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## A Story

OF

## PLANTING LIFE IN INDIA.

By "SHIKAREE."

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## CHAPTER XVI, AND LAST.

George Maitland had done well and resolved to go for a long stay at home. Three boys had been born, and Mr. Maitland was requiring a change very much. Campbell was left in charge, and Sammy Jones was put on Gordon's Grant, and the Maitlands sailed from Bombay full of joy at the idea of living at home. Presently we find them in the Deeside train steaming out of Aberdeen. The journey from London had been long and tedious, and a few days had been spent at the Palace Hotel in Aberdeen, while "The Larches," a house and property which had been purchased by Maitland's agent between Banchory and Aboyne, was being prepared for their arrival. They were all greatly charmed by the scenery, and when they arrived at the station who should be there to meet them but Grainger! "Hullo! I heard you had taken the Larches and were expected today, so I was determined to meet you. I live on the next place, 'Woodend,' which I have taken for the shooting, so that we shall be near neighbours." "What do the ghillies say about your deadly tube, Grainger?" laughed Maitland. Grainger was much improved. He had the orthodox "fore and aft" deerstalker, tweed knickerbockers and spats, and had started a moustache. "I am going to take you all up in my carriage. I heard that your trap has not yet arrived." Young Sir Arthur Grainger, eccentric as ever, packed them all, children, maids and all, into the roomy carriage and climbed up on the seat beside the coachman, where he lit a big cheroot, and was constantly bending back and shouting down to them.

After passing through a succession of farms the carriage entered a dense fir plantation, through which the white gravelled road wound in abrupt curves, and rabbits scampered into the heather; feathered game of various sorts fluttered and flapped into the firs. Then they came to an open moor from which a magnificent view of the Grampians and the Dee could be seen. Right from where they were stretched miles upon miles of heather, through which the bonny brown burns wimpled merrily, and the white and black rocks peeped out among the heather and cranberry bushes.

Round a corner on a gentle slope from the river they suddenly came in sight of the Larches, a very pretty house built in the Swiss chalet style with lots of varnished pine about it. A beautiful lawn extended to the river, and a large flower garden stretched to the left of the house. Here

we leave our friends. You may have no doubt that Maitland and Grainger had good times, and Major Tompkins, who was up at Ballater, having taken the fishing over a good part of the river, came down and showed them how to land a thirty pound salmon.

The delightful bracing air, the intoxication of health that heather and mountains always bring, the food, the surroundings altogether made up to the Maitlands for the many years' exile in India.

THE END.

## THE TRANCHELL FAMILY.

Galle, August 21st.

The Editor, "Ceylon Literary Register."

DEAR SIR,—Having just observed an article in your worthy issue of the *Ceylon Literary Register* of 17th June 1890, No. 44, headed "The Tranchell Family," soliciting information by an "Inquirer" regarding the said family, I have pleasure in stating that I am a lineal descent of Johannes Tranchell and his wife Maria Magdalena Sieves, whose eldest son Petrus Cornelius Johannes, born in 1785, and living in Belligam in 1820, was my paternal grandfather.

If you will be so kind as to let me know the intent and purpose for which this information is required, as well as the name of the inquirer, I shall be able to furnish you with more detailed particulars and shall be much obliged.—Yours faithfully,

WM. TRANCHELL.

## MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY PAPERS

OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

*(Continued from page 19.)*

The Hon'ble George Turnour, Esqr.\*

My dear Turnour,—The accompanying Memorandum, I believe, contains almost all you want to know. The difference in the expense of enlistment between Ceylon Malays and Foreigners is not to be calculated by the bounty, which is £3 paid by the Home authorities, and £1 to the party enlisting at Penang, and 15s in Ceylon, paid by the Colony. But the great difference in the expense of the two Recruits is in the time which elapses before they are fit for duty. The Ceylon Malay is fit to take his duty in 4 months; the Foreigner in 8 months, after joining the Head Quarters, to which must be added the time the Recruit has been receiving pay before

\* It was the fashion until a recent period to style members of the Executive Council "Hon'ble" and "Esq.," a convenient mode of distinguishing men "Hon'ble" officially from those "Hon'ble" by courtesy (from birth). The father of Geo. Turnour, Esq., belonged to the latter class as the son of an Earl. He served in Ceylon in the early days of the colony.

—ED. L. R.



he joins the Regiment, which averages from 6 to 9 months, besides the passage money, which is, I believe, £1.

