furnished of the whole proceeding, showing the actual profit or loss, as well as all other particulars as to sowing, gathering the crop, ginning, preparing the bales, and transmitting them (if not sold on the spot) to the port of exportation. On the receipt of the above details the Officiating Principal Collector will receive authority to close the account, and enter the disbursements and receipts on his books.

14 April 1849.

(signed) Henry Pottinger.

MEMORANDUM by the Honourable Mr. Dickinson.

No. 3. MR. WROUGHTON'S experiments in the growth of New Orleans cotton have already extended through seven years.

The result of them shows that such cotton may be grown in the district of Coimbatore; but it seems to be very doubtful whether, including the tax on the land, and all other incidental charges, it can ever realise a price which will make it worth while for farmers to produce it.

The experiments which have been conducted by Mr. Wroughton and Dr. Wight are well known to the commercial world. If it were thought that American cotton grown in Coimbatore would yield a fair profit in the home market, it cannot be doubted that capital would be

be embarked in the extensive cultivation of it. The fact that no European capitalists have hitherto come forward to prosecute the cultivation of cotton in Coimbatore, appears to me to be conclusive that such cotton would not yield a fair profit in the home market.

Mr. Wroughton throughout his correspondence presses on the consideration of Government the fact that the ryots are only disposed to engage in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton on their being assured of obtaining a remunerative price for their produce.

It is not possible that the Government should offer such a guarantee.

If the ryots do not find in the experiments that have been made that it would be to their interest to cultivate this cotton, it would be to no purpose that the Government should endeavour to force its cultivation into the district.

It appears to me that all that was needed has already been done in the way of experiment, and that no further outlay should be sanctioned on this account.

16 April 1849.

(signed) *H. Dickinson.*

Para. 1. THE Right honourable the Governor in Council resolves to transmit the papers referred to in the memorandum* from the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department to the Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore, and to authorise that officer to advance from the public treasury to Duffadar Sooboo Singh such moderate sums as may be required for the continuance, during another year, of the experimental cultivation managed by that person under the orders of Mr. Wroughton. The Acting Collector will conduct the experiment with full regard to economy, keeping a complete and minute detail of the whole proceeding, showing the actual profit or loss, as well as all other particulars as to sowing, gathering the crops, ginning, preparing the bales, and transmitting them (if not sold on the spot) to the port of exportation. On receipt of the above details, which will be forwarded direct to Government as soon after the close of the season as possible, the Acting Collector will receive authority to close the accounts, and enter the receipts and disbursements on his books.

No. 4.

2. The Acting Collector will inform the duffadar that, in addition to his salary, he will be permitted to receive a portion of the profits, if any, to be decided hereafter by Government, as a reward for his industry.

3. Under date the 20th September 1845, the Principal Collector of Coimbatore was authorised to continue the experimental culture of cotton for a further period of one year; but it does not appear that any special report has been received, or that the results of subsequent experiments, if since continued, as would appear to be the case, have been submitted. The Governor in Council desires to receive at an early date any information on this subject which it may be in the power of the present Acting Collector to afford.

Dated 23d September 1845, Nos. 11, 12.

Fort St. George,
16 May 1849.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secy. to Govt.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Cons. of 12 February 1850.

Received the following letter :

(No. 2.)

From *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to Government, Public Department, Fort St. George.

Sir,

IN forwarding an extract from the audit of the accounts of Fusly 1255 (1845-46), I have the honour to enclose an account particular of charges incurred for the experimental † cotton cultivation under the Collector, amounting to Rs. 352. 15. 6., for which I request the special sanction of Government may be granted to enable the civil auditor to admit the accounts.

No. 35.

Coimbatore,
10 January 1850.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas,*
Acting Pl. Collector.

* From Collector of Coimbatore, 10th December 1842; 19th February 1844; 18th November 1844; 25th July 1845; 4th December 1845; 9th June 1846; 4th August 1847.

† See Minutes of Consultation, 28th September 1845, No. 1097.

II.
Madras.EXTRACT from the Retrenchments of the Accounts of the Coimbatore Collectorate,
for Fusly 1255.

NO.	CHARGES OBJECTED TO.		REMARKS OF THE CIVIL AUDITOR.
		<i>C.Rs. a. p.</i>	
33	Paid for preparing gunny bags, &c. for packing the cotton - - - - -	32 3 -	No. 33 to No. 36. These charges require the special sanction of Government; the Acting Principal Collector should therefore adopt early measures to obtain the same.
34	Paid batta to two peons who accompanied cotton bales to the collector of sea customs, from 25 November 1845 to 4 February 1846, at 1 anna each per diem - - -	9 - -	
35	Paid for charges incurred in cultivating experimental American cotton at Ootacalmundapum - - - - -	388 3 2	
	Admitted, as per sanction of Government, dated 20 September 1845 - - - - -	320 6 8	
	Difference - - - - -	67 12 6	
36	Paid for hire of carts, &c. for conveying the American cotton from Coimbatore to the collector of sea customs at Madras - - -	244 - -	
		<i>C.Rs.</i> 352 15 6	

(True extract.)

(signed) *E. B. Thomas,*
Acting Principal Collector.ACCOUNT Particulars of Charges incurred for the Cultivation of New Orleans Cotton
at Ootacalmundapum, &c., under the Superintendence of the Principal Collector, in
Fusly 1255.

	<i>C.Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>C.Rs. a. p.</i>
Hire of 209 men, for gathering cotton, at 6 pice each - - - - -	6 8 6	
„ 28 ditto - - ditto - - at 8 pice each - - - - -	1 2 8	
„ 498 ditto - - ditto - - at 1 anna each - - - - -	31 2 -	
„ 28 ditto - - ditto - - at 1 anna and 4 pice each - - - - -	2 5 4	
		41 2 6
Four carts employed in conveying the cotton from the village to Coimbatore, at 8 annas each - - - - -	2 - -	
Sixteen bullocks employed in conveying the cotton from the village to Coimbatore, at 2 annas each - - - - -	2 - -	
	4 - -	
Twenty-seven carts employed in conveying the cotton from talook cutchery to the gin-house and huzoor cutchery, at 1 anna 4 pice each - - - - -	2 4 -	
		6 4 -
Five pieces of gunny, for bags for securing cotton, at 1 rupee 2 annas each - - - - -	5 10 -	
Twenty-seven pieces of gunny, for bags for securing cotton, at 1 rupee 4 annas each - - - - -	33 12 -	
One piece of gunny, for bags for securing cotton - - - - -	1 12 -	
	41 2 -	
Value of twine purchased for sewing bags - - - - -	- 13 -	
Hire for sewing bags - - - - -	- 10 8	
		42 9 8
Value of ropes purchased for packing up the cotton bales:		
Ten ropes, at 6 annas each - - - - -	3 12 -	
Seven ropes, at 8 annas each - - - - -	3 8 -	
		7 4 -
Pay of a cooly employed in watching the field, from February to June 1846, at 1 rupee 12 annas per month - - - - -	- - -	8 12 -

	C.Rs. a. p.	C.Rs. a. p.
Hire of eight carts, employed in conveying cotton from Coimbatore to Madras, at 19 rupees 8 annas each	156 - -	
Hire of four carts, employed in conveying cotton from Coimbatore to Madras, at 22 rupees each	88 - -	
		244 - -
Nine bamboo mats, at 8 per rupee	1 2 -	
Seven - ditto - at 2 annas 5 1/4 pice each	1 1 -	
		2 3 -
Paid batta to two peons who accompanied cotton bales to the collector of sea customs, from 25 November 1845 to 4 February 1846, at 1 anna each per diem		9 - -
		361 3 2
Deduct amount paid in Fusly 1256		8 3 8
	C.Rs.	
NET AMOUNT disbursed in Fusly 1255		352 15 6

Company's Rupees, Three hundred and Fifty-two; annas, Fifteen; and pies, Six.

Coimbatore, }
11 July 1856. }

(signed) *E. B. Thomas,*
Acting Principal Collector.

THE Government having already, in the extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th September 1845, No. 1097, sanctioned the charges incurred by the Principal Collector of Coimbatore in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, amounting to Rs. 320. 6. 8., the Right honourable the Governor in Council cannot understand how the further expenditure of fusly 1255, now reported, has occurred, and requests the Acting Principal Collector will offer any explanation on the subject that he may have in his power. If charges of this description have been of annual occurrence, it will be desirable to have a statement showing the amount expended in each fusly, and the authority under which the disbursement has been made. It is not satisfactory to the Government that accounts such as the present should remain so long unadjusted.

No. 36.

Fort St. George, 11 February 1850.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Cons. of 16 July 1850.

14 June.—Received the following letter:

(No. 16.)

From *E. B. Thomas, Esq.,* Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.,* Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. UNDER the orders of Government, dated 16th May 1849, No. 482, I was directed to continue the collectorate cotton farm for one year longer: it has been impracticable to close it earlier, from the crop being partially still on the ground.

No. 9.

2. I would now respectfully suggest, that, if Government see fit, it may be continued with public benefit for a still longer period, on the following grounds* mainly, viz., that it is a desirable depôt for supplying good seed gratis to the ryots, whenever they are inclined to take up the cultivation more generally; that the farm, lying in the midst of other native cultivation, is useful as a model experiment, to enable the native cultivators to judge of the practicability and profit of such cultivation; and, lastly, that it is carried on at a very slight cost to Government, and indeed much more than pays itself under its present system, the only superintendence being an intelligent duffadar and one peon (spared from other work) under my own surveillance. Its success has been greatly due to Mr. Wroughton's constant superintendence of it, it being within an easy ride (only nine miles) from Coimbatore, a superintendence which I have been careful also to maintain, and in which I have taken much interest.

3. The

* *Vide paras. 3, 4, and 5, of No. 11, 4th July 1848, of letter from the Court of Directors.*

II.
Madras.

3. The collectorate farm is not on the same system as Dr. Wight's; it has no permanent establishment of labourers, bullocks, or farm implements; the work is done by contract, or by the ryots of that neighbourhood, on daily pay; the experiment is on ordinary land, without manure, or any fictitious aid, except that derived from clean and careful husbandry: the farm, about 74 acres, lies near the great western high road to the nearest seaport, Ponany, about 90 miles distant.

4. The continued and increasing interest and importance attached to the subject of Indian cotton, renders it desirable, perhaps, that every practical and useful experiment should have full and fair trial. My own experience leads me to fear the native cultivator will not readily undertake this, or any other experiment, without much and long previous encouragement and evidence of its feasibility, even though he may see the foreign or New Orleans seed grow and produce fairly.

5. The chief obstacles are, the native ryot's national apathy and dislike to enter on any new and untried method, or speculation (though this, of course, will eventually yield to obvious and certain profit), the fact of the foreign sort of cotton requiring, I think, without doubt, a somewhat better soil and moister atmosphere than the common native plant; and, lastly, but mainly, the absence of a certain and home market and demand for the produce, which does not now exist.

6. The native cultivator has neither the means nor enterprise to grow for a distant or foreign market. The shorter, but stronger fibre of the native cotton finds a ready sale to the native merchant, who considers it more suitable for the native loom and manufactures. He will not buy the produce of the foreign seed. The great stimulus and means required, therefore, is a certain and ready sale, which can only be effected by private European mercantile agency. Such an agent, located in a cotton district, ready to buy up annually the ryots' cotton at a fair rate for cash, would command a large supply of New Orleans cotton, or anything else capable to the soil and climate of the district.

7. Independent of this, advances to the ryots, personal intercourse, punctual payments, and other like encouragements,* practicable through an European agency, would greatly facilitate the object in view; and if Government thought it fit to step in and give such further aid to the effort, a very slight (and temporary) reduction (say 10 per cent.) of the usual land-tax on all land under foreign cotton would, of course, give an additional stimulus to the production; but I believe a sure and permanent market at hand would be the main and sufficient encouragement.

8. If the native cotton crop can pay the present land-tax, so could the foreign. Whether the produce would pay the carriage to the nearest port, and the freight home, at the present price in England, is a question for the merchant to decide; but that a very large supply of good New Orleans cotton might be produced in parts of this and other districts, I think there is no doubt.

9. The quantity of cotton wool produced in the collectorate farm has amounted to about 47 candies and 283 lbs.,† valued at Rs. 3,805. 4., at 80 rupees a candy.

10. The fields, situated about nine miles south-west of Coimbatore, and within partial range of that monsoon, are sown in July; they are well hoed and cleaned several times. The soil is a light reddish sandy loam. The picking begins about November, and continues from five to seven months. The produce has been usually ginned at Dr. Wight's establishment, as being a quicker process, and as using the gins experimentally, as appeared the wish of Government, though I think the fibre is there cut and injured much more than by the native churka. The bales are screwed at the gin-house, and have been hitherto shipped at Madras, from a difficulty in disposing of them at Coimbatore.

11. If the collectorate farm is to be continued, I shall give it my best attention, and early orders are desirable, as this is the time for preparing the ground for next season.

12. I have entered more in detail on the subject than I should have otherwise done, because late communications from Government and from the home authorities led me to believe that full and minute information was desired.

The comparative statement appended shows a full and favourable view of the cost, economy, and value of the experiment; and I am not aware of any items of expense, pro or con, being omitted. The farm may safely be continued as a profitable return, as well as, on account of its more legitimate and more valuable intention, an experimental one.

Coimbatore, 31 May 1850.

(signed) E. B. Thomas,
Acting Principal Collector.

* Private and mercantile.

† Inclusive of four candies produced at the exhibition before the Agri-Horticultural Society at Madras.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the Quantity of Cotton produced in the Collectorate Farm, the Value and Cost thereof, as well as the Amount of Profit.

FUSLIES.	QUANTITY of WOOL.	Value, at 80 Rupees a Candy, as per Letter from the Chamber of Commerce. Vide Minutes of Consultation, dated 25 January 1845.	CHARGES.				NET PROFIT.	REMARKS.
			Charge of Cultivation.	Charges of Conveyance.	LAND RENT.	TOTAL.		
	<i>Cwts. lbs.</i>	<i>Rs. a.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1255 - -	16 75	1,292 -	429 10 5	255 3	24 3 8	709 1 1	582 14 11	No cultivation was made in this year.
1256 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1257 - -	9 108	737 4	99 - 6	- - -	37 14 10	136 15 4	600 4 8	
1258 - -	8 200 4 400	1,056 -	245 9 -	110 12	45 - 1	401 5 1	654 10 11	
	13 100							
1259 - -	9 0	720 -	404 9 5	- - -	45 - 1	449 9 6	270 6 6	
	47 283	3,805 4	1,178 13 4	365 15	152 2 8	1,696 15 -	2,108 5 -	
Add amount of price -		300 -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	240 - -	
	<i>Rs.</i>	4,105 4	1,238 13 4	- - -	- - -	1,756 15 -	2,348 5 -	
Exclusive of conveyance - -							<i>Rs.</i> 2,714 4 -	

Coimbatore, 31 May 1850.

E. E. per
(signed) L. B. Thomas,
Acting Principal Collector.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Cons. of 16 July 1850.

Received the following letter:

(No. 17.)

From E. B. Thomas, Esq., Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore to T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of extract from Minutes of Consultation, of the 11th February last, No. 153.

No. 10.

2. Pursuant to the instructions therein contained, I beg leave to submit a statement of sums disbursed on account of Mr. Wroughton's experimental cotton farm, from 1255 to 1258 inclusive, with three accounts marked (A), (B), and (C).

3. It would appear that the aggregate charges for the above period amount to Rs. 1,247. 5. 6., of which deducting Rs. 320. 6. 8., previously sanctioned, the remainder, for which the special authority of Government is now required, is Rs. 926. 14. 10.

4. The expenses exhibited in the statement forwarded with Mr. Wroughton's communication of the 25th July 1845 were only those incurred up to that date, and the disbursements alluded to in my letter of the 10th January last, also refer to the same fusly, and to the same cultivation.

5. It will be observed from para. 3, of extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 20th September 1845, No. 1097, that the continuance of the experiment was authorised for a further period of one year, and under this authority the principal Collector would seem to have carried on the cultivation in fusly 1257 also.

6. The accounts of each fusly were not closed at the termination of it; in fact, it appears that such was impracticable, the charges of the experiment of one year being paid, and debited in the accounts of two.

7. Mr. Wroughton continued the experiment for a still further period of one year, viz., 1258, also, which has received the sanction of Government as conveyed in Extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 16th May 1849, No. 482.

II.
Madras.

8. About 23 candies of wool was transmitted to the presidency for shipment to England, being the produce of fuslies 1255 and 1257 only.

9. The practice hitherto has been to wait for the audit of the accounts from the Civil Auditor, in order to ascertain what charges have been admitted by that department, and what have not, and then to submit the charges objected to for the sanction of Government; the retrenchment for 1255 were received early in July last, and this will account for the delay in the adjustment of the accounts. This, however is objectionable, and care will be taken to prevent similar delay in future.

10. The continuance of the farm has been at a comparatively small expense; it has been useful, as exhibiting to the ryots around, the successful cultivation of the foreign cotton. The farm (of about 74 acres), has produced excellent cotton, better it is believed, than any other submitted to Madras, inasmuch as it has twice gained the prize at the exhibition; it has afforded good seed to all ryots wishing for it; and the outturn this year on the fields promises to be good, both in quality and quantity. Much of the success of the experiment is to be attributed to the careful management of the duffadar "Soob Sing," and the farm being visited frequently by Mr. Wroughton and myself.

Coimbatore, 24 June 1850.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas*,
Acting Principal Collector.

(A.)—ACCOUNT, Particulars of Charges incurred in the Principal Collector's Experimental Cotton Farms for Fusly 1255, charged in 1256.

	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.
One hundred and nine coolies employed in cleaning the field, and gathering cotton, &c., at one measure of grain, each calculated at 28 measures	3 14 3	
Fourteen coolies at 4 pies each	— 4 8	
Two hundred and twenty coolies at 6 pies each	6 14 —	
Seventy-six coolies at 9 pies each	3 9 —	
For cleaning field upon contract	5 6 —	
		19 15 11
Hire for conveying cotton from the field to Coimbatore:		
One cart	— 8 —	
Eight bullocks	— 12 —	
		1 4 —
Pay of a cooly to watch the field from 15th August to November 1846, at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per month	— — —	6 3 4
		27 7 3
Amount paid in 1256, being the sum deducted in the account, particulars of fusly 1255	— — —	8 3 8
TOTAL	Co's. Rs.	35 10 11

E. E. per

Coimbatore, 24 June 1850.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas*,
Acting Principal Collector.

(B.)—STATEMENT of Charges incurred in the Principal Collector's Experimental Cotton Farms in Fusly 1257.

	C. Rs. a. p.	C. Rs. a. p.
Seventy-two coolies, employed in gathering cotton, &c., at 6 pice each	2 4 —	
Twelve ditto, at 8 ditto	— 8 —	
Eight hundred and ninety and a half ditto, at 1 anna each	55 10 6	
		58 6 6
Hire for conveying cotton from the field to Coimbatore:		
Twelve coolies, at 6 pice each	— 6 —	
Twenty-six bullocks, at 2 annas each	3 4 —	
Six carts, at 4 annas each	1 8 —	
		5 2 —
		Charges

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 315

II.
Madras.

	C.Rs. a. p.	C.Rs. a. p.
Charges for screwing cotton bales:		
Three pieces of gunnies, at 6 annas per piece	1 2 -	
Twenty-one ditto, at 5 ditto	6 9 -	
One ditto	- 4 -	
	7 15 -	
Seven ropes, at 11 annas each	- C.Rs. 4 13 -	
Twine	- 6 -	
Hire of eight coolies, sewing gunnies	1 6 -	
	6 9 -	14 8 -
Pay of a coolie to watch Temaray cotton farm, from 1 December 1846 to February 1847, at 1 2/4 rupee per month	5 4 -	
Pay of a coolie to watch Arsempolliem cotton farm, from 1 July 1846 to March 1847, at 1 2/4 rupee per month	15 12 -	
		21 - -
Account of assessment on the land cultivated with cotton	- - -	37 14 10
TOTAL	- - - Co.'s Rs.	136 15 4

Coimbatour, 24 June 1850.

(signed) E. B. Thomas,
Acting Principal Collector.

(C.)—STATEMENT of Charges incurred in the Principal Collector's Experimental Cotton Farms in Fusly 1258.

	C.Rs. a. p.	C.Rs. a. p.
Hire for ploughing the field at Chadoocaray	40 12 -	
Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-three coolies employed in weeding, gathering cotton, &c., paid at different rates	286 5 1	
Charges for screwing cotton bales, 74 rupees	43 10 1	
Twine for sewing gunnies	1 1 3	
Hire for sewing gunny bags	1 2 -	
Hire for screwing bales	6 - -	
Charges for making 17 coulter	5 10 -	
Charges for making a cask for the purpose of sending American cotton seed to Madras	1 4 -	
Value of bamboo mats for packing cotton bales	2 3 6	
Pay of two persons employed in watching the field, from 1 July 1848 to June 1849	34 - -	
Charges for erecting a shed in the cotton farm at Madookaray	- C.Rs. 17 9 2	
For repairing the godown at Coimbatour	6 8 11	
	24 2 1	446 2 -
Charges for sending muster of cotton without seed to Madras:		
Value Oopum cotton	1 - -	
Value of Nadumpartee or triennial cotton	1 - -	
Value of gunnies	2 4 -	
Value of rope	1 12 -	
Hire for screwing	- 12 -	6 12 -
Rent of 18 9/16 bullahs of land cultivated with American cotton	- - -	45 - 1
Hire of five carts for conveying cotton seed from Coimbatour to Madookaray	2 8 -	
Hire of 44 carts for conveying cotton from Madookaray to Coimbatour	22 - -	
Hire of 31 carts for conveying cotton to gin-house	3 14 -	
	28 6 -	
Hire of five carts for conveying cotton to Madras	C.Rs. 100 - -	
Hire of one cart from Salem to Madras	7 - -	
Hire of one cart for conveying from Madras to Sea Custom Office	3 12 -	
	110 12 -	139 2 -
Deduct,		637 - 1
Amount realised by the sale of useless cotton, maunds, 128 1/16	169 11 -	
Ditto of seed, maunds, 505 1/4	66 - -	235 11 -
Net Amount requiring sanction	- - - Co.'s Rs.	401 5 1

Coimbatour, 24 June 1850.

E. B. per
(signed) E. B. Thomas,
Acting Principal Collector.

STATEMENT of Sums Expended for the Experimental Cotton Farm of Mr. *Wroughton*,
Principal Collector of Coimbatore.

FUSLIES.	Sanctioned on 20 Sept, 1845.		Sanction applied for.		Amount.
	C.Rs. a. p.	C.Rs. a. p.	C.Rs. a. p.	C.Rs. a. p.	
1255 - - -	320 6 8	352 15 6	<i>Vide</i> particulars previously submitted with letter of 10 January last.		673 6 2
1256 (for Fusly 1255)	- - -	- - -	<i>Vide</i> particulars (A.) -		35 10 11
					709 1 1
1257 - - -	- - -	- - -	<i>Vide</i> particulars (B.) -		136 15 4
1258 - - -	- - -	- - -	<i>Vide</i> particulars (C.) -		401 5 1
TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rs.					1,247 5 6

Company's rupees one thousand two hundred and forty-seven, annas five, and pies six.

Coimbatore, 24 June 1850.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas*,
Acting Principal Collector.

No. 11.

Para. 1. THE cultivation of foreign cotton was originally undertaken in 1842 in the Coimbatore districts, by Mr. *Wroughton* the Principal Collector, as a private experiment, and from the success attending it,* has since been persevered in with the sanction of Government, conveyed at different times. On the last occasion the Government on the recommendation of that officer, when quitting the Presidency on leave to the Cape of Good Hope, authorised in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 16th May 1849, the continuance of the experiment under the management of duffadar *Sooboo Singh*, for the further period of one year; and the Acting Principal Collector was required to make the necessary advances, and to keep and furnish at the close of the season a complete and minute detail of the whole proceeding connected with the experimental cultivation, when it was intimated that he would receive authority to close the accounts and enter the receipts and disbursements on his books. The duffadar was, in addition to his salary, to receive a portion of the profits as a reward for his industry, and the Acting Collector was desired to report on an early date upon the result of any experiments which might have been made since the order of 25th September 1845, authorising a continuance of them for one year.

† Para. 3.

2. From the statement accompanying the letter, dated 31st May, now before Government, it is observed, that with the exception of fusly 1256, when there was no cultivation, the experiment has been prosecuted in each of the fuslies 1255, 1257, 1258, and 1259. The farm is stated in the report † to comprise 74 acres, but the extent of land employed in each of these years † is not given. If however the land-rent is to be taken as an indication of the extent cultivated, the ratio borne by the produce to the land on which it was raised, appears to have varied greatly in different years. Thus, in fusly 1255, candies 16.75. were produced on land assessed at Rs. 24. 3. 3., while in fusly 1259 only 9 candies were obtained on land paying Rs. 45. 0. 1.

3. It would have been well if in pursuance of the instructions conveyed in the orders of the 16th May 1849, the Acting Collector had explained the system pursued in the prosecution of the experiment more in detail. In the comparative statement which accompanied the report of the 31st May 1850, the charges of cultivation are set down in the gross without any specification. With the Acting Principal Collector's subsequent letter of 24th June, detailed statements are furnished for fusly 1255, 1257, 1258, from which it appears that the cost of ginning, and the salaries of the duffadar *Sooboo Sing*, and the peon who superintended the farm, are not entered among the charges. It seems also from

* Cons.:—10th January 1843, Nos. 26, 27; 19th March 1844, Nos. 9, 10; 23d September 1845, Nos. 11, 12; 22d May 1849, Nos. 1 to 4.

† Note.—In fusly 1258 the quantity seems to have been 18^o bullahs; Statement (C), in letter from Acting Principal Collector, 24th June 1850.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 317

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Statement (C.), enclosed in the same letter, that the charges for fusly 1258 were really Rs. 637. 0. 1., and not Rs. 401. 5. 1., as entered in the comparative abstract statement which accompanied Mr. Thomas's former letter of the 31st May, the latter sum being the net amount of expenditure for the year requiring sanction, after taking credit for the sums realised by the sale of useless cotton and cotton seed.

4. How the whole produce raised on the farm during the four fuslies under report, candies 47. 283 lbs., has been disposed of is not explained. About 23 candies, the produce of fusly 1255 and 1257, are stated to have been transmitted to the Presidency for shipment to England. It is likewise observed that eight bales of cotton sent by the Acting Collector in December 1849, and recently shipped on the "Llewellyn" were from the collectorate farm, but it does not appear whether this was the produce of fusly 1259, either wholly or in part, or belonged to other years. The latter would however appear to have been the case, as there is no entry for "charges of conveyance" against fusly 1259, in the statement forwarded by the Acting Principal Collector.

From Principal
Collector, 24th June
1850, para. 8.

5. The calculation of the "profits" has been formed upon the value, 80 rupees per candy, put by the Chamber of Commerce upon some of the samples sent to Madras in 1844. The whole of the cotton produced during the four fuslies 1255, 1257, 1258, 1259, is valued at this uniform rate, but in the statement which accompanied the Principal Collector's letter of 25th July 1845, three sorts of cotton are mentioned: the 1st at 80 rupees, and the 2d and 3d at the average rate of 60 rupees per candy, and further, in the memorandum presented in April 1849 to the Secretary to Government by the Principal Collector, the cotton which had been, or was expected to be obtained, apparently in that fusly 1258, was set down at 42 candies; viz. 30 candies 1st sort at 80 rupees, 12 candies 2d sort, at 30 rupees, whereas the entire yield of the whole farm, for the four years under report, now seems to be only 47 candies.

6. As the Honourable the Court of Directors have been pleased to direct the continuance of the cotton farm under Dr. Wight's superintendence, the Government see no objection to the collectorate farm being also continued until further orders, although they cannot but be of opinion that no real practical good on a great scale is likely to spring from either undertaking. The Right honourable the Governor in Council, however, desires that a report on the collectorate farm containing all the particulars required by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 16 May 1849, be annually furnished. He also requests that Mr. Thomas will, at an early date, supply explanation on the various points noticed in the preceding paras., and at the same time forward a detailed statement for fusly 1259, exhibiting every item of receipt and expenditure on account of the farm. He will likewise state what proportion of the profits should be assigned to the duffadar Sooboo Sing, in reward of his exertions.

7. The Governor in Council sanctions the charges incurred on account of the collectorate farm in fuslies 1255 to 1258 amounting, as shown in the statements accompanying the Acting Principal Collector's letter of the 24th June 1850, to (926. 14. 10.) rupees nine hundred and twenty-six, annas fourteen, and pice ten; viz.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fusly 1255 - - - - -	673	6	2
„ 1256 - - - - -	35	10	11
„ 1257 - - - - -	136	15	4
„ 1258 - - - - -	401	5	1
	<hr/>		
	1,247	5	6
Deduct amount sanctioned on the 20th Sep- tember 1845 - - - - -	320	6	8
	<hr/>		
	Rs.	926	14 10

Fort St. George, 11 July 1850.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 356.)

To J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of the Right honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Acting Collector of Tanjore, dated 11th June last. In Cons., 30th July.

2. In this letter Mr. Bird states that he has been making attempts to introduce the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton into Myaveram and other parts of Tanjore, and that after the great success of Captain Lawford at the Upper Anicut, he is anxious to extend the culture of this description of cotton, that he may be enabled to judge whether or not it can be grown as a remunerative crop in Tanjore. For this purpose he suggests that he may

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be allowed to grant a tract of 40 valies of padogay land*, of an average assessment of 23 rupees per valy, which has been declared by a decree of the Civil-Court to be the exclusive property of Government, to such persons as may be willing to undertake the cultivation of this variety of cotton, to be held by them free of assessment for three years, on the understanding that an account be rendered of the out-turn per acre, and all particulars connected with it. The parties will be required to state the quantity of cotton before cleaning, the quantity of cotton and seed after cleaning, the expenses of cultivation, and the profit derived, after making allowance for the Government land-tax, and satisfying all other demands. The Acting Collector has forwarded a specimen of the New Orleans cotton grown near Vellum under every disadvantage, in consequence of its having been sown out of season, and therefore having been exposed to great heat and much drought.

3. The Board of Revenue beg to recommend Mr. Bird's application to the favourable consideration of Government. Of the importance of using every means to encourage the introduction of the finer descriptions of cotton into the Madras Provinces, there can be no question; and the experiment now proposed, which will be carried out at a small sacrifice of public revenue, will tend to show how far the cultivation of such cotton can be successfully prosecuted in Tanjore. Should the Government be pleased to sanction the measure, the Board would suggest that at the expiration of each of the three years for which the land is to be granted, the Collector should furnish a full report, explanatory of the manner in which the culture of the cotton has been conducted, and of the results which have attended it. He should likewise watch the cultivation in progress, and afford the cultivators such advice and instructions as may be required.

4. It will be seen from the accompanying reply from the Collector† to a reference made to him by the Board upon the point that Captain Lawford will supply some New Orleans cotton seed for the purposes of the experiment, and any further quantity that may be required may, it is believed, be obtained from Dr. Wight at Coimbatore.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
9 August 1849.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary.

To *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

YOUR Board have in some measure been apprised by my letter of the 6th February last, No. 14, of the introduction at Myaveram and other parts of Tanjore of the New Orleans cotton, and after Captain Lawford's great success at the Upper Anicut, I am anxious to try to extend the cultivation of this cotton, in order to judge whether it can be grown as a remunerative crop or not, in Tanjore.

2. To enable us to judge of this, and to get the natives more readily to attempt a new product, a plan has suggested itself to me of granting a tract of puddagay land to such persons as are willing to try this cotton, free of assessment for a period of three years, with the understanding that an account be rendered of the out-turn per acre, showing the quantity of cotton before cleaning, and the quantity of cotton and seed after cleaning, the expenses of cultivation, and the profit derived, after deducting the Government tax, and satisfying all other demands.

3. If I have your Board's approval and concurrence, I purpose to grant 40 valies of puddagay assessed at an average tax of 23 rupees per valy, and situated contiguous to the tract of land some time assigned‡ to one Charles Tonyen, on Durkhast, and which land has been declared by a decree of the civil court to be the exclusive property of the circar, to dispose of as they may deem proper. These lands are situated on the annicut of the river "Manney," within the limits of the villages of Parembalore, Oocadacoody, and Villeyanellore.

I have the honour to solicit your Board's sentiments on my proposal.

4. I beg to send herewith a specimen of this cotton grown near Vellum under every disadvantage, having been sown in December last, out of season, and consequently has had to contend against great heat and much drought.

Tanjore, Kodikarray, 11 June 1849.

(signed) *J. Bird*,
Acting Collector.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30 July 1849.

In the foregoing letter it is recommended to grant 40 valies of padogay land, rent-free for three years, to be applied to the raising of New Orleans cotton. The Board wish to be informed how it is proposed to supply the ryots with American seed sufficient for the cultivation of the whole extent of land, for the first year, at least, of the triennial period.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*, Secretary.

* From Acting Collector, 12th January (in Cons. 5th February 1849) and 6th March 1849 (in Cons. 26th March 1849).

† To Collector, 30th July 1849. From Collector, 4th August 1849. In Cons., 9th August 1849.

‡ Vide Letters to Board, 12th January 1849; to Board, 6th March 1849.

To *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

In reply to the extract from the proceedings of the Board, under date 30 July, I have the honour to inform you that Captain Lawford has offered to supply me with some American seed, and I imagine there will be no difficulty in obtaining a further quantity from Dr. Wight, at Coimbatore, where there must be a supply on hand to a large amount.

It is not anticipated that the whole extent of land alluded to by Mr. Bird will be taken up in one year, though there can be little doubt, if success attends the first occupants, there will be no want of followers, and the experiment, in my opinion, is worth trying.

(signed) *J. F. Bishop*, Collector.

Tanjore, Kodikarry, 4 August 1849.

No. 811.—Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 28 August 1849.

Read the following letter :

From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.—Submitting letter from the Acting Collector of Tanjore, suggesting that he be allowed to grant 40 valies of padagay land to such persons as may be willing to undertake the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, to be held by them, free of assessment, for three years, upon certain conditions; for accounting for produce and other particulars, being furnished by them, recommending that sanction be granted accordingly, and pointing out how the seed cotton can be obtained.

[Here enter 9th August 1849, No. 356.]

Para 1. THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers himself precluded by the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, communicated in their Revenue Despatch, No. 11, dated 4th July 1848, a copy of which was furnished to the Board of Revenue, with the resolution of Government, dated 1st June 1849, from complying with the foregoing recommendation, but he will have no objection to further the project of the Collector of Tanjore for encouraging the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in that district on the principles indicated in the above and previous resolutions of Government, dated 5th December 1848, No. 1342, by permitting him to supply American seed at the expense of Government, to afford the use of implements to clean and prepare the cotton for the English market, and to present small prizes for its successful cultivation.

2. The Acting Collector of Coimbatore will accordingly be instructed to attend to the requisition of the Collector of Tanjore for seed cotton, and he will state his opinion as to the advisability of sending one of the cottage saw-gins lately received from England to the Tanjore district.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

Revenue Department, 16th July (No. 6) 1851.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

1. WE transmit * herewith copy of a letter which has been addressed to our Chairman by Mr. J. Aspinall Turner, President of the Manchester Commercial Association, with its enclosure, being a letter from Mr. David Lees, representing that the cultivation of American cotton in Tinnevelly is materially obstructed by the proceedings of the chayroot renters.

Dated 4th July
1851.

2. Mr. David Lees has recently returned from Tinnevelly, where he has been engaged in the experimental culture of American cotton, and has met with such encouraging results that he has left his nephew, Mr. Arthur Lees, in the district, for the purpose of continuing and extending the cultivation. It appears, from Mr. Lees' statement, (which is supported by the letters from the Collector, Mr. Bird, copies of which are embodied in Mr. Lees' letter,) that the chayroot renters claim the right of collecting the root not only on the waste lands, but
of

* Transmitting representations from certain parties regarding the obstruction given to the cultivation of American cotton in Southern India by the proceedings of the chayroot renters.

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of entering all lands appropriated to dry cultivation, and turning up the ground for the purpose of seeking for the root, and that the mode in which this operation is performed is highly destructive to the cotton plants. If permission to enter the lands be refused, the renters claim from the occupants an exorbitant amount of compensation, to the extent, as represented by Mr. Lees, of more than twenty times the land-tax.

3. It would appear to be the opinion of the Collector, that, as the revenue derived from the chayroot farm exceeds the assessment which would be placed on the land, in the event of its being all brought into cultivation, the exemption of such land from the demand of the chayroot renters would be a violation, in favour of land cultivated with American cotton, of the rule that all lands shall be assessed in relation to their capabilities, and not according to their actual produce. We must observe, however, that the chayroot rent is not in any manner an assessment on the land; and that to give to the party who pays the Government assessment the right of cultivating the land, and to another party the right of entering on the land and destroying or materially injuring the produce, is not only inconsistent with justice, but obviously tends to repress all attempts to introduce an improved system of agriculture.

4. You are well aware of the importance which we attach to the extension of the cultivation in India of cotton of a description suited to the requirements of the home manufacturer. We desire that you will immediately take the subject of this despatch into your consideration, and, if the statements submitted to us should prove to be substantially correct, that you will without delay take measures for relieving the planters from any demand in excess of the regular assessment; and if it should be found that the chayroot renters are, under their lease, entitled to compensation for being prevented from entering on the lands which, although waste at the commencement of their term, have been brought into cultivation during its currency, that compensation should be given in the shape of a proportionate reduction in the rent payable to Government, and not be demanded from the parties occupying the land, who should be liable only to the payment of the fixed assessment.

5. We also desire that on the renewal of the chayroot farms, the renters should be restricted to the uncultivated lands in collecting the root; as we are of opinion that the cultivators of the ordinary dry grains are as well entitled to protection as the cultivators of all other articles of agricultural produce, however raised.

London,
16 July 1851.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. Shepherd,*
J. W. Hogg,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

London, 4 July 1851.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter which has been addressed to me as President of the Manchester Commercial Association, by Mr. David Lees, who has lately returned from India, after having been engaged in carrying on some most important experiments in the Tinnevely district, which have completely proved the soundness of the views entertained by himself and the association, regarding the peculiar advantages which exist on the sandy coast land of Southern India, for the cultivation of cotton from the American seed.

Mr. Lees went out under the sanction of the Commercial Association, merely to make experiments and to ascertain facts, but the success of those experiments has induced him to establish his nephew, Mr. Arthur Lees, in Tinnevely, as a cotton planter and merchant, with a view to purchasing from the natives all the cotton which they are disposed to cultivate on his system.

The important facts ascertained by Mr. David Lees, and which were fully stated by myself from the chair of the last annual meeting of the association, have induced two other enterprising young men to go out to the same district, with the intention of settling there as cotton planters and merchants, and I have no doubt that their example would soon have been followed by many more.

At this important juncture, however, when the efforts made by the Honourable Company were about to be followed up by individual exertion, and when it seemed probable that a rapid progress would be made in the cultivation of that description of cotton, which can alone enable India to contend successfully with the United States of America, for the main supply of the article required by the British manufacturers, it appears that an unforeseen obstacle exists; which, unless it is immediately and completely removed, must entirely

entirely put a stop to all further proceedings on the part of those who were prepared to embark in this branch of business. As the letter addressed to me by Mr. David Lees very fully explains the nature of this obstacle, I need not further enter into details, but will confine myself to the expression of a confident hope, that you will immediately call the attention of the Madras Government to the circumstance in terms which will cause instructions to be forthwith given to Mr. Bird, the Collector, to make arrangements with the renters of the chayroots, so as to prevent them from either entering the cotton fields, or from claiming any compensation for abstaining from so doing; and also that he shall abandon the idea of requiring from those who propose to enclose waste lands for the purpose of cotton cultivation, an agreement to allow the diggers for chayroots to enter their fields.

If any compensation is due to these persons, surely it ought to be by a remission of so much of the rent paid by them as is represented by the waste land abstracted from them for the purposes of cotton cultivation; but it is perfectly preposterous that the cultivators who pay the Government land tax should also be subject to claims for compensation on the part of those to whom the Government had previously given rights, which if enforced would prevent all profitable cultivation.

I will only add, that so sure do I feel that the obstacle now pointed out will be removed, that I have ventured this day to assure a young man, who was intending to take his departure by the next overland mail to Tinnevely, and who is amply provided with means to carry on this culture, that he need not hesitate to carry out his project in consequence of hearing of this unforeseen obstacle, and on my assurance he has determined to act.

Trusting that you will excuse the freedom with which I have addressed you on this most important subject,

John Shepherd, Esq.,
Chairman of the Honourable
East India Company.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Aspinall Turner*,
President of the Manchester
Commercial Association.

To *James Aspinall Turner*, Esq., President of the Manchester Commercial Association.

• Sir,

A KNOWLEDGE of the great exertions you have made to promote the culture of American cotton in India, induces me to bring under your notice a serious obstacle to the extension of that culture in the district of Tinnevely.

The obstacle to which I allude is a claim on the part of certain men to the right of entering cotton fields, to search for and dig up chayroots.

The claim of these men first became known to me on the 18th December 1850, nearly a whole year after I had commenced the culture. On that day the root renters being refused permission to dig roots in one of my cotton fields, came to me and made a claim for compensation, and I referred them to Mr. Bird, the collector. On the 23d January 1851 I saw Mr. Bird, and he then told me that the chayroot renters had lodged a complaint against me, and at the same time he said that they were allowed to dig in dry fields, and that if I refused to permit them I must give them compensation.

Nothing further transpired during my stay in India, but Mr. Arthur Lees, whom I left in charge of the cultivation, says, that the root renters again attempted to enter the cotton fields, and that on his inquiring if the men had the sanction of Government so to do, he received from Mr. Bird the following reply :

“ Sir,

“ Trichinidore, 20 March 1851.

“ IN reply to your letter of yesterday, I have the honour to state that the chayroot renters' people have no power to break into enclosures, and are punishable for trespass should they do so.

“ They have, however, a right under the terms of the chayroot renters, for which a considerable sum is paid to Government; to all the chayroot produced in this district, whether on waste land, or on land occupied with dry cultivation; and hitherto no objection has been offered, as far as I am aware, to the extraction of the root from cultivated ground. The chayroot revenue being an important item in the Government demand upon the land at Tinnevely, and being farmed out according to immemorial custom, you will, I trust, perceive the propriety of allowing the renters to gather it as usual on your fields, or making them sufficient compensation for the loss.

“ I have, &c.
(signed) “ *C. J. Bird*, Collector.”

The root renters then made a demand upon Mr. A. Lees of 500 rupees for one year's compensation on 35 chains of land, a sum equal to more than twenty times the amount of the land tax.

Mr. Arthur Lees afterwards received the following letter from Mr. Bird on the subject of the root renters' claim :

" My dear Mr. Lees, " Trichinidore, 16 April 1851.
" TOUCHING chayroot, it will be useful to you to have the following information: The highest rent collected in the last 20 years was 16,680 rupees. The average of the last 20 years is 9,642 rupees. The average of the last 10 years is 7,650. The present rent, which was given for three years, and will terminate on the 11th July 1852, is for 7,920 rupees per annum.

" Chayroot is found mostly on the north (called Otarsadarum, which extends to the northern boundary of this district at Veypaur) in these two talooks; the waste land from which most of the chayroot is obtained measures 3,434 chains, and the assessment of the same, if cultivated, would be 3,300 rupees. If this land, which I fancy is the best for your purpose, were all to be taken up with cotton, and the chayroot people excluded, the rent would fall to nothing, and to cover the loss to Government the assessment would have to be trebled. How would that do for the cotton planter? He would of course have the chayroot to sell, and as the price would rise, perhaps it would pay him more than cotton. I understand there are now about 50 chains only of level chayroot land taken up with cotton.

" Sincerely yours,
(signed) " C. J. Bird,"

To the above letter, Mr. A. Lees replied by stating, that he thought it would be bad policy to cripple the cultivation of American cotton in its infancy, and that though a root rent might probably be borne by a European cultivator, yet that the natives would rather not cultivate at all than pay a treble land-tax; and as for chayroot being more profitable than cotton, that was quite another thing; what we wanted was not chayroot, but cotton.

Mr. A. Lees then received another letter on the subject from Mr. Bird, from which the following is an extract:

" Trichinidore, 18 April 1851.
" I KNOW that neither Government nor the Court of Directors will allow the land to be occupied for cotton cultivation, when a higher revenue can be got for it otherwise; and unless your experiments can succeed without causing loss to Government, they may as well be abandoned at once. The question of allowing the land to be cultivated with American cotton at a lower assessment was put several years ago, and answered from home in a decided negative.

" Sincerely yours,
(signed) " C. J. Bird."

As it appeared to me from the above letters that the claim of the root renters was to be enforced, I was convinced that an insuperable obstacle was placed to the extension of the culture of American cotton amongst the natives; and I, therefore, wrote to Mr. Arthur Lees by the last mail, instructing him to enclose and cultivate 500 acres, in order that the extension of the culture might not be entirely stopped.

But it is evident from a letter I have received this week that my instructions cannot be carried out. Mr. Bird has informed Mr. Arthur Lees, that for the next two years no land is to be let for the cultivation of American cotton in the district, unless the chayroot diggers are allowed to go into the land and take what they want; and that an agreement to this effect must be signed by the party wishing to cultivate before he enters the land.

To require such an agreement from a cultivator of American cotton is not reasonable; and I shall certainly not give my consent for Mr. Arthur Lees to sign it. The root diggers who are to enter into the cotton fields are the natural enemies of the culture, and they will doubtless do all that lies in their power to destroy the plants. And the instrument they use is a most destructive one. They dig the roots by means of a spear that has a blade 18 inches long, which they strike with great force into the earth to the depth of a foot or more; and then, by pressing the handle, they force the root out of the ground. No cultivator of American cotton who has any regard for his plants can possibly allow these men with such a destructive instrument to enter into his fields.

I will here just remark that I think Mr. Bird takes too narrow and confined a view of the subject. In his calculation he limits the culture of American cotton to two talooks; but I have not the least doubt it will extend, if permitted so to do, over the whole of the sandy coast lands of Southern India, from Visseavathe in the south to Nellore in the north, a range of more than 500 miles.

The obstacle I have now brought under your notice has put an entire stop to the extension of the culture of American cotton in Tinnevely, and if it be not immediately removed, the approaching sowing season will be completely lost.

London, 3 July 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) David Lees.

Revenue Letter from Madras ; dated 28 November 1851 (No. 65).

Para. 1. WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in this department, dated 16 July 1851 (No. 6), on the subject of a complaint preferred by Mr. David Lees, of the obstruction occasioned to the cultivation of American cotton in the Tinnevelly district, from the proceedings of the chayroot renters, and requiring us to take it immediately into consideration, and apply the necessary remedy.

2. We communicated your letter, and the correspondence accompanying it, to the Board of Revenue, desiring them to call upon the Collector of Tinnevelly for a full report on the subject, and we now beg to submit a copy of their reply, which will inform your Honourable Court of the real circumstances of the case. We have, in reply, informed the Board that we regard the recognition of a right to dig for chayroot in any given extent of land to be incompatible with the cultivation of American, or indeed any other description of cotton in such land, and in consequence, notwithstanding the immediate sacrifice of revenue which the measure will involve, we have directed that the present chayroot farm be cancelled, and that the terms of future farms be so restricted as, pending at least the issue of our reference to your Honourable Court, to debar the renters entering upon any ground which now is or may hereafter be taken up for cultivation, and that whether of cotton or of any other produce.

Cons., 18th Nov
ber 1851, Nos. 2
24.

3. Referring to the report of the Collector of Tinnevelly and the Board of Revenue, on the questions which have arisen on a consideration of the subject, we solicit the further instructions of your Honourable Court for our guidance, and more especially on the points raised by the Board in para. 9 of their letter.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 18 November 1851.

Received the following Letter:

(No. 439.)

From *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Extract Minute of Consultation, 6 September 1851, transmitting, for their early report, copies of Despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, Revenue Department, No. 6, of 1851, dated 16th July 1851, with a communication addressed to them by the President of the Manchester Commercial Association, representing that Mr. David Lees, recently returned from Tinnevelly, had complained that the cultivation of American cotton in Tinnevelly was materially obstructed by the chayroot renters.

No. 23.
In Cons. 8th Sep
tember 1851.

2. In their despatch the Honourable Court direct that if the statements of Mr. D. Lees should be found to be substantially correct, measures should be adopted to relieve the cotton planters; and if, under the terms of their lease, the renters be found to be entitled to compensation for being prevented from entering on lands which, although waste at the commencement of their rent, may have since been brought under cultivation, that such compensation should be given them in the shape of a proportionate reduction in the rent payable to the Government.

3. The Board, on receipt of these orders, called upon the Collector to suggest the means by which the Honourable Court's wishes could be best carried out, and to state the details of the system of renting chayroot. They also requested he would transmit copy of the licence granted to the renters, and of any correspondence which had passed between himself and Mr. Lees, on the subject of the chayroot rent, and the evil complained of, or of any order or decision passed upon it.

Pro. to Tinnevel
8th September 18

4. In his reply* the Collector encloses copies of the only official communication received by him from Mr. Arthur Lees, and of his answer, and states that he was aware of the impediment which the chayroot rent opposed to the successful cultivation of American cotton, and that he would have referred the matter to higher authority if Mr. Lees had made

* From Tinnevelly, 17th September; in Cons. 13th October 1851.

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made any further official application; but failing to obtain replies or further attention from him, he was constrained to pass an order (*Vide* Enclosure No. 4), that no more land should be taken up for cotton cultivation without a stipulation that the holder would not interfere with the operations of the chayroot renters.

5. The second enclosure to the Collector's letter is copy of the puttah granted to the chayroot renter for three faslies, 1259 to 1261 inclusive, at an annual rent of 7,920 rupees, but reserving the right of the Board to discontinue the rent at any time during the currency of the entire term. The first two years have already expired, and the date for the payment of the 1st kist of fusly 1261 will be the 11th October 1851; and it is therefore open to the Board to cancel the rent, especially as the season for gathering the root is not yet commenced, and to direct the Collector to invite fresh tenders for a new rent under modified terms, as suggested, by the Collector restricting the right to lands not under cultivation, which, in the opinion of the Board, would most readily give effect to the wishes of the Honourable Court.

6. At the same time I am desired to observe that the Board do not view the demand made upon Mr. Lees as the "preposterous" exaction which it is represented to be. It would seem to be a well understood condition attached to the occupancy of land producing chayroot in Tinnevelly, that the root shall still remain the property of Government and be leased out separately. The process of digging out the chayroot is no doubt injurious to the crop cultivated, but it is observed that the rent paid for the cultivation of the land is as low as 4½ annas, or about 6*d.* an acre, and with this very small rent it may it appears be cultivated with profit, notwithstanding the disadvantage attached to the tenure. No distinct reservation of the chayroot appears to be made in the puttahs or leases granted for such lands, and it is likely that in consequence of this Mr. Lees may have remained in ignorance of the condition on which it was ordinarily occupied at the time he took it up. Had he been aware of this he would hardly have considered it a legitimate cause of complaint that he was not permitted to occupy the land to the serious loss of Government. Mr. Bird states that some of the land will produce as much as 75 rupees worth of chayroot per chain, and if the transaction be viewed as an ordinary financial one, it could hardly be expected that the Government should consent to merge its higher beneficial interest in the land in the smaller one, and forego a profit of 75 rupees a chain, that a cultivator might occupy the land at one rupee a chain. No private landowner would consent to such terms, but would prefer that the land should remain uncultivated, if in that condition it would spontaneously yield a crop greatly more valuable, and a proportionately higher return.

7. It is not the intention of the Board by these remarks to offer any objection to carrying out the Honourable Court's instructions for remitting the demand on account of chayroot, but they think that it should be considered as an exceptional case, and be looked upon in the light of a bonus, or premium, offered for the encouragement of American cotton at some sacrifice of public revenue.

8. It does not clearly appear from the letters, either of the Collector or Mr. Lees, whether there are any peculiarities in the land producing chayroot which render it the only land which could have been selected for prosecuting the experiment in raising American cotton; but from the desire of Mr. Lees to occupy these particular spots of land, and his remark that the enforcement of the claims of the chayroot renters would constitute "an insuperable obstacle to the extension of the cultivation of American cotton amongst the natives," the Board would have been led to believe that no other land was well adapted for the purpose. If this be really the case, the experiment would not seem to promise any larger result than the cultivation of the whole tract, which is stated by Mr. Bird to be about 3,434 chains, or 12,500 acres. In his letter to the President of the Manchester Commercial Association, however Mr. Lees repudiates this idea, and observes that he "has not the least doubt that it (the cultivation of American cotton) will extend, if permitted so to do, over the whole of the sandy lands of Southern India, from Visvathee in the south to Nellore in the north, a range of more than 500 miles." This is a much more encouraging prospect as relates to the general introduction of American cotton, and the supply of the English market; but the Board do not, as at present informed, clearly understand why with so extensive a tract of country adapted for that description of cultivation it was necessary for Mr. Lees absolutely to confine his operations to that small portion of it producing chayroot, or how "the obstacle (the chayroot rent) could be held to have put an entire stop to the extension of the cultivation of American cotton."

9. In the concluding paragraph of their despatch, the Honourable Court direct as follows: "We also desire, that on the renewal of the chayroot farms, the renters should be restricted to the uncultivated lands in collecting the root, as we are of opinion that the cultivators of the ordinary dry grains are as well entitled to protection as the cultivators of all other articles of agricultural produce, however raised." The Board propose also to communicate this as an instruction to the Collector of Tinnevelly. Previously to doing so, however, they would wish to be informed whether the more valuable though spontaneous product of the land, viz., the chayroot, is to be considered as the property of the cultivator hereafter. There would be no advantage in restricting him from collecting it, if it cannot be gathered by any other party; but, on the other hand, it is to be observed that, while the cultivation assessment only averages, as before observed, 4½ annas per acre, the value of the chayroot,

To Mr. Lees, 16th
April 1851. Enclo-
sure in F. G., 6th
September 1851.

chayroot, even at the present low rent, averages 10 annas per acre. The produce in this respect seems very unequal. Mr. Bird states that in some places the root is worth 75 rupees per chain, or 20½ rupees per acre; and if the root be given up, it would certainly be worth the while of ryots to take up the more productive spots ostensibly for cultivation, but in reality to collect the chayroot. The assessment of the entire tract of 3,434 chains being only 3,300 rupees, it would obviously be worth the while of the renters, who pay 7,920 rupees, to apply for the whole on a cultivation puttah, and hold it on the ordinary conditions. The same remark will apply to the land occupied by Mr. Lees. If he is held to have acquired the customary right in the land he occupies without restriction, he is also entitled to all spontaneous produce, and may collect the chayroot if, on his own account, he finds it worth while. That gentleman would not probably be disposed to do so to the detriment of his cotton crops, but there is nothing to prevent his disposing of the land to-morrow to a native cultivator, and a right which has been recognised as appertaining to him could not be withheld from his native successor. It appears probable, therefore, that no further rent of any consequence can be long expected for the chayroot.

10. In the meantime, the Board have directed Mr. Bird to suspend the collection of the first instalment of the chayroot rent for fusly 1261, which falls due on the 11th instant, pending the further orders of Government upon the modification of the rent, to the revision of which no obstacle is at present presented.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
13 October 1851.

(signed) *W. H. Bayley*, Secretary.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th instant, I have the honour to state that the only official correspondence that has passed between Mr. Arthur Lees and myself regarding the claim made by the chayroot diggers to be allowed to take the chayroot from the lands cultivated with American cotton, or to receive compensation for its value, consists of one letter and a reply.*

2. I am quite sensible of the impediment which the present chayroot renting system opposes to the successful cultivation of the description of produce, and wished Mr. Lees to address me officially on the subject, in some way that might enable me to make a reference to the Board. He preferred, however, adopting a different course.

3. From the enclosed translation of the chayroot renters' puttah, the Board will perceive that it is open to them to cancel the remaining portion of the current lease, by doing which the wishes of the Honourable Court of Directors will be effectually carried out; and as the first kist for the present fusly is not due, and the season for gathering the root not arrived, this will be a very convenient time for adopting such a measure. Tenders may then be invited for a new rent under modified terms, restricting the right to lands that are not under cultivation.

4. Chayroot is found only in sandy places, and in considerable quantities nowhere but quite close to the sea-side. Some of the spots selected by Mr. David Lees for planting American cotton, and where his success is understood to have answered his expectations, are within a few hundred yards of the beach, and just where chayroot is found in greatest abundance. The value of the root found in such places is stated to be, in average seasons, about 75† rupees per chain of land, and consequently serious consideration to the renters; but as such land has heretofore produced little or nothing besides, it is assessed very low, and the Government demand from the cultivator is, on an average, less than a rupee per chain.

† Acres, 3·66

5. I had many conversations with Mr. Lees on the subject of the claim of the renters, and a few notes passed between us, which I think are all given or alluded to in Mr. David Lees' letter to Mr. Aspinall Turner.

6. Copy of an English translation of a Tamil petition received from the chayroot renters, together with translations of my orders to the tahsildar, and of the only arzee received from him on this subject, are submitted; from which the Board will see that, failing in my endeavour to procure replies or any attention whatever from Mr. Lees, I was constrained to determine, for the satisfaction of the renters, that no more land should be taken up for cotton cultivation, without a stipulation that the operations of the renters should not be interfered with.

7. I have

* From Mr. Lees, dated 19th March 1851. To Mr. Lees, dated 20th March 1851. Copies enclosed.

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7. I have omitted to reply to a few questions in the Board's proceedings under notice, because the information is not at hand, and does not seem of so much importance as to justify my delaying to make this report.

Tinnevelly, Tencausey,
17 September 1851.

(signed) C. J. Bird,
Collector.

(No. 1.)

To the Collector of Tinnevelly.

Sir,

I SHOULD be glad if you will inform me if the men who wish to break into my cotton fields at Trichendoor, and in the neighbourhood to take out chayroot, have received the full sanction of the Government so to do; or have they only received a conditional sanction? My fields are fenced all round.

Trichendoor, 19 March 1851.

(signed) Wm. Arthur Lees.

Enclosure, No. 1.

To W. A. Lees, Esq., Trichendoor.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of yesterday, I have the honour to state that the chayroot renters' people have no power to break into enclosures, and are punishable for trespass should they do so.

They have, however, a right, under the terms of the chayroot rent, for which a considerable sum is paid to Government, to all the chayroot produced in this district, whether on waste land or land occupied with dry cultivation; and hitherto no objection has been offered, as far as I am aware, to the extraction of the root from cultivated ground. The chayroot revenue being an important item in the Government demand upon the land in Tinnevelly, and having been farmed out according to immemorial custom, you will, I trust, perceive the propriety of either allowing the renters' people to gather it as usual from your fields, or making them sufficient compensation for the loss.

Tinnevelly, Trichendoor,
20 March 1851.

(signed) C. J. Bird, Collector.

Enclosure, No. 2.

TRANSLATION of an Ejara Cowle Puttah, issued by C. J. Bird, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, to Four Persons, viz. Annamalay Appah Pillay, of Tinnevelly; Mariacatumbee Maracayen, of Cayamole; Soodalamootoo Nadan, of Auroomooanary; and Peramamootoo Nadan, residing in the West-street of the last-mentioned Village; under date 12 October 1849.

WHEREAS the exclusive privilege of digging out and applying to yourselves the chayroot growing in the seven talooks noted in the margin*, and in the limits of Tutacorin and its islands, has been rented to you for three years, from fusly 1259 to 1261, at an annual rent of 7,920 rupees, or for 23,760 rupees upon the whole, you are to pay the said sum of twenty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty rupees in the following kists annually:

Kists for the Annual Rent of 7,920 Rupees.

	Rs.		Rs.
11 October - - - -	792	11 March - - - -	792
11 November - - - -	792	11 April - - - -	792
11 December - - - -	792	11 May - - - -	792
11 January - - - -	792	11 June - - - -	792
11 February - - - -	792	11 July - - - -	792

2. As you have, in order to conform to the items of the rent for fusly 1259, named the persons noted in the margin† as your sureties, and deposited a sum equal to one kist of 792 rupees, you are accordingly required to continue furnishing before the opening of every fusly the security and ready money deposit, and to obtain at the commencement of the year the usual orders

* Nelleembalum, Vedoogramum, Nangoonary, Vullyoor, Streevygoontum, Oottapedarum, and Punjamall.

† Pundarum Pillay and his co-heirs, of Aurampannie; Ramanada Pillay, of Aurampannie; Ramasawmy Pillay, of Aurampannie; Mackoodundeen Maraikan, of Coyamole; Meeraneenamarcayen, of Coyamole; and Peramamootoo Nadan, of Auroomooanary.

- TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 327

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orders from the hoozor. If you fall in arrear in making payment according to the kists, the balance, with interest at 12 per cent., and charges for sibbendy that may be entertained on that account, will be made good from the sale proceeds of your property and that of your securities, which will be sequestrated and put up to auction according to regulations. In the event of your sub-renting the farm, you are to issue cowles to the sub-renters, taking from them moochilkas and rajeenamahs, according to rules. You are further required to take care not to do injury to the poonjah, &c. crops when digging out the chayroot.

3. In the event of the Board of Revenue directing the discontinuance of the rent at any time during this three years' lease, from fusly 1259 to 1261, their orders shall be carried into effect. In the absence of such orders, you are to conform to the above terms during the three years in question.

12 October 1849.

(signed) C. J. Bird,
Acting Collector.

(True translation.)

(signed) C. J. Bird, Collector.

(No. 3.)

To C. J. Bird, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevely, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition addressed by Annamalay Appa Pillay, Marakatumby Marakayen, Soodamootoo Nadan, the tinging root Esaradars of the whole zillah in Tinnevely, from the fusly 1259 to 1261.

Most respectfully showeth,

1st THAT there is an habitual custom from the days of disposing on the Esara of the tinging roots (otherwise called in Tamil *) as to possess the Esaradars their roots producing in the Poonjah fields doing no any harm to the plants, and the husbandmen to possess their crops without corrupting the roots amongst their plantations, as it is mentioned in the puttah given to the said Esaradars. * Tamil characters not printed.

2d. That Mr. D. Lees coming at Trichendoor has cultivated the cotton vegetables in about 70 chunklies of ground lying the sides of the villages, namely, Trichendoor, Veerapandianputnum, Coilpatam, and Tutacorin. There were large quantities of tinging roots amongst Punjah grounds. In the rainy season, when the ground was damp, the petitioners wished to gather their productions of the roots, but the above-mentioned gentleman letting not them to enter into his punjah lands detained to their legal possession of the roots and caused the petitioners to much loss.

3d. That concerning which the petitioners have been attempted to complain to the tahsildar of the Punjamall talook on 17th January, with submitting a petition to your Honour on the date 20th of the month by the post. The case is not yet brought into conclusion by your Honour, or by the tahsildar.

4th. That because an order has not been produced from your Honour about the roots, that they may be plucked out by the petitioners from the Poonjah lands of the gentleman, or they may be kept in safety amongst the plantations, being not spoiled by the gentleman, as far as the case be held into inquiry. Many productive roots are very much spoiled by raking by the rakers the weeds among the plants, and digging the ground by hoes so as the petitioners may by which meet some loss.

5th. That by the want of rain in this year having been caused the petitioners into much damages, suffer great trouble to pay in circar the contracted monies of their lease, such as taking debts and selling their jewels, and the like. Through such distressful and unlucky occasions the petitioners are suppressed by Mr. Lees, also about their right possession of the said roots. If your Honour be pleased to raise the poonjah field named Andy Ayenvely, situating in the west side of Trichendoor, in distance not more than a quarter mile then well aware the being of the roots valued at 200 rupees amidst the very smaller price of the cotton plantation contained one and half chunklies of punjah ground.

6th. That the petitioners therefore have been humbly attempted to solicit your Honour by the means of this petition, that your Honour may graciously be pleased to issue an order to be plucked out and possessed the roots called (*) from the punjah lands of Mr. D. Lees without any restraint by the gentleman, and to do redress according to the justice. * Tamil characters not printed.

For which act of goodness the humble petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

8 March 1851.

(signed, in original, in Tamil characters.)

(True copy.)

(signed) C. J. Bird, Collector.

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No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of an Arzee addressed to *C. J. Bird*, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely, on the 20th January 1851, by *Annamalyappa Pillay*, *Marakatumbee*, *Marakan*, *Soodalamoottoo Nadan*, and *Peramamoottoo Nadan*, the Chayaroot Renters of the whole district, for three years, from Fusly 1259 to 1261.

IN the Ejara puttahs granted to us it is stated that we are to dig and take the chayaroots from the ground cultivated with poonjah, but our man, named *Soodalamoottoo Pillay*, came and told us that on his proceeding with bars to dig up the roots from the lands, measuring about 70 chains, in *Trichendoor*, *Raneemaharajapoorum*, *Veerapondianputnum*, and *Coilpatam*, &c., places where the English cotton seeds are sown by *Mr. Lees*, who is come to *Trichendoor* for the said purpose, and where the chayaroots are grown in abundance, the person employed there by that gentleman for watching the above poonjah lands having prevented him from digging up the roots, saying that he should not take the roots without the permission of the above gentleman; they both disputed with each other, and went to the tahsildar of the *Punjamall talook*, and informed him of the circumstance, and that the tahsildar strictly ordered the man of *Mr. Lees* that he should allow the roots to be dug up from the poonjah lands cultivated with cotton by the said gentleman, without starting any objection. Thereupon we sent our man again with bars to the above places to dig up the roots, but he, having met with the same opposition as before, he and the said watcher, after disputing with each other, went to the above gentleman, and informed him of the circumstances, who told our man, *Soodalamoottoo Pillay*, that he should not take out the roots from the punjah lands, and that if he does so, he will be dealt with deservedly, and so prevented him. Afterwards he destroyed the roots by digging some of the poonjah lands for removing weeds, on which our man, *Soodalamoottoo Pillay*, gathered some of the roots that were destroyed, and having shown them to the tahsildar, informed him of what had happened; the tahsildar told him that he would send for the man of the said gentleman, and give orders after inquiry into the case. While so, that gentleman who prevented us from taking the chayaroot produce from the said cotton poonjah lands, included in our rent without waiting to know the issue of the case under inquiry, is destroying the roots that are grown in the above cotton poonjah lands, contrary to law. If such destruction is carried on, how can we reap the produce, and pay the circar dues? We therefore beg that your Honour will be kindly pleased to allow us to dig up the roots, and to send orders to the above gentleman not to prevent us from taking the chayaroots so dug out, and also not to destroy the same before they are taken out from the ground, and so protect us.

(signed) *Vellyampillay*, Accountant of Ejara Annamalay
appa Pillay.
Ditto *Peramamoottoo Nadan*.
Ditto *Soodalamoottoo Nadan*.

Indorsement No. 45 to the Tahsildar of *Punjamall Talook*.

You are to peruse this complaint, and to inquire and report the circumstances connected with the case.

Trichendoor, 22 January 1851.

(signed) *C. J. Bird*,
Ag. Collr.

TRANSLATION of an Arzee, addressed by the Tahsildar of *Punjamall Talook*, under date 13 February 1851, to *C. J. Bird*, Esq., Collector of Tinnevely.

THE Indorsement No. 45, dated 22 January last, directing me to inquire and report what had occurred in the matter of the petition addressed by *Annamalay Appa Pilly*, *Marakatumbee Marakan*, *Soodamoottoo Nadan*, and *Paramamoottoo Nadan*, the chayaroot renters of the whole district for three years, from fusly 1259 to 1261, stating that *Mr. Lees*, residing at *Trichendoor*, prevented them, contrary to the puttahs granted to them by the circar, from digging up the roots from the poonjah lands, measuring about 70 chains, and cultivated with Europe cotton, has been received.

In reply, I beg to state, that no sooner was the above indorsement received by me than I sent for *Soobramoneay Pillay*, the writer of the above said gentleman, and after giving him the complaint to *Mr. Lees*, and bring me his answer; he promised to do so; but not having returned with any answer, I wrote to him a letter, together with the indorsement, in returning which the writer abovementioned informs me that his master gave him no answer; consequently, I beg to bring this to your Honour's notice, and to return the indorsement received from your Honour.

(signed) *Andea Pillay*, Tahsildar.

TRANSLATION of an Order issued by *C. J. Bird, Esq.*, Collector of Tinnevelly, to the Tahsildar of the Punjamall Talook.

THE petition from Annamalay Uppa Pillay and others, the chayaroot renters of the whole district, from Fusly 1259 to 1261, is herewith forwarded. The petitioners request that Mr. Lees should be desired not to dig out and spoil the chayaroot growing on the lands cultivated with cotton by him, and they, permitted to apply the same to their use; you are, therefore, directed to peruse the petition, communicate its purport to the said gentleman, to send for his people and the renters, as well as four other respectable persons, and in their presence to ascertain correctly the extent of land cultivated with cotton by that gentleman, and the quantity and value of chayroot that would grow in that land to the advantage of the renters, and to report the same to the huzzoor, with particulars. You are also required to return the petition in question.

Dated 29th April.
No reply has yet
been received to
this order.

Trichendoor, 5 May 1851.

(signed) *C. J. Bird,*
Collector.

TRANSLATION of an Order issued by *C. J. Bird, Esq.*, Collector of Tinnevelly, to the Tahsildar of Punjamall Talook, under date 5 August 1851.

As Mr. Lees informs me that he wants, for the purpose of American cotton cultivation, 120 chains of land, near Cusbah Trichendoor, and 10 chains on the Terry or Sand hill at Suvisashapoorum, and that he will not prevent the chayroot renter's people (when they come) from gathering the root growing in the cultivated land, you are directed to render him every assistance, and procure the said extent of land for him. The said gentleman will return thither in about a month more; you are, therefore, required in the meantime to make the necessary inquiries, and to exert your best to get him the above land. If you in any way neglect to do so you will incur my severe displeasure.

(signed) *C. J. Bird,* Collector.

To the Collector of Tinnevelly.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th September 1851, and its Enclosure, No. 2, being the puttah granted to the chayroot renter in your district, in which it is reserved to the Board to discontinue the rent during any time of its entire term, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that in the event of the amount of the first kist, which was due on the 11th October 1851, not having been already received, you will suspend its collection until further orders, and, in the event of your having already received it, that you will hold it in deposit, and will meantime prevent the gathering of the root, intimating the same to the Board at your early convenience.

In Cons. 13th Octo-
ber 1851.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
13 October 1851.

(signed) *W. H. Bayley,*
Secretary.

(No. 1143.)

1. THE Right honourable the Governor in Council has had under his consideration the correspondence relating to the complaint preferred by Mr. David Lees respecting the obstruction occasioned to the cultivation of American cotton in the Tinnevelly district from the proceedings of the chayroot farmers. The recognition of a right to dig for chayroot in any given extent of land, appears to the Government to be incompatible with the cultivation of American, or indeed of any other description of cotton, in such land. Notwithstanding the immediate sacrifice of revenue which may be caused, they therefore direct that the present chayroot farm be cancelled, and that the conditions under which the farm is to be given for the future should be so restricted as to debar the renter from entering on any land which now is, or may from time to time be taken up for cultivation, whether of cotton or of any other produce. The Board of Revenue will be pleased to instruct the Collector of Tinnevelly accordingly. The Government will, however, report the whole correspondence for the consideration of the Honourable the Court of Directors at an early date.

Court's despatch,
16th July 1851, p. 5.

2. With respect to the point propounded in para. 9 of the Board's letter, the Government apprehend that it would not be advisable until at least the pleasure of the Honourable Court upon the general question be known, to interfere with the cultivator in respect to the appropriation of any chayroot that may be produced in his land.

Fort St George, 17 November 1851.

(signed) *T. Pycroft,*
Secy. to Government.

II.
Madras.

Revenue Department, 21st April (No. 6) 1852.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Chayroot farm in
Tinnevelly.

1. IN your letter, dated the 28th November last (No. 65), you have reported your proceedings consequent on the receipt of our despatch of the 16th July (No. 6) 1851, relative to the obstruction caused to the extension of the cultivation of American cotton in Tinnevelly by the existence of the chayroot farm, and you have solicited our further instructions in the matter.

2. We consider that if the chayroot renters are restricted from entering on cultivated lands in search of the root, the occupants of the lands should be considered as entitled to collect it on their own account, as it appears to us that the payment of the assessment confers a full right to all the produce of the land, whether spontaneous or cultivated. The amount of the assessment is however, a question still open for consideration. The Collector, Mr. Bird, states that these lands, which are found to be peculiarly suited to the cultivation of American cotton, have heretofore produced little or nothing besides chayroot, and have in consequence been assessed at a very low rate; and the Board of Revenue remark that, while the cultivation assessment only averages $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre, the value of the chayroot rent averages 10 annas per acre.

3. With every desire to encourage the cultivation of American cotton, we see no reason for continuing this low rate of assessment, which we presume to be subject to revision at the pleasure of the Government. The rule which we desire to see followed is, that all lands should be assessed according to their capability, and not according to their actual produce; and if the lands in question are capable of paying a given assessment per acre when allowed to produce chayroot, we think that that amount should be levied from them whenever occupied, leaving it at the option of the occupant to cultivate cotton or whatever he may please, or, if he prefer it, to allow the lands to remain uncultivated, obtaining his return from the spontaneous production of chayroot.

4. We desire that this part of the question may be reconsidered by you with reference to these observations, and the result communicated to us.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Hogg.*
R. Ellice.
&c. &c.

London, 21 April 1852.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 26th October
(No. 58) 1852.

Letter, dated
21st April (No. 6),
1852.

33. WE furnished a copy of this despatch to the Collector of Tinnevelly, through the Board of Revenue, in order to the subject of the assessment of the chayroot lands of that district being considered and reported on with reference to the observations of your Honourable Court.*

* Advert to the proceedings of this Government consequent on their despatch relative to the obstruction caused to the extension of American cotton in Tinnevelly by the existence of the chayroot farm. Observe, that if the chayroot renters are restricted from entering on cultivated lands in search of the root, the occupants should be considered as entitled to collect it on their own account, inasmuch as the payment of the assessment confers a full right to all the produce of the land, whether spontaneous or cultivated. The question of assessment is, however, still open to consideration; and, adverting to the nature of the produce from these lands, which are represented to be peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of American cotton, and to the mode in which the assessment is charged, the Honourable Court see no reason for continuing the present low rate of assessment; desire that all lands be assessed according to their capability, and not according to their actual produce, and direct that this part of the subject be reconsidered.

EXTRACT Revenue General Letter from Madras, dated 7th March 1854, No. 11.

Para. 15. REFERRING to para. 33 of our letter, dated 26th October 1852, No. 58, we have the honour to forward the correspondence * which has since taken place with the Board of Revenue on the subject of the assessment of chayroot lands in the district of Tinnevelly.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Cons. of 20th May 1853.

29th April received the following :

(No. 176.)

From *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.*, Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 9.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 5th June 1852, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors respecting the assessment of the chayroot lands in the district of Tinnevelly, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit herewith, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying report from the Collector of that district on the subject.

In Cons. 21st June 1852.

19th March, in Cons. 25th April 1853.

2. The experiment of growing foreign cotton on lands producing chayroot is stated to have proved a failure; Messrs. Longshaw, from Manchester, have abandoned their endeavours, and Mr. Lees is likely also to give up his attempts. The native cultivators have never raised any objections to the immemorial custom of renting to others the spontaneous produce of the lands cultivated by them, but, on the contrary, would prefer the old system to raising the assessment of the land, which would necessarily follow a change; the Board would therefore support the recommendation of Mr. Bird to refrain at present from making alterations in the assessment.

3. In the event of a change being determined upon, Mr. Bird has submitted certain propositions regarding the future assessment of these lands; but the Board do not deem it necessary to enter into any discussion regarding them at present, as the Government may perhaps sanction the former system being reverted to.

(signed) *W. H. Bayley,*
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
25 April 1853.

To *W. H. Bayley, Esq.*, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to submit the opinion called for in extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st June last, upon the proposition contained in the Honourable Court of Directors' despatch, dated 21st April 1852, to revise the present assessment of land which is productive of chayroot.

2. Mr. Lees is the only person that has as yet manifested strong repugnance to the old system of renting out the chayroot, with the privilege of entering cultivated lands in search of the product. Even Messrs. Longshaw from Manchester, who were induced to embark in the speculation of growing New Orleans cotton on the sandy tracts of this coast, have admitted to me that the root can be taken out of the cotton fields without injuring the plants; Europeans would, however, always oppose a right of entry into their enclosures being vested in a chayroot renter.

3. Natives who have been familiar with the custom from time immemorial have no such antipathy, and would much rather have the old system continued than the assessment of the land raised.

4. Now as the experiment to grow foreign cotton in land productive of chayroot has failed egregiously, the quantity obtained per acre being insufficient to repay the cost of culture; and as Messrs. Longshaw have already abandoned the enterprise, and Mr. Lees cannot possibly hold on much longer, it would be better in my opinion to refrain at present from making any change in the assessment. But lest this opinion should not meet with concurrence, I shall proceed to describe the alterations which seem to me best calculated to accomplish what the Honourable Court has in view.

5. Land which is regularly tilled every year does not produce much chayroot, its growth being checked by the operations of ploughing and weeding. The interests of the renter are therefore not materially affected by his being excluded from those fields, while to raise the assessment would press hard upon the cultivators who have long held, and, it may be, improved them. It seems to me just, therefore, to confine the measure of raising the assessment,

* Chayroot lands in the district of Tinnevelly: Diary, 20th May 1853, Nos. 9, 10. Diary, 26th July 1853, Nos. 45, 46. Diary, 14th October 1853, Nos. 31, 32.

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assessment, if it is to be carried out, to those lands which were waste of long standing up to the time when Mr. David Lees set on foot his experiments in Fusly 1259, and began to inclose old waste land, among which were those most productive of chayroot.

Rs. 3,875.

6. The whole of the wastes in which chayroot is found is never likely to be under cultivation in any year, and I venture to assume that a chayroot rent will always be taken for about half* the past ten years. I would propose therefore to add to the assessment of the land, which was ancient waste up to Fusly 1259, such an increase as will suffice to produce an excess revenue, should it be taken up for cultivation, amounting to about half the average chayroot rent for ten years past.

7. It will be necessary, however, in that case to introduce some rule to prevent persons from taking up lands which are known to produce chayroot abundantly, on pretence of cultivation, and to make a great profit out of the root on payment of a small tax. For this purpose I beg to suggest that all fields not ploughed and sown by the 15th of December of any fusly shall be declared open to the chayroot renters for one month. This will in some measure guard both interests, because cultivation of dry grains is always commenced before the monsoon, and the operations of the chayroot seekers cannot be commenced until after the rains have brought the plant to view. It will be necessary also to refuse cowles for bringing land productive of chayroot under cultivation by the plough.

8. On the above principles the annexed table has been prepared from the best information the tahsildars could obtain regarding the localities and extent of ground wherein chayroot grows more or less abundantly, from the ryots and persons who have been accustomed to search for it, and I submit it for the consideration of the Board, but without thinking it desirable that the alteration of assessment should be made; I think, however, that whether the assessment is raised or not, the rules proposed in the preceding paragraph are worthy of adoption, for without some such provisions the chayroot revenue is likely, before long, to become a cipher.

(signed) C. J. Bird,
Collector.

Tinnevelly, Trichendoor,
19 March 1853.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Immemorial Waste Lands productive of Chayroots, prepared in Fusly 1262, with reference to the Accounts of Fusly 1259.

Classification of Land.	Total Extent of Land.	Poonjah Teerwah for the same.	Additional Teerwah per Chain on account of the Chayroots.	Amount of Chayroot Bariz according to the Rates in Column 4.	TOTAL of Columns 3 and 5.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	<i>Chains.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1st Sort - - - -	2,197 $\frac{1}{8}$	3,223 11 3	1 8 -	3,296 5 6	6,520 - 9
2nd ditto - - - -	1,191 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,565 12 5	- 12 -	893 0 3	2,459 5 8
3rd ditto - - - -	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 15 3	- 6 -	36 10 -	157 9 3
4th ditto - - - -	413 $\frac{3}{4}$	533 5 -	- 2 -	51 11 6	585 - 6
5th ditto - - - -	30	9 2 4	- 1 -	1 14 -	11 - 4
TOTAL - - - -	3,930 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,452 14 3	- - -	4,280 2 3	9,733 - 6

The chayroot bariz, on an average of 10 years, from Fusly 1250 to 1259, comes to Rs. 7,749. 8., half of which, Rs. 3,874. 12., is Rs. 405. 6. 3. less than the amount entered under column 5.

(signed) C. J. Bird, Collector.

(No. 534.)

No. 10.

Para 1. UNDER the circumstances represented by the Collector of Tinnevelly, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council agrees with the Board of Revenue that it is not advisable to make any alteration for the present in the assessment of the lands producing chayroot in that district.

2. The Board have not noticed the suggestion contained in the concluding sentence of Mr. Bird's letter; such provisions as are there alluded to are necessary for the maintenance of the chayroot farm.

Ordered that the above resolution be communicated to the Honourable Court of Directors in reference to their Revenue Despatch, No. 6, dated 21st April 1852.

(signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
14 May 1853.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 333

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EXTRACT Fort. St. George Revenue Cons. of 26th July 1853.

Read the following letter :

(No. 308.)

From *B. Cunliffe*, Esq, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*,
Bart., Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 45.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 2 of Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 14th May 1853, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letters from the Collector of Tinnevely, dated 17th and 18th June 1853, on the subject of the chayroot farm.

In Cons. 6th June
1853.
In Cons. 11th July
1853.
In Cons. 25th April
1853.

2. In para. 7 of his letter, dated 19th March 1853, the collector proposed the following rules as necessary for the maintenance of the revenue derived from that source, viz., 1. that all fields not ploughed and sown by the 15th of December in each fusly, shall be open to the chayroot renters for one month certain at least; and, 2. that cowles shall be refused for bringing lands productive of chayroot under cultivation by the plough. As it appeared to the Board that these rules were proposed only as a sequel to the changes recommended in the 6th para., which were not approved, the Board did not consider it necessary to discuss them in their letter of the 25th April 1853.

3. In the report under consideration, however, the collector states as his opinion, that under the restriction now existing, it is very necessary to adopt the above rules.* The first, he observes, would guard the interests both of the ryots and chayroot farmers, because the cultivation of dry grains is always commenced before the monsoon, while the operations of the chayroot seekers do not begin until after the rains have brought the plant to view. The second rule would prevent persons taking up lands productive of chayroot, on pretence of cultivation, and deriving a large profit from the chayroot on payment of a small tax on the land.

4. As the Board do not perceive any objection to these suggestions, they would recommend the same for the sanction of Government, with reference to their remarks on Extract Minutes Consultation, 14th May 1853, and request that it may be granted at an early date.

Revenue Board, Fort St. George,
11 July 1853.

(signed) *B. Cunliffe*,
Sub-Secretary.

To *B. Cunliffe*, Esq., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

IN reply to the question contained in Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th June 1853, I have the honour to submit my opinion that for the maintenance of the chayroot farm in this district under the restriction now existing, it is very necessary that the rules recommended in para. 7 of my letter of 19th March last should be adopted.

2. The right of the chayroot renters to enter any inclosed field which shall not have been ploughed and sown before 15th December, should in my opinion be recognised for one month certain, and for any further length of time that the holder of the land may leave the same unploughed and sown.

Tinnevely, Tencausey,
17 June 1853.

(signed) *C. J. Bird*,
Collector.

To *B. Cunliffe*, Esq., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the last para. of Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th June 1853, I beg permission to await the Board's reply to my letter of yesterday, before putting up the chayroot rent again to auction.

Tinnevely, Tencausey,
18 June 1853.

(signed) *J. C. Bird*,
Collector.

* From Collector, 19th March 1853, para. 7.

II.
Madras.
No. 46.

(No. 863.)

AGREEABLY to the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the first of the rules for the protection of the revenue derived from the chayroot farm in Tinnevelly, suggested by the collector in para. 7 of his letter to the Board, dated 19th March last. He has some doubt as to the expediency of the second rule, which he apprehends might operate to check cultivation, and would suggest for the consideration of the Board whether cowles might not be given with this proviso, that if the land were left untilled and chayroot taken, an additional assessment would be charged.

Fort St. George,
26 July 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Cons. of 14 October 1853.

Received the following letter:

(No. 427.)

No. 31.

From *B. Cunliffe*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to
Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In Cons. 1st Aug.
1853.

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue, with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 26 July 1853, to submit the accompanying letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly, on the subject of the chayroot farm.*

To Government,
11th July 1853.

2. While sanctioning one of the rules proposed by the collector and recommended by the Board, Government observed in regard to the other, which had for its object the refusal of cowles for bringing waste lands productive of chayroot into cultivation, that they apprehended it might operate to check cultivation, and suggested for the consideration of the Board "whether cowles might not be given, with the proviso, that if the land were left untilled and chayroot taken, an additional assessment would be charged." The question being referred for the opinion of the collector, that officer states that it would be extremely difficult to fix an extra assessment on any spot of land in proportion to the value of the chayroot taken, and therefore considers that it would be better to omit the rule altogether, and trust to that already sanctioned for the protection of the interests of the chayroot farmers. He also states that the rule objected to does not, on further consideration, appear to him to be very necessary. Under these circumstances, the Board think that the existing arrangements need not be disturbed.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George,
22d September 1853.

(signed) *B. Cunliffe*,
Acting Secretary.

To *B. Cunliffe*, Esq., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

IN reply to Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st instant, on the subject of the observations of Government, regarding my proposed rule not to give cowles in future for bringing waste lands producing chayroot into cultivation, I have the honour to state, that, on further consideration, I am of opinion that the rule which has already been sanctioned by Government, that the chayroot renters shall be free to dig for the root during one month certain at least, in all lands not ploughed and sown by the 15th December in each fusly, renders the one now under consideration not very necessary. And as it would be extremely difficult to fix an extra assessment on any spot of land proportionable to the value of the chayroot that may be in it, I am inclined to the opinion that it will be better to omit the 2d rule, and trust only to the 1st for the protection of the interests of the chayroot farmers.

Tinnevelly, Tencausey,
26 August 1853.

(signed) *C. J. Bird*,
Collector.

(No. 1138.)

No. 32.

UNDER the circumstances represented by the Collector of Tinnevelly, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council agrees with the Board of Revenue that the existing arrangements respecting the chayroot farm should not be disturbed.

Fort St George,
12 October 1853.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

* Dated 26th August; in Cons. 22d September 1853.

Revenue Department, No. 6 of 1847.

(No. 4.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to forward copy of a letter from Dr. Wight, Superintendent of cotton farms at Coimbatore, giving cover to one from Mr. Petrie, the engineer, suggesting the propriety of replacing the present driving strap of the gin-house machinery by a shaft and bevel wheels, and to request that your Honourable Court will be pleased to order either the proposed shaft and bevel wheels to be made, or a new leather strap, as may be determined by persons able to judge of the expediency of Mr. Petrie's suggestion, as we have no sufficient means of forming judgment on the point, and ample means are within the reach of your Honourable Court.

Diary to Cons.
9th February 1847.

We have, &c.
(signed) Tweeddale.
Hy. Chamier.
W. Dickinson.

Fort St. George,
5 February 1847.

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Officiating Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit copy of a letter and a plan from Mr. Petrie, suggesting the propriety of replacing the present driving strap of our gin-house machinery by a shaft and bevel wheels. The alteration will certainly effect a great improvement by giving greater uniformity to the motion of our saws, and the certainty of being able to depend on obtaining any required speed, unaffected as it now is, by the slipping of the strap on the smaller pulley. Further, it may be stated that, in addition to that gain we shall effect a great saving in cost, the price of so large and heavy a strap being great in proportion to their durability; whereas the wheel-work once completed, requires no further alteration.

2. Should this suggestion be approved of, it seems desirable that no time should be lost in carrying it into effect before Mr. Petrie leave the establishment, as he being so thoroughly acquainted with the present machinery, is probably better qualified to adjust the new parts than any new man we may chance to get in his place.

3. In sending home the plan, it is desirable that the original, not a copy, be sent, as it is drawn to a scale, the minute accuracy of which a copyist might not see the necessity for correctly preserving in every part.

Coimbatore, 15 January 1846.

(signed) Robt. Wight,
Surgeon Superintendent Cotton Farms.

From Mr. James Petrie, Engineer, Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Dr. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

Sir,

I BEG leave to bring to your notice that the large leather strap for conveying the motion from the moving power to the horizontal shaft from which the gins are driven, having been in constant work for about 2 ½ years, is now so much worn, that it is time steps were being taken for procuring another to replace it.

2. In place of replacing it by another strap, however, I beg leave to suggest for your consideration the propriety of bringing to the notice of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the advantages of substituting for the strap a shaft and bevel wheels. To explain this more clearly, I have made a drawing representing the present mode of driving, and the suggested alteration which I beg leave to enclose.

3. My reasons for proposing the alterations are, 1st, the strap is not of sufficient power to drive all our gins without a considerable sacrifice of speed, by reason of its slipping on the small pulley or the horizontal shaft; 2d, a strap requiring to be kept at such a great tension will not last above three years, while a shaft and bevel wheels, when properly adjusted, may stand for 30 or 40 years without any further alteration.

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4. Should the Most Noble the Governor in Council deem the alteration I proposed advisable, I would suggest that the accompanying drawing be sent home by the first mail, with instructions to Mr. Laird, who supplied the machine, to send out the necessary wheels and shafts at the earliest possible period, so that the alteration may be made before I leave the country.

Coimbatore, 14 January 1847.

(signed) *James Petrie,*
Engineer.

Revenue Department, No. 159.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 5 February 1847.

Read the following letter from Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent of Cotton Farms, Coimbatore; forwards copy of a letter and plan from Mr. Petrie, and recommends his suggestion to replace the leather strap of the gin-house by a shaft and bevel wheels.

[Here enter 15 January 1847, No. 97.]

ORDERED, that the foregoing letter be forwarded without delay to the Honourable Court, who are requested to order either the shaft and bevel wheels as proposed by Mr. Petrie, or a new leather strap, as may be determined by persons able to judge of the expediency of Mr. Petrie's suggestion, as the Government has no sufficient means of forming a judgment on the point, and ample means are within the reach of the Honourable Court.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas,*
Chief Secretary.