But I naturally look less at the expense than the efficiency of the Regiment, which would be materially affected by drawing the Ceylon Malays into any other employ than that of the Regiment, for our Non-Commissioned Officers are to a man almost all Ceylon Malays, for which service the foreigner has not smartness nor intelligence enough. The Secretary at War has reduced our School Establishment next to nothing, which not only reduces the source from which we drew our Non-Commissioned Officers, but will hereafter add to the number of the Malays, for those who now freely come to the Regiment as boys, will, when grown up, go to their more eligible employ.—I remain, &c.,

(Signed) T. FLETCHER.

Memorandum shewing the number of Malay Recruits enlisted annually since 1st January 1829. Colombo, 8th August, 1839.

Ceylon.				
	Foreigners.	Recruits.	H. P. Boys.	Total.
In the year 1829	—	48	20	68
Do. 1830	—	39	3	42
Do. 1831	50	2	2	54
Do. 1832	—	9	25	34
Do. 1833	—	21	51	72
Do. 1834	100	10	26	136
Do. 1835	64	5	47	116
Do. 1836	50	28	23	101
Do. 1837	37	31	—	68
Do. 1838	29	19	40	88
Total enlisted in 10 years	330	212	237	779

No. 1. The number of men required to complete the establishment of Malays is 62.

2. The number of Recruits likely to be required annually to keep the Regt. up to its Establishment, replacing Caffres and Sepoys by Malays—85.

3. The difference of expense attending the enlistment of a Foreign Recruit exceeds that of an Island Recruit by 5 Shillings.

4. The passage and maintenance of a Foreign Recruit to Ceylon is paid by the Government.

5. A Foreign Recruit is usually 8 months longer in the Regiment than an Island Recruit, before he is capable of performing his Military duties.

P. S.—This Return shews 62 under Establishment, as a set off against which we may calculate upon about 40 Recruits from Penang in September or October next, not included in the above calculation.

(Signed) T. FLETCHER.

Colombo, March 13th, 1833.

The Assistant Military Secretary.

Sir,—In reference to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed to transmit herewith a General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, for the appointment of Lieut. Bridge as Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General during the absence of Capt. Gascoyne.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. ANSTRUTHER, C. S.

Colombo, 12th March, 1833.

General Order.—By the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Bridge of the 58th Regi-

ment to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General during the absence of Captain Gascoyne.—By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) P. ANSTRUTHER, C. S.

No. 2,453. Kandy, March 6th, 1833.  
The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary, Colombo.

Sir,—Captain Gascoyne Deputy Assistant Adjutant General having obtained leave of absence for 2 years to proceed to England for the recovery of his health, and being about to embark in the "Symmetry," I have the honor to request you will submit to the Right Hon'ble the Governor the Major-General's recommendation that Lieut. Bridge of the 58th Regiment (Assistant Engineer) be appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Captain Gascoyne during the period of his leave of absence.

The Major-General trusts that Captain Gascoyne's long and meritorious service in the Adjutant-General's Department will induce His Excellency to keep the appointment open for him in case his health should enable him to return to Ceylon.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDW. MACREARY, A. M. S.

#### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS: [IN 1840.—ED. L.R.]

*Commandants.*—Colombo; Galle; Kandy; Trincomalie.

*Commandants.*—Of the rank of Captains or Subalterns.—Jaffna; Badulla; Nuwera Ellia; Putlam; Hambantotte.

*Staff Officers.*—Colombo; Galle; Kandy; Trincomalie. 2 Aide-de-Camps to the Governor; 1 do to the Major-General; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General,

*Commissariat Appointments.*—Deputy Commissary General, Colombo; Assistant Commissary General, Colombo; Deputy Assistant Commissary, Trincomalie; do, Galle; do, Kandy.

#### 90TH REGIMENT: CAPTAINS.

*Civil Employment.*—None.

*Staff Appointments.*—Capt. Mann, Assistant Depy. Adjutant General (vice Capt. Lillie) doing duty with his Regiment at Kandy; Capt. Deverill, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, on leave; Capt. Thurlow, Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General; Capt. Galway,

*On leave.*—Capt. Wilson; Capt. Griffith; Capt. Eld; Capt. Cuming; Capt. Geale.

#### LIEUTENANTS.

*Civil Employment.*—None.