Revenue Department, 2d June (No. 9) 1847.

OUR Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.

Letter, dated
5th Feb. (No. 6)
1847.

WE have given the necessary directions for causing you to be supplied with a shaft and bevel wheels for the gin-house machinery at Coimbatore, on the plan suggested by Mr. Petrie.

London,
2 June 1847.

We are, &c.
(signed) *H. St. G. Tucker,*
J. L. Lushington,
&c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 7 March (No. 17) 1847.

Para. 3. FROM the papers noted in the margin,* your Honourable Court will observe that Dr. Wight has engaged a Mr. Cuxton as his second assistant, on a salary of 100 rupees per mensem, which we approved and sanctioned; and that, on the strong recommendation of that officer, we have also sanctioned the purchase of a 28-saw-gin completed by Mr. Petrie for the sum of 360 rupees. We further sanctioned a disbursement of 654 rupees for flooring the gin-house at Coimbatore with granite.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to
E. P. Thompson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit copy of a letter from Mr. Petrie, offering for our acceptance a saw-gin which he has just completed entirely at his own cost. This offer is made at my request, the gin being apparently one of the best I have seen. The construction of the saws is somewhat different from any yet tried, but evidently an improvement on that of the original American made saws for our native cotton, and moreover it is full 40 per cent. cheaper than we could have got the same from England. The pressing want of
a gin

* Diary to Cons. 1st September 1846, Nos. 8, 9. Diary to Cons. 17th November 1846, Nos. 30, 31, 43, 44. Diary to Cons. 22d December 1846, Nos. 15, 16. Diary to Cons. 5th January 1847, Nos. 50, 51. Diary to Cons. 2d February 1847, Nos. 41, 42. Diary to Cons. 9th February 1847, No. 41.

A gin of its size was my reason for requesting him to let us have it for the gin-house. I therefore trust the Most Noble the Governor in Council will sanction the purchase. The suggestion contained in the 4th para. of Mr. Petrie's letter is deduced from a careful calculation of the comparative cost of ginning cotton by manual and cattle labour. This much experience of both has enabled us to ascertain, is 21¼ per cent. cheaper by the former. Such being the case, and having more work on hand than we can execute within a reasonable time by the cattle gins, it is my intention to act on the suggestion; the more so as small gins worked by hand come better within native means, and are more in accordance with their ideas.

Coimbatore,
28 October 1846.

(signed) *Robt. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

From *James Petrie*, Engineer, to *Dr. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

Sir,

I BEG leave to bring to your notice that our only 25 saw-gin has been in constant work for nearly four years, and is much out of repair.

2. Having no public one to replace it, I beg leave to state that I have a 28 saw-gin just finished, which will fill its place, fitted up with the greatest care. This gin I am willing to make over to the Honourable Company. The saws were ordered by me from England expressly for oopum; and I expect, from the pitch and strength of the teeth, it will prove the best we have yet tried on that description of cotton. I ordered them after we had tried a set prepared according to the direction of Mr. Simpson, for the same purpose, about two years ago, but which on trial were found to be too long and slender in their form, and defective in pitch.

3. The price of the gin is 360 rupees. Mr. Laird's price for a 25 saw-gin, delivered at Liverpool, is 50*l.*, and 60*l.* delivered in Madras. (See extract from his letter to me in the margin.*)

4. Should the Government decide on purchasing this gin, I propose to set it to work in the gin-house immediately, and to have the other small one repaired and set to work by hand labour in one of the verandah rooms. The small gin by Jacob Idler, the purchase of which was sanctioned by Government some time ago, might also be worked along with it by hand.

5. We would, with these additions, have a better command of means for ginning, and would get through our own crops of American cotton in good time to commence on the native cotton the next season, or we might even have the hand gins employed on native cotton, while the large ones were at work on the American.

Coimbatore,
October 1846.

(signed) *James Petrie*,
Engineer.

(No. 1175.)

UNDER the strong recommendation of *Dr. Wight*, conveyed in the foregoing letter, the Governor in Council sanctions the purchase of the 28 saw-gin, made by *Mr. Petrie*, for the sum of rupees (360) three hundred and sixty.

Fort St. George,
14 November 1846.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Officiating Secy. to Govt.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to *E. P. Thompson*, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Consultation (No. 943), under date 16th September 1846, approving of the suggestion I ventured to offer in my letter of the 28th July current, and directing the purchase and thrashing of some churka-cleaned cotton.

2. In Coimbatore, as in Tinnevely, cotton has now become scarce, and what is procurable is

* Extract from a letter from *Mr. Laird*, of Liverpool, to *Mr. Petrie*, dated November 30th, 1844: "I would undertake to deliver a 25 saw-gin, made by *G. F. & Co.*, with all the improvements mentioned by you, in Liverpool for 50*l.*, or in Madras for 60*l.*"

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is high priced, though of inferior quality. Under such circumstances, the preferable course seems to be to delay purchasing until the new crop comes in, when we should be able to procure two batches of cotton of nearly uniform quality, but differently prepared, to be sent home by the same ship, and exposed for sale side by side. In this way, I apprehend the relative advantages of the two processes will be subjected to the most rigid test that can be applied. Mr. Finnie might be directed to adopt a similar course at the same time, by which the respective qualities and values of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore cottons would be ascertained.

3. Adverting to paragraph 3d of the Minute under consideration, it may be mentioned that the only thrasher now available for carrying out the proposed experiment is the one we have here, and that if the suggestion offered above is approved of two will be required. Mr. Petrie attempted, and to a certain extent succeeded, in making up one for Mr. Owen, of Cochin, considerably cheaper than the original, but, owing to the coarseness and bad quality of the Porto-Novo castings, of so very inferior power, that I cannot, under existing circumstances, recommend his being instructed to fit up a second, the more so, as I think the time required for its completion might be more profitably employed in building spare gins, which are much wanted, and owing to the difficulty of getting good carpenters for the work, this is always a slow process. For these reasons, I think it will be the preferable course to purchase the one offered, both for the sake of present use, and as furnishing a good model by which to make up others when required.

4. So soon as our spare gins are completed, I have it in contemplation to direct Mr. Petrie to make up a second thrasher for our establishment, constructing the plates of malleable, in place of cast iron, which we find too fragile, several of those of our present one having already, from that cause, sustained partial injury; such a machine made up in our stores will not exceed the cost of an American one, and will, I expect, prove more durable.

5. With reference to the purchase of the gin, I beg leave to refer to my letter of the 9th April 1846, recommending the purchase of one of Idler's gins at Bombay to be used as a model for making up others in our stores. This was sanctioned in Minutes of Consultation (No. 445,) under date 18th April 1846, copy of which was immediately sent to the Bombay Government, but has not been acknowledged, whence I apprehend none are now to be had there: but as the delay in replying to my letter may have been owing to the intercourse by sea being at the time closed, I shall again write. In the event of there not being any procurable there, I would then recommend Mr. Finnie's being taken.

6. As the price of neither of these machines is given in Mr. Finnie's letter, I am unable to offer any opinion on that point, but may observe, that I do not think a higher price should be paid for the thrasher than was given for the one we have, namely, 800 rupees.

(signed) *Robt. Wright*, Surgeon,
Supt. Cotton Farms.
Coimbatore,
29 September 1846.

(No. 9.)

To *E. P. Thompson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

THE Governor in Council approves and sanctions the suggestions communicated in the above letter, and requests Dr. Wight will arrange for the purchase on account of Government of the machinery offered by Mr. Finnie.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Offic. Secy. to Govt.
Fort St. George,
2 January 1847.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit Mr. Finnie's diary, which he sent to me for perusal, that I might see the suggestion made regarding the machinery and gin-house; and requesting that I would be pleased to comment upon it as I might think fit, and forward it to Government, that no time might be lost in referring to me after the subject had come before the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

With this request I am anxious to comply, but feel the difficulty of not knowing the points on which the information I may be able to supply is most required. I may, however, avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded of correcting an error in regard to the price of the machinery.

Mr. Whitehouse, of Jaffna, to whom it belongs, writes to Mr. Petrie, "I would let my machinery go for the cost and charges. * * * The freight and charges from Liverpool amounted to 30*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* This must be added to the 155*l.* mentioned by Mr. Finnie. These charges are for the driving machinery alone, without the gins marked in the plan.

On the desirableness of establishing gin-machinery in a situation so favourably situated for testing the comparative value of the two methods of cleaning there can scarcely be two opinions; but as regards the comparative economy of gins worked by cattle power or manual

manual labour our experience in Coimbatore shows that considerable difference may exist. Our gins were worked for three seasons by hand labour, the coolies contracting to gin so many maunds of seed cotton for a certain sum. At the rates agreed upon we have since ascertained that we actually ginned cheaper than we do now with cattle power, and had no establishment of cattle to keep up when we had no work on hand. The case, however, seems different in Tinnevely, where it would appear that for such work coolies are not to be had on any terms; and as I think he is acquainted with the fact I have just stated, presume he would not have applied for the machinery had he not considered it absolutely necessary towards carrying out the objects of the experiment.

Should the Most Noble the Governor in Council coincide in this view, I feel assured the machinery will give satisfaction, as it comes from excellent makers, George Forester & Co., and has the advantage of only requiring a small outlay for its erection.

Madras,
11 November 1846.

(signed) *Robert Wight*,
Supt. Cotton Farms.

To *E. P. Thompson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the suggestion contained in my notes of proceedings in the cotton experiment, herewith forwarded, see paras. 8 and 9, I have the honour further to remark, that I think the machinery alluded to is indispensable to the efficient and satisfactory trial of the experiment in which I am engaged, and the opportunity of getting it on the spot at what it cost in England is a great advantage, as it saves time and expense. If the purchase is now sanctioned, we may have it ready for active operations before the cotton season comes on, and if anything can ever be done at all with gins, it is in the way proposed, and at a place like this, where many people are employed in separating the seed from the cotton.

The machinery can move either thrasher or gins, or both when necessary.

Camp, Sevacausey,
21 October 1846.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

DIARY.

Para. 1. IN conformity to the intention expressed in my report of 20th June 1846, I set out about the 1st of July on a kind of exploring and itinerant cotton planting expedition, along the foot of the hills; but to my great surprise and disappointment, instead of finding the fertile valleys watered, as I expected, by the south-west monsoon, as soon as I left the vicinity of Courtallum there was not a spot blessed with rain; all was arid and sterile, until I advanced beyond Pylney, in the Madura district, when I soon arrived on the borders of that part of the Coimbatore district which is fertilised by the rain from the south-west monsoon, which rushes through the Paulghatcherry pass. There is a large area of country that enjoys the benefit of the rain at this season. It was most refreshing to get within the influence of such a climate so immediately after the sultry heat of the Madura district, and then to witness the fertility of the land, itself naturally very poor, but with the aid, directly from the clouds, of that element which nature intended as the greatest blessing to man, it becomes abundantly productive, and renders the scene delightful to the planter. I saw the cotton which Dr. Wight had planted in the part of the country above described; it was then just appearing above ground, and looked well, and I think that if the people themselves would engage in the business, they might make the production of American cotton profitable there. I was glad to find that Dr. Wight agreed with me as to the importance of inducing the people to engage in the matter, and he hopes gradually to do so. I am persuaded, however, that the American cotton will not grow profitably in any part of this country which has not in some degree the benefit of both monsoons.

Para. 2. After a few days spent at Coimbatore and vicinity, I hastened home, and, as per arrangement with Dr. Wight, made diligent inquiries for seed cotton; at that time even there was but little in the country; indeed it does not remain in the seed long after it is gathered, but the seed and fibre is separated immediately, and in order to secure it, the arrangements must be made long before, to have it delivered as soon as gathered. I could then make no positive arrangements, as the Government sanction was required. The Minutes of Consultation, communicating the sanction, came on the 6th September. I hastened immediately into the centre of the cotton district, and dispatched people to find the cotton, if possible; none, however, but the poorest sort was procurable, and I was compelled to give up the hope of aiding this year in complying with the Honourable Court's orders. It is to be regretted I was not sooner informed of the existence of such order, that I might at least have purchased the cotton, and had it stored up, until the gins could be prepared.

Para. 3.—18th Sept. I have erected a gin for the zemindar of Yeliasanainthut, a house having been prepared for it. The gin did not work satisfactorily; the saws did not project far.

II.
Madras.

far enough through the grates to turn the roll when the cotton was partially taken from the seed. The machines we have here have lost their identity as American gins. This one did but little work, and ran so heavy, that the people refused to turn the wheel after the second day, the work being too heavy for them. They are free, and have a right to work or not, as they choose; but really I think, in such cases, a little coercion would be beneficial to all concerned; for as soon as their muscles, which desuetude has made effeminate, are a little distended, they could well perform the labour required. The case was the same at Ottyapoorum; the gin worked well for a time, with new people every day; but none would continue at it long enough to get accustomed to the work, and the gin soon stopped. The work might be done cheaper by cattle, if we had the necessary machinery.

Para. 4.—25th. I received the Minutes of Consultation, under the date 15th September, authorising the purchase of a quantity of churka-cleaned cotton, to be subjected to the thresher, in order to separate the dirt from the article. I was afraid that the best cotton was all disposed of, and that none of the first quality then remained in the district; I, however, wrote to the principal merchants to send me samples of their lots. The samples soon came, which were very fair. I hastened to Sevacausey, the great cotton mart, but found, as I feared, that the lots were far inferior to the samples; and being of opinion that, as a specimen of what might be expected from this country, we ought to send the first quality or none at all, I was not disposed to purchase an inferior and dirty article; besides, as soon as it was known that Government was in the market, the price at once rose. I endeavoured to keep it a secret that the cotton was purchased on Government account, but the people were already aware that the funds had been placed at my disposal by the collector, and they imagined that some great financial revolution was about to take place, by which they would reap a large profit; they held up the price of the inferior article to what the superior ought to be purchased at, consequently I have abstained from purchasing, but was and am ready to do so whenever I think it right, for I suppose that Government allows me discretionary powers in the business. To purchase the article offered at the price asked would be folly, and I am not disposed to display such weakness in a business transaction.

Para. 5.—Oct. 8th. I find that now that the people are aware that I have the means and disposition to purchase the article, they are disposed to believe me sincere in my exertions for its improvement, and it gives me much more influence over those who produce it. Many have consented to plant and cultivate a little as I direct; but if the people will work the crop more, even as they plant it, and will gather it nicely, and prepare it for market properly, the object aimed at will be accomplished; but now there really is no inducement for the ryots to take any trouble with their produce; it passes through too many hands for the proceeds of improvement to reach their palms.

Para. 6. As mentioned above, Sevacausey is the centre of an extensive cotton-growing country, and there are many churka cotton-cleaning establishments here. There are little villages scattered thickly around the market town, and I think it most advisable to form a permanent establishment here, as a nucleus for the operations which Government is so desirable to prosecute to a successful issue, or at least to determine if success is attainable.

Para. 7. The gins, though not so expensive as they appeared, in consequence of an error in my first estimates, are still, as worked by hand, subject to the same objection, and indeed, as mentioned above, the people refuse to work constantly at them on any terms. It is much more laborious work than they are accustomed to, and they will not work at them. I made them work when present myself, paying them, of course; but to leave them to themselves, or with any superintendence we can procure, they will not do one-third the work I estimated for each gin, and that fact makes my original estimates about correct.

Para. 8. I am opposed to building fine or expensive houses; but I think a cheap house, with the moving power, such as described in the accompanying sketch, would be of immense advantage; we could use the gin or thresher, as circumstances required, and then it would give the business a permanence, without which we can never do anything with these people. They know so little of Europeans, that they are afraid we wish to cheat them, even by offering them seed; they cannot understand how it is possible for us to take the trouble of trying to benefit them without some advantage, and as there is no overt advantage professed, they conclude there is a lurking sinister motive in our acts. It is essential that these impressions be removed, and we can only do so by long perseverance, and by affording them demonstrative evidence that we will not only do them justice, but give them an advantage, by encouraging their industry.

Para. 9. A set of machinery, such as here represented, is for sale at Jafna, in Ceylon. It has never been unpacked, and will be sold and delivered on board at the English invoice price, which is £. (155) one hundred and fifty-five pounds. I would respectfully urge that this set of machinery be purchased, and a small gin-house erected in the neighbourhood of this place. As the "engineer for the cotton experiment" is at Coimbatore with suitable people for the work, he could take charge of the work, and erect the house and machinery. Though I make no pretensions to mechanics further than a general amateur knowledge, I can do all such work as this. I have seen so much money uselessly expended in the cotton experiment, often contrary to my advice, that I should not recommend even this, but for the obvious necessity of giving stability to the efforts we are making at a place like this; if it succeeds, the establishment may be let to the people, upon the toll system; if it does not succeed when economically conducted, the matter will be for ever set at rest.

Para.

Para. 10. I may add that I think it would be well if indigenous superintendents could be raised up to conduct the business hereafter, at a cheaper rate than Europeans can afford to manage for; the great difficulty is in procuring men on whose judgment reliance may be placed in matters so new to them. During the time I remain in the country I shall be happy to do all I can to instruct such persons as Government may be pleased to place under me, and if I can leave the business in good hands I shall be glad. I shall be extremely sorry to forsake so interesting an enterprise before any conclusion can be arrived at regarding the practicability of preparing the cotton of this country to suit the European market. Indeed, from the signs of the commercial times, unless something is done speedily to improve the quality, in cleanliness at least, there will be no demand for the article from any quarter. The people are so stupid that they will not see the necessity of keeping pace with the improvements of other countries, and it rests with us to take the matter into our own hands, as far as preparing the raw material for market goes. I have represented that the gins worked by men will not pay; let us see if they will not when a simple moving power is applied to them, worked by cattle.

Para. 11. One man commenced planting cotton to-day, and was highly delighted to observe the simple mode of planting recommended, and though at first he did not think it would answer, he now sees the advantage of having the plants regular, instead of, as in their plan, scattered at random over the ground. There has been very little rain. The usual showers at this season have failed this year; a few light showers have lately fallen, but they are partial, and the humidity of the atmosphere is but little increased.

Para. 12.—10th. To-day a man came, to my camp and desired to be allowed to plant a few chains of land, and desired I would permit my people to teach him how to sow the seed, to which I of course readily assented, and the land will be ready on Monday, when the cotton will be planted in anticipation of rain to bring it up.

Para. 13. It appears to me that I am doing so little for Government or the people, that I am sometimes tempted to get land and hire the people to cultivate, merely that I might appear to do a great deal, which would only be in appearance, however, for if I once commenced it, it would be a precedent, and the people would expect me to continue it, which could only be done at an immense sacrifice to Government, and to the great discouragement of the people, for they would look at the expense incurred and proceeds realised, and take fright, and never adopt the course themselves; although I appear now to be doing but little, I think I am laying a foundation upon which the people may build hereafter. The experiment will be tried quietly among and by the people themselves, at no cost to Government further than my superintendence. I hope the plans I have laid down will meet the approbation of the Most Noble the Governor in Council. If not, however, and greater speed with less progress is desired, I can soon plant a few thousand acres, but will not be responsible for the profit and loss.

Para. 14. The people here are very anxious to have good tobacco seed, and have asked me for some, and I have written to the secretary of the Agricultural Society at Calcutta for a supply. I am sorry I did not know that they would be glad of them sooner, but I had heard that tobacco seed, as well as other things, had been given them to no purpose. It is useless to distribute seed, unless you instruct in the management of them at the same time. I happen to know something of the curing process practised in America, and may be of use to the people here. If I can, I shall be happy to do so. There is a large quantity of tobacco produced here, but in consequence of the same seed being used for ages, and an error in the curing process, it is not particularly good. It is in the curing that the flavour is given to tobacco. The people cultivate it beautifully, but spoil it in curing.

Para. 15.—12th. Some days ago I had some samples of cotton, which were very good, from Soobalopoorum and the neighbouring villages, and promised the people to go to their villages to see it, and as enough rain has not fallen to plant cotton, I shall go this evening. The man who commenced planting to-day gave it up because it is too dry. The seed will live a long time in perfectly dry ground, but in ground partially moist they will swell and rot for the want of vital energy sufficient to force the plant above ground. I set off this evening for Soobalopoorum, and rode 15 miles through a fine country, but, till within a few miles of the place, the sub-soil, at a very trifling depth, is a compact calcareous mass, which I do not consider very favourable for agriculture, but does very well for the people who depend upon it. I soon entered upon a tract of country with a much deeper soil. My tent is pitched in a beautiful grove of trees, on a ridge of real gravelly soil, surrounded on all sides by the black cotton soil; the cotton villages being in the neighbourhood. The whole country is thickly studded with little villages, which appear prosperous, and the inhabitants happy.

Para. 16.—13th. Went to the villages to examine the cotton, of which such beautiful samples were sent to me, and the result was a rejection of the whole lot, and a confirmation of the opinion I have long entertained, that no confidence is to be placed in the most solemn assurances of the people of this country. The virtues which characterise the noble mind among us are totally wanting in them; still I like the people; they are what circumstances which they could not control have made them, and I am convinced that a series of years of intercourse with those who dealt plainly and honourably with them would convince them of the value of veracity and honourable dealings.

II.
Madras.

Para. 17.—14th. The rupees and a pair of scales arrived to-day. I think I shall have but little use for either, as I certainly shall not purchase such cotton as this at the price asked. On my own responsibility I have written to Dr. Wight for instructions. In America I could purchase 1,000 bales of cotton in the day and have it all stored away: but here we have to go and pick up a few bundles in one place and a few in another, and then the people imagine that a "Sahib" coming to the district to purchase, he must do so at once, as his expenses are greater than would justify his remaining long; but as I pursue my planting operations, they now begin to find I am in no hurry to purchase. Rode to some villages to examine more cotton, and the result was, as I feared, as hitherto, the cotton was worthless.

Para. 18.—15th. Returned to Sevacausey. Where my tent was there was much thunder and lightning, but no rain; a few miles off, however, it rained heavily. Now at Sevacausey several ryots consented to plant cotton, and I left the writer to teach them; we will have little patches all over the country. The rains are most partial. I have often seen it rain at the distance of a mile off, and not a drop where I was at the time.

Para. 19.—16th and 17th. We have had heavy rain, which I was glad to see; though in camp a rainy day, in the wilds of India, in tents, separated from all social sympathy, is dreary in the extreme, and must be unbearable to those who have not the taste for intellectual enjoyments.

18th. Sunday. Raining still; not heavily.

19th. Ground too wet to plant.

Para. 20.—20th. The people recommence planting to-day, and some new ryots came to say they would also plant a little: no rain.

Para. 21.—21st. Still planting; some of those who promised yesterday to commence this morning have not done so, but say they could not get their ploughs ready, and that they must finish sowing their gram, &c. The cotton crop is quite a secondary consideration with them; the seed might have been sown 15 days ago, and that much time gained, which is a great deal in this country when the rainy season is so short; we may hope to convince the people of that error, and induce them to plant early in the course of a few years.

Para. 22. I have now some greater hopes of doing some good here than I have hitherto entertained, and after one year's operations in purchasing the people's produce they will do almost anything I require of them in the way of a change of mode of cultivation; I therefore hope Government will at once sanction the purchase of the moving power for the gins, and the erection of the house necessary for the purpose of preparing the articles for the English market, whether with the gin or thresher.

Para. 23. I have received a copy of Dr. Wight's letter to Government suggesting the propriety of not purchasing cotton this season, which agrees with my own sentiments, and I shall restore the funds to the Collector's catcherry.

Para. 24. I may remark that the last I heard of the cotton planted at Courtallum, it was doing well: had commenced to open, but rain was much required to keep it growing; the people, I hear, are pleased with the prospect of its yielding a good crop.

Para. 25. The cotton lately planted here is coming up beautifully, and the people appear to like its appearance much. It certainly looks better in straight rows close together, than if sown scattered over the ground, as is usual in this part of the country.

Para. 26. The nature of the subject is such that I have to enter more into details than, I fear, is agreeable to the Most Noble the Governor in Council, but I know not how to make it intelligible without such details.

(signed) T. J. Finnie.

No. 5.

UNDER the recommendation of Dr. Wight, communicated in the foregoing letter, the Governor in Council approves and sanctions the purchase on account of Government of the set of machinery represented to be for sale at Jaffna in Ceylon, and desires Mr. Finnie will submit a bill of the actual cost for the special sanction of Government.

Fort St. George,
2 January 1847.

(signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

No. 276.

From *R. D. Parker*, Esq., Acting Collector, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to submit the accompanying copy of a correspondence with Mr. Finnie,* American Cotton Planter, and to request sanction to disburse the amount necessary for the construction of the gin-house he proposes to build at Aroopocottah; I request also instructions as to whether I am to consider the erection of gin-houses as among those moderate items of expense for which I am authorised to disburse money on Mr. Finnie's requisition.

2. It would be satisfactory to me to be able to forward with this letter a proper estimate of the cost of the proposed building, which I am inclined to think will exceed Mr. Finnie's calculation; but as the house would appear from Mr. Finnie's letter to be so urgently required that the delay which will be occasioned by waiting for the preparation of an estimate may be of consequence to that gentleman's operations, I have ventured to make this application without it. I will, however, immediately apply to the civil engineer for an estimate, and forward it to Mr. Finnie for his guidance.

(signed) *R. D. Parker*,
Acting Collector.

Tinnevelly, 9 December 1846.

To *R. D. Parker*, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevelly.

Sir,

THE cotton season is approaching, and as there is no dependence to be placed on the zemindars who have taken gins, and it is obviously important that some conclusion be arrived at regarding the practicableness of rendering the cotton of this country fit for the European market; and as it is impossible to arrive at such conclusion without some economical and accurately conducted experiments in the ginning process, and as we at present have no suitable house for such purposes, I propose to erect one; and as there is no time to be lost, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to grant me permission to draw from the Sattoor treasury from time to time, as the building advances, such small sums as I may require for that purpose.

The house, I think, will not exceed the cost of rupees (1,000) one thousand; but, in consequence of my present inexperience in building in this part of the country, I cannot estimate it accurately; I have asked Captain Horsley to aid me in that respect, and as soon as I can I will send in an estimate for the work.

The size of the house I propose is 65 x 24 feet, separated into three rooms, the two end rooms to be 20 x 20, and the middle one 30 x 20; perhaps I may be able to reduce it in length by 10 feet, but the first room must be large, as the gins at each end creating a counter current of air would materially interfere with each other in a small room.

The gins do not work well when the moving power is on a level with them; I therefore propose to have a rough wooden floor. The wheels which move the gins to be in the lower apartments of the end rooms, and the gins in the upper; the lower middle room to be a go-down for seed cotton, and the upper one a "lint" or gin cotton room.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

Camp, Aroopocottah,
1 December 1846.

To *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant, requesting me to authorise you to draw from the Sattoor treasury from time to time, to the extent required to build a gin-house, the cost of which you roughly estimate at 1,000 rupees, I have the honour to state that I construe para. 2 of the Minutes of Consultation of Government of the 24th of February last, strictly to forbid my incurring such a considerable expense, or any expense, for a permanent building without previous sanction, but that I shall be happy to forward your proposal for sanction, if you wish it. I would suggest in this case that you should state the place at which you would recommend the construction of a gin-house, and your reasons for the opinion.

In

* From Mr. Finnie, dated 1st December 1846. To Mr. Finnie, dated 3d December 1846. From Mr. Finnie, dated 7th December 1846.

In mentioning the size of the proposed house you have entered 681 × 24 feet. I should suppose that the "681" must be a mistake, probably a clerical error, as this length would be immense, and it does not agree with your detail of rooms. May I request you to let me know what correction I should make in the figures?

Tinnevelly, 3 December 1846.

(signed) *R. D. Parker,*
Acting Collector.

To *R. D. Parker, Esq.,* Acting Collector, Tinnevelly.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 945, under date 3d instant, referring to the 2d para. of the Minutes of Consultation, under date 24th February 1846, which you "consider forbids you incurring any considerable expense, or any expense, for a permanent building, without the previous sanction of Government."

2. It was the liberal construction I put on that para. which induced me to apply to you for funds without reference to Government. Surely rupees (1,000) one thousand cannot be properly called a "large expense" under any circumstances, and when the results of an experiment to which some importance is attached is considered, I think it is a particularly trifling sum, and my course has been such that I am sure Government cannot consider me extravagant or disposed to expend money unnecessarily; and it is only with a hope of soon deciding the practicableness or impracticableness of rendering the cotton of this country more fit for the European market, that I make the proposition at all. It is obviously important that some decision be arrived at upon the subject. For six years expensive operations have been conducted, and, strange as it may appear, nothing is known up to this time as to the cost in reference to the enhanced value of the article, and my object in erecting the gin-house is to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion for the information of Government and the public, as well as for my own satisfaction. If I find that anything can be done, I shall be willing to prosecute the business with all the zeal and energy I possess; but if I find that the thing is impracticable, then I shall let Government and the world know it, and myself cease to act in so unsatisfactory a business.

3. A reference regarding a gin-house and moving machinery is now before Government. Whether the purchase of the machinery is sanctioned or not, the house must be, if it is intended to do anything at all with the gins; and the house I propose will be adapted for the application of machinery if it is subsequently required; and I am so well satisfied that Government will approve of the plan, that I shall contract for the brick, &c. at my own risk, that the time which is now short to the commencement of the gathering season may not pass unimproved. I shall be obliged to you, therefore, if you will give me authority to draw rupees (200) two hundred from Sattoor Tahsildar.

4. I think that Aroopocottah is the best place I have seen for the site of the gin-house, as it is in the centre of the best cotton district, and is a large mart for the article.

5. I shall enter fully into the details of my plan of operations in a letter direct to Government, a copy of which I shall send you, that you may be kept informed of my proceedings. In the meantime, I shall feel obliged if you will forward my application, and the grounds on which it is made, to Government.

6. Be so good as to erase the unit from the length of the house, that it may be reduced to the more reasonable length of 68 feet, instead of "681," an error for which I cannot account, as the letter book exhibits the correct dimension.

Camp, Virdooputty,
7 December 1846.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(No. 29.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 7th January 1847.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, submitting copy of a correspondence with Mr. Finnie, and requesting sanction for the disbursement of the amount necessary for the construction of a gin-house he proposes to build at Aroopocottah.

[Here enter 9th December 1846, No. 276.]

1. THE Governor in Council resolves to transmit the foregoing correspondence to Dr. Wight with directions, that if he should consider a gin-house at Aroopocottah desirable, he will at once instruct Mr. Finnie to proceed in communication with the acting collector of Tinnevelly and the civil engineer of the division, with the construction of the building.

2. Considering the large quantity of cotton ordered by the Honourable Court of Directors, the outlay of a thousand rupees for a gin-house would seem neither unadvisable
nor

nor too large for the occasion, but it is nevertheless essential that in the construction of all permanent buildings on account of Government, the probable cost should, in the first instance, be properly ascertained. The Governor in Council desires, therefore, that the acting collector will require the Civil Engineer to furnish an estimate for the sanction of Government.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Officiating Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

ADVERTING to Minutes of Consultation, No. 1088, under date 2d November 1846, para. 2d, referring some observations of Mr. Finnie on ginning cotton for such remarks as I may desire to offer on the relative advantage of employing the gin and thrasher in the cleaning and preparation of native cotton.

2. I have read the extracts from Mr. Finnie's letter with much care, but either do not quite clearly follow his reasoning, or at all events I do not feel satisfied of its correctness. The relative advantage of employing the churka, or the gin and thrasher, in the cleaning of native cotton, is a question still *sub judice*, and for the solution of which the Court's requisition for 6,000 bales of gin-cleaned cotton, and for 600 of churka-cleaned and thrashed cotton, to be sold in the English market, against so much native cleaned cotton, which has not undergone either process, is now in course of completion. The relative cost of the two methods is not now, I apprehend, the point under discussion, but to ascertain whether the quality or marketable value of the article is or is not enhanced by gin-cleaning. If the marketable value is enhanced by its being gin-cleaned, the question of cost can then be taken into consideration, but not until then. For example, if it turns out that the market value of gin-cleaned cotton is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound higher than if churka-cleaned, it follows that the merchant can afford to pay four rupees a candy higher for it, and still realise one and a quarter rupee higher profit than if churka-cleaned, whatever may be the cost of churka-cleaning. Should it turn out on the other hand that the gin deteriorates the quality by injuring the staple, or otherwise lowers its market value, then it equally follows that no one would employ the gin, though he could thereby clean his cotton at half the price, knowing well that even so small a difference as half a farthing per pound amounts to nearly Rs. 2. 10. per candy.

3. When this question is answered by the sale of 5,000 or 6,000 bales of gin-cleaned Indian cotton, and the result compared with the average obtained from churka-cleaned cotton of the same description, we are then in a condition to enter upon the consideration of Mr. Finnie's elaborate calculations, but not till then. On the average I believe the gin is the cheaper machine of the two, but the difference is inconsiderable, and unless compensated by the higher price which ginned cotton may realise in the market, the cost of machinery will nearly, if not fully, absorb the saving, even assuming that in place of three months the gins are kept working the whole year, to which I can discover no possible objection. Ours never stop so long as we have cotton to gin.

Coimbatore,
7 December 1846.

(signed) *Robert Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

P.S.—I append copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Petrie, containing further remarks on the same minute.

From Mr. *James Petrie*, Engineer, to Dr. *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

Sir,

IN obedience to the orders of Government, in Minutes of Council dated 2 November 1846, I have the honour to state that I have carefully perused Mr. Finnie's letter to Government, dated 28 August 1846, and, as directed, beg to state my opinion generally on the relative advantage of employing the gin or the thrasher in the cleaning and preparation of native cotton.

2. Mr. Finnie, in para. 3 of his letter, "is afraid that the introduction of the gin will be of small advantage to India compared to what it was in America; first, because the population is so great and labour so cheap in India, and, secondly, on account of the time it would take to change the habits and modes of the people."

3. In paras. 4 and 5, he recommends the Government to continue the use of the machine, in the hope that the people will gradually discover its advantages, and generally adopt it;

but, towards the end of para. 5, he expresses his fears that the people will not adopt the gin until they are all so well employed that they cannot afford time to churka their cotton.

4. I am disposed to take a simpler view of the question than Mr. Finnie does, and to consider that the introduction of the gin into India depends entirely on the opinion the manufacturer at home may form of ginned "East India cotton." If they report favourably, and give a higher price for the ginned article, the gin will force its way into the country in the same way that machinery for shortening the labour for doing the work cheaper, or for doing it better, has forced its way into all other countries, even although it should be a temporary hardship to great masses of the people. That, however, seems a remote contingency; our present knowledge is too imperfect to admit of a proper conclusion being drawn in the matter. Between the market value of cotton as it comes from the churka, and the same after it has been subject to the operation of the thrasher, we have as yet no data on which to form an opinion, and cannot have until several hundred bales which has undergone that process have been reported on by the spinner, when the profit and loss of thrashing will be determined. The loss in weight on a candy of moderately clean churka cotton being passed through the thrasher is about 10 lbs., thereby increasing the cost of the thrashed cotton about 12 annas per candy.

5. Mr. Finnie's statement of the prices of the raw material in Tinnevelly is considerably at variance with our experience here; in para. 5 of his letter, he says, "The people will not let us have their cotton unless we pay a price for it that would enable them to make just as much without the labour of separating the seed as they would realise if they performed the labour. I shall give the statement of the present prices of cotton with the seed in it, and of both articles after the labour of separating the seed has been performed."

The quantity of seed cotton required to produce a candy of lint or clean cotton is 82 maunds; 82 maunds at 7 rupees 10 maunds is Rs. 57. 6. 4.*

From this statement it will be seen that there is Rs. 6. 2. added to the cost value of articles by the labour that has been performed.

6. In the calculation in para. 6, as to the number of gins that would be required to clean the whole crop of Tinnevelly cotton, three months are stated as the ginning season, and four times the number of gins are therefore required to complete the work in that time that would be required if the gins were at work at all seasons, as ours are.

Coimbatore, 7 December 1846.

(signed) J. Petrie,
Engineer.

(No. 38.)

THE Governor in Council sees nothing in the above communication materially affecting Mr. Finnie's views, though he concurs with Dr. Wight, that no definite conclusion can be arrived at until the result of the sales in the English market of cotton cleaned by the two modes adverted to is known.

Fort St. George,
8 January 1847.

(signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

To Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart, Officiating Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to the remarks in the 8th and 9th paras. of my diary, and the letter accompanying it, under date 21 October, I beg to remark, that whether the machinery therein alluded to is purchased by Government or not, we shall require a gin-house in which to work the machines, in order to enable us to arrive at some decisive data upon the subject of ginning cotton with the hand instrument.

2. The zemindars who took gins do not attend to the business strictly, but commit the work to some of their numerous dependents, who, ever ready to avail themselves of any opportunity afforded for speculation, take good care to benefit by the introduction of anything new, the cost of working which is not universally known, by charging the amount appropriated to their private use to the machine, which renders the work so expensive as to absorb the profits, however great, which might accrue from it if properly managed. There are, I find, cotton brokers in all the large towns in the best cotton districts, whose business is to purchase seed cotton, and, after separating the seed from the fibre, sell both separate. These men, of course, look after their own affairs, as their profits are derived from their own labour

	Rs. a. p.
* One candy of lint or clean cotton costs - - - - -	43 8 -
Sixty maunds of seed, the quantity obtained from 82 maunds of seed cotton, is -	20 - -

Rs. 63 8 -

labour or mercantile transactions. It must, consequently, be our object to induce the class of people whose business it is to adopt this mode of separating the seed from the fibre; but we must first prove it practicable by some economically conducted experiments, which will convince them that an advantage is to be derived by the adoption of the machinery.

3. I therefore propose to erect a cheap gin-house, which is to be about 78 feet long by 24 broad, including walls, forming three rooms, one at each end, 20 × 20 for the gins, and one in the centre, 30 × 20, for the "lint," or ginned cotton room. Four gins and two threshers can be worked in it, two gins and a thresher at each end. As the gins do not work well when on a level with the moving power, a rough wooden floor will be necessary. The two lower end rooms to contain the wheels and people who turn them; the gins to be in the upper end rooms, discharging the cotton into the upper centre room, while the lower centre room is to be a godown for seed cotton, all under one roof. The cost of this house I roughly estimate at (1,000) one thousand rupees. It will be suited for the application of machinery worked by cattle, if this be subsequently found preferable to hand labour.

4. I think too much importance cannot be attached to the efficiency of the gin. To make a trial in the presence of these sharp-sighted people, when annas and pies are considered, with an inefficient instrument, will at once create an unfavourable impression, which the most distinguished subsequent success cannot remove, or after exertions eradicate from their minds. I have already represented that the gins which I have here as so heavy in gear as to require so many people that the expense is greater than the work done by them will justify; this defect ought to be remedied, and I am sure Mr. Petrie, with the experience now acquired, will improve them much. I am in favour of the hand-gin system, if the machines are made suitable for the application of animal labour as the moving power. I think that gins of 10 or 12 saws, which the people could work easily, and in their own houses, would be much better suited to this country than large ones, requiring expensive houses and numerous labourers; but whether gins of any kind will prove an advantage or not is yet to be ascertained; and it is with that view I propose the erection of a house which will be a nucleus around which to extend the operations which experience may suggest for the accomplishment of the object in view.* The house, with the gins, we must induce some native, or other large cotton dealers, to take at a fair rent, for the purpose of separating the seed from their cotton, or on hire for others, Government orders of course being fulfilled punctually. I shall keep charge of the house, so far as to see that the machinery is kept in order. This I think is the best way to test the practical use of the machinery. If the people engaged in the business can make a profit by it they will doubtless adopt them extensively; if they cannot make it profitable, it is clear we cannot.

5. Government has conducted operations for six years for the improvement of the cotton of this country, and for the purpose of ascertaining how far it may be rendered more suitable for the British market by greater care in regard to cleanliness, whether from more care in the gathering process, or after application of machinery, to separate the extraneous substances from the article. But as far as I am aware, no results up to this time have been arrived at, no data to enable us to decide as to the relative advantage to be derived from continuing the operations. Shipments have been made frequently, which I have casually heard have sold well; but no statement has ever been drawn up for the information of those most interested, and most likely to prosecute a profitable trade, the merchants. This has arisen mainly from the circumstance of accident or caprice having induced frequent changes in the management of the business, so that no one individual has ever commenced and concluded an experiment satisfactorily, from the fact that everything had to pass through many hands and offices, all adding to the expense; and it being a Government concern no pains are taken to lessen the charges, which, together with an account of sales, are never communicated to the department or individual who made the investments; the consequence is, we are as ignorant now of what may be done as we were before the experiment was commenced. The course now pursued by Dr. Wight will give some decisive data for the Coimbatore district; I propose the same for Tinnevely. The delay on the part of Government in issuing orders regarding what is to be done is a great hindrance. I earnestly hope Government will be pleased to inform me what I am to do, that I may be ready to act at the most propitious moment during the approaching cotton season. To a business man nothing is so unsatisfactory as not to see the beneficial results of his labour. If cotton is to be purchased let me know it in time, and it shall be done to the best advantage.

6. I thank Government most sincerely for the sanction of the agency I propose. The merchants of Madras and Ceylon have their own agents here, and I must look to other cotton-trading ports for the indispensable co-operation which I anticipated from those connected with the trade. The season is so near at hand that I fear I may not be able to establish a business connexion which will enable me to accomplish much by the agency this year; but if Government is disposed to comply with the following proposition I shall prosecute the trade with alacrity, and endeavour to prove that it may be done with advantage

* I shall not venture to express an opinion, as remarked in my diary; it is not opinions which Government or those interested require, but demonstrative results.

advantage by others. There can be no great risk in the investment, for the article possesses an intrinsic value.

7. The proposition is as follows, viz., erect the proposed house, and place in it all the necessary machinery for preparing the cotton, and place at my disposal such a sum of money as Government may think proper to be invested in cotton and shipped to England, to the care of some respectable mercantile house, to be sold, and the account of sales rendered to me direct, with a duplicate for the Government here, that I may be in possession of every item of expense, to enable me to draw up an annual statement of the result as to profit and loss, for the information of Government and others interested. I, of course, will use all diligence to make the venture profitable. Two or three years' operations in this way will do more to decide the practicableness or impracticableness of rendering the cotton of this country better suited to the British market than Government operations, as hitherto conducted, can ever arrive at.

8. I propose the erection of the house on as cheap a scale as possible, consistent with efficiency, and the suggested mode of procedure in regard to the purchase of cotton, because I think it the best means of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion upon a subject which is considered so important. I hope the Most Noble the Governor in Council will be pleased to take the matter into consideration, and let me know the result as soon as convenient, that I may be prepared for the work to be done. Active operations, I am sure, will more than anything else influence the people effecting the desired improvement.

9. As the originator of the enterprise in which I am engaged, I naturally feel a deep interest in its success. As the first to engage in it, I am willing to be the last to forsake it. All the planters in Bombay have resigned, and leave for America during the first three months of 1847.* Government, by sanctioning the agency I proposed, has manifested every disposition to facilitate the progress of the enterprise; and I will not now think of leaving it until the matter is decided one way or the other, and I shall exert my best efforts, with the means placed at my disposal, to decide it favourably; and have suggested the course which I think best suited to lead us to the desired data, but will pursue whatever course Government is pleased to adopt.

10. I may remark, in conclusion, that I think Aroopocotta, on the border of the Madura district, is the best place for the gin-house, being the centre of the best, as well as the most extensive, cotton region, embracing part of Madura and part of Tinnevely districts.

11. Permit me to remark further, that if Government will let me have money without interest, on the security of Government paper, I am willing to prepare and ship cotton to the amount of rupees (30,000) thirty thousand on my own account, and report the result for the information of Government. This course will decide whether or not those now acting as agents on the spot, and possessing the same facilities that I do, by their connexion with mercantile houses, can prosecute the trade with advantage.

Camp, Palamcotta,
16 December 1846.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter,

EXTRACT from Mr. Finnie's Diary, 22 November 1846.

6. "Aroopocotta is a large village, and an extensive trade is conducted here in cotton. There are upwards of 100 houses for cleaning cotton with the churka, and I like the place much, situated as it is in the centre of the cotton district, and think no better situation can be found for proving the practicableness or impracticableness of superseding the churka by the introduction of the gin. I shall not express an opinion, as it is not opinions Government or those interested in the cotton trade require, but demonstrative results, and such we can only arrive at by actual operations; and on that account, and with the hope of arriving at some conclusive data on the subject, I have recommended the erection of a gin-house. Whether the gins are worked by cattle, machinery, or manual labour, we shall require a house, as we have no place at present to work the machines in."

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From Surgeon R. Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Officiating Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit copy of a letter from Mr. Finnie, with reference to Minutes of Consultation, No. 5, under date 2d January current.

2. As

* Since this was written I have learned that Mr. Mercer has been induced to remain, by an appointment, as superintendent to the Broach Cotton Plantation, with the privileges of establishing an agency in connexion with the cotton-ginning establishment. A year's leave to visit home is granted to him.

2. As the communication to which it gives cover, copy of his letter to Government, dated 13th instant, is sent expressly for the purpose of giving me an opportunity of offering "any remarks I may think proper," I avail myself of the permission to state that I take a totally different view of the matter from that advanced by Mr. Finnie; first, because I think Government has already been induced, on his representations, to advance so far in it as scarcely to admit of its now either stopping short, or retracing its steps; and secondly, because I think it would be injudicious to do so if it could.

3. On the receipt of Minutes of Consultation, authorising the purchase of Mr. Whitehouse's machinery, Mr. Petrie, to whom he had in the first instance given the plans, and made known his wish to part with it, asked my permission to send him a copy, which I, of course, at once granted, never for an instant supposing that Mr. Finnie could make such a proposal as that contained in his letter, so that Mr. Whitehouse is already fully apprised of the purchase having been completed.

4. But admitting that Government could, with the most perfect propriety, act on Mr. Finnie's present recommendation, I should still question the soundness of his views or the accuracy of his information in making such a proposal. Had the machinery in question still to be ordered from England, I should not have thought of advising its being ordered. But now that we have got it, neither can I advise our relinquishing the purchase until the fullest use has been made of it towards ascertaining the relative values of Indian cotton cleaned by the American gin and the native churka in the English market.

5. To prevent any misconception as to the quantity of work a gin can execute in a given time, I may mention, that with our present ginning establishment in Coimbatore we can only clean about 50 bales a month, or 600 a year. Mr. Finnie has now three hand gins, and a fourth will soon be sent. Supposing all four working to the best advantage with double or relay sets of coolies, as we did for two years, he could not turn out more than an equal quantity. Thus between the two establishments, with our present means kept in constant work, we cannot clean more than 1,200 bales annually, at which rate five years will be required to complete the Court's order for 6,000 bales. But even that quantity of purchased cotton is more than we can supply from this establishment, as the cleaning of our own crops usually keeps our gins employed from three to four months.

6. Should the cotton crops of the current season turn out well, and our purchases be large, which, judging from present appearances, is most problematical, it is my intention to work as many hand gins as I can complete and find places for, to aid those working by cattle power; and, for the same reasons, would advise the Ceylon machinery being got ready with the utmost despatch, and so fitted up as to work two 60 saw gins (which can be made up here), driven by cattle power at one end of the lint room, while three or four hand ones are working at the other.

7. Private accounts received by the last mail from Mr. Laird, comprising statements of the sales of all the Indian gin-cleaned cotton yet effected in Liverpool, show that on the average ginned cotton realises higher prices by about a farthing per pound than when churka-cleaned. This is my reason for urging on ginning operations to the utmost in our power.

8. I append copy of my letter to the acting collector of Tinnevely, in reply to Minutes of Consultation, No. 29, under date 7th January 1847, and shall transmit copy of this letter to Mr. Finnie.

Coimbatore, 18 January 1847.

(signed) *Robert Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, Tinnevely, to Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date 7th instant, enclosing extracts, Nos. 5 and 9, from Minutes of Consultation under date 2d January. The former of those extracts I had the honour to receive direct, and have written to Government on the subject, and I herewith forward you the letter for any remarks you think proper to make. It now appears to me that I shall be able to work the gins by manual labour better than at first appeared possible, and as the suggestion for the purchase of the machinery under consideration originated with me, and involves a considerable outlay, I cannot conscientiously act upon the orders of Government to purchase it until I am further satisfied that it is indispensable.

2. Regarding the extract No. 9 from the Minutes of Consultation, I have the honour to remark that I have ordered the gin from Calcutta, but must disclaim all interest in the transaction, as it is not, nor ever was mine; I merely recommended its purchase because I thought it would be useful.

3. I have written to my agents for a statement of the exact cost of the thresher; when it comes I shall forward it to you.

Camp, Verdooputty,
13 January 1847.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*.

II.
Madras.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to *R. D. Parker*, Esq.,
Acting Collector, Tinnevely.

Sir,

I AM in receipt of Minutes of Consultation, No. 29, under date the 7th January, enclosing copy of correspondence between yourself and Mr. Finnie on the subject of a gin-house at Aroopocotta, regarding which I am directed, should I deem it desirable, at once to instruct Mr. Finnie to proceed with it in communication with yourself and the Civil Engineer.

2. In reply to this I have the honour to state, first, that the machinery is already purchased, and that until a house is prepared for its accommodation it is useless; and, secondly, that as Mr. Finnie, with ample local knowledge, which I have not, has selected Aroopocotta as being the most appropriate site, I am unable to suggest a better.

3. As regards the plan of the house he proposes to erect, so far, as yet explained, I confess I have some misgiving. He proposes to work a set of gins at each end, but does not say whether both sets are to be moved by machinery, or one set by cattle power, the other by manual labour. If the latter is the object in view, then the plan of the house is most appropriate, but if the former his machinery cannot be adapted to execute the work expected, as will be seen from an examination of the accompanying plan of his machinery. I would therefore suggest that it might be a judicious course for him to reconsider the subject in communication with the Civil Engineer, with the plan of the machinery before them, to make sure that no mistake happens in the adaptation of the building to the machinery, which we have here had but too much reason to know can never afterwards be fully compensated for.

4. Mr. Finnie in his first letter lays considerable stress on the importance of having the moving power below the level of the gin to be driven. The arrangement sketched in the accompanying plan completely meets his views on this point, which is so far fortunate. I may, however, take advantage of the opportunity which the remark offers, to mention that in Coimbatore we have tried both ways to a great extent, and, the gins being properly fixed, are satisfied that the one possesses no advantage over the other, provided the conductor of motion from the moving power is adjusted with equal precision in both cases. I do not mention this with any view to alter or interfere with that part of Mr. Finnie's plan, but simply for the purpose of communicating information that may possibly be found useful in the course of erecting and putting in motion the machinery purchased and now about to be fitted up for work.

Coimbatore, 12 January 1847.

(signed) *R. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Revenue Department, No. 183.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 8th February 1847.

Read the following letters:

From Mr. *T. J. Finnie*, Cotton Planter, Tinnevely.

[Here enter 16 December 1846, No. 1429.]

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

[Here enter 18 January 1846, No. 109.]

The Most Noble the Governor in Council observes, that under the instructions conveyed in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 7th January 1847, No. 29, the gin-house at Aroopocottah is to be proceeded with, and no further orders on the subject are therefore required at present.

His Lordship in Council is unable to accede to Mr. Finnie's further proposition for a Government advance to him of money for the purchase of cotton on his own account.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Officiating Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

ADVERTING to my letter, dated 18th January last, transmitting copy of one from Mr. Finnie to my address, dated the 13th, I have the honour to state that his letter gave cover to an original one addressed to you. This circumstance I overlooked, and supposing it a copy, dictated my letter accordingly. Mr. Finnie has, in a letter received this morning, pointed out the oversight, which I hasten to correct by transmitting herewith his original letter, retaining a copy in this office.

Coimbatore, 5 February 1847.

(signed) *R. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

To Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart., Officiating Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, No. 5, under date 2d January, authorising the purchase of the set of machinery which I recommended to be used as a driving power for the gins.

2. I beg to remark, that since I recommended the purchase of that machinery, I have given the subject of arranging and driving gins by manual power much careful study, and I have come to the conclusion that by some alterations in the gins to lessen the friction, I shall be able to make arrangements for driving them by means more on a level with native capacity for managing them, thereby dispensing with a large original outlay, and instituting equally efficient, and I hope less expensive operations; I therefore request permission to let the sanction for the purchase of the machinery lay over for the present, until I satisfy myself further as to the practicableness or otherwise of confining ourselves to the more simple mode of procedure.

3. This arrangement will not lose much of my time, for the house is not yet even sanctioned, and should it even be complete before the machinery is ordered from Jaffna, we can proceed with the ginning by hand while it is being erected, should I finally decide on its purchase; and should we be able to dispense with it altogether by the adoption of means more suitable to the capacity of the people, a great saving will be effected, and an object more simply accomplished.

4. I beg to be distinctly understood merely to hold in reserve the permission to purchase the machinery until it appears to me more essential than it seems to be at present. But when I find it to be indispensable, I shall act upon the order of Government with alacrity.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

Camp, Verdooputty,
13 January 1847.

(No. 276.)

REFERRING to the letter from Mr. Finnie, dated 13th January 1847, which accompanied the above letter, the Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to direct the acting Collector of Tinnevely to ascertain whether the machinery from Jaffna has been purchased, and if not, that he will not conclude the purchase for the present.

(signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
26 February 1847.

(No. 34.)

From R. D. Parker, Esq., Acting Collector, to J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated the 7th ultimo, I have the honour to forward an estimate prepared by the civil engineer of the probable cost of the gin-house proposed by Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, to be erected at Aroopocottah, amounting to Rs. 2,431. 13., for which I request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of Government.

2. As Mr. Finnie wishes to have the gin-house erected at an early period in time to receive the produce of the approaching cotton crops, I have advanced him 200 rupees to enable him to commence operations, which I trust will meet with the approbation of Government.

(signed) R. D. Parker,
Acting Collector.

Tinnevely, 12 February 1847.

Revenue Department, No. 280.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 26th February 1847.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevely, forwarding for the sanction of Government an estimate prepared by the civil engineer of the cost of the gin-house proposed by Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, to be erected at Aroopocottah.

[Here enter 12th February 1847, No. 34.]

The Most Noble the Governor in Council observes, from the Diary which accompanied Mr. Finnie's letter, dated 21st October 1846, that he proposes having a "cheap house
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II.
Madras.

In Dr. Wight's,
5th February 1847,
No. 239.

with the moving power,"* accommodated in some measure to the machinery at Jaffna, the purchase of which he recommended to Government, and on the assurance that the building "will not exceed the cost of rupees (1,000) one thousand," the construction was ordered to be proceeded with.†

It appears from the letter to the collector of Tinnevely, dated 12th January 1847, that Dr. Wight‡ has some misgiving as to the plan of the gin-house proposed to be built; and Mr. Finnie by his letter to Government, dated 13th of the same month, is undecided as to the purchase of the machinery. The communication now before Government estimates the cost of the building at Rs. 2,431. 13. His Lordship in Council has no intention of sanctioning a disbursement so greatly exceeding Mr. Finnie's calculations, and he resolves in directing an intimation to this effect to be made, that Mr. Finnie be also instructed not to proceed with the building until he shall, upon mature deliberation, have determined whether the machinery from Jaffna shall be purchased, and the description of gin-house best suited for the purposes in view.

His Lordship in Council desires that all communications from Mr. Finnie be in future submitted to Government through the collector of Tinnevely, who will accompany them with his opinions and suggestions.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Officiating Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Officiating Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Extract Minutes of Consultation No. 9, under date 2d January 1847, I have the honour to report for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, that I have arranged for the thrasher offered by Mr. Finnie, and herewith transmit his bill of costs, amounting to rupees eight hundred and twenty-six, annas three, and pice eight.

Rs. 826 3. 8.

2. In my letter of the 29th September 1846, I suggested that the machine should not cost over 800 rupees, the amount paid for one purchased from Mr. Wroughton. The present exceeds that sum by 26 rupees, which I believe is accounted for by Mr. Wroughton having obtained a remission of the import duty, whence it appears the bill does not quite amount to the sum specified in my letter. Subjoined is a copy of his letter transmitting the vouchers.

Coimbatore, 12 March 1847.

(signed) *Robert Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

To Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date 7th January 1847, and in compliance with your request, I now submit a bill of cost and charges amounting in the aggregate to the sum of Rs. 826. 3 a. 8 p. The gin has not arrived from Calcutta.

Camp, Aroopocottah,
2 March 1847.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

(No. 383.)

THE Most Noble the Governor in Council sanctions the bill submitted by Dr. Wight, with the foregoing letter for the purchase of a cotton thrasher from Mr. Finnie, amounting to rupees (826. 3. 8.) eight hundred and twenty-six, annas three, and pice eight.

Fort St. George,
22 March 1847.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

* In Dr. Wight's, 11th November 1846; in Cons. 5th January 1847.

† In Tinnevely Collector's, 9th December 1846; Cons. 12th January 1847.

‡ In Dr. Wight's, 18th January; in Cons. 9th February 1847.

(No. 66.)

From *R. D. Parker*, Esq., Acting Collector, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary
to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the Minutes of Consultation of Government under date the 26th ultimo, Nos. 276 and 280, I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter* addressed by me to Mr. Finnie in consequence, and copies of two letters despatched by him to Mr. Whitehouse at Jaffna, which I received as an enclosure in a letter from Mr. Finnie, which, containing nothing else which the Government would deem essential, I have not thought it necessary to forward.

* Dated 4 March
1847.

2. It will be seen that on the 2d instant Mr. Finnie wrote for the machinery at Jaffna, and again on the 6th instant † to countermand it. I have requested him to send me Mr. Whitehouse's answer as soon as it arrives, and pending its receipt no further measures will be taken.

3. In a personal conference with the civil engineer, he informed me that he should require to meet Mr. Finnie before he could frame any other plan and estimate for a gin-house than that already furnished by him. This meeting will not be practicable for the next month or six weeks, because Captain Horsley's presence will be required during that period in Travancore: I have communicated this circumstance to Mr. Finnie.

4. I have considered it expedient to make this report to Government, with little apparent necessity, because, being ignorant of the degree of urgency in the order of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the shipment of gin-cleaned cotton, and in the consequent desire of Government for the commencement of Mr. Finnie's operations, I wish to place them at once in possession of the means of judging of the delay that is likely to occur, in case any further order should seem requisite.

Tinnevelly, 20 March 1847.

(signed) *R. D. Parker*, Acting Collector.

From *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to
T. J. Finnie, Esq., Cotton Planter.

Sir,

IN forwarding, for your information and guidance, copy of the Minutes of Consultation of Government, Nos. 276 and 280, I have the honour to request that you will inform me what is the machinery from Jaffna to which allusion is made, and what is the nature of the negotiation entered into for its purchase, and whether the purchase has been completed; if not, you will observe that it is not to be concluded for the present.

2. You will also observe, that the construction of the gin-house at Aroopocottah is also to be suspended until the machinery above-mentioned has been purchased; and even then (I gather from the Minutes of Consultation), the Government will not sanction a building so expensive as that recently planned; so that a fresh plan and estimate will have to be made after the machinery has been received. Under these circumstances, I have directed the Sattoor Tahsildar to make no purchases or contracts for materials until further orders.

Tinnevelly, 4 March 1847.

(signed) *R. D. Parker*, Acting Collector.

To *E. S. Whitehouse*, Esq., Jaffna, Ceylon.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of the Minutes of Consultation, No. 5, under date 2d January 1847, and request you will be good enough to forward to me, for transmission to Government, a bill of the actual cost of the machinery therein alluded to.

You will oblige me by making the best arrangement you can with the boatmen, and ship the machinery to Tutacorin, care of Captain Gordon, master attendant.

Camp, Aroopocottah, 2 March 1847.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

To *E. S. Whitehouse*, Esq.,

Sir,

SINCE despatching my letter of the 2d instant, I have received orders countermanding the purchase of the machinery which you offered for sale, and I have the honour to request you will not ship it as requested in my letter above mentioned.

Camp, Aroopocottah, 6 March 1847.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

† On the receipt of the M. C. of the 26th February.

II.
Madras.

(No. 76.)

From *F. B. Elton*, Esq, Acting Collector, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to paras. 1 and 2 of Mr. Parker's letter of the 20th ultimo, regarding the Jaffna machinery, I have the honour to forward copies of Mr. Whitehouse's replies, and bill of cost for the same, which accompanied a letter from Mr. Finnie, dated the 30th ultimo, received this day, and to request the instructions of Government regarding the payment of the amount to Mr. Whitehouse.

Tinnevelly, Trichindoor, 1 April 1847. (signed) *F. B. Elton*,
Acting Collector.

From *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, to
T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter, Camp, Aroopocottah.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt this day of your favour of the 2d instant, with enclosures, and have the pleasure to forward you herewith copy of the bill of cost of the machinery alluded to therein.

This machinery shall be shipped as you direct, by the first opportunity, for Tutacorin.

Jaffna, 1 March 1847. (signed) *E. S. Whitehouse*.

To *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, Camp, Aroopocottah.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 6th instant, countermanding the shipment of the machinery purchased from me by the Government of Madras.

As the sale of this machinery was effected in January last, and the purchase sanctioned by the Board of Revenue on the 2d of that month, and as arrangements have been made for the shipment of it to Tutacorin, in compliance with the instruction contained in your letter of the 2d instant, I shall feel obliged by your forwarding my account to the Board of Revenue for payment; in the meantime I will comply with your request, and postpone the shipment of it, holding and storing it at your risk until further orders.

Jaffna, 16 March 1847. (signed) *E. S. Whitehouse*.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*, Cotton Planter.

11 March 1847.

Memo.—Bill of Cost of Machinery referred to.

<i>E. S. Whitehouse</i> , esq.	Bought of <i>Wm. Lavie</i> , Liverpool.	
A set of driving gear for two 60 saw-gins, adapted to be worked on the ground floor, and to be worked by cattle	- - -	£. s. d. 155 - -
Freight, insurance, and charges to Ceylon	- - -	20 - -
		<u>£. 175 - -</u>

(True copies.)

(signed) *F. B. Elton*,
Acting Collector.

(No. 506.)

Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 24th April 1847.

Read the following letters from the acting collector of Tinnevelly:

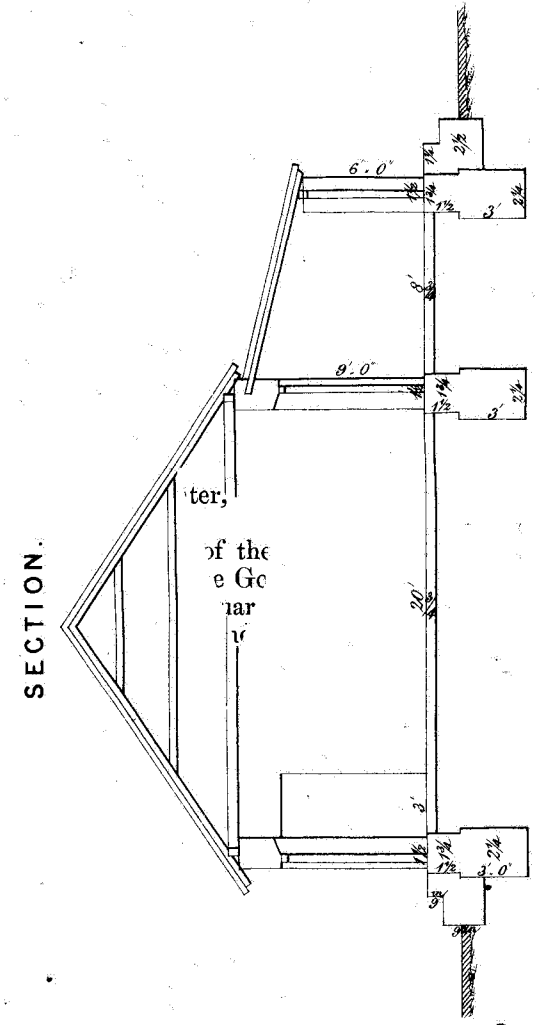
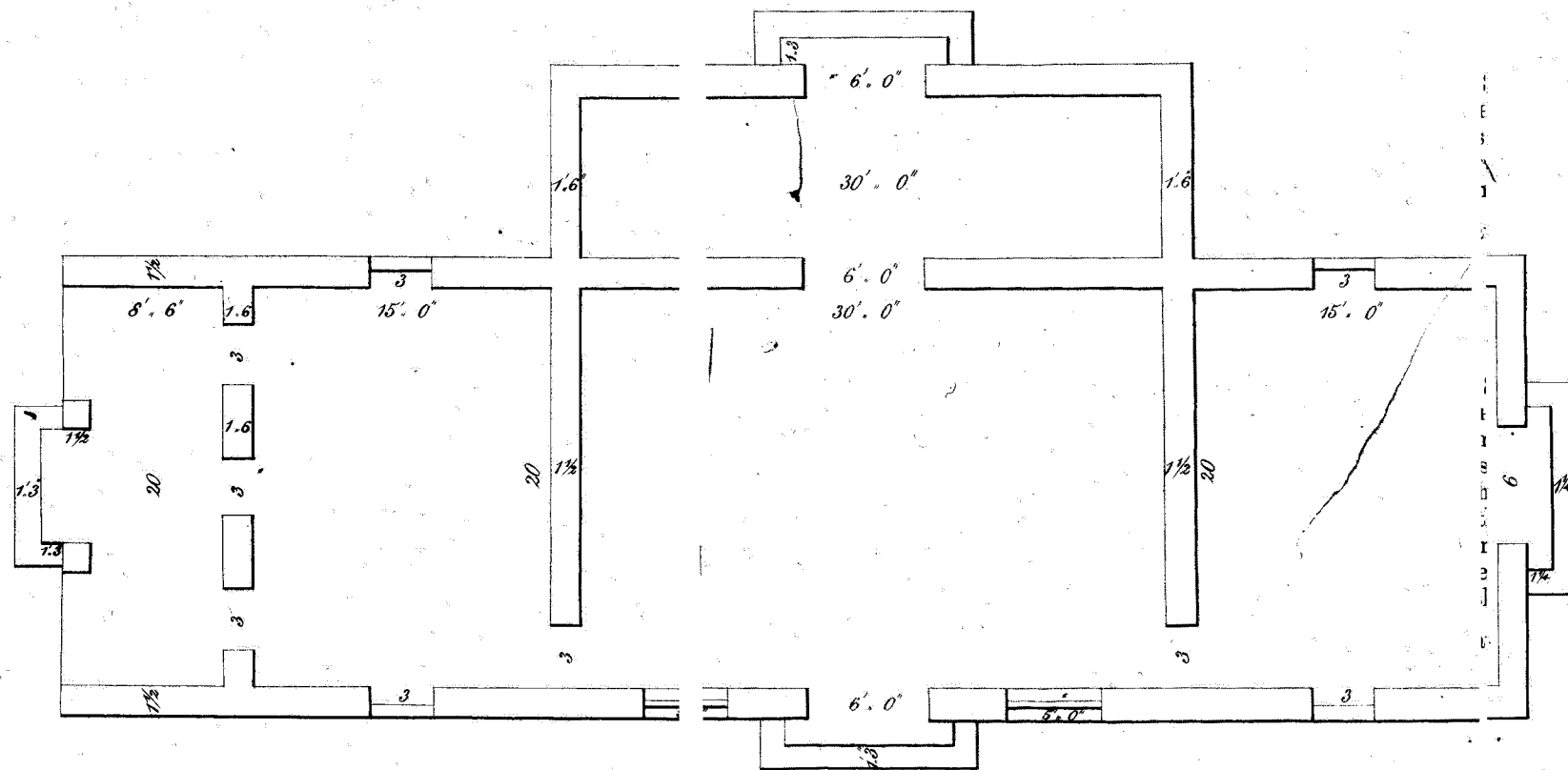
[Here enter 20 March and 1 April 1847, Nos. 66, 76.]

Para. 1. IN his letter, dated 21st October 1846, Mr. Finnie considered "it indispensable to the efficient and satisfactory trial of the experiment" in which he was engaged, that he should be supplied with certain machinery, to which allusion was made in the diary of his proceedings, and which he represented was for sale at Jaffna. The Government sanctioned the purchase on the 2d January 1847; but Mr. Finnie's opinions meanwhile underwent material

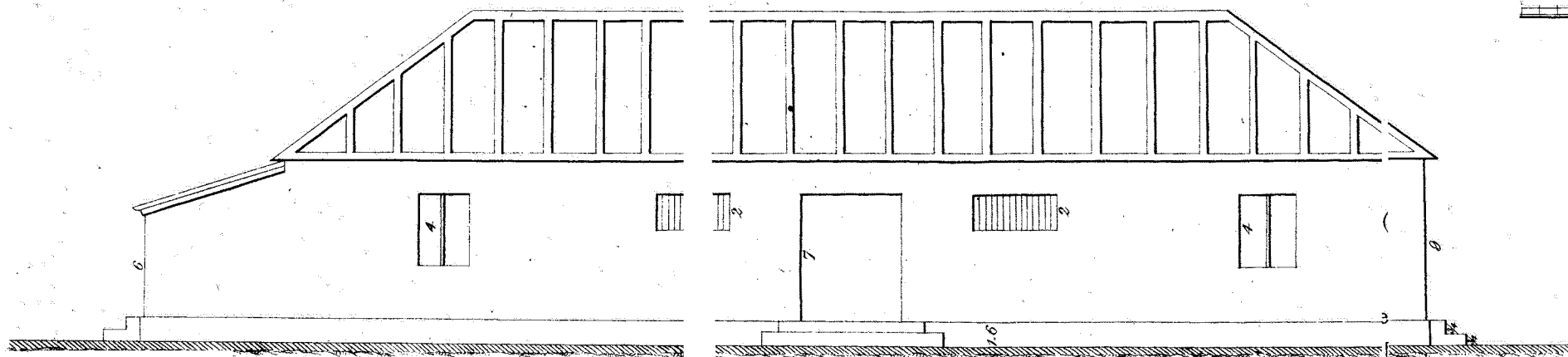
Dy. 5 Jan 1847,
No. 67.

To face page 355.

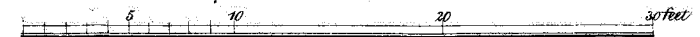
Plan, Section and Elevation
OF A
COTTON GIN HOUSE.
proposed to be constructed at
AROOPOCOTAY,
RAMNAD ZEMINDAREE.



FRONT ELEVATION.



SCALE.



(Signed) W. H. Horsley Capt.
Civil Engineer - 8th Divⁿ

material change, as in his letter of the 13th January he stated that "he had studied the subject of arranging and driving gins by manual power," and hoped, by some alterations, to be enabled "to make arrangement for driving them by means more on a level with native capacity;" he requested therefore that the sanction for the purchase of the Jaffna machinery might be suffered to remain in abeyance, and the Government ordered that, if not already made, the purchase should not be concluded for the present.

II.
Madras.
Dy. 2 March 1847
(No 239).

2. It appears from the communications recorded above, that the correspondence on the subject has already proceeded to a length to preclude the possibility of the Government being relieved from the engagement entered into by Mr. Finnie for the purchase of the Jaffna machinery; and the Most Noble the Governor in Council has no alternative left but to direct the Acting Collector of Tinnevely to adjust the amount at which it was purchased, amounting, according to the bill received with his letter of the 1st April, to 175*l*. (one hundred and seventy-five).

3. His Lordship in Council cannot, however, refrain from remarking the unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Finnie's proceedings, both with respect to this machinery, as well as in regard to the gin-house he proposed to build at Aroopocottah. He desires that Mr. Finnie may be called upon to explain with reference to his intended arrangements for "driving gins by manual labour," what he would now propose to do with the machinery purchased from Jaffna, and he requests the Acting Collector of Tinnevely will impress upon Mr. Finnie the necessity of well considering and digesting the propositions he may have to make connected with the experiment entrusted to him before submitting them to Government.

4. His Lordship in Council observes, by a communication from the President of the Manchester Commercial Association received with a recent despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, that the Association object to the use of hand-gins. A copy of this despatch having been separately furnished to the acting collector of Tinnevely for communication to Mr. Finnie, it will be sufficient in this place to direct Mr. Finnie's attention specially to the objection, as connected with the arrangements for driving gins contemplated by him.

Rev. 3, of 1847
dated 3 March.

5. Ordered that copies of the above resolutions be furnished to the collector of Tinnevely for communication to Mr. Finnie, and to Dr. Wight for his information.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Govt.

(No. 135.)

From *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, as requested by Mr. Finnie, an original letter, No. 663, dated 29th May 1847, explanatory of his proceedings with respect to the purchase of the Jaffna machinery and the erection of a gin-house at Aroopocottah.

I take this opportunity of referring for the consideration of Government a plan and estimate, amounting to *Rs*. 1,376. 12., for a gin-house, framed by Captain Horsley, which appears to meet the wishes of Mr. Finnie, so far as it goes, but, as not including godowns for storing seed cotton, is not considered by him so convenient as a plan he refers to of his own. As, however, this plan of Mr. Finnie's, involving an estimated outlay of *Rs* 2,431. 13., was objected to be sanctioned by his Lordship in Council, under date 26 February last, it remains to be decided whether Captain Horsley's present plan is to be carried into execution, and, if so, whether godowns are to be estimated for separately. Extracts from Mr. Finnie's reply to my letter on the subject of Captain Horsley's plans, and from his letter of 12th May, accompanying a description of plans (forwarded in original) dated 29th March last, are herewith sent.

(signed) *F. B. Elton,*
Acting Collector.

Tinnevely, 7 June 1847.

(No. 663.)

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevely.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 397, dated 4th instant, enclosing copy of Minutes of Consultation, No. 506, dated 24th ultimo, in which the Most Noble the Governor in Council is pleased to express his sense of the unsatisfactory nature of my proceedings with respect to the purchase of certain machinery, as well as in regard to the gin-house which I proposed to build at Aroopocotta.

2. I am sure it was as painful to his Lordship in Council to inflict, as it is to me to endure censure, and I am convinced that he will listen with patience to any explanation I may have to offer which will in any degree palliate the errors that are attributed to me, and I request that you will be good enough to submit the following remarks for his consideration.

3. I am not disposed to implicate others in the errors which are imputed to me: I am able and willing to bear the consequence of my own acts; but as the proceedings in regard

II.
Madras.

to the machinery are not wholly mine, I may mention, without impugning their motives, or the correctness of their views, that as early as February 1846 the machinery was recommended to me by Mr. Petrie, the engineer, supported by Dr. Wight, superintendent of cotton plantations, who have had much experience in the use of cattle machinery for driving gins; but being most anxious to conduct the business entrusted to me on the most economical plan, and on a level to native capacity and means, I did not at that time concur in the views expressed by these gentlemen; but subsequently finding greater difficulty in working the gins by manual labour than I expected, and from the specimen of the labourers, as exhibited at the two zemindaries, where the gins were erected, I formed a poor opinion of the physical ability of the people to perform the work with such gins as had been supplied to me, the imperfections of which I shall not now dwell on, as Mr. Petrie is disposed to do all he can to remedy the defect; and having drawn up a very unfavourable statement* regarding ginning operations, which Dr. Wight considered was founded on incorrect data, and feeling that the subject was of vast importance, involving, as it does, the best interests of this country, I was not willing that it should be decided on insufficient data on which to base a conclusion as to what could be done, I concluded that no efforts ought to be left untried to effect the important object in view. I referred to the letter containing the recommendation of the machinery, which was represented to be for sale in Ceylon, and, after giving the subject careful attention, I felt that I ought not, in justice to Government, to overlook the views of others, and cling solely to my own in preference; and though I had no very sanguine hopes that the cattle machinery could materially change the conclusion at which I had arrived, I adopted the views of Dr. Wight and Mr. Petrie, and recommended the machinery merely to "see," as expressly stated in my diary,† "if the gins will pay when a simple moving power, worked by cattle, is applied to them." I had my doubts, and still have, whether they will pay under any circumstances in our hands; but for the "efficient and satisfactory trial of the experiment," I considered it essential to make the effort. This, I think, establishes my consistency for recommending the machinery, after having represented ginning operations as impracticable as a mercantile transaction; and now I beg to offer a few remarks in reference to the causes which induced me to oppose the purchase.

4. The recommendation of the machinery being based on the imperfections of the gins, and the supposed unwillingness or inability of the people to work them, I pointed out the defects of the machines to Mr. Petrie, who, with his usual urbanity, promised to rectify them, which removed one of the greatest difficulties in the way of the successful application of manual labour; and on becoming more acquainted with the people in the district, I found that they were not only able, but willing to work the machines after the improvements were effected, when paid for their labour: it appears now that those who worked the gins at the zemindars, were forced, or only half paid, which satisfactorily accounts for their inefficiency.

5. As we never use the gin as a hand instrument in Mississippi, the plan was new to me; but, giving my attention, and bringing my little mechanical science, and a good deal of practical knowledge as to what the machines require, to bear upon the subject of applying so novel a power to them, I thought, and still think, that I had resolved on a plan which will give greater efficiency to manual labour; and having made some calculations regarding the cost of the machinery, the cost of transportation across the Gulf, the cost of transit to this place, the cost of erection, and last, but not least, the cost of keeping up a large establishment of bullocks all the year to work during the cotton season, in comparison to the cost of men, who are only paid for the time they work, and the consideration of the fact that the machinery was made to go at a certain speed when drawn by horses that walk about four miles an hour, and will consequently go too slow when drawn by bullocks that will not exceed a speed of two miles an hour, my experience in working gins lately bears me out in the supposition that the cattle machinery might be dispensed with.

6. Considering all these circumstances, I thought I saw we had committed an error in regard to the machinery, which I only recommended that no cause of dissatisfaction might be raised as to the completeness of the trials we had made to effect the so much desired improvement in the cotton of this country, and when framing a plan for the gin-house, to run gins by hand in the manner which we adopt in America for horse machinery, viz., to have the moving power below the machine to be moved. I bore in mind the possibility of the application of cattle machinery, in case my hand-gin plan did not answer expectation, and the plan was arranged with special reference to both. I should have proposed the withdrawal of my proposition to purchase the machinery in my letter of the 16th of December, but concluded that in case it was sanctioned, we could let it be on the table until we were satisfied that the machinery was essential to success. It had by this time occurred to me that we could easily try the efficiency of both plans by comparison of the result of my hand system with Dr. Wight's cattle machinery at Coimbatore, and if the latter proved the best, then the Ceylon machinery could be ordered; and if the former was found preferable, the sanction could be abrogated.

7. Under these considerations, and with a sincere desire to act for the best interests of my honourable employers, on the receipt of the Minutes of Consultation of the 2d of
January,

* See letter to the Chief Secretary, dated 28th August 1846.

† See conclusion of para. 10 in Diary, dated 21st October 1846.

January, I wrote, without intending to throw a firebrand into the gin-house at Coimbatore, to ask permission of Government to keep the sanction to purchase the machinery in abeyance until I should be able to ascertain to a demonstration the advantages to be derived by the purchase. As Dr. Wight had supported me in the recommendation, I considered it but due courtesy to send the letter to Government through him, which I did; but he, taking a mistaken view of my proposition, opposed it in warmer terms, I think, than the occasion required, urging that the machinery was already purchased, and could not now be altered forsooth, because an unauthorised person had communicated the proceedings of Government to the party interested in the sale of the machinery. I received a copy of this letter, but neither that nor Dr. Wight's private letter convinced me that the machinery was irrevocably purchased. I still declined acting upon the order, and determined to wait until I heard further from Government.

8. The receipt of the Minutes of Consultation, No. 183, under date 8th February, containing the extract from Dr. Wight's letter, which represented the machinery as unalterably purchased, and consequently supporting Dr. Wight's argument, if it was not the intention to convey this impression, why was the extract sent to me? I then determined to write to Government, declining all further agency in the matter, and actually did indite a letter to that effect; but, on reflection, it appeared to me so evident that the Most Noble the Governor in Council concurred in Dr. Wight's views, and finding that I stood alone, I concluded that although I might be armed with the weapons of power, I had no hope of success in a contest with puissance itself, and that further opposition on my part would only be attributed to contumacy. I was well aware of the respect due to the slightest wish of Government, and yielded; gave up my own judgment in deference to others; and after postponing for a time the act which would close the purchase of the machinery, I reluctantly wrote, mechanically and as a passive agent, in obedience to my honourable masters, to Mr. Whitehouse, on the 2d March, requesting him to send the machinery. On the evening of the 6th of March, I received the Minutes of Consultation, No. 276, under date 26th February, ordering that "if not made, the purchase should not be concluded for the present;" but it was too late by four days. The deed was done, though by my act, against my advice offered to Government in ample time to prevent the purchase; and had the Minute of Consultation of the 8th February contained the positive injunctions which that of the 26th of the same month communicated, I should have been spared the pain of this censure, and the machinery would not have been purchased without further orders from Government.

9. My apparent vacillation in regard to the machinery was amply sufficient, without a knowledge of the facts which prompted my course to justify the dissatisfaction his Lordship in Council has expressed; but I am at a loss to know upon what the censure is based in regard to the part I have taken in reference to the gin-house I proposed to build here; I am responsible for the plan alone, and I still maintain that the plan, for convenience of arrangement with reference to the business for which it is intended, is unobjectionable, and must be approved by any one practically acquainted with the details of the work to be done.

10. I cannot persuade myself that the cost would be an insurmountable objection if his Lordship in Council had not been impressed by Dr. Wight's "misgivings" that my course of procedure was injudicious; but should the cost be an objection, I think when it is considered that the house contains room for six gins, and ample godowns for the temporary storage of seed cotton, and that it was hoped that the Ceylon machinery would be dispensed with altogether, this objection does not appear based on very stable grounds. The expense of the house, however, if built of some dried brick and mud, as I originally intended, would be greatly lessened.

11. I may remark, that though I learned from a copy of Dr. Wight's letter to the Collector that Government had authorised me "to proceed with the building, in communication with the collector and the Civil Engineer," the collector politely declined my offer to take the execution of the work into my own hands, and thought that Government would be better satisfied to know it was done by the executive establishment. This was about the last of January, and on the 26th February the thasildar made his appearance here, and advanced rupees (50) fifty for brick, and left soon afterwards. The Minutes of Consultation, No. 280, of the 26th February, put a stop to the work. Thus you see I had nothing whatever to do with the matter but to suggest the plan.

12. The house was intended to contain six hand-gins, three in each end, or if the machinery was found essential, it would be applied to one end to drive two 60 saw-gins.

EXTRACT from Dr. Wight's Letter to the Collector of Tinnevely, dated 12th January.

Para. 3. "As regards the plan of the house he proposes to erect, so far as yet explained, I confess I have some misgiving. He proposes to work a set of gins at each end, but does not say whether both sets are to be moved by machinery, or one set by cattle-power, the other by manual labour. If the latter is the object in view, then the plan of the house is most appropriate." Precisely so.

4. "Mr. Finnie, in his first letter, lays considerable stress on the importance of having the moving power below the level of the gin to be driven.

"The arrangement sketched in the accompanying plan completely merits (meets) his views on this point, which is so far fortunate. I may, however, take advantage of the opportunity which the remark offers, to mention, that in Coimbatore we have tried both ways to a great extent, and the gins being properly fixed, are satisfied that the one possesses no advantage over the other, provided the conductor of motion from the moving power is adjusted with equal precision in both cases. I do not mention this with any view to alter or interfere with that part of Mr. Finnie's plan, but simply for the purposes of communicating information that may possibly be found useful in the course of erecting and putting in motion the machinery purchased, and now about to be fitted up for work."

13. The information which Dr. Wight gives was supererogatory, and though doubtless given with the best intention, under the impression that I did not know what I was about, has had the effect of interfering with my plan, which his own letter proves to be correct; but he thinks there is no advantage; I maintain there is a decided advantage in convenience of arrangement.

14. As his Lordship in Council can know nothing of my proceedings regarding the house but from Dr. Wight's letter, expressing his "misgivings," or the collector's quotation of the trite expression, I beg to draw especial attention to the very complete manner in which Dr. Wight's letter shows the correctness of the plan. I do think that but little consideration for my feelings or reputation was exercised by Dr. Wight in expressing his "misgivings" to the Collector or to Government, when he might just as well have expressed them to me, and all explanations would have been rendered, and the matter dropped; and I am surprised that Dr. Wight's "misgivings" should have been quoted to Government by the amiable late Acting Collector of Tinnevely, when he had all the means of ascertaining the correctness of my plans at his command; indeed, after I had endeavoured to explain to him the plan, and after having assured him that I was satisfied as to its correctness; but as I am not a professed engineer, no confidence, it seems, was placed in my explanation. Though not a professed engineer, I may remark that all American planters build their own gin-houses, and houses of all descriptions, that is, the work is done by the negroes on his estate under his direction; and I having built houses at home, it would be lamentable were I not able to do so here. But the "misgivings" were quoted with what additions I know not, as I did not get a copy of the letter, and the consequence was, the impression was created in the mind of the Most Noble the Governor in Council that I was floundering in a matter quite beyond my depth; and, for the first time in life, reflections have been cast on my reputation as a business man by the highest authority in this Presidency.

15. That I erred in recommending the purchase of the machinery I am convinced, but that I did not err in opposing it, Government will find to its cost. I found I had erred, and was aware of the danger of acknowledging it; but, instead of shivering and shrinking from that danger, I boldly faced it. I felt it my duty to do so; that duty I feel a proud gratification in having discharged: convince me of error, and I shall yield, and humbly ask pardon for all I have said and done; but believing, as I do, that the machinery cannot prove advantageous, I cannot express regret at the course I have pursued in endeavouring to stop the purchase of it, and save those I serve from a heavy loss.

16. The arrival of the suggestion of the President of the Manchester Commercial Association giving so decided a preference to the use of the gins moved by cattle machinery over those moved by hand, supported as it is by the Honourable Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor in Council, and Dr. Wight, is peculiarly fortunate at this particular time, as it extricates me from the dilemma in which it seems I am placed by my misfortune in taking a different view of the subject. With such an array of the statesmen and talented business men on the opposite side, it would be unpardonable temerity on my part to persist in urging the correctness of my own views. Therefore, although my judgment is not convinced, nor my opinions* changed, I waive my own views, and unite in the common cause for the public good. I agree with those who have expressed opinions on the subject of the improvement of the cotton of this country, in the importance which they have attributed to the proceedings adopted by Government. They have, I think, not at all overrated that importance, nor ascribed to the proceedings an influence, in case of success, which does not belong to them; perhaps, however, I differ with them in the means to be used, and am not now quite so sanguine of success under any circumstances as they are who have had no experience in the difficulties attending improvements in this country; yet I consider it absolutely essential that no means be left untried to accomplish the object in which so many are interested. But if I may still be allowed an opinion, I would remark, that the means to be used for the accomplishment of the object ought to be considered with reference to the character of the people who are expected to adopt the new mode of procedure as a means of livelihood.

17. It is evident that it will be more satisfactory to the merchants and manufacturers who take an interest in the experiment, to know that both plans have been fairly tried. The President of the Association, who offers his suggestions, thinks the "hand-gins should not be used until their efficiency has been more fully proved." How is their efficiency to be proved but by use?

18. As

* See letter to the Chief Secretary, dated 28th August 1845.

18. As I am compelled to use the cattle machinery, and think it desirable that the hand-gins should be used, I repeat the proposition contained in my letter of the 12th instant, that the cattle machinery be erected at one end of the house, and the hand-gins in the other; that by working them in juxtaposition, we may ascertain to a mathematical demonstration which is the best.

19. As my plan of a house has been objected to, I hope Captain Horsley will come out here, and ascertain, from personal observation, what the gin is, and then he can frame his own plan for the gin-house.

20. In conclusion, permit me to assure his Lordship in Council, that I regret exceedingly that my proceedings have not met the approbation of Government, and that I hope this explanation will so far palliate the errors attributed to me, as to insure for me a sufficient degree of confidence to enable me to conduct the business in which I am engaged with satisfaction to all concerned. I shall attend strictly to the admonition so kindly given in reference to "the necessity of well considering and digesting the propositions I have to make connected with the experiment before submitting them to Government." I shall not only bear this admonition in mind, but shall gladly consult with those in authority as to the best plan of procedure. I may be permitted at the same time earnestly to request that henceforth those associated with me in the business, be good enough and just enough to ascertain that I have erred before making their representations to Government on the mere supposition that I have. I am sorry, very sorry, that I have pursued a course displeasing to Government, but I have no cause to regret any official opinion I have expressed, nor official act, except the recommendation of that unfortunate machinery. I shall be content to let time show how far I am correct in the views I have pronounced. From clear perception in political economy, I have recorded opinions opposed to my interest. I will do all I can to prove those opinions erroneous.

21. Without reflecting on others, I respectfully submit this explanation of my course of procedure to the consideration of the noble Lord at the head, and the honourable gentlemen associated with him in the Government, with a firm conviction that they will be glad to give it their impartial judgment, and determine the justice and equity of the censure they have been pleased to inflict on me.

Camp, Aroopocottah, 29 May 1847.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. *T. J. Finnie*, Cotton Planter, to the Acting Collector of Tinnevely; dated 12 May 1847.

3. As we have a house which contains all the gins we have here, and as we have no place in which to store more seed cotton than they will gin in a reasonable time, we shall have ample opportunity to deliberate on the plans to be adopted for future operations.

4. The delay in regard to the house is of no importance; for, in consequence of the people refusing to sell the seed cotton at a reasonable price, or to supply the superior article at any price, we are unable to keep the gins I have erected here, employed. I have, on several occasions, made arrangements for supplies of cotton according to sample; but when the article was brought for delivery, it always proved so inferior, that I was compelled to reject it. Time alone can regulate this; the people naturally suppose by my being here, that cotton is much enhanced in value, and that I must buy at any price.

5. I call your attention to the accompanying description of the several plans of gin-houses I have sent to you (written some time ago), and to refer you to previous letters for the relative advantages of each.

6. I think it would be well if Captain Horsley would come out here, where he could see what the gins are, and how they require to be driven; whatever plan may be decided on, I propose that the cattle machinery, which is now irrevocably purchased, be erected in one end of the house, and the hand gins in the other, that we may, by placing them thus in juxtaposition, ascertain which plan is the most efficient.

7. The success of our efforts to supply the improved cotton of this country at remunerating prices, depends solely upon the cost at which the improvement is effected. We no longer need to try experiments to prove that the ginned cotton is cleaner and in a more merchantable condition than the common article supplied by the natives. We all know that to effect that improvement at a cost proportionate to the increased value of the article, is a desideratum, and I shall be glad if I can aid in accomplishing the object.