*Staff Appointments.*—Lieut. Webb, Deputy Assistant Commissary General; Lieut. R. W. Stewart Mackenzie, A. D. C. to the Governor, on leave.

#### 95TH REGIMENT: CAPTAINS.

*Civil Employment.*—None.

*Staff Appointments.*—None.

*On leave.*—Capt. Tathwell; Capt. Champion.

#### LIEUTENANTS.

*Civil Employment.*—None.

*Staff Appointments.*—Lieut. Heyland, Staff Officer, Trincomalie.

*On leave.*—Lieut. Hume; Lieut. Cruise.

#### ENSIGNS.

*Staff Appointment.*—Ensign Venour, Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

#### CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT: CAPTAINS.

*Civil Employment, but doing Regimental Duty.*—Capt. Rogers, Assistant Government Agent at Badulla; Capt. Kelson do Nuwera Ellia.



*Staff Appointments.*—Capt. Reyne, Staff Officer, Galle; Capt. Skinner, Assistant Deputy Quarter-Master General; Capt. Parke, Deputy Commissary General; Capt. Lillie, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

*On leave.*—Capt. Montresor; Capt. Roddy; Capt. Walleit; Capt. Atchison.

LIEUTENANTS.

*Civil Employment.*—

Lieut. Stewart, Storekeeper of Building Materials.			
Lieut. Mylius, employed in the Civil Engineer's Dept.			
Lieut. Warburton	do	do	do
Lieut. Hardisty	do	do	do
Lieut. Watson	do	do	do
Lieut. McDonald	do	do	do
Lieut. Tattersall	do	do	do
Lieut. Kirk	do	do	do
Lieut. Price	do	do	do
Lieut. Duvernet	do	do	do
Lieut. Templer	do	do	do
Lieut. Bagenall	do	do	do

*Staff Appointments.*—Lieut. Bird, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Kandy; Lieut. Jones, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Trincomalie.

*Commands.*—Lieutenant Burleigh, Commandant, Putlam; Lieut. Watson, Commandant, Hambantotte.

*On leave.*—Lieut. Holworthy; Lieut. Remmett; Lieut. Raitt; Lieut. Cobbe.

Abstract of Officers of Regiments serving in Ceylon, employed in Civil Situations, Commands and Staff Appointments, and of those on leave.

	Ceylon							
	90th Regt.		95th Regt.		Rifle Regt.		Total.	
Civil Employment	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Captains.	Lieutenants.
Commands	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Staff Appointments	4	1	0	2	4	2	8	5
On leave	5	1	2	2	4	4	11	7
Total	9	2	2	4	10	20	21	26

MEDICAL STAFF (HEAD QUARTERS AT COLOMBO).

Deputy Inspector-General, A. Stewart, M. D. Colombo  
Surgeon, G. Bavelay, M. D. Kandy  
Staff Assistant

Surgeon	P. Robertson	Galle
Do	J. C. Cameron, M. D.	Colombo
Do	G. Galland, M. D.	Badulla
Do	L. Kelly, M. D.	Trincomalie
Do	J. Grant,	Jaffna
Do	G. S. Beatson, M. D.	N. Ellia
Do	G. W. Powell, M. D.	Colombo
Do	T. R. Dyce	Trincomalie

No. 174. Colombo, 6th May, 1840.

The Hon'ble the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honor by desire of the Major-General Commanding the Forces to request you will lay before the Right Hon'ble the Governor the ac-

\* These two officers, although they hold Civil Situations, perform Regimental duties.

companying Statement of Services proposed by the Major General to be undertaken during the year 1841. This statement is submitted for the general concurrence of His Excellency previous to calling upon the Royal Engineer Department to furnish detailed Plans and Estimates to be laid before the ensuing Council.

In placing, however, a probable sum opposite each of the proposed items, the Commanding Royal Engineer states that it is by no means certain that the actual Estimate may not exceed them.

The Commanding Royal Engineer having observed that with due regard to the current duties of the Department, a period of three months will be required from the date of receiving orders to prepare and collect all the detailed Estimates, Plans, &c., the Major-General begs to be favored with an early reply.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. M. WILSON, A. M. S.  
(To be continued.)

THE LATE MR. McIVOR ON CINCHONA CULTURE IN CEYLON IN 1876.