(True extract)

(signed) *F. B. Elton*, Acting Collector.

Madras.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. *T. J. Finnie*, Cotton Planter, to the Acting Collector of Tinnevely, dated 21st May 1847.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 433, dated 11th instant, enclosing a plan* of a gin-house, and requesting me to inform you "if it will be suitable for all purposes," for which a gin-house is required.

2. In reply, I beg to state, that the plan is correct according to the sketch I supplied for it, and it will answer the purpose of a gin-house, but not for all the purposes in connexion with a gin-house. The appropriate and convenient arrangement of the premises and machinery for operations in cotton is, in my humble opinion, a desideratum in this country; and as there is no great hurry now for the gin-house, it may be well to consider the matter well before deciding upon any plan: with this view, I beg to draw your attention, and the attention of the civil engineer, to the relative advantages offered by each of the plans I have already supplied to you, which may be thus succinctly summed up.

3. By the adoption of the plan now under consideration, you must have the machine to be driven and the driving power on the same plane, which places the bands and wheels much in the way; but in the case of the cattle machinery this may be obviated, by sinking the driving power inconveniently below the ground, or raising the machines to be driven on scaffolds inconveniently above the ground; besides, this plan has no extra rooms to be used as godowns for storing the seed cotton. This plan is estimated at rupees (1,376. 12.) one thousand three hundred and seventy-six, and annas twelve; add to this the cost of erecting two godowns 20 x 20, which the original plan contains, and which must be built separate if this plan is adopted; and see how far this falls short of the estimate for the original plan, which was complete in itself.

4. I shall cordially co-operate with you and the Civil Engineer whenever I am required to do so. Though no engineer, the building of a simple house, and the erection of simple machines for cleaning cotton, are, to me, very plain and simple matters; but it is impossible for any one to conduct business satisfactorily to himself, or those he serves, where several others, professedly unacquainted with the details of the work, are at liberty to interfere on all occasions. I am sure that all this difficulty in regard to the gin-house has originated from the numerous parties who have figured in it taking a different view of the essential practical arrangements. This misunderstanding I am most anxious to avoid for the future, and I think that if Captain Horsley could come out here, that we might confer together with the machines before us; he would arrive at a correct understanding regarding what is required for the gins, and then he could frame a plan of his own, which from him would be above the "misgiving" of any one.

(True extract.)

(signed) *F. B. Elton*,
Acting Collector.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANS.

PLAN No. 1 is the representation of a house which I proposed to erect, with an upper floor, in the hope of being able to apply the manual labour to better advantage than hitherto, thereby dispensing with the Ceylon machinery.

The plan shows a house of six rooms, three on the lower and three on the upper floor, the four end rooms being 20 x 20, the two middle rooms being 30 x 20 inside.

The two upper end rooms are appropriated to the gins which discharge the cotton into the upper centre room, called the "lint room."

I have appropriated the lower centre room for the wheels and labourer, and reserve the two lower end rooms for godowns, or they may be appropriated to the wheels, and the centre rooms be used as a godown. I prefer the plan I have adopted in placing the wheels in the centre room.

The wheels and gins are connected by a single band, which passes through the wall and floor, and connects with the gins from the rear at an angle of about 45 degrees, which plan gives the gin the compound motion it requires. The saw cylinder and the brush revolves in opposite directions, the latter with an accelerated motion of about five revolutions to one of the former, which is effected by proportioning the size of the cylinder and brush-whirls in that ratio. To drive both with one band is a desideratum in this country. The plan I propose effects the object completely by the under part of the band passing over the brush-whirl, and drives it in the opposite direction to that which it gives to the cylinder. To prevent the friction of the upper and lower sides of the band as it revolves, the upper one passes over a small pulley, so placed as not to add materially to the friction. These are the advantages I expected from the plan I proposed, and now referred to. In case the machinery proved the cheapest process, which I intended to test by my manual labour plan and the Coimbatore cattle machinery, the Ceylon machinery might then have been ordered and erected at one end, as shown in plan No. 2. This House (Plan No. 1) is estimated by Captain Horsley at rupees (2,442. 4.) two thousand four hundred and forty-two, and annas, four. If sun-dried brick and mud are used, it could be erected for much less.

By the arrangement of the gins and driving wheels, as above proposed, the bands are not at all in the way, but in the other plan it will be seen they are very much so.

Plan No. 2 is the one proposed, when I found the other was too expensive for Government.

This

This house is well adapted to the cattle machinery when it is sunk below the ground, as shown in the rough sketch of it; but unless it is sunk inconveniently low, or the gins raised considerably, the bands will be too short to admit of easy or expeditious operations. The advantage of a reasonable length of band is well established in scientific mechanics. I know the advantage practically, and have acted upon it in the erection of the gins which are now ready for work, and have provided for it in the plan for working the hand-gins in the opposite end of this house; but I cannot place the bands out of the way; they stretch completely across the room, and inflict the disagreeable necessity of stooping under them; indeed they are much in the way of the labourers in taking the seed cotton to the gins, and then in taking the seed away after they have passed through the gin, and to the superintendent who has any taste in the arrangement of his business, it is distressing to behold; but, while in the discharge of his duty, to be compelled to twist himself through quickly revolving straps of leather, is anything but agreeable to personal comfort. This house will cost, if burnt brick and lime are used, twelve hundred rupees (1,200). I have agreed to erect it for one thousand rupees (1,000), if allowed to do it myself. If sun-dried brick and mud are used, the cost will be much less. It is double the size essential for the operations of the Ceylon machinery.

Plan No. 3 is the "cheap gin-house" I originally thought of for the Ceylon machinery, with the addition of a packing room. This I will erect for seven hundred rupees (700), exclusive of all expenses connected with the erection of the machinery. If it is erected of sun-dried brick and mud, the expense will be very trifling.

All these plans will answer the purposes for which they are respectively intended, but in my humble opinion the plan No. 1 is far superior to the others; the additional cost, I think, should not reasonably be an insuperable barrier, but I leave the matter to those who can see further into the mill-stone than I can.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

Camp, Aroopocotta, 29 March 1847.

Revenue Department.—No. 775.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 8 July 1847.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevely:

Forwarding an original letter from Mr. Finnie, explanatory of his proceedings with respect to the purchase of the Jaffna machinery, and the erection of a gin-house at Aroopocottah, and referring, for the consideration of Government, a plan and estimate for a gin-house.

[Here enter 7 June 1847, No. 135.]

REFERRING to the explanation and observations of Mr. Finnie, contained in his communication to the Collector of Tinnevely, dated 29th May 1847, the Most noble the Governor in Council requests that officer will inform Mr. Finnie, that the confidence entertained by Government in his zeal and ability continues unimpaired, and that his proposition to erect the cattle machinery at one end, and the gin-house and the hand-gins at the other, so that the relative advantages of the two systems may be fairly tested, is approved.

The Collector will request Captain Horsley to take an early opportunity of personally communicating with Mr. Finnie, and submit a fresh plan and estimate for a gin-house, that will include all the conveniences for storing seed, cotton, &c., which Mr. Finnie may consider necessary.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery,*
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Government of Madras to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 18 November (No. 56) 1847.

Para 1. WE have the honour to submit copy of further correspondence connected with the experimental cotton farms under this Presidency, in continuation of our letter, No. 47, dated 3d September 1847.

24 Aug. 1847,
Nos. 14, 15,
28 Sept. 1847,
Nos. 23, 24,
5 Oct. 1847,
Nos. 25, 26.

2. From these papers it will be observed, that we sanctioned the construction of a gin-house at Sevacashy in the Tinnevely district, at the estimated cost of Rs. 2,699. 0. 7.

Revenue Department.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Coimbatore, 28 July 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit for sanction a bill for Rs. 496. 9. 8. on account of an American-built 18-saw saw-gin, purchased for the purpose of being used as a model in the construction of others in our stores.

II.
Madras.

2. It will be seen by the accompanying correspondence, that some misunderstanding and irregularity has taken place in the arrangement, and that I view the item charging Rs. 22. 3. 9. for commission as objectionable, on the ground that it is not the purchaser, but the proprietor, who ought to pay the agent's commission.

Revenue Department.

(No. 945.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 23 August 1847.

Read the following letter :

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

Transmits for sanction a bill of costs for an 18-saw gin purchased, and copies of correspondence for information.

[Here enter 28 July 1847.]

Para. 1. THE Most noble the Governor in Council sanctions the charge incurred in the purchase of an American-built saw-gin, amounting, as reported in the foregoing letter, to Rs. 496. 9. 8. (rupees four hundred and ninety-six, annas nine, and pies eight.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secy. to Govt.

From *F. P. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the Jaffna machinery, referred to in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 24th April last, and to forward for the sanction of Government a bill of charges incurred on account of freight, landing, &c. of the same, amounting to Rs. 102. 7.

2. In addition to the price of the machinery, 175*l.*, Mr. Whitehouse, from whom it was purchased, has sent in the enclosed bill of charges for storage, interest, &c., amounting to 13*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, with the accompanying letter, dated 11th August 1847, but as the two items, storage and interest, are, for reasons detailed by Mr. Finnie, in his letter of 30th ultimo, herewith enclosed, considered objectionable, I beg to submit them for the final decision of Government.

Tinnevelly, Collector's Office, Courtallum,
6 September 1847.

(signed) *F. B. Elton*,
Actg. Collector.

Revenue Department.

(No. 1056.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 25 September 1847.

Read the following letter.

From the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly. Reporting the arrival of the Jaffna machinery, and forwarding for sanction a bill of charges incurred on account of freight, landing, &c., amounting to Rs. 102. 7.

[Here enter 6 September 1847, No. 215.]

Para. 1. THE Most noble the Governor in Council sanctions the charges for freight, landing, &c., incurred on account of the machinery supplied by Mr. Whitehouse from Jaffna, amounting to Rs. 102. 7. (rupees one hundred and two, and annas seven.)

2. With reference to the charges claimed by Mr. Whitehouse in addition to the price of the machinery, his Lordship in Council is not prepared to admit the item for interest, nor that portion of his bill in which a demand is made by the agents he employed for commission, warehouse rent, and transport of machinery to their godowns. The charges for the items noted in the margin,* amounting in all to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, are passed, and the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly is authorised to adjust the payment of the same, as requested by Mr. Whitehouse, by a bill on the Accountant-general at Madras, on his giving a receipt in full of all demands.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

	£.	s.	d.
Stowage - - - - -	-	3	18
Removing and shipping machinery - - -	-	-	18
Oiling and cleaning sundry parts before shipping - - -	-	-	1 6
			<hr/>
	£.	4	17 6

(No. 222.)

From *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th July last, I have the honour to forward plans and estimate for the erection of a cotton gin-house at Sevacausey in this district, amounting to Rs. 2,699. 0. 7. received from the Civil Engineer of this division, for the approval and sanction of Government. The present plan is approved of by Mr. Finnie, who has proposed that, for the reasons shown in his letter, dated 12th ultimo, it should be erected at Sevacausey, instead of at Aroopocottah, a proposition which I quite concur in. Sevacausey may be considered the chief town connected with the cotton trade in Tinnevely, and is situated in the Government lands, instead of in a zemindary, as is the case with Aroopocottah; it is also more convenient that it is within the Tinnevely district, instead of Madura, as Mr. Finnie has always been in more immediate connexion with the former than the latter.

Copies of the Civil Engineer's letter, forwarding the plans and estimate, and of Mr. Finnie's, above referred to, are herewith forwarded.

(signed) *F. B. Elton*,
Acting Collector.

Tinnevely, Collector's Office, Courtalum,
15 September 1847.

From Captain *W. H. Horsley*, Civil Engineer, Eighth Division, to *F. B. Elton*, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Tinnevely.

Sir,

As requested in your letter, No. 720,* forwarding copy of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, No. 775,† I have the honour to submit herewith fresh plans and estimate of Rs. 2,699. 7. for a cotton gin-house to be erected at Shevacausey, in the district of Tinnevely, drawn up after personal communication with Mr. Finnie, and finally approved of by him.

The building, as now designed, includes all the conveniences for storing seed cotton, and for working two sets of gins, one by cattle machinery and the other by hand, so that the relative advantages of the two systems may be fairly tested. The arrangement of the rooms and the uses to which they are to be applied, are entirely according to Mr. Finnie's own wishes.

The estimate now forwarded does not provide for the setting up of the machinery, nor for the carriage of the same from Tutacoorien to Shevacausey, but solely for the building itself.

(signed) *W. H. Horsley*, Captain,
Civil Engineer, Eighth Division.

Casmajorpurum, 11 September 1847.

(No. 1005.)

To *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevely.

Sir,

THE gin-house which I succeeded in renting at Aroopocottah, subsequently to the proposal I made to erect one there, answers the purpose very well. The thresher and three gins and the driving-wheels are fixed in the house, and the rent is only 10 rupees per mensem. I have the honour to suggest the propriety of erecting the new gin-house, which has been sanctioned, at Sevacausey, instead of Aroopocottah. If there was no house at the latter place, I should still prefer it to the former; but there is no necessity for two gin-houses at one village; and as the present one answers for Aroopocottah, and Sevacausey being a large cotton mart, through which the new road passes, and as the new gin-house must be built to accommodate the cattle machinery, I think it desirable to have it erected there, that a knowledge of the new mode of cleaning cotton may be more extended.

If the proposition meets your approbation, I request you will be good enough to submit it to Government, if you think it essential to trouble his Lordship in Council with the detail arrangements in a matter of this kind.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*.

Camp, Sencottah, 12 August 1847.

Revenue Department.—No. 1083.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation under date 4 October 1847.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly:
Forwarding for sanction of Government plans and estimate for the erection of a cotton gin-house at Sevacausey in this district, amounting to Rs. 2,699. 0. 7

[Here enter 15 September 1847, No. 222.]

AGREEABLY to the opinion communicated in the foregoing letter, the Most Noble the Governor in Council sanctions the construction of a gin-house at Sevacausey, in the Tinnevelly district, at the estimated cost of Rs. (2,699. 0. 7), two thousand six hundred and ninety-nine and pies seven.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery.*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 67.)

From *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Collector, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward from Mr. Finnie the report called for by Government in their Minutes of Consultation, under date the 9th instant.

2. With reference to late public meetings of the Calcutta Agricultural Society, at which testimony was adduced of the great use and value of a new cotton-cleaning machine (apparently a modification and improvement of the native churka, as already tested and approved at Calcutta and Agra), I would beg to suggest the propriety and desirableness of procuring, through Government, a model for this district, where I shall do my best, in co-operation with Mr. Finnie, to turn it to practical benefit, and report on its efficiency.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas*, Collector.

Tinnevelly, Trichendoor,
21 March 1848.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 240, under date 14th instant, enclosing an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, requesting a report of my proceedings.

2. To satisfy Government, until I can supply a detailed report, I beg to submit the following remarks.

3. The result of the American cotton, which I induced the people to plant last year in the districts of Tinnevelly and Madura, was a complete failure, which was attributed to want of rain, and the result of the operations this crop year is as complete a failure in the American cotton, and is attributed by the people to excessive rain. The operations have been conducted by the people themselves, at no cost to Government beyond superintendence.

4. I did all I could to purchase and gin cotton to carry out the Honourable Court's orders, but finding that I could not conduct the business satisfactorily as a merchant, I would not conduct it unsatisfactorily as the servant of Government. Had I disregarded the interest of my honourable employers, I might have purchased largely and ginned extensively, and have seemed to do much and to be zealous, while I should really have done much injury, not only to the cause, but have wasted the public money. I did not purchase, because I saw it was a losing business, and could lead to no satisfactory conclusion. I took the responsibility of exercising my discretion; I have, however, fortified myself with very strong ramparts if the matter is looked on commercially. I beg now to submit officially the result of one day's ginning operations, with my letter to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. on the subject, and their reply; this, I hope, will be amply sufficient to justify the apparently inactive course I have pursued in ginning operations.

5. As soon as I received the Minutes of Consultation, under date 30th June 1847, sanctioning the cotton farm at Couatalum, I went there to commence operations. The heavy bursts of rain from the south-west monsoon were over before I got there, and I had to wait for rain, which fell on the 10th September, when I commenced cleaning up and planting a piece of new land, as well as planting a piece of old land. Though planted too late, the American cotton there has done well for this country, and is now producing a good crop. This will explain the items of expenditure under the head of cleaning land, &c., and the
godown

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 365

godown rent is for the gin-house and godown I succeeded in renting at Aroopocottah in which to try the efficiency of the gins, and I trust it will meet the approbation of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

M II.
Madras.

6. I may remark that I am so well satisfied as to the inefficiency of the machine for this country, that I am much disposed to renew my protest against Dr. Wight's Ceylon machinery, and the house which has been ordered to be erected for it; but my views on that subject are on record, and I refrain from saying more than that the first loss will be the least.

7. I am here ready to gin cotton as soon as the season opens, and shall do for my employers just as I should do for myself; but if more is expected, I beg that orders may be issued, and I will obey them.

Camp, Aroopocottah,
18 March 1848.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

To Messrs. *Arbuthnot & Co.*, Madras.

Gentlemen,

As you are deeply interested in the improvement of the cotton of this part of the country, and have manifested that interest by making an effort to introduce the gin, I have great pleasure in availing of my official privilege to communicate to you the result of one day's ginning operations. The expense of the day's work only is calculated in the statement, and the cost of machinery, house, superintendence, &c. &c. is excluded from the account.

From this statement it appears to me utterly impracticable to use the gin in cleaning cotton as a mercantile transaction, and I maintain, that until we succeed as merchants, we really fail to accomplish the object aimed at, and the only means I see of materially altering the result here exhibited is by constructing machines that will do more work at less expense.

It may be urged that the trial was on so small a scale as to preclude the possibility of collecting data sufficiently accurate to determine what might be done on a large scale. The work and the expense of the day was conducted and disbursed under my own eye with greater celerity and economy than the people would observe as our servants, when left to themselves, and I have arrived at a most unhappy conclusion, when it is considered that my interests depend upon a statement exhibiting success in glaring colours, which conclusion is, that the larger the scale of business the greater the loss we must sustain. However, as I am not fully aware of all the commercial advantages to be derived from transactions here, I submit the statement to you with a view of eliciting your opinion on the subject.

I make this communication to you overtly, yet I wish it confined to yourselves; my peculiar, and perhaps unfortunate views are well known to Government, but in the present state of the public mind, supported as it is by visionary philosophers and dogmatic devotees of science, it would be very unpopular to express publicly at this time the result of my hard-earned experience and demonstrative conclusion as to the best mode of developing the resources of this country.

Palamcotta,
26 August 1847.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie.*

To *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Courtallum.

Sir,

• We were favoured in due course with your letter of the 26th ultimo, and we have to thank you for communicating the very interesting information it conveys. Reluctant as we are to come to the same conclusion which you have arrived at after so much careful investigation, we fear we cannot avoid doing so. We trust, however, that a machine may yet be constructed which will clean the cotton in an equally efficient manner and at less cost. We are quite confident that so long as you are employed in your present situation, your best exertion will be directed to effect this very desirable object.

Madras, 17 September 1847.

(signed) *Arbuthnot & Co.*

II.
Madras.

TABULAR STATEMENT, showing the Quantity of Seed Cotton cleaned in a Day by One Thrasher and Three Gins, Two of 25 Saws each and One of 20 Saws; the Per-centage and Quantity of Clean Cotton from a given Quantity of Seed Cotton, and the Amount and Per-centage of Waste; the Cost of Seed Cotton, Cost of separating the Seed from the Fibre, and Total Cost per Candy of clean Cotton, in Rupees, and Cost per lb. in English Money.

Gins.	Number of Saws.	Time required to Clean 100 lbs. of Seed Cotton.	Seed Cotton in lbs. Avoirdupois.	Cleaned Cotton in the lb.	Ditto Per-centage.	Seed in lbs.	Ditto Per-centage.	Loss and Trash from Thrasher in lbs.	Ditto Per-centage.	Loss and Trash under the Gin in lbs.	Ditto Per-centage.	Loss and Trash, and small Particles of Cotton in Flues, in lbs.	Ditto Per-centage.	Imperceptible Loss in lbs.	Ditto Per-centage.	Total in lbs.	Total Per-centage.
No. 1	25	hrs. m. 1 5	1,700	370½	21.81	1,280½	75.33	29½	1.73	18	1.06	1	0.06	4	0.11	1,700	100
" 2	25	2 7															
" 3	20	about 1 hour.															

Cost for Seed Cotton of Six Pod-hees, at Rs. 7. 10. per Podhee.	Cost of Labour for Ginning, or separating the Seed from the Cotton.	Cost of Cloth, Sewing, Packing, Twine, and Oil for Gins.	Total Cost of 1,700 lbs. of Seed Cotton.	Deduct Amount realised for Seed, at Rs. 1. 6. per Podhee.	Net Cost of 370½ lbs. of Clean Cotton, exclusive of Establishment and Superintendence.	Rate per Candy of 500 lbs. of Cotton, after deducting Amount realised for Seed.	Net Cost per lb. of Clean Cotton.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.
45 12 -	7 9 6	2 7 6	55 13 -	7 15 -	47 14 -	64 9 -	- - 3½ (494 500)

Camp, Aroopocottah,
28 July 1847.

(signed) Thomas James Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

From T. J. Finnie, Esq., Cotton Planter, to E. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector, Tinnevely.

Sir,

In my report I represented the great importance of having presses to force the cotton into a smaller compass than the people find it possible to do unaided by the mechanic powers; and now that I am getting fine clean cotton I find the elasticity is so great the common cloth in which it is packed is not strong enough to contain it, and the tearing of the cloth, and the exposure of the cotton and the trash it collects, and the loss sustained, has all combined to induce me to invent a simple press, which, I think, will answer the purpose well. I send a rough sketch of the compound lever press, and I have the honour to request you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government to have one constructed in the arsenal; I would have it done here on my own responsibility, but I have no wood and no carpenters nor smiths. The press is simple and small and the cost will be trivial, and if it will answer well it will save the expense of screws such as I contemplated when I wrote the report.

2. I hope all practicable celerity will be observed in the transmission and the sanction of the press, for I wish to try it on the cotton we are now purchasing.

3. The compound lever press, as shown in the drawing, consists of two uprights securely set in masonry, with a cross-beam at the top, to which is suspended a large inoveable beam, and which slides on the uprights and is forced down by the levers, acted on by men, if in haste,

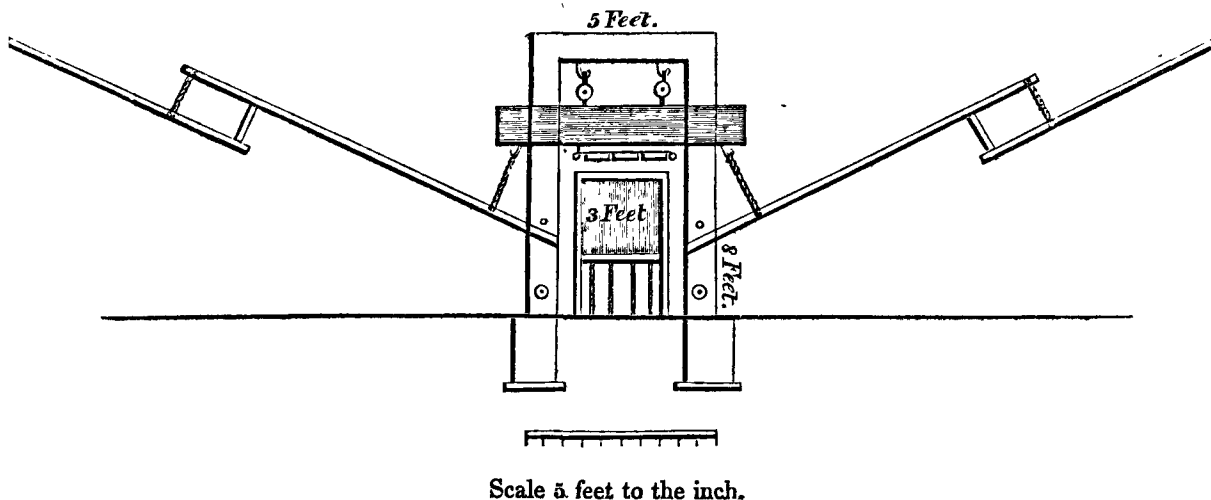
haste, or by weights, if expedition is not required. The box between the uprights is the receptacle of the loose cotton. The sides of the box are fixtures, but the ends are moveable, and consist of pieces of plank, which are taken out as the beam descends between the sides. The lower part of the box represents a pressed bale; the levers are light and moveable; the bolts in the uprights act as fulcrums; the beam is drawn to its place, as represented, by pulley-blocks.

4. The simplicity and portability of the press will, I think, suit the people well to press their bundles of cotton of 120 lbs. to a much smaller and more convenient compass.

Camp, Aroopocotta,
31 May 1848.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

COMPOUND LEVER COTTON PRESS.



Camp Aroopocotta,
30 May 1848.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

(No. 260.)

From *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Collector, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter from Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, dated 25th October last.

2. With reference to Mr. Finnie's 2d and 3d paras., he is now engaged in preparing a simple press for native use, which I hope will be found of some benefit. On this and other points he has been in personal communication with me, and using his best endeavours to carry out the experiments desired and ordered by Government.

3. Adverting to para. 5 of his letter, I have already explained, under date the 9th instant, (in my reply to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 23th ultimo), that I inadvertently named the gin, instead of the "gin machinery," and that it is now in the master attendant's safe custody at Tutacorn; the delay in its setting up not being Mr. Finnie's fault, but the impossibility of getting the gin-house earlier completed.

4. While constructing the gin-house under the orders of Government, I am constrained to repeat, as I have already expressed, my conviction that the American saw-gin is unsuited to Indian cotton; that it cuts and injures the fibre in cleaning; and that the old churka, or some modification or adaptation of it, as now tried in Bengal, will alone turn out clean, uninjured cotton wool. In this I believe I have Mr. Finnie's concurrence, though Dr. Wight seems still to uphold the saw-gins.

5. That much dirty cotton does find its way, as Mr. Finnie declares, to market, is doubtless true; and I fear it will be a work of labour and perseverance to make it otherwise. That it is a part of a "systematic intent," to the extent asserted by Mr. Finnie, I can hardly think.

6. I agree with Mr. Finnie in para. 11, that a Government experiment alone will not accomplish the objects desired; but that the more of private European capital, skill, and enterprise can be included in the work the better.

II.
Madras.

7. In the observations in para. 12 of Mr. Finnie's letter I fully concur; cordial co-operation, and frank and free intercourse is necessary and desirable between all public officers; such has been the course I have always aimed at with Mr. Finnie and others. If I differ on some few points with that gentleman, I would do so unwillingly and cautiously, as I must do Mr. Finnie the justice to say, that though holding his own opinions strongly, as he has a right to do, I have always found him anxiously desirous to carry out the views and intentions of Government, so far as practicable, in this district, and ready to meet me cordially in frank and friendly discussion of the best means of forwarding the object of the Court of Directors and the Government, by improving the cotton of Tinnevelly in every way that seems practicable, under the circumstances of the district. Mr. Finnie was for a time laid up with severe illness, as explained by him.

8. With reference to 15th and 16th paras., it is not to be supposed that Mr. Finnie can purchase cotton as cheaply in Tinnevelly, under the competition of the agents and merchants at Tutacorin, as Dr. Wight may be able at Coimbatore, where there is probably little or no competition; where Mr. Finnie has refrained from purchasing, I believe it has been under a sound discretion, and with a desire to save the Government funds.

9. In speaking of the gin at Tutacorin, I find I should have said "machinery to drive the gin;" but as general consent, in all the three Presidencies, seems to concur in agreeing that the gin is not suited to the Indian cotton, injuring and cutting up the staple, and destroying all length of fibre, it would seem clearly advisable to give up both gin and all machinery connected with it. Mr. Finnie is himself, I think, against ginning, and only tries it in obedience to Government and Dr. Wight's views.

Tinnevelly, 11 December 1848.

(signed) E. B. Thomas,
Collector.

From T. J. Finnie, Esq., Cotton Planter, to E. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector, Tinnevelly.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 702, under date the 15th of August, together with a copy of your letters to Government, dated 2d and 5th June, and a copy of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, No. 814, dated 27th July 1848, and also a copy of an extract from a letter from Dr. Wight, dated 21st June 1848.

2. Having had the pleasure of a personal conference with you on the important subject of which these documents respectively treat, it is solely with a view of placing on record, for the information of Government, the explanations I rendered to you personally, and which, I hope and believe, were satisfactory, that I deem a reply essential. I shall endeavour to be as brief as the nature of the subject admits.

3. The measures which you supported, and which have been sanctioned by Government, I shall pass over with the simple remark, that in constructing the presses, I agree with you that we must study the simplest plan; and I think I shall be able to give the people something more suitable than the one represented by the sketch submitted. The thrashers, you are perhaps aware, cannot be made up here, nor in this country, Mr. Petrie having tried it at Coimbatore, but it did not answer well. I recommended both the thrasher and the press, in case an agency was established by private enterprise.

4. The people will never purchase such things for themselves, and I think that the itinerant plan you propose for the presses and thrashers will be found not to answer expectation. The parties, whether Government or individuals, or companies of merchants, desiring improvement, must furnish the means of effecting it; if they change the people's mode, when they cease to supply the means, the native will soon relapse into his own mode, and, in my humble opinion, unless the business is established on a firm basis by the merchants and manufacturers, our efforts are vain. My proposition was made with a view of seeing merchants take up and continue that which Government can only commence.

5. I am glad that my views, in reference to the gins, are supported by you. I explained to you that the gin which you supposed to be "lying at Tutacorin useless, and going rapidly to decay," is no other than the cast-iron cattle machinery which is intended to drive the gins; and as the Right honourable the Governor in Council calls on me to explain the circumstance, I can only say that the machinery is stored as safely at Tutacorin as it could be anywhere, and that it cannot be erected, and consequently not used, until the house intended for its reception is completed; and as the executive is altogether out of my province, I cannot in any degree hasten the construction of the edifice which is to receive it. As the history of this machinery seems to have escaped you, I refer you to the voluminous correspondence regarding it.

6. With all deference to your superior knowledge, experience, and observation, I am constrained to reiterate the incontrovertible fact, that the dirty condition of the cotton shipped from India generally, is the result of deliberate "design, and systematic" admixture of qualities.* I assert this from actual knowledge, from observation, and the admission of the parties

* See my letter of 23d September 1848, accompanied by one of 12th April 1848.

parties who engage in the work. That the agents now at Tutacurin are anxious to secure good cotton, and that they purchase "as good as they can get," I admit; but they are completely in the hands of the chitties, and they use no means among the people to insure a clean article; and allow me to ask if they succeed in procuring such a quality as the manufacturers require, or such as is expected from the experiments which have been so extensively, and expensively, and liberally instituted? I maintain that they do not, nor is it the necessary object of the exporting agents to export a superior article; their object is gain; and if a dirty article answers their purpose, which it does, they purchase it, and save their exchange, and fulfil the orders from their constituents; their object is effected, and they give themselves but little or no trouble about the quality, further than to procure as good as they can get of that which is taken to the port by the chitties, after admixture,* at a rate that best suits their purpose. The agents are usually limited to a very low price in consideration of the dirty condition of the Indian cotton; and if the best article in market can be procured for that price they take it, but if not, they take "the best they can get at the price to which their constituents limit them." There is a great difficulty in procuring large quantities of the well-cleaned, unmixed article, when there is a demand for the common article from the agents through the chitties, for, notwithstanding the price I give, all the churka-house men, or brokers, who had orders from the chitties, cease cleaning cotton for me, but as soon as the market becomes dull they recommence cleaning for me on the system I have enforced among them; and as long as there is such a demand for the dirty article, we cannot make rapid progress in habituating the people to care and attention to the great desideratum, viz., freedom from trash and other impurities.

7. I have frequently alluded to the chitties in rather disparaging terms, and I must do them the justice to say, that since I have become more acquainted with them, I find them not only straightforward business men, but men of intelligence and great wealth. I have often upbraided them for sending such dirty cotton to the European agents, and their invariable answer is, that if they are paid for a good article they will deliver it, but that the agency houses in Madras and Ceylon screw them to the lowest possible price, and they are compelled, in self defence, to give an article to suit the price they receive; and they do not hesitate to acknowledge that that article is made by the due admixture of qualities. These are facts as demonstrative as that $2 \times 2 = 4$; and I challenge contradiction.

8. I shall place before Government "full details as to prices, quality and quantity, &c.," as soon as a shipment is made to enable me to procure the essential data in reference to pressing and shipping charges.

9. I certainly never intended to assert that there is not a market for Tinnevely cotton, for, in my report of the 26th January 1846, I represented the existence of a market to the extent of rupees (25,00,000) twenty-five lacs. That there is a market, and that cotton finds a ready sale I am well aware, and I am fully informed of the quantity and quality of the cotton shipped to England, but that does not in the least militate against my argument; what I have said on the subject was written advisedly, and I must maintain the correctness of my reports until facts are placed before me that will convince me of error; then, and not till then, can I yield. I feel sure that the premises which serve as the basis of my remarks are in the main correct; however imperfectly I may have drawn the conclusion, I still maintain that there is no abiding market for well-cleaned cotton. The people are not encouraged to take that care which the intrinsic value of the article deserves, for they find that they cannot realise a price for the superior qualities in proportion to the trouble and expense incurred in preparing it, and they find it more advantageous to prepare and sell the dirty article than the finer qualities, and they consequently attend almost exclusively to the former. There is a difference in qualities I know, but that the best usually shipped from the district is not as good as it might be made is a well established fact with all engaged in the business.

10. I quite concur with you that the growth of better kinds of cotton, and care in cleanliness, &c., are the main points, and the very points I have ever aimed at, and I am glad to hear that the very plan I have recommended and urged for seven years has been adopted by a highly respectable firm, viz., encouraging the ryots themselves to cultivate. I wish the enterprise success; but "light waste land" is not that which a planter would have selected for the purpose, whatever a merchant may do.

11. What I meant by the co-operation and organised system is, simply that until private capitalists engage heartily in the cause of improvement, and encourage the people to clean the cotton properly, the improvement will never be effected. Let Government, alone, do what it will, and expend as much money as it can afford; as soon as it abandons the enterprise, not a vestige of the efforts made will be perceptible a year afterwards, but if the merchants and manufacturers of England will now second the efforts made by Government, the people, whose interests it is to attend to cleaning cotton, will soon fall into the desired mode of doing the work. I should be glad to see Government in a position to cease all operations in the matter, and it has been my object to induce private enterprise to engage in the business, that

* The mixing is done by the brokers, who are screwed by the chitties, as the chitties are by the agents, to keep even with the limits fixed by the constituents of the latter.

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that Government connexion with it might cease as soon as possible, but the apathy manifested on the subject by Europeans is astonishing. To urge Government to measures in which they will take no part seems to be the principle acted on. Let the manufacturers and merchants of England employ their own agents to supply them with such cotton as they require, and the tide of improvement would soon spread over the country, and to save them from risk, at first I will gladly fulfil their orders free of the usual commission as long as I am paid by Government, for I am tired of doing nothing, which I may say of the little work required by Government; I am well paid, and if I am well employed I shall be content and happy here. My humble opinion is, that the province of Government is merely to prove the thing practicable, and then say to those who have urged, and continue to urge, extensive operations for the improvement of cotton, "Now, gentlemen, we have shown you the way, and we are still willing to direct you aright preparatory to leaving you to the full development of the plans which have proved successful;" and the means by which success is attainable is sufficiently evident to me, and if the merchants and manufacturers will not then engage in the business and encourage the people to improve their cotton, they can have no further complaint, and all operations in cotton as a Government measure should cease as a useless expenditure of money. I make these remarks in candour and fairness.

12. My plans in cleaning* and planting cotton are being developed to my entire satisfaction, as it regards the former, and as well as the climate will admit in reference to the latter, at but little expense to Government, and I trust I shall be able to pursue my course until I can decide to the satisfaction of the world the practicability or otherwise of the experiment in which so many primary interests are involved. I require and solicit your powerful aid, but let me earnestly request that before you represent to Government your dissent from the views I express, you will kindly ascertain how far we really differ after a careful analysis of the spirit of our letters respectively. I cannot find that we differ on any material point, and the little difference might well be conceded by either without affecting in the least the welfare of the business. The cotton is not now what we wish it to be, and whether it is from "design" or accident the result is the same; we must find out the error, and correct it. If I at any time seem to disregard the opinions of others, I trust you will believe it is not from an overweening estimate of my own on a slight and superficial view of the subject, but after years of study among the ryots in the cotton fields and churka houses. I do not pretend to say that the conclusion at which I have arrived is infallible, and all that I ask to induce me to yield to the superior abilities and judgment of others is a conviction of error. I shall be happy to consult with you at all times and on all occasions on matters of importance, and I hope I shall ever find from you that cordial co-operation which is essential to success, as well as conducive to the mutual good understanding and consequent happiness of the parties engaged in any business. I hope you will visit the scene of my operations and observe for yourself, and for the information of Government, the mode I have adopted for the effectual trial and decision of the experiment which has been so long in operation, with so little satisfaction in the general results.

13. You are aware that the delay in sending this letter is in consequence of a severe attack of illness.

14. Permit me now to make some remarks on the extract from Dr. Wight's letter, and at the risk of prolixity I must enter upon a minute history of the circumstances connected with my operations.

15. As is remarked in the Minutes of Consultation, I was instructed to afford Dr. Wight all the aid I could, and I have done so to the best of my ability, with the means I had at my command. In 1846, I received three small gins between May and the beginning of August, in the midst of the cotton-cleaning season; the machines were available, but not a house in which to erect them, and of course I could afford Dr. Wight no aid in ginning cotton. Besides, my object was to induce the people to engage in the business, and two zemindars were induced to take gins, and I erected them temporarily in houses not at all adapted for the purpose. I hoped the zemindars would clean their cotton in that way, and I agreed to take it at a fair rate. But on trial the gins were found so expensive, that they did not use them to any extent, and nothing was done in that season to aid Dr. Wight in ginning; I, however, marched about the country, and became acquainted with its resources and wants, and believing as I do, that to succeed we must work cheaply, I tried to find a native house in which to erect the gins for the next season, but not one was available. I then proposed to erect a cheap one † at this place, but there were so many to be consulted, all of whom differed in opinion, and so much correspondence was essential in so simple a matter, that the time passed, and no house was erected; but before the commencement of the cotton season of 1847, I had become more acquainted with the people of this place, and I succeeded in procuring the only house here that was at all suitable for the erection of the gins, and that required alterations, which I effected, and erected the gins, and was prepared at the commencement of the cotton season to work them vigorously, but found it impossible to procure good seed cotton at all, and the inferior at a very high and ruinous rate, the people

* I do not mean ginning, though that is going on vigorously.

† See my letter, dated 1st December 1846.

people supposing that I should be compelled to yield to their demands rather than remain here on heavy expenses doing nothing; but I took a stand and would not yield, and in August 1847, after purchasing only a few hundred rupees' worth of cotton I shut up the gin-house and left the place, hoping that the holders of the cotton would induce me to return, by consenting to take a reasonable price for the seed cotton, but they did not yield, and but little ginning was done in 1847. If I erred in not purchasing, I alone am responsible, for I had money in my hands, and was uncontrolled. It required all my firmness to resist purchasing, but my sense of right and wrong prevailed over the éclat I might acquire by making a prodigious effort to add a couple of hundred bales to Dr. Wight's stock of ginned cotton, which I must have obtained at a rate that would effectually have prevented future operations on mercantile principles, with due regard to the profit and loss account.

16. The same scheme on the part of the people was tried at the commencement of this season, and up to the of July I was unable to keep the gins at work, and finding that large purchases of the churka-cleaned article was not required by Government I left the place for Tinnevely, which had the effect of supplying the gins with cotton, and they have been kept constantly running ever since the 12th July under the superintendence of the writer, a Daivanaigum chitty, to whom I give great credit for the manner in which he has conducted the business. The seed cotton now continues to come in sufficient quantity to keep the gins going, and a quantity of good churka-cleaned cotton has been received from those who had undertaken to clean it, and I shall, in compliance with the instructions contained in the Minute of Consultation, communicate to Dr. Wight the extent of the aid I can render him in supplying the cotton ordered for shipment to England.

17. I have entered minutely into the causes which have prevented me from aiding Dr. Wight as much as he and the Government seem to expect, and I hope the explanation will be satisfactory to Government.

18. Dr. Wight remarks that the Honourable Court's orders were, in the first place, distinctly limited to gin-cleaned cotton, and therefore "he infers that the Indian Government is not authorised to send churka-cleaned cotton purchased in the local markets;" be that as it may, the shaft aimed at my proceedings falls harmless to the ground, for the churka-cleaned cotton which I have procured was "not purchased in the local markets," but cleaned by the churka people under my own superintendence, and that of my establishment. The cotton was of precisely the same quality as that which I was ginning, and where is the difference of employing the people who have the houses and all the conveniences for the work, or doing it myself with hired labour, without a single house or any one of the conveniences essential to the performance of the work? The difference is, that the first is accomplished with facility, and the latter is wholly impracticable. Can a merchant build churka houses and purchase seed cotton, and superintend the cleaning of it at a profit? I assert that he cannot. Can a merchant by such a course procure the article in sufficient quantity to carry on trade? He cannot. Can any body but a powerful Government, with unlimited resources and regardless of loss, and a Hindoo whose expenses are limited to a few annas a day, and who is content with very small profits, engage in such a tedious process? I assert that no one else can. Where then is the benefit, the practical and scientific utility of such a course of procedure on the part of the former when the latter is at hand, and only requires encouragement from the merchants and manufacturers to perform the work over the length and breadth of the land.

(signed) T. J. Finnie,
Cotton Planter.

Aroopocotta, 25 October 1848.

(No. 33.)

From F. B. Elton, Esq., Acting Collector, to J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward for the consideration and orders of Government the enclosed original letter from Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, pointing out the necessity of procuring 10 good pairs of bullocks for keeping the cotton-ginning machinery regularly at work.

2. I take this opportunity of stating that the gin-house, at Shevacausey, is progressing well; and likely to be soon completed, and that, at Mr. Finnie's request, I am now making arrangements to have the machinery, purchased by Government at Jaffna, removed from Tutacoin to Shevacausey.

3. I beg to suggest, if Mr. Finnie's proposition is approved of, whether the bullocks had not better be directed to be furnished through the Commissariat Department, whereby well-trained draught cattle likely to answer the purpose, might be at once procured, and a heavy outlay, estimated at 700 rupees as per margin,* avoided, for an employment of a temporary nature.

(signed) F. B. Elton,
Acting Collector.

Tinnevely, 8 February 1849.

* Ten pairs of bullocks at 70 rupees each, 700 rupees.

II.
Madras.

(No. 174.)

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to *F. B. Elion*, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevely.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Minutes of Consultation, No. 14, dated 2nd January, I have the honour to inform you that in order to carry out the experiment of ginning cotton with cattle, as well as manual labour, 10 good pair of bullocks will be required to keep the machinery regularly at work. Four pair work at a time, and they are changed every three or four hours, and we must have some extra bullocks to relieve the sick, the ill-trained.

2. We cannot depend upon hiring bullocks for the purpose; the people have use for their cattle, and could not hire them to us regularly, and as the work is peculiar the cattle must be broken to it, and if we attempt to hire them we shall not always be able to get the same, and we shall constantly have unbroken animals that will retard the work.

3. I beg respectfully to remind Government that I pointed out all these contingencies long ago, and tried my best to save my employers from a heavy expense in the machinery, and its essential concomitants; but my proposition being overruled by the influence of others, a heavy and useless expenditure is entailed on the cotton experiment under my management.

4. If I can aid you in procuring the bullocks I shall be happy to do so.

Aroopocotta, 2 February 1849.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

Revenue Department.—(No. 211.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 27th February 1849.

Read the following letter:

Forwarding, for the orders of Government, the enclosed original letter from Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, pointing out the necessity of procuring 10 good pairs of bullocks, for keeping the cotton-ginning machinery regularly at work.

[Here enter 8th February 1849, No. 33.]

The Government having in Extract Minute of Consultation, 8th July 1847, resolved to adopt Mr. Finnie's proposition to erect cattle machinery at one end of the gin-house, and have gins at the other, so that the relative advantages of the two systems be fairly tested, and Mr. Finnie having now stated that he requires cattle, in order to carry out the experiment at Aroopocottah, where it is presumed the new gin-house is nearly completed, and having expressed doubts of being able to make the hired bullocks of the country available, the Governor in Council resolves to direct the Commissary-general, to whom copies of the Collector and Mr. Finnie's letters will be sent, to place temporarily at the disposal of the Collector of Tinnevely, for employment at Aroopocottah, 10 good pairs of bullocks, with drivers, as the Government think it inexpedient to incur the expense of purchasing fresh cattle for this express purpose.

Mr. Finnie will report, through the Collector of Tinnevely, the progress of his experiments, and will charge in his accounts any expense attending the keep and care of the commissariat bullocks.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 67.)

From Colonel *A. Tulloch*, C.B., Commissary-General, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

No. 211, 27th Feb.
1849.
Revenue Department.