The following report, copy of which was supplied to Mr. A. M. Ferguson by Mr. McIvor, has never, we believe, been published, as it was regarded as confidential. It will still be read with interest as illustrating the history of a great and in certain senses a successful enterprise. We may say that ultimately the Poomong plantation, alluded to by Mr. McIvor, turned out a very successful enterprise, and that on the British plantations in Sikkin Mr. Gammie has been very successful with the yellow barks, including ledgerianas.—Ed. L. R.]

Government Gardens,  
Ootacamund, 9th May 1876.

From W. G. McIvor, Esquire, Supdt. Government Cinchona Plantations, to J. R. Cockerell, Esquire, Commissioner of the Nilgiris, Ootacamund.

Sir,—With reference to G. O. dated 27th January 1876, No. 239, I have the honor to inform you that on the 10th February last I proceeded to Ceylon to ascertain the condition of Cinchona cultivation in that Island. During the last three years a large extent of land has been brought under Cinchona cultivation by private planters; but prior to this period only a few acres were put down on Coffee Estates here and there, while on many Estates the boundaries are marked off by lines of Cinchona trees.

2. I shall first notice the plantation of the Ceylon Government at Hakgalla, begun in 1861 under the able management of Dr. Thwaites, the Director of the Botanic Garden at Peradenia. This plantation is now under the immediate superintendence of Mr. E. J. Thwaites. The site has been selected with great judgment; it lies near the East limit of the South-West monsoon, and therefore receives the South-West and North-East rains, but in moderate quantities only. The elevation is from 5,200 to 5,500 feet, situated six miles South-East of Nuvera Eliya, and is well protected from the South-West by mountains rising to upwards of 6,900 feet. In this favourable position Dr. Thwaites succeeded early in 1861 in raising 350 plants of Red Bark (C. Succirubra) and 180 plants of Grey Bark (C. Micrantha and Peruviana), which together with plants of other varieties made 800 in all. These were the first Cinchona plants raised in Ceylon. In the same year the Yellow Bark (C. Calisaya) was received from Kew. In 1862 there were in all 2,434 plants at Hakgalla. In October 1865, these had been increased to 354,026. In 1862, 194 Red Barks, and 110 Grey Barks were



placed in permanent plantations. In 1863-'64 the plants in permanent plantations were increased, the Red Barks to 1,345, Crown Barks to 1,474, Grey Barks to 300, and Yellow Barks to 82. After this date there seems to have been but little extension of permanent planting, as the object of the Ceylon Government was not to produce bark, but to multiply the best varieties of Cinchona plants in order to meet the great demand of the enterprising and energetic Planters in the Island.

3. At the date of my visit the plants in permanent plantations at Hakgalla were from 12 to 14 years of age. The Red Bark plants were healthy with a growth resembling that which obtains on the Neilgherry Hills at similar elevations. The Crown Barks were less healthy, a considerable number had died, perhaps one-tenth, and many were affected with canker. The Yellow Barks of the early planting were all in an unhealthy and unpromising condition. This was also the case with the Grey barks. In Ceylon as with us last winter was one of exceptional severity, and at the date of my visit some of the plants at Hakgalla had been injured by frost, and all of them had suffered more or less from the cold and exceptionally severe drought. They were therefore not seen to advantage. The surface soil is rich and fertile, but, unfortunately it is shallow, and when the roots penetrate into the subsoil, the growth becomes less vigorous, and the plants less healthy. This I fear in many of the localities in Ceylon will prove an impediment to Cinchona plantations attaining a great age and will possibly necessitate the cutting down of the trees in the earlier stages of growth. Mossing has been tried to a small extent, but the necessary precautions seem to have been omitted in its application.

4. Seedling Cinchona plants spring up in myriads all over the plantations and under the trees on the neighbouring forests. Advantage has been taken of these to form stock plants for propagation, and I was much impressed with the great success attained by Mr. E. J. Thwaites in the propagation of cuttings in beds, formed in the open, and simply covered with coir-matting, placed on a pandal about 18 inches above the ground. The skill shewn, and the attention bestowed by Mr. Thwaites on the propagation of the plants has been rewarded by unequalled success. On looking over the nursery beds it appeared to me that not one cutting in a hundred had failed.