WITH reference to Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that 20 draught bullocks of the Public Department were despatched from Hoonsoor to Tinnevely on the 4th instant, for the purpose of being placed temporarily at the disposal of the Collector of that district, for employment under the Cotton Planter at Aroopocottah.

Commissary-General's Office, Madras—
24 April 1849.

(signed) *A. Tulloch*, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

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(No. 189.)

From *C. J. Bird*, Esq., Acting Collector, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 2 of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 3 September 1849, No. 839, I have the honour to enclose copy of a report dated 11th instant, furnished by Mr. Finnie, on the subject of the comparative advantages of cotton-gins worked by cattle and by hand.

Tinnevelly, Poodoocody,
15 September 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Bird*,
Acting Collector.

(No. 17.)

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to *C. J. Bird*, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevelly.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1132, dated 8th instant, enclosing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 24th ultimo, calling for a report on the result of working the gins in juxtaposition, manual labour *versus* cattle power.

2. The gins that are moved by hand have not been erected at Sevacasuey, in the opposite end of the gin-house to that occupied by the cattle machinery, for reasons that will be manifested from the perusal of the accompanying correspondence between Dr. Wight and myself on the subject. It was no part of my plan to break up the establishment I had got up at Aroopocotta, but rather to keep that, and erect other gins at Sevacasuey, that the two great cotton marts of this part of the country might have the benefit of a full and fair trial in ginning cotton. I applied for the hand-gins, but they were not sent to me; if they had arrived, I should have taken pleasure in fixing them in their places, and have had the satisfaction of leaving the gin-house in complete working order in both places. I trust I have given satisfactory reasons for the incompleteness of the plan, as originally contemplated by me.

3. I can give the relative costs of each plant of separating the seed* from the fibre, and I subjoin a table which will show Government that the hand-gin, even by contract, is more expensive, exclusive of original outlay, wear and tear, &c., than the churka, and that the cattle machinery, as necessarily conducted by Government or merchants, is much more expensive than the hand-gin, and if the calculation was made for the whole year, the cattle machinery will be found infinitely more expensive, for the cattle and drivers must be kept up constantly, though no work is going on. If the people would adopt the plan, and use their bullocks to make the crop, and then to separate the seed from it, they would make it less expensive, but then the capital invested in the establishment would be enough to require the whole fortune of several cotton dealers. I shall not repeat the arguments so often advanced, to show that the gin is a fallacy; but I must here bear my humble testimony, that all that Government can do, has been done to improve the cotton of this part of the country where the climate is unsuited to the American cotton, and the American gin is unsuited to the constitution of the people of this country. But I repeat that there is a large extent of country in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions that will produce the American cotton well, but this is not the place to dwell on the subject.

4. I may here remark, that I think where a merchant has to keep up an establishment, at any rate to attend to the cotton branch of this business, he might take the ginning establishments in hand without payment, and might succeed in time in inducing the people to resort to that mode of separating the seed from the cotton, that he (the merchant) might require; but the work must be left in the hands of the people. But I think that the same efforts to insure cleanness by the means already in the hands of the people, would prove more effectual.

11 September 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. J. Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

EXTRACT from my Letter to Surgeon *R. Wight*, dated 2 February 1849.

"I HAVE the honour to request you will be good enough to dispatch the gins, intended for the new gin-house at Sevacasuey, to that place as soon as practicable."

* Cost to separate the seed from a candy of cleaned cotton. Hand-gin by hired labour, Rs. 10. 3. 10.; hand-gin, by contract, Rs. 6. 14. 4.; cattle machinery, Rs. 8. 13. 6.; churka, Rs. 4. 14. 8.

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Madras.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Surgeon *R. Wight* to me, dated 8 February 1849.

"I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2d instant, requesting me to send the two gins for your gin-house as speedily as practicable. They still require to be painted, which will take up about a week. In the interval, have the goodness to let me know whether the house is actually ready for their reception, or that you require them with reference to their measurements. If the former, I could send along with them, if required, a passably good carpenter, who has been long in our service, to assist you in setting them and seeing that they work the same as they have done here: in case the house is not ready, but measurements required, the following are the dimensions."

EXTRACT from my Letter to Surgeon *R. Wight*, dated Aroopocotta, 13 February 1849.

"I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant. The gin-house is not actually ready for the reception of the gins, and I applied for them to give you time to make your arrangements for their dispatch at your convenience. I was under the impression that you were also to supply three small gins to be worked by manual labour. It seems from your letter under reply, that you have only prepared the two intended to be worked by the cattle machinery. Am I to break up the ginning establishment here and remove the gins to Sevacasuey, and erect them there? I think it would be better to allow these to remain here, and put others into the new house, if you have them ready, or can get them ready during the next three months, for the people will not sell their seed cotton till about that time. To break up here now and remove to a new place, will in effect undo all that we have commenced here."

EXTRACT from a Letter from Surgeon *R. Wight* to me, dated 19 February 1849.

"I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant. I believe I shall find no difficulty in supplying you with the three hand-gins you require for Sevacasuey within the time you mentioned, so that there can be no necessity for breaking up your present establishment so long as you can keep them both going."

(True extract.)

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

COPY of my Letter to Surgeon *R. Wight*, dated Aroopocotta, 2 April 1849.

WITH reference to the last para. of your letter, dated 19 February, I have the honour to inform you that I am now ready for the gins, and having addressed you a note from Oolundoorpett, mentioning the 1st of April as the time I should be at my station, I hope the gins, and artificer and carpenter whom you kindly engaged to assist me are near at hand, and I doubt not that they will all arrive in due time. I shall proceed to Sevacasuey in a few days.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Surgeon *R. Wight* to me, dated Coimbatore, 28 March 1849.

"I HAVE the honour to inform you of the dispatch this day of three Government carts with two 60-saw saw gins, and two flues, in charge of the man mentioned in the margin, to be delivered at Sevacasuey."

(True extract.)

(signed) *T. J. Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 9 of Minutes of Consultation, No. 814, under date 27th July 1848, I have the honour to subjoin extracts from a letter just received from Mr. Finnie, in reply to one from myself, reminding him that he had not furnished the information ordered.

2. It appears from his letter, that the cause of the "American gin" still remaining in Tutacorin, does not rest with Mr. Finnie, but is solely attributable to the executive department of the district failing to provide the accommodation required for setting up the machinery.

So

So far as matters have yet gone, it would appear no harm has been done, as I learn from an official communication from Mr. Finnie, that up to the 23d August 1848 he had only purchased about 600 rupees worth of cotton, and grown none. But now he informs me he is enabled to procure cotton to keep both his gins and churkas at work, in which case it seems desirable to run up a house for its reception. The gins to be worked by it have long been ready, and are lumbering us. I have not now the plan before me, but judging from the fact that the roof is really the essential part of the structure, and that the walls may be constructed in any way most convenient, this might, I think, be soon accomplished.

4. I am now simply to save the cost of carrying seed cotton to the gin-house to be ginned, and the seed back to the farms for sowing, erecting temporary gin-huts on the farms. These of a size fitted for the reception of two small hand-gins, built of earth, thatched, and the roof lined with cloth, cost about 30 rupees, and will, I expect, save on a moderate crop from 60 to 80 bandy trips of full 20 miles each over in many parts very bad roads, causing a very heavy charge for tear and wear of cattle and carts.

5. A house might, I think, be constructed for the machinery in question of a somewhat more permanent description than my gin-huts; but still not costly, and quite as efficient for actual use as our large and costly gin-house in Coimbatore.

(signed) *Robt. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Coimbatore, 3 November 1848.

EXTRACT of a Letter from *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore; dated Aroopocotta, 26 October 1848.

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 17th October, 1848, and beg in reply to assure you that it has not been from a disregard to the orders of Government that I have not afforded the information which the Minute of Consultation you quote directed me to supply to you; but from inability to do so when I first received it, because I was absent from my office, and subsequently on my arrival here from a severe attack of illness, from which I have just recovered sufficiently to return to my duty, and as soon as possible I shall supply you with the information required.

Para. 4. In reference to the 9th para. of the Minutes of Consultation, I can only remark that "the American gin which is represented by Mr. Thomas's letter to be lying in pieces at Tutacarin useless ever since it was purchased, and rapidly going to decay," is no more nor less than the celebrated Ceylon machinery, which is stored as safely at Tutacarin as it can be anywhere, and which must remain useless until the executive erects the house for its reception. I hope this explanation will be satisfactory to you.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

(No. 1305.)

RESOLVED, that the Collector of Tinnevely be requested to report immediately what progress has been made in the erection of the gin-house at Sevacauey, for which Rs.2,699. 0. 7. was sanctioned, under date the 4th October 1847, and to state further the cause of delay in its completion, and whether the machine referred to by Dr. Wight is in good preservation; likewise what means have been taken for its safe keeping.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 28 November 1848.

(No. 259.)

From *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Collector, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. WITH reference to the Resolution of Government annexed to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to report for the information of Government, that the gin, or as I should more properly have called it in my former letter of 2d June last, the gin machinery (by which it is driven), is now in safe keeping, and in better order than I anticipated when I before saw it; it then appeared to me in a bad state. It has since been oiled, cleaned, and taken care of by Mr. Crawford, the master attendant, at Mr. Finnie's request, at Tutacarin, where I have just seen it.

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2. The delay in the completion of the gin-house at Shevacausey, has been owing entirely to the difficulty of procuring timber, Shevacausey being distant from the hills, and involving considerable cost of carriage. Several attempts have been made by the Civil Engineer and myself to enter into contracts with various wood merchants; the last, after receiving 500 rupees advance, and procrastinating several months, eventually supplied such bad timber that it was unfit for a permanent public building, was obliged to be rejected by the Civil Engineer, and the 500 rupees collected again from the merchant; good timber has become scarce and dearer in Tinnevelly, especially since the means taken to check its unrestricted cuttings.

3. The timber was at last procured with difficulty. The building is now progressing, and will be ready, I confidently hope, by the time it is required for ginning the coming cotton crop. The walls are up, with door and window frames, to nearly their full height, the cross beams and roof being the chief work remaining.

4. Several other large buildings being at the same time in course of construction, and timber very scarce in Tinnevelly, have also concurred to increase the difficulty and delay in completing the gin-house.

(signed) E. B. Thomas, Collector.

Tinnevelly, 9 December 1848.

Revenue Department, No. 14.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 2 January 1849.

Read the following letters from the Collector of Tinnevelly:

[Here enter 9th and 11th December 1848, Nos. 259 and 260.]

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council learns from the foregoing letters that the American saw-gin, purchased at Jaffna in 1847, is properly stored in a place of security, and is not, as was supposed, from a passage in Mr. Thomas's letter of the 2d June 1848, and referred to in the enclosure of Dr. Wight's letter of the 3d November, "rapidly going to decay." The Government learn also that difficulties have occurred in obtaining timber for the gin-house at Aroopocottah of sufficient size. The building is, however, now represented by Mr. Thomas to be progressing, and is expected to be ready by the time it is required for ginning the coming cotton crop. Mr. Thomas expresses his conviction that the American saw-gin is unsuited to Indian cotton; that it cuts and injures the fibre in cleaning; and he adds his opinion that the old churka, with some modification, "will alone turn out clean, uninjured cotton wool." In this opinion he believes he has the concurrence of Mr. Finnie.

After the purchase, at considerable expense, of an American saw-gin, and when the ginning-house, according to Mr. Finnie's plan, has been so nearly completed, the Governor in Council thinks it would be unadvisable to abandon the proposed experiment with this machine at Aroopocottah, and he desires the acting collector of Tinnevelly will use his best exertions in finishing the building there, so as to enable Mr. Finnie to erect the saw-gin and bring it into operation at the earliest possible period, and after fully and fairly testing the results, Mr. Finnie will make a report to Government through the collector of Tinnevelly.

Ordered, that copy of the foregoing resolution be furnished to Dr. Wight, with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, under date 28th November 1848, No. 1305.

(signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

Revenue Department, 7 March (No. 2) 1849.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Cottage Saw Gins.

1. We transmit herewith a bill of lading for 12 cases, each containing two "cottage saw-gins" for cleaning cotton, which have been shipped to your Presidency on board the "La Belle," from Liverpool.

2. We also forward to you copy of a report on these saw-gins, which has been submitted to us by Dr. Royle.*

3. We shall furnish you with a further supply of gins of a similar description, and we desire that you will inform us, as soon as practicable, of the degree of success that may be found to attend their operation.

4. A small

Dated 6 Oct. 1848.

* See page 462 of Part. I (Bengal and North-western Provinces) of this Return.

4. A small number of these gins may be presented to natives as rewards for successful cotton cultivation in cases in which it may appear to you to be desirable to distribute them gratuitously; but we think that the ryots should rather be encouraged to purchase the machines, receiving them as tuccavy advances, and paying for them by instalments. We conceive that in this way the people will be more likely to value and take care of them, and that their introduction into general use, if found suitable for the purpose for which they are intended, will be promoted.

5. The cost of the gins, exclusive of charges for freight and carriage, will be about 3*l.* each.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Lushington,*
A. Galloway,
&c. &c.

London, 7 March 1849.

Revenue Department, 14 March (No. 3) 1849.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

In continuation of our despatch of 7 March 1849, No. 2, we now transmit Cottage Saw Gins. invoice of the cottage saw-gin shipped to your Presidency by the vessel "La Belle," and also copy of a memorandum by Mr. Petrie,* late engineer to the Cotton Experimental Establishment at Coimbatore, explanatory of the proper mode of setting the machines to work.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Lushington,*
A. Galloway,
&c. &c.

London, 14 March 1849.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

ADVERTING to Minutes of Consultation, No. 431, under date the 28th April 1849, I have the honour to state that I have given the subject the best consideration I am able, and think that under existing circumstances the plan submitted in the accompanying letter to the Secretary Marine Board the best that can for the present be adopted, the more so as I ascertained during my recent visit to Madras, that both Mr. Thompson, of the firm of Line & Co., and Mr. Campbell, of that of Binny & Co., have quantities of American cotton with which to test the value of the gins.

Having seen them in operation, the members will be better able to judge whether they think it desirable to purchase any of those left behind, with a view to establishing trials in parts of the country they may deem suitable for the purpose.

In writing to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, I shall furnish him with the necessary instructions for setting and working them.

(signed) *Robt. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farm.

Coimbatore, 13 June 1849.

Copy of a Letter from Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, to the Secretary to the Marine Board.

1. ADVERTING to the subjoined para. of Minutes of Consultation, No. 431, under date 28 April 1849, in which I am directed to convey to the Marine Board instructions for the disposal of 12 cases of cotton saw-gins, I have the honour to state, that it occurs to me that the most suitable plan for their present disposal will be to send two cases to Coimbatore and two to Sevacausey, consigned to Mr. Finnie. The remaining eight had better, I think, be for the present detained at Madras.

2. According to this arrangement, send cases C Nos. 1 & 4, to Coimbatore, and D Nos. 1 and 4, to Sevacausey.

3. As

* See page 469 of Part I. (Bengal and New Provinces) of this Return.

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3. As it seems probable the mercantile community of Madras may wish to examine the working properties of these machines, I think it desirable to give them an opportunity of doing so, by opening one of the cases in Madras.

4. With this view, I have addressed the chairman of the Chamber, mentioning the circumstances, and authorising his applying to you for case C No. 4, to be opened and tried in presence of the Chamber before despatching it to Coimbatore.

5. In the event of his doing so, have the goodness to attend to his directions.

Coimbatore, 13 June 1849.

(signed) *R. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

(No. 582.)

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves of the proceeding reported in the foregoing letter.

Fort St. George, 20 June 1849.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1152.)

From *J. R. Boyson*, Esq., Acting Secretary Marine Board, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the orders of Government noted in the margin,* I have the honour, by desire of the Marine Board, to state, that on the arrival of the ship "La Belle," the 12 cases of cotton saw-gins marked as per margin, were duly landed from that vessel; that the two cases marked D, and numbered 1 and 4, were despatched in accordance with Dr. Wight's instructions, on the 22d of August, by cart, to the address of Mr. T. J. Finnie, at Sevacauey; that (pursuant to Dr. Wight's instructions), the case marked C No. 4, was forwarded to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and opened in my presence on the 21st of August; that on opening this case both the machines were found slightly damaged, and broken, apparently from insufficient package; that this case contained one machine entirely composed of iron, and a second in wooden frame-work; that I had the latter of these two machines repaired, and that the Chamber of Commerce have since tested and examined its working properties, and will shortly report their opinion as to the result. The remaining (9) nine cases are now in charge of the Master Attendant, awaiting Dr. Wight's instructions for their disposal. The damage to the machine (composed entirely of iron) taken out of case C No. 4, can be easily repaired in the arsenal, and the Board have written to Dr. Wight to ascertain whether they shall take the necessary steps for getting the repairs effected; also whether Dr. Wight would wish them to open the case C No. 1, before despatching it to Coimbatore, and have any repairs done that the machines contained in it may be found to require; and whether he (Dr. Wight) thinks it desirable that the same course should be adopted with reference to the other (9) nine cases, previous to disposing of them as he may hereafter direct.

Madras, Marine Board Office,
15 September 1849.

(signed) *J. R. Boyson*,
Acting Secretary.

(No. 909.)

RESOLVED, that the foregoing letter be transmitted to the Military Board, with a request that they will take immediate measures for the repair of the iron cottage saw-gin, either at the arsenal or at the gun-carriage manufactory, and that the Marine Board be requested to put themselves in communication with the Military Board on the matter.

Fort St. George,
24 September 1849.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

* Extract from Minutes of Consultation, 28 April 1849, No. 431. Order of Government, 20 June 1849. From Surgeon Wight, Superintendent Cotton Farms at Coimbatore, 13 June 1849. Extract from Minutes of Consultation, 7 September 1849, No. 852.

C No. 1 to 4.
D No. 1 to 4.
E No. 1 to 4.

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(No. 1228.)

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Madras.

From *J. R. Boyson*, Esq., Acting Secretary Marine Board, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th instant, No. 1152, and the orders of Government thereon, dated the 24th instant, and numbered 909, I have the honour, by desire of the Marine Board, to state that the iron cotton saw-gin therein mentioned was forwarded on the 25th instant to the Military Board, with a view to the necessary repairs being effected.

2. I am also directed to forward a copy of a letter received from the Collector of Coimbatore, dated the 21st instant, and to solicit the sanction of Government for transferring to the Military Board the nine cases of saw-gins now in charge of the Master Attendant, in order to their being opened, and their contents examined, and (if necessary) repaired and retained in the arsenal until after Dr. Wight has seen them.

Madras, Marine Board Office,
29 September 1849.

(signed) *J. R. Boyson*,
Acting Secretary.

From *E. B. Thomas*, Esq., Acting Principal Collector of Coimbatore, to *J. R. Boyson*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Marine Board.

Sir,

DR. WIGHT having given over charge of the Government cotton farms, and being also unwell, has requested me to reply to your letter of the 13th instant, No. 1134.

2. Regarding the nine cases with the Master Attendant, I would beg to recommend their all being opened (as well as No. 1.), examined, and repaired, if necessary, as you have been so good as to do with same already at the arsenal, rather than risk the evil of sending them up country in an imperfect state.

3. As Dr. Wight hopes to be in Madras next month, I would suggest their being kept till he sees them. I would recommend that two only of the new saw-gins be despatched eventually to Coimbatore, and the others kept in the arsenal, for the decision of Government on future applications.

Coimbatore, 21 September 1849.

(signed) *E. B. Thomas*,
Acting Principal Collector.

(True copy.)
(signed) *J. R. Boyson*,
Acting Secretary Marine Board.

Revenue Department, No. 935.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 2 October 1849.

Read the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Marine Board:

STATES that agreeably to the orders of Government of the 24th September 1849, the iron cotton saw-gin therein mentioned was forwarded to the Military Board, with a view to the necessary repairs being effected. Forwards copy letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, and solicits the sanction of Government for transferring to the Military Board the nine cases of saw-gins now in charge of the Master Attendant, in order to their being opened, and their contents examined, and if necessary, repaired and retained in the arsenal until after Dr. Wight has seen them.

[Here enter 29 September 1849, No. 1228.]

The Right honourable the Governor in Council authorises the transfer to the Military Board of the nine cases of saw-gins referred to in para. 2 of the foregoing letter.

With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, 28th August last, No. 811, the Governor in Council now desires that the Military Board will forward one of the saw-gins, ascertained on examination to be in good order, to the Tanjore district, for the purpose of being put up there under the direction of Captain Lawford, civil engineer of the 6th Division.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing order be furnished to the Board of Revenue, with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th August 1849, No. 811, in view to their making the necessary communication to the Collector of Tanjore.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

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Madras.

(No. 203.)

From *C. J. Bird*, Esq., Acting Collector, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to enclose for the information of Government extracts from Communications* received from Mr. Cuxton in charge of cotton-cleaning machinery at Sevacausey and Aroopocottah, reporting the arrival in a damaged state of four cottage gins, of which he thinks three may be restored to working condition, at a cost of about six rupees, while the fourth cannot, it seems, be repaired by any means within Mr. Cuxton's reach.

* Letters dated 18
and 27 September
1849.

2. I have desired Mr. Cuxton to have the three gins, which he considers repairable, set up in the manner he describes, and to use his best endeavours to persuade persons having cotton to be cleaned to make trial of them.

3. Should it afterwards be found expedient, the injury suffered by the remaining cotton gin may perhaps be remedied by procuring a new wheel of cast iron from Port Novo, or elsewhere.

Tinnevely, Trichendoor,
1 October 1849.

(signed) *C. J. Bird*,
Acting Collector.

EXTRACT from Mr. Cuxton's Letter to the Acting Collector, dated 18 September 1849.

"ON opening the cases and examining the gins (four in number) they were all found to be more or less injured; of two gins the cast-iron wheels on the cylinder carrying the saws were broken in pieces; the two other gins are less materially injured."

EXTRACT from Mr. Cuxton's Letter to the Acting Collector, dated 27 September 1849.

"IN reply to your memorial of the 21st instant, I beg to send you a plate, giving a view of the most particular side of a cottage saw-gin (eight of these plates were sent with the gins), and from which you will be able to understand the damage they have received. Of the four gins three have cast-iron frames, wheels, &c., and are panelled with wood. The fourth is built entirely of wood, with the exception of the wheels (marked A in the plate). Two of the three, with cast-iron frames, &c., have lost the wheel marked B, and the remaining one has been chipped off a piece of cast-iron, meant as a foot for the gin; but this I find will not affect the gin at all. The wood gin is also hurt in the wheels B and A. The broken cast-iron wheels may be replaced with wooden ones, with a brass bush in the centre, and will, I think, answer just as well. The cost of setting up these three gins will not come to more than about six rupees."

(True extracts.)

Tinnevely, Trichendoor,
1 October 1849.

(signed) *C. J. Bird*,
Acting Collector.

(No. 959.)

RESOLVED, that the Marine Board be requested to report whether the gins referred to in the foregoing letter were received broken, as described, from the ship in which they came from England, and if they were negligently packed. They will state to whom they attribute blame for their present condition.

Fort St. George,
9 October 1849.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1296.)

From *J. R. Boyson*, Esq., Acting Secretary Marine Board, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Marine Board, to state that the two cases containing the cottage saw-gins referred to in the order of Government, noted in the margin,† were

† 9 October 1849, in a letter from the Collector of Tinnevely, 1 October 1849.

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were not opened at Madras previous to their dispatch to Mr. Finnie at Sevacausey, in accordance with Dr. Wight's instructions.

2. Judging from the report of their Acting Secretary on the case marked C No. 4, which was opened in his presence, and the machines minutely examined by him, the Board are of opinion, as expressed in their letter to Government of the 15th ultimo, No. 1152, that the damage sustained by the machines contained in this case (C No. 4) was attributable to insufficient package, and not to negligence on the part of the ship in which they came from England.

3. The damage sustained by the machines forwarded to Sevacausey appears from Mr. Cuxton's report to be nearly similar to the damage sustained by the machines in case C No. 4, and the Board are strongly of opinion that such damage is attributable to the cause before mentioned, viz., insufficient package.

4. The cases in which these machines have been forwarded to Madras are, in the Board's opinion, too slight; and assuming that all the cases received per "La Belle" are packed in similar manner with case C No. 4, due precaution does not seem to have been taken in securing the machines and preventing them from shifting by using battins. Each case contains two machines, merely protected from damaging each other by a small quantity of hay.

5. The Board consider that the damaged condition of the machines, in case C No. 4, was attributable to the packer, and judging from the report of Mr. Cuxton, and the result of their Acting Secretary's examination of case C No. 4, they also consider that the damaged condition of the machines forwarded to Sevacausey is attributable to the same party.

Madras, Marine Board Office,
16 October 1849.

(signed) *J. R. Boyson,*
Acting Secretary.

(No. 1015.)

ORDERED, that the foregoing letter be brought to the notice of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Fort St. George,
24 October 1849.

(signed) *W. H. Bayley,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

(No. 1312.)

From *J. J. Franklin*, Esq., Secretary Marine Board, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to the orders contained in Extract from Minutes of Consultation,* marginally noted, I have the honour by desire of the Marine Board, to state that the twelve cases (each containing two cottage saw-gins) therein adverted to, have been landed from the barque "Ferris," and that the Acting Collector of Coimbatore has expressed a wish that all the gins should be examined at Madras; that four should then be sent to his district; four to Tinnevely; two to Tanjore, and the remainder be left at Madras for the future disposal of Government.

* No. 687, 21 July
1849.

2. As the cases in which these saw-gins are packed appeared to be of slight materials, a survey has been held on them, of which the proceedings are herewith forwarded, from which it will be seen that several have slightly burst open from the pressure of weighty articles inside. Should it prove on examination that any portions are injured, the same remarks will apply to this shipment as to that on board the "La Belle,"† namely, that the cause of damage must be attributed to improper packing, and not in any way from fault of stowage.

3. Government, in an Order in Council of the 2d instant, authorised the transfer to the Military Board of the nine cases of saw-gins which were brought out by "La Belle," in order that they might be examined, and if necessary, repaired at the arsenal. The Board having ascertained that no damage chargeable to the ship has occurred to those brought by the "Ferris," now solicit that the Military Board may be similarly instructed to receive these, and that after examination and repair they may be disposed of according to the wishes of the Acting Collector of Coimbatore, recorded in the latter part of the first para. of the present communication.‡

Madras, Marine Board Office,
19 October 1849.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin,*
Secretary.

† Vide Board's letter to Government, 16 October 1849, No. 1296.

‡ Four to be sent to Coimbatore, four to Tinnevely, two to Tanjore, and the remainder to be kept at the arsenal pending the further orders of Government.

II.
Madras.

PROCEEDINGS of a Committee assembled at the Marine Yard Godown, to Examine and Report upon the Cases of Cotton Gins received from the ship "Ferris," agreeably to Minutes of Consultation, dated 9th July 1849:—

President:—R. H. Williamson, Esq., Deputy Collector of Sea Customs;
Members:—J. J. Franklin, Esq., Secretary Marine Board; Captain H. W. Gable,
Acting Assistant Master Attendant.

The Committee having assembled, proceed to inspect the quantity and condition of the cases of Cotton Gins: Beach, 17 October 1849.

Description of Stores.	Quantity.
Cotton Gins - - - - -	Cases 12
Marked I, 1 a' 4 cases - - - - -	}
„ K, 1 a' 4 cases - - - - -	
„ L, 1 a' 4 cases - - - - -	

The Acting Assistant Master Attendant having submitted to the Committee the cases of cotton gins received from Liverpool, on the ship "Ferris," on inspection several of the packing cases were found to be slightly burst, in consequence of their being too slight for the contents.

With this exception, the whole appear to be in good order.

(signed) *R. H. Williamson,*
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs.
J. J. Franklin,
Secretary Marine Board.
H. W. Gable,
Acting Assistant Master Attendant.

(No. 1057.)

THE Right honourable the Governor in Council authorises the transfer to the Military Board of the twelve cases of saw-gins landed from the barque "Ferris," in view to their examination and repair, and disposal afterwards in the manner indicated in the concluding para. of the foregoing letter.

Fort St. George, (signed) *W. H. Bayley,*
6 November 1849. Acting Secretary to Government.

(No. 1357.)

From *J. J. Franklin,* Esq., Secretary Marine Board, to *J. F. Thomas,* Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour by desire of the Marine Board to forward for the information of Government a report from the Principal Commissary of Ordnance on the nine cases of cottage saw-gins, being a portion of a consignment of twelve, landed from the "La Belle," and transferred to the Military Board under the authority conveyed in Extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 2d ultimo, No. 935.

2. The Board's letter of the 16th ultimo, No. 1296, will have placed the Government in possession of their opinion as to the origin of the damage sustained by the machines, which has been occasioned from insufficient package.

Madras, (signed) *J. J. Franklin,*
Marine Board Office, Secretary.
8 November 1849.

(No. 75.)

REPORT on the State of Nine Cases of Cottage Saw Gins, landed at Madras from the ship
"La Belle."

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- No. Arsenal, Fort St. George, 6 November 1849.
17. 3 axletrees and 1 hopper broken, 1 axletree bent, rusted by sea water.
 18. 1 tube, 1 beam and hopper broken.
 19. 1 saw wheel and 1 beam broken.
 20. 3 beams broken, 1 cap and 1 axletree bent.
 21. 3 beams and 1 hopper broken, and 1 axletree bent.
 22. 1 wheel, 1 beam, and 1 hopper broken.
 26. 1 saw wheel and 1 hopper broken, and 1 axletree bent.
 27. 1 lug of the cap and 1 hopper broken, 1 axletree bent.
 28. 1 body wrenched and generally out of order, rusted by sea water.
 29. 1 hopper broken, 1 axletree bent, rusted by sea water.
 31. 1 beam and 1 wheel broken, 1 axletree and 1 cap bent.
 32. 1 beam, 1 wheel, and 1 hopper broken, and 1 axletree bent.
 33. 1 large wheel and 1 beam broken.
 34. 1 beam broken.
 35. 1 wheel and 1 hopper broken, 1 axletree bent, much rusted by sea water.
 36. 1 bed and 1 hopper broken, 1 axletree bent, much rusted by sea water.
 37. 1 hopper broken and 1 pivot cap wrenched.
 40. 1 large axletree much bent, wooden lining broken, saws out of order, and 1 lever wanting.

The whole of the gins require cleaning and regulating.

The extent of injury cannot be fully ascertained till the machines are taken asunder, when it may be found much more extensive.

(signed) *F. F. Whinyates, Lt.-Col.*
Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. J. Franklin, Secretary Marine Board.*

(No 1142.)

ORDERED, that the foregoing report be brought to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

2. Ordered also, that the Military Board be requested to cause a particular account of the expense incurred in the repair of the saw-gins to be kept, and when the repairs are completed, to submit a statement of the entire cost for transmission to the Honourable Court.

Fort St. George, (signed) *W. H. Bayley,*
30 November 1849. Acting Secretary to Government.

(No. 1414.)

From *J. J. Franklin, Esq.,* Secretary Marine Board, to *J. F. Thomas, Esq.,* Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

THE Marine Board, in their letter of the 15th September last, No. 1152, stated that one of the cottage saw-gins which had been received from "La Belle," had been examined by the Chamber of Commerce, and that they would at an early period report on its working. I have now the honour, by their desire, to transmit the copy of a communication* received *9 November 1849. from that body, from which will be learned that their opinion is unfavourable to the use of the machine for cleaning New Orleans, Bourbon, or Tinnevelly cotton.

2. Copy of their report will also be forwarded to Dr. Wight, at Coimbatore.

Madras, Marine Board Office, (signed) *J. J. Franklin, Secretary.*
22 November 1849.

To the Secretary to the Marine Board.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 20th August, I have the honour to inform you that the cottage cotton-gin forwarded to the Chamber, has been tried twice in the presence of the members. I regret that I am not able to give a satisfactory report on the machine, but it was generally understood by the gentlemen present that the trials were very imperfect, for the following reasons:

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3 E 4

In

II.
Madras.

In the first place, it is just possible that the machine is not in proper working order. It appears to have been subjected to hard usage on the passage out, and the adjustment of the saws may be so far deranged as to alter entirely their mode of operation. It may also be that a person thoroughly acquainted with it would put the gear of the machine in better working order than has been done in these trials.

The cotton used was New Orleans, Bourbon, and Tinnevelly, all in the seed. With the first, the gin did not effectually separate the seed, its action became frequently choked, and the small quantity of clean cotton delivered was considerably injured in the staple. With the Bourbon seed cotton the effect was worse, the staple being very much cut up, and rendered unfit for spinning.

With the Tinnevelly cotton the gin failed entirely to separate the staple from the seed; such portions as came through were entirely destroyed for spinning purposes.

I have therefore to report that from the trials made, imperfect as they have been, the Chamber has arrived at the conclusion that the cottage gin is not adapted for use by the ryots of this country. Independent of the defects above mentioned, the cost of the instrument would be a complete bar to its general use in the cotton districts, and, as far as an opinion on the subject may be entertained, it is doubtful if a native would voluntarily work an instrument of this description, even were its successful operation much more evident.

(signed) *H. Nelson*, Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Madras,
9 November 1849.

P. S.—No member of the Chamber has expressed a wish to purchase any of the gins.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. J. Franklin*,
Secretary Marine Board.

(No. 515.)

From *J. J. Franklin*, Esq., Secretary Marine Board, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Marine Board, with reference to their letter of the 22d November last, No. 1414, transmitting a report from the Chamber of Commerce on the working of one of the cottage saw-gins sent to them for trial, to forward the copy of a letter from Surgeon Wight, Superintendent of the Coimbatore cotton farms, recording a much more favourable opinion of the capabilities of the machine.

20 March 1850.

2. The whole of the gins are about to be forwarded to Coimbatore, as requested by Surgeon Wight.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin*, Secretary.

Madras, Marine Board Office,
27 March 1850.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent of Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to *J. J. Franklin*, Esq., Secretary Marine Board, Madras.

Sir,

WITH reference to the instructions contained in Minutes of Consultation, No. 431 (Revenue Department), under date 28th April 1849, I have the honour to request that all the cottage gins now in Madras may be forwarded to this establishment, with a view to their being cleaned, and fitted for work.

Those already received have been found to do their work exceedingly well, all except the bands, which I find are unequal to the strain they have to endure during the course of two or three days' steady working. In all other respects we have found them work well, and therefore feel rather surprised with the very unfavourable report recorded by the Chamber of Commerce, and communicated to me in your letter of the 22d November 1849.

(signed) *Rob. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Coimbatore, 20 March 1850.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. J. Franklin*, Secretary Marine Board.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 12 August (No. 43) 1850.

“The papers recorded in the Consultations noted in margin,* have reference to the disposal of the cottage saw-gins received by “La Belle,” the “Ferris,” and the “Llewellyn,” and likewise to the purchase of certain others from Dharwar. Dr. Wight, having received application for the purchase of the cottage gins sent out by your Honourable Court, desired to be informed of the price to be put upon them, and, in reply, we intimated to him our opinion that 25 rupees for each was a price suited to the market, but that we had no objection to his selling them even at a lower rate, if necessary, to encourage purchasers. These orders, however, we observed, were not to apply to European applicants, to whom we desired the prime cost of 30 rupees each gin should be charged.”

6. “Under date the 29th April last, the Board of Revenue submitted extracts of reports from the collectors of Bellary and Cuddapah, and solicited sanction for the purchase of 25 cotton gins from Dharwar for experimental use in those districts. The Dharwar gin, it was described, could be worked ‘all day by two men alternately, cleaning about 1½ maunds 28 lbs.=1 maund of seed cotton the hour, and costing only 40 rupees.’ At this rate the cost of 50 gins applied for would be 2,000 rupees.”

7. “It did not appear to us that so many gins could be required merely for experimental purposes in the above districts, and as we were not prepared to incur so large an outlay as that proposed by the Board of Revenue, we desired that the collectors might be instructed to communicate with the Superintendent of cotton farms, and obtain from him such a number of the American cotton gins as were requisite, and could be conveniently spared, and further authorised each collector to purchase for trial in his district five of the Dharwar gins, the expense of the whole ten at 40 rupees apiece being 400 rupees. We have since ordered one of these to be sent to Dr. Wight at Cuddapah.”

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 23 April 1850.

30 March.—Received the following Letter from Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent of Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

HAVING received three applications for the purchase of cottage gins, I beg to be informed of the price I am to fix on each. The English price is 3*l.*, but being uninformed of the expense incurred in bringing them, and whether I am to add it to the above charge, I have the honour to request the instructions of Government on these points.

No. 27.

Coimbatore,
25 March 1850.

(signed) *R. Wight*,
Superintendent of Cotton Farms.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that 25 rupees for each cottage gin is a price suitable to the market, but he has no objection to Dr. Wight selling them at a lower rate if he finds it necessary to encourage purchasers. These orders, however, are not to apply to European applicants, who should be charged prime cost, or 30 rupees each gin.

No. 28.

Fort St. George,
22 April 1850.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultation of 23 April 1850.

Read the following—

(No. 151.)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8 April 1850.

READ letter from the collector of Tanjore, dated 26th ultimo, requesting to be informed whether he can be furnished with three or four more cotton gins, at a moderate price, for supply to the cotton growers of his district.

No. 45.

To

* 23 April 1850, Nos. 27, 28 and 45, 46.—Diary, 11 June 1850, Nos. 1 to 3. Diary, 23 July 1850, Nos. 46, 47. Diary, 30 July 1850, Nos. 20, 21. Diary, 6 August 1850, Nos. 42, 43.

II.
Madras.

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

THE two cotton gins supplied by Government are found to answer very well, the cotton passed through them being both well and expeditiously cleaned; I have, therefore, the honour to request you will be good enough to inform me if I can be furnished with three or four more, should I require them for sale in the district, if the cost be moderate, which I trust it may be, otherwise the cotton growers will not be tempted to purchase, and as the introduction of this improved machine will be of public benefit, the Government will, I hope, be prepared to let me have them at the lowest possible price.

Tanjore,
26 March 1850.

(signed) *J. F. Bishop*,
Collector.

In Cons., 12 Nov.
1849.
In Cons., 3 Dec.
1849.

RESOLVED that the foregoing letter be submitted for the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with reference to Minutes of Consultation, dated 6th and 13th November last.

(signed) *W. H. Bayley*,
Secretary.

No. 46.

RESOLVED, with reference to the orders of Government, dated 2d October and 6th November 1849 (Nos. 935 and 1057), that the Military Board be requested to report to Government the number of cotton gins received by the "La Belle" and "Ferris," and placed under their charge, that may remain in store, and in what manner the rest have been disposed of.

Fort St. George,
23 April 1850.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Consultation of 30 July 1850.

Read the following—

(No. 294.)

No. 20.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15 July 1850.

In Cons., 15 July
1850.
In Cons., 8 April
1850.

READ letter from the collector of Tanjore, dated 8th July 1850, stating that the cotton gins applied for in his letter of 26th March 1850, are not now required, as in their working they tear the cotton too much

To *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 26th March, regarding a supply of cotton gins (cottage) for the use of parties in this district, I have now the honour to state that they are not required, as in their working they tear the cotton too much.

Tanjore, Kodycurry,
8 July 1850.

(signed) *J. F. Bishop*,
Collector.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 11th June 1850.

(No. 193.)

From *W. H. Bayley*, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

No. 1.

IN anticipation of their Report on the Cultivation of Cotton in the Provinces during Fusly 1258, the Board of Revenue direct me to request you will submit to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying extract from the reports received from the collectors of Bellary and Cuddapah;* and, with reference to the observations of Mr. Pelly, to solicit sanction for the purchase of 25 cotton gins from Dharwar, for experimental use in Bellary, and a like number for Cuddapah. The cost of each gin will be 40 rupees, and the total amount, for which sanction is now solicited, is 2,000 rupees.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St George,
29 April 1850.

(signed) *W. H. Bayley*,
Secretary.

From Bellary, 6 in Cons., 29 April 1850, paras. 4 to 6. From Cuddapah, 13 in Cons., 18 April 1850, para. 21.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 387

EXTRACT from a Letter of the Collector of Bellary to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 6 April 1850.

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Madras.

3. In a letter* to Dr. Wight (copy of which I have the honour to enclose) I made a full report of some experiments made with the Mexican seed in Fusly 1258. * These experiments I thought very unsatisfactory; but Dr. Wight attributed the failure to the blight, and gave me much encouragement to prosecute them again. I have done this, and the result will be detailed in my next report for Fusly 1259. Dr. Wight forwarded a bandy load of seed from Coimbatore, which has been distributed over the district, and the produce of which is now gathering in. • Dated 31 May 1849.

4. Dr. Wight also promised to send me two saw-gins for cleaning the country cotton; but these I have never received. It is very desirable that these machines should be introduced into Bellary with as little delay as possible, and I find I can procure them at Dharwar at a cost of 40 rupees each; and if the Board will allow me to order a few, I shall exert myself to give them a full trial.

5. The manner in which I became aware that such gins were procurable was as follows: In the printed book of cotton experiments in the Southern Marhatta Country, lately sent to me from the Board of Revenue, I observed that the New Orleans crop of 1848, in the Dharwar district, was almost an entire failure, and there the report ended. Desirous to know the result of the following year, and the prospects of the present season, I wrote a note to Mr. Bell, the Collector, inquiring about the crops. In a private communication with which I have been very kindly favoured by that gentleman, he informed me that the New Orleans plant had met with a very great check in the year 1848-49; but in the present year 1849-50, it was again recovering; and at the same time he informed me respecting the saw-gin, and though only a private communication, that gentleman will not, I am sure, object to my quoting his own words: "We are making up in the factory a very excellent description of saw gin, which can be worked all day by two men alternately, and cleans about 1½ maunds (28lbs. 1 maund) of seed cotton the hour, and costs only 40 rupees. If you have nothing of the kind to clean cotton in Bellary, you should introduce it. The department here will supply any number you require before the next season. This instrument does nearly three times the work which the Manchester cottage gin, of which you have read, is capable of performing."

6. I am not at all sanguine of general success in the Mexican plant (the result of the present year will determine my measures for the future); but I entertain great hopes that the introduction of the saw-gin will be attended with as good results as at Dharwar or elsewhere; and I cannot do better, in concluding this report, than to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained for procuring, as soon as they can be got ready, 25 gins from Dharwar.

(signed) C. Pelly, Acting Collector.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Collector of Cuddapah to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 13 April 1850.

21. In respect to the improvement of the quality; so much needed, of the indigenous cotton, I fear the deficiencies in cleaning and gathering will not be remedied unless the agents of capitalists place themselves also in direct communication with the cultivators of the soil, make advances, and exercise the necessary supervision. The introduction of the saw-gin suitable for this variety will do much towards transmitting the article in a cleaner state to the port of shipment; as also towards cheapening the production of cleaned cotton, by superseding the tedious method now in use.

(No. 63.)

From the Military Board to Major-General the Right Honourable Sir *Henry Pottinger*, Bart., G. C. B., Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

Right Honourable Sir,

AGREEABLY to the requisition contained in Resolution of Government, No. 349, dated the 23d instant, passed on a letter from the collector of Tanjore to the address of the Secretary Revenue Board, on the subject of a further supply of cotton saw-gins, we have the honour to report, for the information of your Excellency in Council, that, of the 42 saw-gins (18 per "La Belle," and 24 per "Ferris") transferred to the Military Board, in Extracts from Minutes of Consultation, dated 2d and 6th November, Nos. 935 and 1057 respectively, there are 20 now remaining in store; the others have been distributed as follows:

4 To the Collector of Coimbatore.
4 " of Tinnevely.
2 " of Tanjore.
12 To Dr. Wight.

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Madras.

2. The 12 saw-gins sent to Dr. Wight were not repaired in the arsenal, as that officer preferred having the requisite repairs to them executed under his own supervision; the cost of repairing the others has amounted in the aggregate, rupees (82. 12. 5.) eighty-two, annas twelve, and pice five, viz.: rupees (70. 11. 9.) seventy, annas eleven, and pies nine, for those brought out by the *La Belle*, and rupees (12. 0. 8.) twelve, and pies eight, for those received per "*Ferris*," as per detailed statements submitted to us by the principal Commissary of Ordnance.

3. In addition to the 20 saw-gins above adverted to, as remaining in store, duly repaired, there are 24 now received in January last, per "*Llewellyn*," but these we believe have not as yet been repaired, no report to that effect having been made to our Board.

(signed) *P. Montgomerie*, Brigr.
Commandant of Artillery.
Robt. Pears, Major.
G. Balfour, Major.

Military Board Office, Fort St. George,
30 April 1850.

(No. 3.)

Para. 1. In their despatches of the dates noted in the margin,* the Honourable Court of Directors advised this Government of the shipment for the use of this Presidency, of 12 cases, each containing two cottage saw-gins, in each of the vessels "*La Belle*," the "*Ferris*," and "*Llewellyn*," being in all 72 gins. Of the number received by the "*La Belle*," four were sent to Tinnevely and two to the Chamber of Commerce; the remaining 18 gins of this consignment, as well as those received by the "*Ferris*" and "*Llewellyn*," in all 66, were transferred by the Marine to the Military Board.

2. From the report above furnished by the Military Board, it appears that 22 gins have been distributed,† and that 44 remain in store, of which 24, or those brought out by the "*Llewellyn*," have not yet been repaired.