5. Coffee Planters have entered into the cultivation of Cinchona in Ceylon with much zeal, and foremost in their ranks stands Mr. Corbett. This gentleman in 1862-63 formed a plantation of 3 or 4 acres on the famous Rothschild Coffee Estate, and also planted avenues along the main roads, and here and there lines of Cinchona trees among the Coffee plants. I understand that Mr. Corbett afterwards opened a tract of land for cultivation in Dickoya, and is now opening a large tract near Nuwera Eliya. The Rothschild Estate is situated in Pusilawa at an elevation of 3,200 feet. The plants are principally red bark, and the growth is fairly satisfactory, much resembling the growth of this species in the Wynaad. The plants I observed on other plantations in Pusilawa and in Rambody were much in the same condition. On the Nana-oya Coffee Estate, situated in Dimboola at an elevation of about 4,000 feet, is a very fine patch of about 4 acres of red bark. Here the plants were very healthy, and had made perhaps more vigorous growth than any I saw elsewhere. Some Crown barks also had been planted on the same patch; these however were unhealthy, the greater part having died, and the few remaining plants were all more or less affected with canker,

and this I found to be the case with all the old Crown bark plants which I saw at low elevations in Dimboola.

6. In September 1873 a number of the larger *Succirubra* plants on Nana-oya were coppiced and the bark sent into the London market. Those plants have thrown fine vigorous shoots from the coppiced stools averaging about 7 feet in height, so healthy and vigorous that they give promise of a fair return by this method of cultivation. The ordinary size of the coppiced stools is 12 inches in circumference, and the largest I could find was 25 inches in circumference at a foot from the ground.

7. There are a number of very fine young plantations in Dimboola, especially on the higher portions, but, as the plants had only been in the ground 2 or 3 years, it was impossible to form any opinion as to their permanency.

8. Lool Condura is an extensive Cinchona Estate situated in Lower Hewahette and under the able and skilled management of Mr. William James Taylor. Here a large extent of land is now under Cinchona cultivation, and the young plants are healthy, and promising, although here and there the symptoms of Canker are evident in plants 3 and 4 years of age. The older plants on this Estate seemed to me in an unpromising condition, especially the Crown and yellow barks. On this property the cultivation was maintained in an exemplary manner, and every care and attention bestowed on the plants.

9. On the New Forest Estate, at a high elevation I observed some of the most healthy old crown bark trees which I saw in the Island; so far as I noticed there was scarcely a trace of disease among these plants.

10. On a consideration of all I saw in Ceylon. I was impressed that the cultivation of red barks in well-selected localities may be made profitable and to a certain extent permanent. With Crown barks the difficulty will be greater. The position of the plantation must be selected with great judgment if permanency is required, but if the intention is simply to grow the plants for 5 or 6 years, and then cut them down for the bark, the result would be different, and this system of cultivation may prove remunerative. The cultivation of the yellow and grey barks did not promise either permanency or profit. As a whole the plants in Ceylon are inferior to those grown on the Neilgherries, although the growth of the red bark is more rapid at low elevations in Ceylon than with us, but the deficiency of a rich deep surface soil, and the nature of the subsoil will, I fear, (with only a few exceptions), render cinchona cultivation somewhat hazardous.

11. On the 11th July 1866 Mr. J. Eliot Howard in submitting an Analysis of Ceylon bark observes, "I must remark in the first place that they contrast disadvantageously in appearance with the specimens of cinchona bark received from Mr. McIvor. It looks as though the climate of Ceylon were less favourable than that of Ootacamund for the cultivation of this plant. No. 1 in particular, and next to this No. 3 would be considered poor and badly grown barks in commerce, and moreover they have not had the advantage of mossing which tends so much to increase the product of the alkaloids." Time appears to have established the correctness of these observations. In appearance the Ceylon barks are thinner, and deficient in the markings which are valued in the home market, and although these barks are really rich in alkaloids, they are in this respect also a little inferior to the barks of the Nilgiris.