Diary, 16 April
1850, Nos. 24, 25.

3. Dr. Wight, in his letter to the Marine Board, dated 20 March 1850, wrote favourably of the working of these gins, and requested that all those remaining in Madras should be sent up to Coimbatore, a requisition which does not appear to have been complied with.

‡ 25 March 1850,
in Diary, 23 April,
Nos. 27, 28.

4. At a subsequent date Dr. Wight,‡ having received applications for the purchase of these machines, desired to be informed of the price to be put upon them, and in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 22d April 1850, it was intimated to him that 25 rupees for each cotton gin was a price suited to the market; that there would be no objection to his selling even at a lower rate, if necessary, to encourage purchasers, but that to European applicants 30 rupees should be charged.

5. In their letter, now before Government, the Board of Revenue solicit sanction for the purchase of 50 cotton gins from Darwar, for experimental use in the Ceded Districts. The collector of Bellary, introducing the subject, states that Dr. Wight promised him two saw-gins for cleaning the country cotton, which he has not received, observing that it is desirable these machines should be introduced into Bellary with as little delay as possible, and that he can procure them from Darwar. The description given of the Darwar gin states that it "can be worked all day by two men, alternately, and cleans about one and a half maunds (28 lbs. 1 maund) of seed cotton the hour, and costs only 40 rupees." The total cost of the 50 gins indented for by the Board, will; at this rate, be 2,000 rupees.

6. It does not appear to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that so many as 25 gins can be required merely for experimental purposes, in each of the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, and he is not prepared to sanction so large an outlay as that proposed by the Board of Revenue. He directs that the collectors be desired to communicate with the Superintendent of cotton farms, who will furnish them with as many of the saw-gins now under charge of the Military Board as may seem to him to be requisite and can conveniently be spared, and he authorises each collector to purchase for trial in his district five of the Dharwar gins, the expense of the whole ten at 40 rupees apiece, being 400 rupees.

7. The Military Board will at once communicate with Dr. Wight, and obtain his instructions in respect to those saw-gins which have not yet been repaired.

Fort St. George,
5 June 1850.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary.

* 7 March 1849, No. 2; 14 March 1849, No. 3; 30 May 1849, No. 5; 21 November 1849, No. 15.

† Four to the Collector of Coimbatore, four to the Collector of Tinnevely, two to the Collector of Tanjore, 12 to Dr. Wight.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Revenue Diary to Consultation of 23d July 1850.

8th, Received the following letter :

(No. 46.)

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

ADVERTING to Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department, No. 554, under date 5th June 1850, I have the honour to state that I have delayed my acknowledgment in the expectation of hearing from the Military Board and collector of Bellary; from neither of these parties has any communication been received.

During our trial of the cottage saw-gins, which was prolonged several weeks, that was until we had not, in consequence of the great accumulation of purchased native cotton, an unoccupied corner in which to work even one, we found that, worked by women, they cleaned from 50 to 60 lbs. of kuppas or seed cotton per diem, and by men from 70 to 75 lbs. At first, owing to an imperfection of the bands, the quantity was somewhat less, but latterly, when that was to some extent remedied, they could exceed it. It is now my impression that if the coolies had been paid at a lower rate than we found it necessary, at first starting, to give (one anna per maund), that there would have been greater assiduity and a larger outturn. A woman working the churka earns on an average from six to nine pie per diem. With our gins they earned with ease two annas, and they could earn two and a half, which, however, they did not seem to care about doing. As cleaned by the larger gins, kuppas costs eight pie per maund; were the small gins worked at the same rate of charge, I should not be surprised to find from two and a half to three maunds the current outturn; with the larger hand gins, worked by eight men, we find from six to seven hours required to clean 500 lbs. of seed cotton, and that is considered by the coolies so hard a day's work that they will not, though paid piecework, commence a second quantity of half the amount.

Such being the result of our experience, continued through several years, with gins varying in power from 18 to 60 saws, I cannot help expressing a doubt of the correctness of the statement regarding the efficiency of the Dharwar gins, which, worked by only two men, are said to clean 42 lbs. per hour for a whole day. At that rate, two men would clean 220 lbs. in six hours; while ours worked by eight, four and four alternately relieving each other, can only in the same time clean about 500 lbs., equal to 83 lbs. per hour, and the work, moreover, so fatiguing that they cannot continue it longer than for about six hours. Our gins are all built after American models, and work faster than an American-built 18 saw-gin which we have. It, indeed, cleans so slow, that the coolies at length refused to work it by contract labour.

The reported results obtained from the Darwar gins being so much more favourable than ours, I think it in every way desirable that further inquiry should be made on the subject; for, if such be indeed the case, it would be a great saving even to remake our hand-gins according to that model, which might easily be done, and at no great expense, now that we have all the materials at hand, and workmen accustomed to the work.

Without, however, venturing to recommend such a proceeding, which I could only do on the clearest and most undeniable evidence, I think I may be permitted to suggest the propriety of one of them being obtained as a model for this establishment, as it seems impossible to imagine that so great an error, as this comparison with our experience leads me to infer, could have been made in so simple and obvious a matter as the working of a cotton gin, and the difference in construction may, after all, be so slight as to admit of very easy adaptation to our gins. I have seen an almost inappreciable difference in the curve of the grates make the difference of an hour in the time required for cleaning 500 lbs. by the same gin.

Coimbatore, 4 July 1850.

(signed) *R. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

(No. 47.)

Resolved, in reference to the concluding para. of the above letter, that the collector of Cuddapah be requested to forward to Dr. Wight, as early as practicable, one of the five Dharwar gins which he was authorised to purchase by the order of Government, under date the 5th ultimo.

Fort St. George, 20 July 1850.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

II.
Madras.

(No. 230.)

From *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *Sir H. C. Montgomery*, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copies of papers respecting a new cotton-cleaning machine, or "Improved Indian Churka," invented by *Mr. J. H. Mather*,* Civil Engineer for the experimental cotton works in the North Western Provinces.

Fort William, 4 March 1848.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, Tinnevely, to *J. D. Bourdillon*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of certain papers in reference to a new cotton-cleaning machine, on which my opinion is requested.

2. I am called upon to give an opinion on an abstract idea, created in the mind by *Mr. Simms*' description of a machine that is intended to supplant the saw-gin, the sooner the better I say, and supersede the old churka, which has gone on for ages with profit to the ryot, and has supplied cotton for the finest manufactures in the world.

3. *Mr. Simms*' account of the new machine is clear, and presents a perfect picture to the mind, of certain "rollers" and "spur wheels" and "pinions," and "fans with brushes," &c., all of which I perfectly understand, but not a word is said in regard to the manner in which the machine is set in motion, or what power it requires to move it, nor the quantity of work it is capable of doing in a given time, all of which data are absolutely essential to the formation of an opinion on the subject.

4. Having seen a description of the machine in the newspapers, I have given the subject careful and anxious consideration, and the result is unfavourable. I do not think that a machine on the principles mentioned can supersede the common churka, I think the advantages promised doubtful. However, I shall be glad if I am mistaken, and the machine proves capable of doing all that seems to be expected of it.

5. In reference to this subject I have no confidence in my own opinion, though I know something of machinery; of cotton I dare not express a positive opinion; I place no confidence in the opinion of any European, or body of Europeans, on this much misunderstood subject; no man or body of men dare say confidently that any machine will succeed in taking the place of the churka as a permanent, economical, and effectual means of separating the seed from the cotton in this country but the ryots; place it in their hands, and if they say it will do, and adopt it, the great desideratum is supplied. But unless the machine finds favour with the ryot and cotton brokers, all the mechanical ingenuity of the world cannot supersede the churka, for reasons mentioned in my reports and letters in reference to the gins. Establish a sure market for the well cleaned indigenous cotton, and the people, with a little extraneous aid, will give it to us at a cheaper rate, from their own churka, than they can by the use of any machine we can give them.

6. If Government will send one of the machines, I will give it my best attention, and ascertain its capabilities, by the test which I have applied to the gins.

Camp, Aroopocotta,
30 March 1848.

(signed) *T. J. Finnie*,
Cotton Planter.

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent Cotton Farms, Coimbatore, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Consultation, No. 300, under date 24th March 1848, calling for my opinion regarding *Mr. Mather*'s improved churka for cleaning Indian cotton.

Judging simply from *Mr. Simms*' description of its principles, I am disposed to form a very favourable opinion of its properties as a cotton-cleaning machine; but as I have not seen it at work, and as the speed at which it works, or, in other words, the cost of cleaning cotton by it, is not adverted to in any of the reports, I am unable to offer any opinion on that important branch of the inquiry. An old woman here can with the hand churka clean about 20 lbs. of seed cotton per day, at a cost of about 10 pice, or one anna the maund of 25 lbs., being a little over five rupees per candy (500 lbs.) of clean cotton. The
saw-gin

* The correspondence regarding *Mr. Mather*'s churka will be found at page 367, Bengal and North Western Provinces section of this return.

saw-gin works much quicker, and perhaps a little cheaper, but not much; it, however, unless the cotton is really very fresh and good, is apt to injure the staple. But for the present, leaving that division of the subject out of consideration, as being one on which our information is yet imperfect, I think I am justified in stating that I look upon the new churka as promising to become a very useful and efficient machine, and therefore beg leave to suggest the propriety of one, at least, being obtained for the use of this establishment.

Two circumstances render the addition of such a machine desirable; 1st, we have this season succeeded in raising a variety of long stapled cotton, apparently a cross between the Pernambuco and Mexican; should this prove a permanent variety, the staple is much too long for cleaning by the saw-gin, and must, therefore, be unseeded by the churka, or some modification of that machine. 2d. A mercantile firm at Cochin has undertaken to obtain for me from the island, a supply of fresh Bourbon cotton seed, which I expect will arrive in time for sowing this season. The staple of that variety is, also, too long and delicate for the saw-gin, which would completely destroy it. The seed of the Bourbon cotton we have in cultivation was purchased from the natives, and has become so much deteriorated by their neglect and bad culture, that it is now scarcely distinguishable from the native cotton, and can like it be separated from the seed by the gin, but good Bourbon cotton could not, and such I expect to obtain from the newly imported seed.

Having thus the prospect of soon becoming possessed of two such valuable descriptions of cotton, it seems in every way desirable that we should have a suitable machine for cleaning it, and as Mr. Mather's is so favourably reported on by practical men, I would respectfully suggest that one be now ordered for this establishment, and in the event of its coming up to our expectations, more can be subsequently obtained, or probably constructed here.

Coimbatore,
4th April 1848.

(signed) *Robt. Wight*, Surgeon,
Superintendent Cotton Farms.

Revenue Department.—(No. 393.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 17 April 1848.
read the following letter:

From the Collector of Tinnevely.

[Here enter 21st March 1848, No. 67.]

From Mr. *T. J. Finnie*, Cotton Planter in Tinnevely.

[Here enter 30th March 1848, No. 67.]

From Surgeon *R. Wight*, Superintendent of Cotton Farms, Coimbatore.

[Here enter 4th April 1848, No. 67.]

THE Government resolve with reference to the correspondence recorded above to apply to the Government of India for two cotton-cleaning machines of the new pattern, invented by Mr. Mather, to enable the officers engaged in the experimental cotton farms at this Presidency to form a practical opinion of its merits, and with the view of procuring others, if that opinion should be favourable.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

Revenue Department.—(No. 394.)

To *G. A. Eushby*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 4th March 1848, No. 230, and in conveying the thanks of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for the papers therewith received, respecting the new cotton-cleaning machine or "Improved Churka," invented by Mr. Mather, to communicate at the same time the request of this Government to be supplied with two of the machines, to enable the officers engaged in the experimental cotton farms at this Presidency to form a practical opinion as to its merits, and with the view of procuring others hereafter, should that opinion warrant such a proceeding.

Fort St. George,
17 April 1848.


(signed) *H. C. Montgomery*,
Secretary to Government.

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT of 300 Bales, of 300 lbs. each, East India Cotton, being the first batch purchased by Dr. Wight at Coimbatore from Natives, and Cleaned by the Saw Gin for consignment to England, as per Court of Directors' Despatch, communicated in the Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 154, under date 3d February 1846. Per "Elizabeth Jane."

Dr.

1846:		Cost and CHARGES in India, as given by Dr. Wight:	Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.
31 May to December.	To cost of 300 bales of cotton purchased, including the cost of ginning, ropes, and half-screwing bales - - - - -		9,318 - -	
	- cost of shed for storing bales - - - - -		25 - -	
	- cost for 100 bandies to convey 300 bales of cotton to Carry-Patanum -		730 6 -	
	- expenses incurred in finishing and shipping 300 half-screwed bales, as per Sapoorjee Herjee's account, dated Cochin, 13 January 1847		708 1 6	
			Rs. 10,781 7 6	
		<i>Rs. 10,781. 7 a. 6 p. in sterling at 2 s. per rupee is</i>		1,078 2 11
1847:		CHARGES in ENGLAND:	£. s. d.	
11 May	To Liverpool dock rates, at 5 d. per bale - - - - -		6 5 -	
	- town dues, at 2 d. per bale - - - - -		2 10 -	
11 July	- freight, as per bill lading - - - - -		240 - -	
30 September	- cartage and portorage - - - - -		13 2 6	
	- canvas, twine, and mending - - - - -		4 14 7	
	- advertising public sale 15 s. 6 d., catalogues 12 s. 6 d., auctioneer fee 1 l. 1 s. - - - - -		2 7 -	
	- warehouse rent - - - - -		3 12 11	
	- fire insurance - - - - -		2 11 6	
	- interest on freight, 77 days - - - - -		2 10 8	
	- interest on charges - - - - -		- 9 8	
	- bank commission - - - - -		- 12 9	
	- brokerage - - - - -		10 12 9	
	- commission and del credere - - - - -		63 16 3	
				353 5 7
	To Cost of, and Charges on, 300 Bales - - - - -			1,431 8 6
	Total Balance—Profit - - - - -			695 11 2
				£. 2,126 19 8

Cr.

1847:		By Amount realised in England by the sales of the 300 bales East India Cotton, cleaned by saw-gin:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4 June	-	By Perkins, Smith & Mullens:		
		 200 bales, payment under 10 days = 10. 3. 59,193, at 5½ d. per lb.	1,418 3 -	
		J. W. McBride & Co. - \$ 10 bales 2,942, at 5½ d. "	70 9 -	
30 " "	-	E. G. Kay - - - - - \$ 20 bales 5,941, at 5½ d. "	142 6 -	
		- T. Smalley & Co. - - - - - \$ 2 bales 574, at 5½ d. "	13 15 -	
		- Blessig, Brain & Co. - - - - - \$ 2d 11 bales 3,249, at 5½ d. "	76 2 11	
		1st 57 bales 16,954, at 5½ d. "	406 3 9	
				2,126 19 8
		TOTAL Amount received for 300 Bales - - - - -		£. 2,126 19 8

Birkenhead,
31 December 1847.

(signed) Wm. Laird.

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT of 6 Bales of 300 lbs. each, East India New Orleans Corroon, being the first batch purchased by Dr. Wight, at Coimbatore, from Natives, and cleaned by the saw-gin for consignment to England, as per Court of Directors' Despatch, communicated in the Extract Minutes of Consultation No. 136, under date 2 February 1846. Per "Elizabeth Jane."

Dr.

COST and CHARGES in India as given by Dr. Wight :		Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.
1846 :	To cost of 6 bales of cotton, including the cost of ginning, ropes, and half screwing the bales	189 11 6	
	- cost of 2 bandies to convey 6 bales of cotton to Carry-Patanum	14 - -	
	- expense incurred in finishing and shipping 6 half-screwed bales, as per Sapooree Hergee's account, dated Cochin, 13 January 1847	14 2 7	
		Rs. 217 14 1	
	Rs. 217. 14 a. 1 p. in sterling, at 2s. per rupee, is		£. 21 15 9
CHARGES in ENGLAND :		£. s. d.	
1847 :	To dock rates at 5d. per bale	- 2 6	
11 May	- town dues at 2d. per bale	- 1 -	
11 July	- freight, as per bill lading	4 16 -	
4 Sept.	- cartage and portorage	- 5 3	
	- canvas, twine, and mending	- 1 11	
	- warehouse rent	- 1 5	
	- fire insurance	- 1 -	
	- interest on freight, 77 days	- 1 -	
	- bank commission	- - 3	
	- brokerage	- 4 8	
	- commission and del credere	1 8 2	
			7 3 4
	Total Cost of, and Charges on, 6 Bales		28 19 1
	To Balance—Profit		18 - 11
		£.	47 - -


Cr.

By Amount realised in England by the sales of the 6 Bales East India New Orleans Cotton, cleaned by saw-gin :		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1847 :			
4 June	- By Robert McKie, No. 2d. 1 bale, 289 lbs. at 5d. per lb.	6 - -	
4 Sept.	- By John Mayal, § 1st. 5 bales, 1,453 lbs. at 6½d. per lb.	41 - -	
			47 - -
	TOTAL Amount received for 6 Bales	£.	47 - -

Birkenhead,
31 December 1847.

(signed) Wm. Laird.

ACCOUNT SALES of 60 Bales of Corron, per "Olinda," at Cochin, Account of the Honourable East India Company, per *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

1847: 25 Nov.		Cwt	qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	 21 bales - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		59	-	13							
		3	-	21 tr	16/1						
		55	3	20	6,264 lbs. at 4½d.	117	9	-			
	F - 6 - - - - -	16	3	25							
		-	3	18							
		16	-	7	1,799 lbs. at 4½d.	85	12	1			
	NO - B3 - - - - -	93	-	16							
		5	-	1							
		88	-	15	9,871 lbs. at 3½d.	154	4	8			
	Pickings 66 at 1d. -					-	5	6			
	Customary allowance on 25 bales, sea damaged and made merchantable - - - - -				7,466 lbs. at -½d.				307	11	3
									3	17	9
									303	13	6
	Freight as per account on above 60 bales and 45 bales sent to Manchester					186	10	-			
	London dock charges as per account - - - - -					11	19	1			
	Public sale charges—13 lots at 2s. 6d. - - - - -					1	12	6			
	Brokerage, 1 per cent. - - - - -					3	15	-			
									153	3	-
	Prompt; 26 February 1848 - - - - -								150	10	6

ACCOUNT SALES of (O. T.) 45 Bales ex "Olinda," Sold for Account of the Honourable East India Company, per *Hugh Fleming.*

1847: 14 December						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	By E. and W. Bolling:										
	2 bales - 5 2 14 - 0 1 4 - 5 1 10 - 598 at 5d. -					12	9	2			
	By J. Hill:										
16	30 bales - 85 0 7 - 4 1 4 - 80 3 3 - 9,047 at 4½d. -					183	15	-			
	By Gladstone Brother & Co.:										
	8 bales - 22 2 2 - 1 0 16 - 21 1 4 - 2,394 ,, ,, -					48	12	6			
	By Geo. Cheetham & Sons:										
	5 bales - 14 1 2 - 0 2 24 - 13 2 6 - 1,518 ,, ,, -					30	16	8			
									275	13	4
	Charges:										
	To petty expenses, sampling, &c. - - - - -					-	15	-			
	„ Carriage from London - - - - -				£. 9 10 -						
	„ Deduct Liverpool rate - - - - -				2 17 6				6	12	6
	„ Fire insurance - - - - -								-	7	6
	„ Del credere commission and brokerage at 3½ on 275 l. 13s. 4d. -					9	13	-			
									17	8	-
									258	5	4

ACCOUNT SALES of 191 Bales Madras Cotton, ex "Lady Flora," on Account of the Honourable East India Company, per *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

1844:	Lot	Bales	lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
25 July	1	10	2,508 at $4\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb.	48 6 7	
	2	10	2,526 " " "	48 13 7	
	3	10	2,522 " " "	48 12 -	
	4	10	2,529 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ "	47 8 4	
	5	10	2,525 " " "	47 6 11	
	6	10	2,526 " " "	47 7 3	
	7	10	2,515 " " "	47 3 2	
	8	10	2,414 " $4\frac{3}{8}$ "	44 - 1	
	9	10	2,504 " 4 "	41 14 8	
	10	10	2,518 " " "	41 19 4	
	11	9	2,264 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	31 16 9	
	12	10	2,500 " $4\frac{1}{4}$ "	49 9 7	
	13	10	2,525 " $4\frac{5}{8}$ "	48 13 2	
	14	10	2,520 " " "	48 11 3	
	15	10	2,501 " " "	48 3 11	
	16	10	2,505 " " "	48 5 5	
	17	10	2,494 " " "	48 1 3	
	18	11	2,767 " " "	53 6 5	
	19	2	503 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 8 7	
	20	3	764 " $4\frac{5}{8}$ "	14 14 6	
	21	2	506 " $3\frac{3}{8}$ "	7 2 4	
	22	1	258 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 16 9	
	23	1	249 " $3\frac{3}{8}$ "	3 10 1	
	24	1	252 " $5\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 10 3	
	25	1	200 " $0\frac{1}{8}$ "	- 2 1	
				884 4 3	
			Allowance on two bales not equal to sample	- 13 9	
			Freight, as per account	210 5 8	883 10 6
			Dock charges, as per accounts	12 17 3	
			Rent	5 2 6	
			Public sale charges on 25 lots at 2 s. 6 d.	3 2 6	
			Brokerage, 1 per cent.	8 16 10	
					240 4 9
			Prompt, October 26, 1844.	£.	643 5 9

E. E, London, 31 October 1844.

(signed) *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

ACCOUNT SALES of 483 BALES of COTTON, per "Argyra," * sold for Account the Honourable East India Company, per *Hugh Fleming* of Manchester.

Payment, 10 Days and 3 Months.

		£.	s.	d.
1848:				
8 August	By G. Cheetham and Sons, for 14 Bales:			
	NO, 1 bale, NOF, 13 bales - 38 2 21 - 2 0 0 } or 4.109 at 4 d.	68	9	8
	36 2 21 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			
	Carriage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	17	4
11 "	By Hob. Fetton, for 2 bales:			
	NOP, 2 B - 5 1 25 - 1 4 - 5 0 21 or 581 at 2½ d. - - - - -	6	13	-
	Carriage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	2	4
16 August	By Jas. Kennedy and Co., for 14 bales:			
	N & OF, 14 B. - 38 0 0 - 2 0 0 - 36 0 0, or 4,032 at 3 d. - - -	50	8	-
	Carriage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	17	-
5 Sept.	By G. Cheetham and Sons, for 31 bales:			
	N + OF 1 bale - 2 2 26 - 16 - 2 2 10, or 290 at 4½ d. - - -	5	2	8
	N + OFM, 4 B - 10 3 9 - 2 8 10 - 1 1, or 1,149 at 3½ d. - - -	16	15	-
	COOT, 9 B - 24 3 15 - 1 1 4 - 23 2 11, or 2,643 at 4 d. - - -	44	1	-
	N + OF, 17 - 46 2 1 - 2 1 20 - 44 0 9, or 4,937 at 4 d. - - -	82	5	8
	Carriage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	18	3
8 "	By Jos. Chrimes, for 1 bale:			
	NOF, 1 bale - 2 2 22 - 16 - 2 2 6, or, 286 at 4½ d. - - -	5	13	-
	1 Carriage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1	2
				(continued)



* EXPLANATION OF THE MARKS FROM DR. WIGHT:

- NO - - - - Farm grown New Orleans, 1846.
- NOF - - - - Ditto ditto 1846-47.
- N + OF - - - Farm grown New Orleans, of the crop of 1847-48.
- N + OF - - - Ditto ditto ditto marked.
- 1, as a sample from seed sown the end of May.
- N + OF - - - Farm grown New Orleans, of the crop of 1847-48, marked 2, as a sample from seed sown 15th June.
- N + OFM - - Farm grown New Orleans, of the crop of 1847-48, middling quality.
- NOP - - - - New Orleans purchased, native grown.
- NOMP - - - - Ditto ditto, middling quality.
- OO - - - - Farm grown Oopum, 1846-47.
- OO - - - - Purchased Oopum cotton gin cleaned.
- OOM - - - - Ditto ditto, middling quality.
- COOT - - - - Oopum, churka cleaned and thrashed.

ACCOUNT SALES of 483 Bales of Cotton, per "Argyra," sold for Account, &c.—continued.

		£.	s.	d.
1848 :				
26 Sept.	By Jos. Clarke & Br., for 371 bales :			
	OO 300 B 834 2 9			
	NOF 14 38 2 15			
	NOP 4 11 0 14			
	NOMP 1 2 2 26			
	OOF 3 8 1 7			
	OOM 49 136 2 9			
	<hr/>			
	1,031 3 24 - 53 0 0 - 978 3 2, or 109,644 at 3 ½ d.	-	1,484	15 -
	Carriage - - - - -		23	14 4
26 "	By G. Clarke & Co., for 50 bales :			
	OO, 50 bales - 139 1 23 - 7 0 16 - 132 1 7, or 14,819 at 3 ½ d.	-	200	13 5
	Carriage - - - - -		3	3 -
		£.	1,995	9, 10
	Charges :			
	To Carriage from Liverpool - - - - -	£. s. d.	29	12 2
	„ Canvas, twine, &c., mending - - - - -		16	- -
	„ Public Sale expenses - - - - -		4	16 -
	„ Bkge., del credere, and comn. at 3 ½ d. per lb., at 1,995 l. 9 s. 10 d.		69	16 6
	„ Fire Insurance - - - - -		5	10 -
			110	10 8
	Nett proceeds, averaging cash, 4th January 1849 - - -	£.	1,884	19 2

Manchester,
31 October 1848.

E. E.
(signed) Hugh Fleming.

Manchester Commercial Association,
1 November 1848.

Sir,
REFERRING to my letter of yesterday's date, I have now the honour to transmit "Account Sales," &c., of the shipment of cotton, ex "Argyra," amounting to 1,884 l. 19 s. 2 d. (eighteen hundred and eighty-four pounds, nineteen shillings and two pence) nett, which I hope will prove satisfactory to the Honourable Court. The purchasers of the several parcels have received printed circulars from me, requesting their report (in a tabular form) as to the working qualities of the cotton, which shall be forwarded to you for the information of the Court as soon as I obtain them. You will observe in the account sales one bale of cotton described in red* ink; I have so distinguished it, as it was considered the best ever imported from India, and was the produce of seed sown 29th May 1847; I forwarded a statement of the prices obtained for this cotton to Dr. Wight, per last mail.

* Printed in italics,
p. 396.

I have, &c.
(signed) Hugh Fleming,
Secretary.

James C. Melvill, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
India House, London.

II.
Madras.

Manchester Commercial Association,
29 November 1848.

Sir,

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, reports on the working qualities of the cotton per "Argyra" recently sold by me for their account. There are several circulars still outstanding, which shall be forwarded to you as I receive them.

James C. Melvill, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
East India House, London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hugh Fleming*,
Secretary.

Manchester Commercial Association,
26 September 1848.

Sir,

OBSERVING that you have purchased one bale of the experimental cotton, imported by the Honourable the East India Company, per "Argyra," consigned to me, I beg to annex a list of queries as to its working qualities, to which I request the favour of your reply, for the information of the Honourable Company, who are most desirous, as far as in them lies, to extend and improve the cultivation of the cotton plant in India. A separate report upon each parcel will be esteemed a favour.

Messrs. Geo. Cheetham & Sons,
Staley Bridge.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hugh Fleming*,
Secretary.

Particulars as to the Working Qualities of East India Cotton.

Per "Argyra."—N. and O. F.

Questions.	2.	Answers.
General character of the cotton as to staple, &c.?		Clean and bright colour. Fair staple.
Nos. of yarn spun?		20 s.
What does it lose as compared with common Surat?		No means of ascertaining.
What does it lose as compared with Orleans, or of nearly the same character?		The quantity being so small, we have used it with Orleans, and should think the loss would be about the same, but have not tried it separately.

Further observations:

The above remarks apply to the whole of the cottons purchased.

Pro Geo. Cheetham & Sons.

(signed) *J. Smith*.

PARTICULARS as to the Working Qualities of East India Cotton, per "Argyra."

General character of the cotton as to staple, &c.?	Very short in staple and neppy.		
Nos. of yarn spun?	12 s.		
What does it lose as compared with common Surat, on a bale weighing 414 lbs.?	Before carding,	Surat. 57 lbs.	Experimental Cotton. 18 lbs. } on one bale weighing 21 lbs. } 2. 2. 17.
	After carding	34 lbs.	
What does it lose as compared with Orleans, of, or nearly of, the same character, on one bale weighing 4. 0. 20?	Orleans.	28 lbs.	Experimental Cotton. 39 lbs. } on one bale weighing 28 lbs. } 2. 2. 17.
		56 lbs.	

Further observations:

The cotton of this cargo is not as good as the last by fully a farthing per lb., being of a very short staple.

(signed) *Joseph Clarke and Brother*.

ACCOUNT SALES of 871 bales East India Cotton ex "Ganges," from Cochin, sold at Manchester, for account the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming*.

		Payment, ten days and three months.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			
1849 :		By George Cheetham & Sons, for 371 bales:									
24 July	-	C O O T 328 B	wg. 897. 0. 25	- 46. 2. 8.	} or 95,273 lbs. at 4½d.	1,786	7	4			
			850. 2. 17.	- - -							
		" 45 B.	wg. 125. 2. 19	- 6. 120. 0.	} or 13,355 lbs. at 4¼d.	236	9	11			
			119. 0. 27	- - -							
		Carriage	- - -	- - -		17	18	-			
									2,040	15 3	
		By Robinson & Brothers, for 25 bales:									
26 July	-	O O 20 B.	wg. 55. 1. 17	- 2. 3. 12	- 52. 1. 23.,	122	7	11			
		" 5. B.	wg. 14. 0. 13	- 2. 24. 0	- 13. 1. 7.,	29	10	2			
		Carriage	- - -	- - -		1	4	6			
									153	2 7	
27 July	-	By Edward Sidebottom & Sons, for 2 bales:									
		O 2 B.	wg. 5. 1. 2	- 1. 4. 0	- 4. 3. 26.,	10	9	3			
		Carriage	- - -	- - -		-	2	-			
									10	11 3	
28 July	-	By J. P. & E. Westhead, for 10 bales:									
		O O 10 B.	wg. 27. 3. 21	- 1. 1. 20	- 26. 2. 1.,	61	17	1			
		Carriage	- - -	- - -		-	9	11			
									62	7 -	
31 July	-	By G. Cheetham & Sons, for 31 bales:									
		N + O F.	31 B.	wg. 86. 0. 0	- 4. 1. 20	- 81. 2. 8.,	199	17	-		
		Carriage	- - -	- - -		1	10	9			
									201	7 9	
23 Aug.	-	By Chas. Haigh, for 10 bales:									
		O O 10 B.	wg. 27. 2. 26	- 1. 1. 20	- 26. 1. 6.,	61	7	6			
		Carriage	- - -	- - -		-	9	8			
									61	17 2	
24 Sept.	-	By Simon & Co., for 25 bales:									
		O O 25 B.	wg. 69. 2. 16	- 3. 3. 5	- 65. 3. 11.,	149	16	-			
		Carriage	- - -	- - -		-	8	9			
									150	4 9	
24 Sept.	-	By S. & H. Samuelson, for 30 bales:									
		O O 30 B.	wg. 83. 1. 7	- 4. 1. 4.	- 79. 0. 3.,				179	15 -	
10 Oct.	-	By G. Cheetham & Sons, for 334 bales:									
		O O 332 B.	wg. 918. 3. 2	- 47. 1. 20	- 871. 1. 10.,	2,033	2	6			
		O O 2 B.	wg. 5. 1. 21	- 0. 1. 4	- 5. 0. 17.,	11	8	4			
		2 Carriage	- - -	- - -		5	15	6			
									2,050	5 6	
10 Oct.	-	By Kelly & Gilmour, for 25 bales:									
		N + O F.	- 2d sort,	13 bales	} 7,260 lbs. at 4¾d.						
		N O P	- 2d "	3 "							
		N O F & B	- 2d "	1 "							
		N O & B F	- 1st "	1 "							
		N O & B F	- 2d "	1 "							
		N O P	- 2d "	1 "							
		K & G., no mark	- -	5 "							
		Carriage	- - -	- - -		-	8	6			
									132	15 4	

ACCOUNT SALES of 871 bales East India Cotton ex "Ganges," from Cochin—continued.

1849:	By Kelly & Gilmour, for 8 bales:			
12 Oct.	N + O P - 2 bales	} wg. 21. 3. 7 - 1. 0. 16 - 20. 2. 19., or 2,315 lbs. at 5½d.	50	12 -
	NO P & B - 1 "			
	S B M - 2 "			
	S N O B - 2 "			
	B F - 1 "			
	Carriage - - - - -		- 2	9
				50 14 9
1849:	Charges:			5,093 16 4
17 July	To carriage from Liverpool - - - - -		56	14 5
17 -	- portorage, weighing, and sampling - - - - -		21	15 6
17 -	- mending and canvas - - - - -		-	15 -
17 -	- cartage at Liverpool - - - - -		7	- 10
17 -	- cartage at Manchester - - - - -		-	9 3
17 -	- fire insurance - - - - -		6	7 6
17 -	- petty expenses - - - - -		1	10 -
17 -	- to interest on 86l. 5s. 9d., 151 days - - - - -		1	15 7
17 -	- del credere, commission, and brokerage on 5,093l. 16s. 4d., at 3½% d. - - - - -		178	5 8
				274 13 9
	Nett proceeds, averaging cash, 15 December 1849 - - - - -			4,819 2 7

E. E.

Manchester,
12 Dec. 1849.

(signed) Hugh Fleming.

ACCOUNT SALES of 170 Bales Cotton, ex "Aurora," from Tutacoryn, account of the Honourable East India Company, per J. R. Tetley & Son.

	Tinnevely Churka, 89 bales:					
1849:	Lot.	Nos.	Bales.	lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 August	4	31/40	- 10	3,325 at 4½d. per lb.	65 16 2	
	5	41/50	- 10	3,340 "	66 2 1	
	6	51/60	- 10	3,313 "	65 11 5	
	7	61/70	- 10	3,326 "	65 16 6	
	8	71/80	- 10	3,320 "	65 14 2	
	9	81/90	- 10	3,306 "	65 8 7	
	10	91/100	- 10	3,315 "	65 12 2	
	11	101/109	- 9	2,995 "	59 5 6	
	*11	115/117	- 3 marked gin	997 4½d.	18 13 10	
	12	110/114	- 5 sampled	1,599 4½d.	30 16 3	
	13	118/119	- 2 damaged	668 4½d.	11 16 7	
						560 13 3
	Tinnevely Gin, 78 bales:					
	17	31/40	- 10	3,306 4½d.	61 19 9	
	18	41/50	- 10	3,309 "	62 - 10	
	19	51/60	- 10	3,317 "	62 3 10	
	20	61/70	- 10	3,327 "	62 7 7	
	21	71/80	- 10	3,310 "	62 1 3	
	22	81/90	- 10	3,310 "	62 1 3	
	23	91/97	- 7	2,320 "	43 10 -	
	24	{ 95/9. 103/4. }	- 6	1,767 "	33 2 7	
	25	{ 106. 108 }	- 5 sampled	1,608 4½d.	29 6 3	478 12 4
	Tinnevely American, 3 bales:					
	26	1/3	- 3	957 4½d.	- - -	18 18 10
	Freight, as per account - - - - -				£. 288 - -	
	Interest on ditto, 98 days - - - - -				3 17 4	1,078 5 5
					291 17 4	
	Landing and extra charges, as per dock account - - - - -				14 19 8	
	Rent, as per account - - - - -				4 15 1	
	Public sale charges, 21 lots at 2s. 6d. - - - - -				2 12 6	
	Brokerage, 1 per cent. - - - - -				10 15 8	
	Commission on 60 bales sent to Manchester - - - - -				3 - -	
						328 - 3
					£.	750 5 2

* Prompt, 3 November 1849.

(signed) J. R. Tetley & Son.

ACCOUNT SALES of 60 Bales of Tinnevelly Cotton, ex "Aurora," sold for account the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming*.

		Payment, 10 days and three months.									
		By Thomas Calrow & Sons, for 10 bales:									
1849:		Gross.	T. & D.	Nett.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
16 August	10 B. wg. 31	1 14	- 1 1 20	- 29 3 22	or 3,354, at 5d.	-	-	-	69	17	-
		Carriage (Liverpool rate)				-	-	-	-	10	11
									70	7	11
		By Edward Sidebottom & Sons, for 50 bales:									
20 August		Gross.	T. & D.	Nett.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	50 B., wg. 157	3 19	- 7 0 16	- 150 3 3	or 16,887 at 5d.	-	-	-	351	16	-
		Carriage (Liverpool rate)				-	-	-	2	15	4
									354	11	4
		Charges:									
	To Carriage from London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	11
	- Sampling, weighing, and delivering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	- Fire Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
	- Bank commission and petty expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	- Del credere, commission and brokerage on 424l. 19s. 3d. at 3½ per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	6
									31	9	11
									£.	393	9 4

Nett proceeds averaging cash, 2 December 1849.

E. E.

Manchester,
15 September 1849.

(signed) *Hugh Fleming*.

(No. 74.)

From *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, to *J. F. Thomas*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter and its enclosures received from Mr. Finnie, cotton planter, transmitting (as promised in his letter to Government of the 14th ultimo) a statement of cost and charges on the 230 bales of cotton shipped on the "Aurora," from the port of Tutacurin, bound for London.

(signed) *F. B. Elton*, Acting Collector.

Tinnevelly, Trichendoor,
17 April 1849.

(No. 504.)

From *T. J. Finnie*, Esq., Cotton Planter, to *F. B. Elton*, Esq., Acting Collector, Tinnevelly.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a statement of cost and charges on 230 bales of cotton, shipped on the "Aurora," from the port of Tutacurin, bound to London.

2. I observe that there is a discrepancy between the bill of lading and Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s statement as to the number of bales of the different marks. The bill of lading gives churka 119, gin 108, American 3; while Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s bill gives churka 116, gin 111 (one being a small bale), American 3; both agreeing as to the aggregate quantity, but differing in regard to the number of bales bearing definite marks. I adopt Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s statement, which is most likely to be correct.

3. I have so often recorded my views as to the relative advantages of ginning cotton ourselves, and inducing the people to clean it properly, that I deem it unessential to say more at present on the subject.

4. I may remark, however, that I place no great stress on the operations of Government as a purchaser of cotton; my object has been to awaken an interest on the subject of the improvement of the indigenous cotton in the minds of the European agents, native dealers and ryots, who must co-operate, in order to effect the desired improvement, and I am glad to report that many are becoming alive to the importance of attention to the cleanness of the article.

II.
Madras.

5. Regarding the success of the American cotton in the plains, I can only say that its success depends on its adoption by the people. If the plant produces sufficient to satisfy the people in pecuniary results, they will soon extend its culture; but if it continues to fail, as it has hitherto done, to yield a profit, the ryots of course will not continue to cultivate it at a pecuniary sacrifice. It is very desirable that it should succeed, and I shall use every effort in my power to insure its success.

Sevacausey, 11 April 1849.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

ACCOUNT of COSTS and CHARGES incurred on a quantity of Cotton Cleaned by the Native Churka, and the American Gin respectively.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Churkaed:		
Cost of 76 candies, and 459½ lbs. of churka cleaned cotton, at 55 Company's rupees per candy; when pressed, forming 116 bales of 337 lbs. each, making 39,092 lbs.	4,230 9 1	
Cart-hire for transit to Tutacorn	112 5 10	
		4,342 14 11
(From the weights of the bales, it appears that 632 lbs. was gained by difference of weight in the interior and at the port).		
Cost of 623 pothees and 159½ lbs., or 354 candies and 91½ lbs. of native seed cotton, averaging at <i>Rs</i> 12. 14. 7. per candy; when the seeds were separated, making candies 74 and lbs. 197 of cleaned cotton, forming 111 bales, 110 of 337 lbs. each, and one half bale of 127 lbs., making 37,197 lbs.*	4,574 3 7	
Ginned:		
Cooly hire for ginning and packing cotton into bundles	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 772 5 11	
Cloth, twine, &c., for packing cotton	54 - -	
Cart-hire for transit to Tutacorn	114 2 11	
	940 8 10	
Deduct cash realised for seed †	508 7 7	
	432 1 3	5,006 4 10
American Ginned:		
Cost of 4 pothees and 180½ lbs., or 2 candies and 316½ lbs. of American seed cotton purchased from the ryots, at <i>Rs</i> 15. 12. 10. per candy, making, after separating the seed, 342 lbs. of clean cotton	41 10 9	
Cooly-hire for ginning	1 11 -	
Cloth, twine, and packing	1 1 -	
Cart-hire	1 - 9	
	3 12 9	45 7 6
(There are 2 bales of American cotton at 337 lbs. each, and 1 of 300 lbs., making 974 lbs., 632 lbs. of which was produced at the Courtallum farm, but inadvertently mixed at Tutacorn).		
Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s bill for pressing charges, &c., a copy of which is enclosed		811 13 11
Messrs. Parry and Co.'s bill for freight, a copy of which is enclosed		3,141 13 1
TOTAL	<i>Rs.</i>	13,348 6 3

Sevacausey, 11 April 1849.

(signed) *Thomas James Finnie,*
Cotton Planter.

* The per-centage of clean cotton after separating the seed by the gin is 21. We had nothing to do with the seed of the cotton cleaned by the churka.

† 209 pothees of seed from the native seed cotton purchased remaining unsold.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 403

Honourable Company [through <i>T. J. Finnie, Esq.,</i>] to Messrs. <i>Arbuthnot and Co.</i>		II. Madras.
	Rs.	a. p.
To press hire on 116 bales, each containing 337 lbs. of churka cotton, to candies 78, lbs. 92; at 5 rupees a candy - - - - -	390	14 8
To ditto, ditto, on 110 bales, each bale containing 337 lbs. of gin cotton, and 1 half bale, containing 127 lbs. of ditto, to candies 74, lbs. 197; at 5 rupees a candy - - - - -	371	15 6
To ditto, ditto, on 2 bales, each bale containing 337 lbs. of American gin cotton, and 1 bale, containing 300 lbs. of ditto, to candy 1, lbs. 474; at 5 rupees a candy - - - - -	9	11 10
To Cooly hire, conveying loosa bundles from the godown into the press-house - - - - -	-	10 4
To ditto, ditto, wheeling bales from the press-house to godown - - - - -	1	1 8
To ditto, ditto, storing bales in godown - - - - -	1	11 11
To four Coolies, preparing gunny bags - - - - -	-	8 -
To four bottles cocoa-nut oil - - - - -	-	10 8
To Cooly hire, marking 229½ bales, at 8 annas per 100 - - - - -	1	4 10
To shipping charges on 229½ bales, at 3½ rupees per 100 - - - - -	8	- 6
To boat hire on 229½ bales taken to the ship "Aurora" - - - - -	22	15 4
To inspector's commission on 229½ bales - - - - -	2	4 8
TOTAL - - - <i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	811	13 11

(E. E.)
(signed) *Arbuthnot & Co.*

Tutacoric, 20 February 1849.

(True copy.)
(signed) *T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter.*

N.B.—The Bill being made out in my name, I have added that part of the heading in brackets.

Honourable Company [through <i>T. J. Finnie, Esq.,</i>] Dr. to Messrs. <i>Parry and Co.</i>	
To freight on 230 bales of cotton, per "Aurora," from Tutacoric to London, being seventy-two (72) tons, as per bill of lading, at 4 L. per ton.	Rs. 3,141 13 1
Exchange at 1 s. 10 d. per rupee - - - - -	-

(E. E.)
(signed) *A. Forrester Brown,*
Agent to Messrs. *Parry and Co.*

Tutacoric, 21 February 1849.

(True copy)
(signed) *T. J. Finnie, Cotton Planter.*

N.B.—The bill being made out in my name, I have added that part of the heading in brackets.

(True copies.)
(signed) *W. H. Bayley,*
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

Manchester Commercial Association,
28 August 1849.

Sir,
HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit report as to the qualities of the shipment of experimental cotton, ex "Ganges" and "Aurora;" large quantities of the approved marks would always meet with a ready sale, but spinners are unwilling to take a kind of cotton into use which they cannot follow up with a similar sort, the supply being deficient.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hugh Fleming,*
Secretary.

James C. Melvill, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
India House, London.

II.
Madras.

REPORT on the Quality of East India COTTON, ex "Ganges" and "Aurora," from Coimbatore and Tinnevelly.

MARK.	NUMBER of BALES.	
		Ex "GANGES."
COOT* No. 1.	298	Clean bright cotton, short in staple, adapted to the Nottingham market for hosiery purposes. If a greater quantity of this cotton were coming forward it would be readily used.
COOT - No. 2.	45	Ditto, but not so good, being of a secondary quality.
COO* - No. 3.	28	Ditto ditto ditto.
OO - No. 4.	427	Clean bright cotton, better than No. 1, though not so well cleaned, staple injured in ginning, but very well adapted for west of all descriptions.
OO 2nd. No. 5.	7	Ditto ditto ditto.
N + OF - No. 6.	31	This is the most serviceable cotton in the present shipment, and suitable for any manufacturing purpose.
N + OF 2d No. 7.	13	Very poor.
SBM - No. 8.	2	This is a very good cotton, valued at about 5½d. per lb.; in colour it is equal to fine bowed, but not quite so fine in the staple; the quantity being so very small, it is difficult to arrive at its true value. The same remarks apply to the following lots.
SNOB - No. 9.	2	As per No. 8.
NOP - No. 10.	2	- ditto.
NOP 2d - No. 11.	2	- ditto.
BF - No. 12.	1	- ditto.
NO & BF - No. 13.	1	- ditto.
NO & BF 2nd - No. 14.	1	- ditto.
NOF & B - No. 15.	1	- ditto.
N + OP 2nd - No. 16.	1	- ditto.
NOP & B - No. 17.	1	As per No. 8.
O - No. 18.	2	- ditto.
		Ex "AURORA."
Tinnevelly churka	30	This cotton is very much approved of, and purchasers would be found for almost any quantity.
Tinnevelly gin -	30	- ditto.

(signed) *Hugh Fleming,*
Secretary,
Manchester Commercial Association.

ACCOUNT SALES of 42 Bales Cotton, ex "Dispatch," on Account of the Honourable East India Company, Messrs. Tetley & Son.

1850: June 12	Tinnevelly gin, 42 bales:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Nos.	Bales.	lbs.		
	6 to 15	-	10	3,318 at 5½d.	79 9 10
	16 to 25	-	10	3,325 "	79 13 3
	26 to 35	-	10	3,317 "	79 9 5
	36 to 46	-	11	3,662 "	87 14 8
	47	-	1 damaged	290 5½	6 9 10
					332 17 -
	Freight, as per account	-	-	-	54 1 7
	Dock charges	-	-	-	3 15 -
	Rent, as per accounts	-	-	-	1 5 10
	Brokerage, 1 per cent.	-	-	-	3 6 7
	Commission on 10 bales sent to Manchester	-	-	-	- 10 -
					62 19 -
				£.	269 18, -

Prompt, 14 September 1850.

Per "Dispatch."

ACCOUNT SALES of 10 Bales of Tinnevelly Cotton Sold in Manchester, for Account of the Honourable East India Company, by Hugh Fleming.

1850: June 25	Payment 10 days and 3 months.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	By Kelly and Gilmour for the whole:				
	10 B., wg. 29.2. 10.	-	1. 1. 20. T. & D.; 28. 1. 0. N.,	85 13 -	
	or 3,164 lbs., at 6½d. per lb.			- 14 10	86 7 10
	Carriage (Liverpool rate)				
	Charges:				
	To carriage from London	-	-	2 7 6	
	To del credere, commission and brokerage, on	-	-	3 - 5	5 7 11
	86 l. 7 s. 10 d., at 3½d. %				
	Net Proceeds, averaging cash, 8th October 1850			£.	80 19 11
July 6	To cash	-	-	£. s. d.	
	To interest	-	-	79 19 4 - 94 days.	
		-	-	1 - 7	
				£. 80 19 11	

E. E. (signed) Hugh Fleming.


Manchester Commercial Association,
29 June 1850.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, that I have sold the 10 bales of Tinnevelly cotton at 6½d. per pound. This cotton is beautiful in colour, and is extremely clear.

I have, &c.
(signed) Hugh Fleming,
Secretary.

James C. Melvill, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

ACCOUNT SALES of 289 Bales of COTTON, ex "Morayshire," from Cochin, for account of the Honourable East India Company, per J. R. Tetley & Son.

1850: 1 August		Lot	Nos.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		1				
		2	- - 1 to 30	- 30 bales sent to Manchester.		
223 bales		- 3				
		4	- 31 to 40	- 10 - 3,071 at 7d. per lb.	89 11 5	
		5	- 41 to 50	- 10 - 3,035 "	88 10 5	
		6	- 51 to 60	- 10 - 3,061 "	89 5 7	
		7	- 61 to 70	- 10 - 3,067 "	89 9 1	
		8	- 71 to 80	- 10 - 3,047 "	88 17 5	
		9	- 81 to 90	- 10 - 3,021 "	88 2 3	
		10	- 90 to 98	- 8 - 2,406 "	70 3 6	
		11	- 99 to 103	- 5 - 1,503 "	43 16 9	
Country damaged		- 12	- 104 to 114	- 11 - 3,391 at 6 1/2 d. per lb.	97 2 8	
	"	13	- 115 to 125	- 11 - 3,399 at 6 1/2 d. "	96 11 11	
	"	14	- 126 to 136	- 11 - 3,390 " "	95 6 10	
Sea damaged C. 1		- 15	- 137 to 146	- 10 - 3,008 at 6 1/4 d. "	86 3 4	
	"	1 - 16	- 147 to 156	- 10 - 3,085 at 6 1/4 d. "	86 15 4	
	"	1 - 17	- 157 to 166	- 10 - 3,045 at 6 1/4 d. "	87 4 6	
	"	1 - 18	- 167 to 176	- 10 - 3,052 " "	87 8 6	
	"	1 - 19	- 177 to 186	- 10 - 3,070 " "	87 18 9	
	"	1 - 20	- 187 to 195	- 9 - 2,730 " "	78 4 1	
	"	C. 2 - 21	- 196 to 205	- 10 - 3,137 at 6 3/4 d. "	86 11 11	
	"	2 - 22	- 206 to 215	- 10 - 3,088 at 6 1/4 d. "	83 12 8	
	"	2 - 23	- 216 to 222	- 7 - 2,124 " "	57 10 6	
	"	3 - 24	- 223	- 1 - 312 at 5 3/4 d. "	7 6 3	
	"	25	- 224 to 226	- 3 - 884 at 6 1/2 d. "	23 18 10	
2d sort, 5 bales, sea damaged		26	- 227	- 1 - 299 at 6 3/4 d. "	7 18 9	
	"	26*	- 228	- 1 - 286 " "	7 11 11	
N O F 35 bales		{ 27	230 to 239	} 20 bales sent to Manchester.		
	"	{ 28	240 to 249			
	"	29	- 251, 252	- 2 - 631 at 8 d. per lb.	21 - 8	
Sea damaged C. 1		- 30	{ 253/259, 261, } 262, 290	10 - 3,025 at 7 1/2 d. "	94 10 7	
	"	C. 2 - 31	281, 291, 292	- 3 - 934 at 6 1/2 d. "	25 15 8	
2d sort, 24 bales		- 32	263/268, 250	- 7 - 2,093 at 5 1/2 d. "	51 4 8	
Sea damaged, C. 1		- 33	260, 269 to 280	13 - 3,950 " "	96 13 10	
	"	C. 2 - 34	- 282, 283	- 2 - 617 at 5 3/4 d. "	14 9 3	
	"	C. 3 - 35	- 284	- 1 - 318 at 5 1/2 d. "	6 15 10	
	"	C. 4 - 36	- 285	- 1 - 303 at 3 3/4 d. "	4 5 3	
N O P		- 37	- 287	- 1 - 304 at 6 1/2 d. "	8 14 2	
2 bales, sea damaged, C. 1		- 38	- 288	- 1 - 310 at 6 3/4 d. "	8 11 2	
					2,056 4 2	
Freight, as per account		-	-	-	£. 244 18 -	
Interest on ditto		-	-	-	3 3 -	
Landing charges, as per dock accounts		-	-	-	248 1 -	
Rent, &c., as per account		-	-	-	19 1 10	
Public sale charges, 38 lots at 2 s. 6 d.		-	-	-	7 7 11	
Brokerage, 1 per cent.		-	-	-	4.15 -	
Commission on 50 bales sent to Manchester		-	-	-	20 11 3	
		-	-	-	2 10 -	
					302 7 -	
Prompt, November 2d, 1850.					£. 1,753 17 3	

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) J. R. Tetley & Son.

ACCOUNT SALES of 50 Bales EAST INDIA COTTON, ex "Morayshire," from Cochin, sold in Manchester for account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming*.


Payment, ten days and three months.			
1850: 5 November	By S. & T. Ashton, for 20 bales: NOF - 20 B. - Wg. 56. 3. 17. - 2. 3. 12. T. &c. } or 6,053 lbs. at 7½ d. 54. 0. 5. Nett - - - - -	£. s. d. 189 3 -	£. s. d.
	Carriage - - - - -	1 5 11	190 8 11
6 November	By Simon & Co., for 30 bales: OO - 30 B. - Wg. 85. 2. 7. - 4. 1. 4. T. &c. } or 9,103 lbs. at 6¾ d. 81. 1. 3. Nett - - - - -	256 - - 1 18 7	257 18 7
	Charges:		448 7 6
2 August	To carriage from London - - - - - " portorage, weighing, sampling, &c. - - - - - " fire insurance - - - - - " commission, del credere, and brokerage on 448 l. 7 s. 6 d. at 3½ d. % - - - - -	11 5 11 1 5 - - 18 6 15 13 10	29 3 3
	Nett proceeds averaging cash, 19 February 1851 - - - - -	- - - £.	419 4 3

(E. E.) (signed) *Hugh Fleming*.

19 November 1850.

Sir,
We beg to inform you that the "Morayshire" from Cochin arrived in the West India Docks last week, with the 289 bales of cotton, mentioned in your letter of 2d May last, which are landed, and we now send our report on quality, value, and condition of each mark, viz.—

Mincing Lane, 16 July 1850.


	Bales. 223	The staple is much cut in cleaning, very short and unsuitable for general purposes, but being very clean and bright in colour, having only a little leaf, will meet with good competition from buyers for wadding, at about 6½ d. per lb.
Ditto 2d sort	5	Ditto ditto, with rather more leaf, 6 d.
NOF	36	The staple is good, but rather light and slightly injured; perfectly clean and bright white; a very useful kind of cotton, and comes in competition with fair quality of upland; the value about 7½ d.
Ditto, 2d sort	23	The staple the same, but not so clean, and is rather stained and discoloured, 6½ d.
NOP	2	The staple a little uneven, some leaf, and discoloured, 6½ d.
	289	

A great part of the above are landed in bad condition, as per statement at foot. Waiting your instructions for disposal,

We remain, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

II.
Madras.


CONDITION.

	Slightly Damaged when Shipped.	Damaged by Sea Water.			
		Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.
 223 bales	33	59	27	1	—
2d sort, 5 "	—	2	—	—	—
N O F, 36 "	—	11	2	—	—
2d sort, 23 "	—	12	3	1	1
N O P, 2 "	—	—	1	—	—
<u>289</u> - sound, 136	33	84	33	2	1

London, 1 August 1850.

SOLD by order and for account of the Honourable East India Company at public sale
this day:—

239 Bales of cotton (part of 289 bales) ex "Morayshire," from Cochin.

	Lot.	Bales.	s.	d.	
	4	10	at	7	per lb., to E. Jacob & Co.
	5 to 10	58	-	7	" T. Wade & Son.
	11	5	-	7	" E. Jacob & Co.
	12	11	country damaged	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	" } W. H. Blackmore.
	13, 14	22	- ditto	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
	15	10	sea damaged	C. 1. - 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	" } Bates & Sons.
	16	10	ditto	C. 1. - 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	" } E. Jacob & Co.
	17 to 20	9	ditto	C. 1. - 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
	21	10	ditto	C. 2. - 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	" } W. H. Blackmore.
	22, 23	17	ditto	C. 2. - 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
	24	1	ditto	C. 3. - 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
Ditto, 2d sort -	25	3	sound	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " } E. Jacob & Co.
	26	2	sea damaged	C. 1. - 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
N O F -	29	2	sound	-	8" }
	30	10	sea damaged	C. 1. - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" } W. H. Blackmore.
	31	3	ditto	C. 2. - 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
Ditto, 2d sort -	32	7	sound	-	5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " } E. Jacob & Co.
	33	13	sea damaged	C. 1. - 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
	34	2	ditto	C. 2. - 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
	35	1	ditto	C. 3. - 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
	36	1	ditto	C. 4. - 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	" } W. H. Blackmore.
N O P -	37	1	sound	-	6 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
	38	1	sea damaged	C. 1. - 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
		<u>239</u>	bales.		

Prompt, 2d November 1850. The buyers to pay 1*l.* per bale deposit on the 12th instant.
—Sale conditions.

(signed) J. R. Tetley & Son.

REPORT on the before-mentioned Cottons.

Ex "Morayshire."

N O F. Twenty bales grown from New Orleans seed.

Clean and bright in colour, moderate staple, a good and useful cotton, approaching to fair Boweds, but not equal in staple. Cotton of this quality much wanted.

O O. Thirty bales Oopum cotton; clean and bright in colour, staple very short, and much cut.


Ex "Llewellyn."

M. C. Clean bright cotton without leaf, but short in staple, and very weak.

(signed) Hugh Fleming,
Secretary, Manchester Commercial Association.

ACCOUNT SALES of 7 Bales Cotton ex "Cheverell" * from Cochin.

Account of the Honourable East India Company, per *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

		No. Bales.	d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1850: September 5					
	O O	1 to 3	3 869 lbs. nett at 7 per lb.	25 6 11	
	NOF -	4 to 5	2 573 lbs. ,, at 7½ ,, lb.	17 18 1	
	2d" sort	6 to 7	2 585 lbs. ,, at 6 ,, lb.	14 12 6	
					57 17 6
	Freight, as per account	- - -	- - -	7 2 10	
	Dock charges	- - -	- - -	1 9 2	
	Rent from 14th August to 5th October, 8 weeks, at 5d. per ton per week, on 18. 3. 25 cwt.	- - -	- - -	- 3 2	
	Brokerage 1 per cent.	- - -	- - -	- 11 6	
					9 6 8
				£.	48 10 10

Prompt, 5 October 1850.

ACCOUNT SALES of 8 Bales East India Cotton, ex "Llewellyn," from Madras, sold in Manchester for account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming.*

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1850: November 4	Payment, ten days and three months.		
	By Grafton and Heron, for the whole 8 Bales, 23. 0. 9.; 1. 0. 16. T., &c. 21. 3. 21. nett, or 2,457 lbs., at 6½ d.	69 2 -	
	Carriage - - - - -	- 10 5	
			69 12 5
	Charges:		
	To carriage from Liverpool - - -	- 10 5	
	„ Portorage, weighing, and sampling - -	- 4 -	
	„ Fire insurance - - - - -	- 4 3	
	„ Commission, del credere, and brokerage on 69l. 12s. 5d. at 3½ % - - -	2 8 10	
			3 7 6
Nett proceeds averaging cash, 17 Feb. 1851 - - - - £.		66 4 11	

(E. E.)

(signed) *Hugh Fleming.*

19 November 1850.


Sir,
We beg to enclose herewith the contract for the sale of the cotton per "Juliana" and "Trafalgar," which sold at the full market value, though much below the valuation given at the time of landing, owing to the great and rapid fall in the Liverpool cotton market.

London, 24 May 1851.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

II.
Madras.


CONDITION.

	Slightly Damaged when Shipped.	Damaged by Sea Water.			
		Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.
 223 bales	33	59	27	1	—
2d sort, 5 "	—	2	—	—	—
N O F, 36 "	—	11	2	—	—
2d sort, 23 "	—	12	3	1	1
N O P, 2 "	—	—	1	—	—
289 - sound, 136	33	84	33	2	1

London, 1 August 1850.

SOLD by order and for account of the Honourable East India Company at public sale this day:—

239 Bales of cotton (part of 289 bales) ex "Morayshire," from Cochin.

	Lot.	Bales.	s. d.		per lb., to	Buyer.
			at	—		
	4	10	—	7	7	E. Jacob & Co.
	5 to 10	58	—	7	7	T. Wade & Son.
	11	5	—	7	7	E. Jacob & Co.
	12	11	country damaged	—	6½	} W. H. Blackmore.
	13, 14	22	ditto	—	6½	
	15	10	sea damaged	C. 1.	6½	} Bates & Sons.
	16	10	ditto	C. 1.	6½	
	17 to 20	9	ditto	C. 1.	6½	} E. Jacob & Co.
	21	10	ditto	C. 2.	6½	
	22, 23	17	ditto	C. 2.	6½	} W. H. Blackmore.
	24	1	ditto	C. 3.	5½	
Ditto, 2d sort -	25	3	sound	—	6½	} E. Jacob & Co.
	26	2	sea damaged	C. 1.	6½	
N O F -	29	2	sound	—	8	} W. H. Blackmore.
	30	10	sea damaged	C. 1.	7½	
	31	3	ditto	C. 2.	6½	} E. Jacob & Co.
Ditto, 2d sort -	32	7	sound	—	5½	
	33	13	sea damaged	C. 1.	5½	} W. H. Blackmore.
	34	2	ditto	C. 2.	5½	
	35	1	ditto	C. 3.	5½	} W. H. Blackmore.
	36	1	ditto	C. 4.	3½	
N O P	37	1	sound	—	6½	}
	38	1	sea damaged	C. 1.	6½	
		239	bales.			

Prompt, 2d November 1850. The buyers to pay 1 l. per bale deposit on the 12th instant.—Sale conditions.

(signed) J. R. Tetley & Son.

REPORT on the before-mentioned Cottons.

Ex "Morayshire."

N O F. Twenty bales grown from New Orleans seed.

Clean and bright in colour, moderate staple, a good and useful cotton, approaching to fair Bowed, but not equal in staple. Cotton of this quality much wanted.

O O. Thirty bales Oopum cotton; clean and bright in colour, staple very short, and much cut.


Ex "Llewellyn."

M.C. Clean bright cotton without leaf, but short in staple, and very weak.

(signed) Hugh Fleming,
Secretary, Manchester Commercial Association.

ACCOUNT SALES of 7 Bales Corron ex "Cheverell" * from Cochin.

Account of the Honourable East India Company, per *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

1850: September 5	 No. Bales.	d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1 to 3	3 869 lbs. nett at 7 per lb.	25 6 11	
	NOF - 4 to 5	2 573 lbs. ,, at 7½ ,, lb.	17 18 1	
	2d" sort } 6 to 7	2 585 lbs. ,, at 6 ,, lb.	14 12 6	
	Freight, as per account	- - - - -	7 2 10	57 17 6
	Dock charges	- - - - -	1 9 2	
	Rent from 14th August to 5th October, 8 weeks, at 5d. per ton per week, on 18. 3. 25 cwt.	- - - - -	- 3 2	
	Brokerage 1 per cent.	- - - - -	- 11 6	
				9 6 8
			£.	48 10 10

Prompt, 5 October 1850.

ACCOUNT SALES of 8 Bales East India Corron, ex "Llewellyn," from Madras, sold in Manchester for account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming.*

1850: November 4	Payment, ten days and three months.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	By Grafton and Heron, for the whole 8 Bales, 23. 0. 9.; 1. 0. 16. T., &c. 21. 3. 21. nett, or 2,457 lbs., at 6½ d.	69 2 -	
	Carriage - - - - -	- 10 5	69 12 5
	Charges:		
	To carriage from Liverpool - - - - -	- 10 5	
	„ Porterage, weighing, and sampling - - - - -	- 4 -	
	„ Fire insurance - - - - -	- 4 3	
	„ Commission, del credere, and brokerage on 69 l. 12 s. 5 d. at 3¼ % - - - - -	2 8 10	
	Nett proceeds averaging cash, 17 Feb. 1851 - - - - -	£.	3 7 6
			66 4 11

(E. E.)

(signed) *Hugh Fleming.*

19 November 1850.

Sir,
We beg to enclose herewith the contract for the sale of the cotton per "Juliana" and "Trafalgar," which sold at the full market value, though much below the valuation given at the time of landing, owing to the great and rapid fall in the Liverpool cotton market.

London, 24 May 1851.
We are, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

410 PAPERS RELATING TO MEASURES TAKEN SINCE 1847

II.
Madras.

London, 22 May 1851.

Sold by Order and for Account of the Honourable East India Company, per Public Sale this day.

669 Bales. COTTON as under, viz.:

		Lot.	BALES.	d.				
Per "Juliana"	Tinnevelly Gin.	1 to 3	28 - - - - -	at } 5 per lb.				
		4 to 23	200 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		24	4 sampled - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		25	10 sea damaged, Class 2 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
Per "Trafalgar"	E I C O	26 and 27	21 - ditto " 2 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		28	14 - ditto " 3 - - - - -	" } 2 1/2 "				
		29	2 second sort - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
			—251					
		O" O +	30 to 46	170 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "			
			47	5 sampled - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "			
			—175					
		Ditto	48 to 50	28 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "			
			51 and 52	7 sea damaged - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "			
			53	1 oil " - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "			
			—36					
		O O +	308	54 to 58	45 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "		
	59	2 sampled - - - - -		" } 4 1/2 "				
	60	1 sea damaged - - - - -		" } 4 1/2 "				
	61	1 ditto - - - - -		" } 3 1/2 "				
		—49						
O O	308	62 to 65	40 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		66 to 69	35 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		70	3 sampled - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		71	9 sea damaged - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		72	3 ditto - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		73	1 second sort - - - - -	" } 4 "				
		—91						
Ditto		74	12 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		75	4 sea damaged - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		76	9 ditto - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		77	2 ditto - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		—27						
O O M		78 and 79	17 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
		80	1 sea damaged - - - - -	" } 3 1/2 "				
O O M +		81	4 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
N O P +		82	1 second sort - - - - -	" } 4 "				
		83	1 sea damaged - - - - -	" } 3 1/2 "				
		84	1 ditto - - - - -	" } 2 1/2 "				
N O P	308	85	4 - - - - -	" } 4 "				
N O F					308	86	3 - - - - -	" } 4 "
N O F	308	87	3 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
N O F								
N O F	308	89	2 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "				
N O P					308	90	1 - - - - -	" } 4 1/2 "
N O P	308	90*	1 - - - - -	" } 4 "				
							—699 Bales.	

sort, and

(signed) staple, and very weak.

Prompt, 23 August 1851.—Sale Terms. (signed) Hugh Fleming, Secretary, Manchester Commercial Association.

ACCOUNT SALES of 28 and 1½ Bales Corron, ex "Juliana," from Tutacoreen.
Account of the Honourable East India Company, per *J. R. Tetley & Son.*


1851:		Lot	Bales.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
May 22		1	10	2,946 at 5d.	61	7	6			
		Tinnevelly	2	15	4,431 " "	92	6	3		
		Gin.	3	3	885 " "	18	8	9		
				1½	146 " "	3	-	10		
					£. s. d.					
				Freight, as per account	43	2	6			
				60 days' interest	-	7	1			
				Dock charges	43	9	7			
				Rent allowed	3	6	-			
				Public sale charges	1	-	-			
				Brokerage, 1 per cent.	-	7	6			
				Commission on 20 bales sent to Manchester	1	15	-			
					1	-	-			
								175	3	4
				Prompt, 23 August 1851.						
					£.			50	18	1
								124	5	3

ACCOUNT SALES of 103 Bales Corron, ex "Juliana" and "Trafalgar," sold in Manchester for account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming.*

1851:				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
May 8		Payment 10 days and 3 months.							
		By W. Morris, for 2 bales:							
		N O 2 B. 5. 2. 9. - 1. 4. - T., &c. 5. 1. 5. N, or 593 lbs. at 5½ d.		13	11	-			
		Carriage		-	1	5			
							13	12	5
" 8		By Kelly & Gilmour, for 25 bales:							
		O O 25 B. 72. 2. 6. - 3. 2. 8. - 68. 3. 26. or 7,726 lbs. at 5½ d.		165	19	-			
		Carriage		-	18	2			
							164	17	2
" 12		By Kelly & Gilmour, for 9 bales:							
		N O P 9 B. 23. 1. 11. - 1. 1. 4. - 24. 0. 7. or 2,695 lbs. at 5 d.		56	2	-			
		Carriage		-	6	4			
							56	8	4
" 12		By John Jones, for 5 bales:							
		N O P 5 B. 14. 2. 24. - 2. 24. - 14. 0. 0. or 1,563 lbs. at 5½ d.		24	6	-			
		Carriage		-	3	8			
							34	9	8
" 20		By John Jones, for 5 bales:							
		GIN 5 B. 13. 3. 23. - 2. 24 - 13. 0. 27. or 1,483 lbs. at 5 d.		30	17	-			
		Carriage		-	3	6			
							31	-	6
" 21		By Kelly & Gilmour, for 10 bales:							
		O O 10 B. 28. 0. 9. - 1. 1. 20. - 26. 2. 17. or 2,985 lbs. at 5 d.		62	3	-			
		Carriage		-	7	-			
							62	10	-
" 24		By Edward Sidebottom & Sons, for 9 bales:							
		N O P 9 B. 26. 0. 1. - 1. 1. 4. - 24. 2. 25. or 2,769 lbs. at 5½ d.		59	2	-			
		Carriage		-	6	6			
							59	8	6
" 27		By Kelly & Gilmour, for 23 bales:							
		O O } B. 65. 0. 27. - 3. 1. 4. - 61. 3. 23. or 6,939 lbs., at 5 d.		144	11	-			
		N O F } Carriage		-	16	4			
							145	7	4
" 29		By Kelly & Gilmour, for 15 bales:							
		GIN 15 B. 42. 0. 14. - 2. 0. 16. - 39. 3. 26. or 4,478 lbs. at 4½ d.		83	19	-			
		Carriage		-	10	6			
							84	9	6
		Charges:							
		Carriage from London		24	14	2			
		Charge, weighing, and sampling		2	11	6			
		Very exact and petty expenses		-	10	-			
		Commission on 653 l. 3 s. 5 d. at 3½ per cent.		22	17	3			
							50	12	11
		23 August 1851		£.			602	10	6

II.
Madras.

ACCOUNT SALES of 147 Bales Cotton, ex "Countess of Zetland," from Cochin,
account of the Honourable East India Company, per *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

1851: 6 November		Lot.	Bales.	Lbs.	Per lb.	£.	s.	d.
		255	10 - -	3,033	at 4 1/4 d.	53	13	1
		256	10 - -	3,036	"	53	15	3
	81 Bales	257	10 - -	2,972	"	52	12	7
		258	10 - -	2,985	4 3/8	54	8	3
		259	10 - -	2,986	4 1/2	52	17	6
		260	10 - -	2,990	4 3/8	54	10	1
		261	10 - -	2,988	4 1/2	52	18	3
		262	5 - -	1,474	"	26	2	-
		263	5 damaged	1,508	4	25	2	8
		264	1 "	297	3	3	14	3
	OO - -	269	10 "	2,999	4 1/8	51	10	11
	54 Bales -	270	10 - -	2,993	"	51	8	10
		271	10 - -	2,955	"	50	15	9
		272	10 - -	3,009	"	51	14	4
		273	4 - -	1,203	4 1/8	20	13	6
		274	5 - -	1,458	4	24	6	-
		275	5 damaged	1,505	3 7/8	24	6	-
	NOP - -	277	1 - -	308	3	3	17	-
	BP - -	278	6 - -	1,801	3 1/2	26	5	3
	NOOOB -	281	1 - -	307	4 1/2	5	8	9
	OO 2d sort -	282	1 damaged	296	3	3	14	-
	NOP 2d sort	283	1 - -	305	3	3	16	3
	OOM+ -	284	1 - -	309	3 3/4	4	16	7
	OO+M -	285	1 - -	305	4 1/2	5	8	-
	Freight, as per account -			£.194	8	-		
	87 days' interest on ditto -			2	6	4		
						196	14	4
	Dock charges - - - - -					14	16	1
	Rent on 147 bales - - - - -					6	7	9
	Public sale charges, 24 lots, at 2s. 6d. - - - - -					3	-	-
	Brokerage, 1 per cent. - - - - -					7	11	6
	Commission forwarding 96 bales to Manchester - - - - -					4	16	-
						233	5	

Prompt, 7 February 1852.

short, and

(signed)
staple, and very weak.
(signed) *Hugh Fleming,*
Secretary, Manchester Commercial Association.

ACCOUNT SALES of NOP 11 Bales of Cotton, ex "Countess of Zetland," sold in Manchester for Account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming*.

		Payment 10 days and 3 months.			
		By John Worthington and Sons for the whole:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1851:					
November 28	\$ 30. 3. 15.	- 1. 2. 8. T. &c.	- 29. 1. 7. net, or 3,283 lbs. at 4d. per lb.	54 14 4	
		Carriage -	- - - - -	- 7 9	
					55 2 1
		Charges:			
		To carriage from London	- - - - -	1 18 7	
		To portorage, weighing, sampling, &c.	- - - - -	- 5 6	
		To fire insurance	- - - - -	- 1 8	
		To commission, del credere, and brokerage on 55l. 2s. 1d., at 3½ %.	- - - - -	1 18 6	
					4 4 3
		Net Proceeds, avg. Cash, 11th March 1852		- - - £.	50 17 10

Manchester Commercial Association,
29 January 1852.

(E. E.)

(signed) *Hugh Fleming*.

ACCOUNT SALES of NOF 5 Bales of Cotton, ex "Countess of Zetland," sold in Manchester for Account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming*.

		Payment 10 days and 3 months.			
		By John Worthington and Sons, for the whole:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1851:					
November 28	\$ 14. 1. 6.	- 2. 24. T., &c.	- 13. 2. 10. net, or 1,522 lbs. at 3½ d. per lb.	22 4 -	
		Carriage -	- - - - -	- 3 7	
					22 7 7
		Charges:			
		To carriage from London	- - - - -	- 17 11	
		To portorage, weighing, sampling, &c.	- - - - -	- 2 6	
		To fire insurance	- - - - -	- - 10	
		To commission, del credere and brokerage on 22l. 7s. 7d. at 3½ %.	- - - - -	- 15 6	
					1 16 9
		Net Proceeds, avg. Cash, 11th March 1852		- - - £.	20 10 10

Manchester Commercial Association,
29 January 1852.

(E. E.)

(signed) *Hugh Fleming*.

ACCOUNT SALES of OO 40 Bales of Cotton, ex "Countess of Zetland," sold in Manchester per Account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming*.

		Payment 10 days and 3 months.			
		By John Worthington and Sons, for the whole:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1851:					
November 28	\$ 112. 1. 25.	- 5. 2. 24. T., &c.	- 106. 3. 1. net, or 11,957 lbs. at 4d. per lb.	199 5 8	
		Carriage -	- - - - -	1 8 1	
					200 13 9
		Charges:			
		To carriage from Liverpool	- - - - -	7 - 1.	
		To portorage, weighing, sampling, &c.	- - - - -	1 - -	
		To fire insurance	- - - - -	- 6 -	
		To commission, del credere and brokerage on 200l. 13s. 9d. at 3½ %.	- - - - -	- 1 6	
				7 - 7	
					15 8 2
		Net Proceeds, avg. Cash, 11th March 1852		- - - £.	185 5 7


II.
Madras.

ACCOUNT SALES of 00 + 40 Bales of Cotton, per "Countess of Zetland," from Cochin, sold in Manchester for account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming*.

		Payment, 10 days and 3 months.			£. s. d.		
1851:							
Nov. - 28		By John Worthington and Sons for the whole:					
		£ 112. 2. 11. - 5. 2. 24. T. and D. - 106. 3. 15 net, or					
		11,971 lbs. at 4 d. - - - - - 199 10 -					
		Carriage - - - - - 1 8 2					
		Charges:					
		To carriage from London - - - - - 7 - 9					
		To portorage, weighing, sampling, &c. - - - - - 1 - -					
		To fire insurance - - - - - - 6 - -					
		To petty expenses - - - - - - 1 6 -					
		To commission, del credere and brokerage on 200 l. 18 s. 2 d., at 3½% - - - - - 7 - 8					
		Net Proceeds, avg. Cash, 11 March 1852 - - - - - £. 185 9 3					

Manchester Commercial Association, (E. E.) (signed) *Hugh Fleming*,
29 January 1852.

Sir,
Mincing Lane, 25 October 1851.
We beg to inform you that the "Countess of Zetland," from Cochin, has arrived in the St. Katherine Docks, with 243 bales of cotton, mentioned in your letter of the 25th ultimo, which are landed, and to each mark, as under, we add our report on the quality and present value, and remain,
Yours, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Tetley & Son*.
J. D. Dickinson, Esq., Assistant Secretary,
East India House.

	Bales.	per lb.
 OO + - -	121	Short staple, and a little cut with the gin, but well cleaned, except some small leaf; good colour - - 4 d.
OO - - -	94	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - 4 d.
NO P - - -	12	{ 11 good fine staple, very clean, and bright colour - - 4½ d. 1 second sort, discoloured and stained - - - 3 d.
BP - - -	6	Short staple and little cut, but clean and good colour - 3½ d. to 3¾ d.
NO F - - -	5	{ 3 good fine staple, very clean and bright colour - - 4½ d. to 4¾ d. 2 discoloured, second sort - - - - - 3½ d.
NOOOB - -	1	Good staple, very clean and bright colour - - - 4½ d.
OO, 2d sort -	1	Inferior, discoloured - - - - - 3 d.
NO P, 2d sort	1	Middling, rather high coloured - - - - - short, and
OOM + - - -	1	Ditto a little leaf (signed) staple, and very weak.
OO + M - - -	1	Good staple Sale Terms. (signed) <i>Hugh Fleming</i> , Secretary, Manchester Commercial Association.

ACCOUNT SALES of 9 Bales of Cotton, ex "Aztec," from Madras, sold in Manchester for Account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming*.

		Payment, 10 days and 3 months.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1851:					
December 16	By J. Howarth and Brothers for 3 bales:				
	Wg. 8. 1. 17. - 1. 20. T. and D. - 7. 3. 25. nett, or 893 lbs. at 4½ d.			17 4 -	
	Carriage - - - - -			- 2 1	17 6 1
"	By George Cheetham and Sons for 6 bales:				
	Wg. 17. 0. 4. - 3. 12. - 16. 0. 20., or 1,812 lbs. at 4½ d. -			34 18 -	
	Carriage - - - - -			- 4 3	35 2 3
					52 8 4
	Charges:				
December 10	To carriage from Liverpool - - - - -			- 6 6	
" -	To carriage in Liverpool - - - - -			- 1 1	
" -	To portorage, weighing, sampling, &c. - - - - -			- 4 0	
" -	To fire insurance - - - - -			- 1 7	
" -	To commission, del credere, and brokerage on 52 l. 8 s. 4 d., at 3½ per cent.			1 16 8	2 10 4
	Net Proceeds, avg. Cash, 29th March 1852			- - - £.	49 18 -

(E. E.)

Manchester Commercial Association,
11 February 1852.

(signed) *Hugh Fleming*.

ACCOUNT SALES, 9 Bales Cotton, ex "Empress,"* from Cochin, Account of the Honourable East India Company, per *J. R. Tetley & Son*.


		Bales.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1852:				
July 29	425 to 427	5 - 13 2 3		
	430 and 431	" - - 2 9 tr. 12/1 each.		
		12 3 22 - 1,450 lbs. at 5 d. per lb. - - -	30 4 2	
	428 and 429	4 - 10 2 7		
	432 and 433	0 1 24 tr. 12/1 each.		
		10 0 11 - 1,131 lbs. at 3½ d. per lb. - - -	17 13 5	
	Pickings, 77 lbs. at 1 d. per lb. - - - - -		- 6 5	48 4 -
	Freight, as per account - - - - -		5 14 11	
	Dock charges, as per account - - - - -		1 17 10	
	Rent, 17 weeks - - - - -		- 9 -	
	Brokerage, one per cent. - - - - -		- 9 8	8 11 5
	Prompt, 25th August 1852.			£. 39 12 7

Bales. Very

(signed) *J. R. Tetley & Son*.

WIGHT:

ACCOUNT SALES, 60 Bales Cotton, part of 115, ex "Waterloo," from Colombo, account of the Honourable East India Company, per *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

1852:		Nos.	Bales.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
August 25	 Tinnevely	1 to 59	59	165 2 11 7 3 2 tr. 14/1		
				157 3 9 - 17,677 lbs. at 4½ d.	349 17 2	
"		109	1½	1 0 13 - 12 tr.		
				1 0 1 - 113 lbs. at 4½ d.	2 4 9	
	NO	115	1½	1 0 15 0 0 12 tr.		
					1 0 3 - 115 lbs. at 2 d.	- 10 2
				Pickings from sea damaged bales, 560 lbs. at 1 d.	2 6 8	355 7 0
				Freight, as per account	£. 98 - -	
				Interest on ditto, 32 days	- 8 7	
					98 8 7	
				Dock charges as per account	15 13 7	
				Rent, from 7 August to 25 September, 7 weeks	1 5 -	
				Brokerage, one per cent.	8 11 -	
				Commission forwarding 55 bales to Manchester	2 15 -	
						121 13 2
				Prompt, 25th September 1852.		
					£.	233 14 7

(signed) *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

ACCOUNT SALES of 52 Bales and three Half Bales of Cotton, ex "Waterloo," from Colombo, sold in Manchester, for account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming.*


1852:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Payment, ten days and three months.			
2 Sept.	S G	By Kelly & Gilmour, for 3 bales and 3½ bales:			
		5 B. wg. 9. 1. 22 G - 0. 2. 9 T & D - 8. 3. 13 Nett, or 993 lbs. at 5½ d.	21 14 -		
		Carriage	- 2 4		21 16 14
3 Sept.	G. I. N.	By the Hanover Mills Co., for 10 bales:			
		10. - 27. 0. 6 - 1. 1. 20 - 25. 2. 14, or 2,870 lbs. at 5 d.	59 15 -		
		Carriage	- 6 9		60 1 9
6 Sept.	G. I. N.	By Geo. Clarke & Co., for 40 bales:			
		40 - 106. 1. 15 - 5. 2. 24 - 100. 2. 19, or 11,275 lbs. at 4½ d.	229 - -		
		Carriage	1 6 7		230 6 7
		Charges:			312 4 8
		To carriage from London	10 3 9		
		- portorage, sampling, and re-weighing	1 7 6		
		- fire insurance	- - -		
		- del credere, commission and brokerage on 312 l. 4 s. 8 d. at 3½%	- - -		

Net Proceeds, averaging at (signed) staple, and very weak.

Manchester,
28 Sept. 1852.

Good staple Sale Terms. (signed) *Hugh Fleming,*
Secretary, Manchester Commercial Association.

ACCOUNT SALES 49 Bales Cotton, ex "Rubicon," from Cochin, for account of the Honourable East India Company, per *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

		Nos.	Bales.			£.	s.	d.	
1853: April 27.		1 to 10	- 10	- -	28 1 0				
		11 to 20	- 10	- -	28 0 22				
		21 to 31	- 11	- -	31 1 9				
					87 3 3				
					4 1 20	p. 15/1			
					83 1 11	or 9,335 lbs., at 5½ d.	- -	204 4 1	
		72 to 73	- 2	damaged	5 3 17				
					- 1 4	p. 15/1			
					5 2 13	or 629 lbs., at 3½ d.	- -	9 3 1	
		74 to 83	- 10	- -	28 0 25				
2		84 to 86	- 3	- -	8 1 27				
					36 2 24				
					1 3 25	p. 16/1			
					34 2 27	or 3,891 lbs., at 2¾ d.	- -	46 12 2	
					8 1 26				
					- 1 23	p. 16/1			
					8 0 3	or 899 lbs., at 2¾ d.	- -	10 6 -	
								270 5 8	
Freight, as per account per bill of lading						- - - - -	62 6 -		
Interest on ditto, 99 days						- - - - -	- 16 10		
London Dock charges						- - - - -	9 18 8		
Rent from 9th March to 28th May, 12 weeks						- - - - -	1 14 9		
Brokerage, 1 per cent.						- - - - -	2 14 -		
Commission on forwarding 40 bales to Manchester						- - - - -	2 - -		
								79 10 3	
Prompt, 30th July 1853.								£.	190 15 5

E. E.

(signed) *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

ACCOUNT SALE of 40 Bales of Cotton, ex "Rubicon,"* from Cochin, sold in Manchester, for account of the Honourable East India Company, by *Hugh Fleming.*

				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1853: 3 May	-	Payment, ten days and three months:							
		By George Cheetham and Sons, for the whole 40 bales, wg. 113. 1. 24							
		5. 2. 24 T & D	- 107. 3. 0	Nett, or 12,068 lbs. at 4¾ d.	- - -	232 11 -			
		Carriage	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	2 2 6			
							234 13 6		
To carriage from London				- - - - -	- - - - -	7 - 10			
- fire insurance				- - - - -	- - - - -	- 3 10			
- portorage, sampling, and re-weighing				- - - - -	- - - - -	1 - -			
- commission, del credere, and brokerage or 234 l. 13 s. 6 d., at 3½ per cent.				- - - - -	- - - - -	8 4 3			
							16 8 11		
Nett proceeds, averaging cash, 16 August 1853						- - £.	218 4 7		


Manchester Commercial Association,
30 June 1853.

(E. E.)

(signed) *Hugh Fleming, Secretary.*


London, 27 April 1853.

Sold by order, and for account of the Honourable the East India Company, viz.,
ex "Rubicon," from Cochin.


	31 bales cotton	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	at 5½ d. per lb.
	2 ditto sea damaged, 4th class	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	at 3½ d. "
	8 Bales Very nice cotton.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	at 2¾ d. "

(signed) *J. R. Tetley & Son.*

ACCOUNT SALES, Six Bales Cotton, ex "Fairlie,"* from Cochin, account Honourable East India Company, per J. R. Tetley & Son.

1853: August 4	 Tinnevelly Gin. No. 1 Sort.	4 bales No. 1 to 3 - 3 bales	7 1 14				
			0 1 17 tr. 14/1				
			6 3 25 or 781 lbs. at 5½d.		17	9	9
	No. 2 sort - 2 damaged.	1st Class	No. 4 - 1 - 260 - at 5d.		5	8	4
		2d "	- 5 - 1 - 230 - at 2½d.		2	3	1
		3rd "	- 6 - 1 - 225 - at 1½d.		1	12	10
							26 14 -
	Freight, as per account				4	4	-
	Dock charges				-	9	1
	Rent, from 14 June to 3 September, 12 weeks				-	3	7
	Brokerage, 1 per cent.				-	5	5
							5 2 1
			Prompt, September 1853.		£.		21 11 11

ACCOUNT SALES, 14 Bales and 2 Half Bales† Cotton, ex "Holyrood,"‡ from Cochin, account Honourable East India Company, per J. R. Tetley & Son.

1853: Sept. - 9	 N O	Bales.	Nos.	Bales.				
		13	1 to 10	- 10 - - 27 1 15				
		11 to 13	- 3 - - 8 0 26					
		14 - 1½	- 1 3 6					
					37	1	19	
					1	3	25 tr.	
					35	1	22 or 3,970 lbs., at 5½d.	86 16 10
	"	1	15 - 1 - - 2 2 18 tr. 15/4					
	2	1½	16 - 1½ - 1 3 26					
					4	2	16	
					-	-	29 tr.	
					4	1	15 or 491 lbs., at 2½d.	5 2 4
								91 19 2
	Freight, as per account				12	16	8	
	Dock charges				1	4	4	
	Rent, from 17 August to 8 October, eight weeks				-	6	6	
	Brokerage, 1 per cent.				-	18	6	
								15 4 -
					£.			76 13 2

Prompt, October 1853.

* "Tinnevelly ginned New Orleans." See Madras Revenue

† Two half bales (half the size of the 14 bales).

‡ EXPLANATION OF THE MARKS RECEIVED

NO
I
NO

Sale Terms.

(signed) staple, and very weak.

(signed) Hugh Fleming,

Secretary, Manchester Commercial Association.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA. 419

II.
Madras.

SOLD by Order and for Account of the Honourable East India Company, ex "Holyrood,"
Stott, from Cochin.

London, 9 September 1853,



14 bales cotton, at 5½ d. per lb.
" 2 2 bales, second quality, stained, at 2½ d. per lb.
16 bales.

Prompt one month, customary terms.

(signed) J. R. Tetley & Son,
Brokers.

ACCOUNT SALES  8 Bales MADRAS COTTON, ex "Koh-i-Noor,"* account
Honourable East India Company, per J. R. Tetley & Son.

		Noa.	Bales.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1854:	1/6	6		15 3 3							
12 January -				0 3 24 tare 17/1							
				14 3 7 or 1,659 lbs. at 4½ d.	32	16	8				
	7	1	m	2 2 11							
				0 0 18 p. 17/1.							
				2 1 21 or 273 at 4½ d.	5	5	2				
	Divided Bale:										
	Part of No. 8,	1	do.	1 3 15							
				0 0 15 p. 14/1							
				1 2 0 or 196 at 4½ d.	3	15	6				
	Remainder of No. 8	1	do.	0 2 14							
	2d Sort			0 0 4 p.							
				0 2 10 or 66 at 2 d.	-	11	-				
	Pickings			13 at 1½ d.	-	1	4				
	Freight, as per account				8	-	-				
	Dock charges				1	1	4				
	Rent from 29 November 1853 to 11 February 1854, on 20. 3. 21				-	5	-				
	Brokerage, 1 per cent.				-	8	6				
								9	14	10	
								£.	32	14	10

Prompt, 11 February 1854.

J. R. Tetley & Son.

Sir,
We have examined the undermentioned cotton, and beg to annex our report on the
quality and present value of the same.

T. W. Prideaux, Esq.

London, 21 December 1853.
We are, &c.,
(signed) J. R. Tetley & Son.

Ex "Koh-i-Noor" from Tutacarin.

8 Bales. Very clean experimental cotton from New Orleans seed. The
value of which is uncertain.

ber (No. 56) 1853.