12. On my visit to the Cinchona plantations of the Bengal Government in 1871, I observed di-



sease in the plants and certain conditions of soil and climate, which forced on me the conviction that cinchona would not form a permanent and profitable cultivation in British Sikkim. My report detailing these facts was unfavourably received by the Government of India, the Bengal Government, the local authorities in charge of the plantations in British Sikkim, and especially condemned by Mr. Munro, the Superintendent of the Poomong plantations of the Darjeeling Cinchona Association. Time seems however to have led the Proprietors of the Darjeeling Association to acquiesce in the conclusions arrived at in my report of 1871, as I observe that referring to the Poomong plantation the *Darjeeling News* says:—"The present owners of this large cinchona garden, Major-General Angus and Mr. Lloyd have spent a large amount of money on the estate which was commenced some 14 years ago, and up to date received no return. The Government has larger cinchona gardens alongside, and may be said to have swamped the private enterprise. Any way we learn that the Superintendent of the Garden has received orders to cut down the trees and send the bark to the London Market. The trees are to be destroyed so as to get the bark from the roots, said to be rich in alkaloids, and the land is then to be put up in small lots for public sale among the tea planters. In this way the owners expect to get back the R325,000 they have spent, though they will never see the interest of the money they have been spending all these years. It seems a pity to destroy what has cost so much time and money. One would have thought that these gardens, which had been made far cheaper than any others in India, and were a great success would have paid well, but it seems that cinchona is not a paying speculation." I believe that the work of destruction has begun, and in a few months 1,800 acres of our Indian grown cinchona will have disappeared. I mention this fact as it may be worthy the consideration of Government when deciding what permanent course it may be desirable to adopt in reference to the disposal and future management of our plantations.

(True Copy.)

I have &c.,  
(Signed) W. G. McIvor.

MR. McIVOR ON TEA AND CINCHONA IN CEYLON IN 1876.

The following letter by Mr. G. W. McIvor, amongst the last he wrote, was addressed to Mr. A. M. Ferguson, senior, and will be read with interest, now that cinchona in Ceylon has had so vicissitudinous a history, and that tea has become, as McIvor anticipated, a great success:—

Ootacamund, 11th May, 1876.

My dear Mr. Ferguson,—I was very much pleased to get your letter of 27th April, and although I missed you in Ceylon, I fully expected to have the pleasure of seeing you here, and regret time would not allow you to pay us a visit. I hope however as you suggest you will be able to finish off our Indian trip, by a visit to the Neilgherries.

Your son and nephew both showed me much kindness when in Ceylon, and were of great assistance to me, and I hope you will come over, so that I may show you what we are doing both here and in the Wynaad, in coffee, tea and cinchona.

I was much pleased with the tea, I saw in Ceylon. It offered promise of success, and you have some fine varieties which, if propagated from cuttings, would give fine stock. The finest kinds I saw were on the New Forest estate, and as these were large trees, any number of cuttings could be procured from them. You will have learned a great

deal about tea during your trip to the North. It is likely to prove a profitable investment here also. The fact is the plant is very hardy and thrives best in a wet climate.

I could not understand until I visited Ceylon how it was you could not grow coffee at a high elevation, say 6,000 feet, as we have some fine coffee estates at that elevation; but I find that it is the wet climate of Ceylon, which causes plants not to bear at high elevations, and it is the same on the wet side of our hills also, where plants above 5,000 feet bear little or nothing.

It rained nearly the whole time I was in Sikkim, and you were fortunate to have had fine weather there; the fact is, as I stated at the time of my visit, Sikkim is unsuited for the growth of cinchona, the latitude is too high, the soil too thin and the climate too damp. I saw patches of 30 acres together with scarcely a healthy plant. As you will see when you come over here, our plantations are quite different; of course I do not like to depreciate the labours of any one, but we are bound to speak out, because if the conditions are unfavourable the results must be unfavourable, however skillful the management.

I am glad you have had favourable rains at Abbotsford and that you already have begun to plant. I was much pleased with the place, and especially the fine garden and house. Dimboola seems to have an excellent climate.

I have no objection to the cultivation of ledgeriana as it is a variety of great value, and if it was suited to our climate, I would cultivate it as extensively as they are doing in Java, but here it is quite useless, it is unsuited to the climate and liable to disease. With you I fear it will be the same. This plant is found in Bolivia, between 15° and 16° south, Java is also south about 6° or 8°, and the plant does better there, but I am informed that it is even there very liable to disease.

I will prepare a case to send over to your son some of our best plants. It will be better to send them in a wardian case. I left with him seeds of all the best varieties we have.

In Ceylon you are north of the line. The varieties which do with us are likely to do with you also. However, there can be no harm in trying the different varieties of calisaya, but all the plants I saw in the island are unpromising, and I fear it will only be time and labour wasted.

I am sorry to say that I have been seriously ill. I had a great deal of exposure after my return from Ceylon, and got laid up with liver and dysentery from which I am but now slowly recovering.\* \* \* \* —Believe me, yours very sincerely,

W. G. McIvor.

MR. CLEMENTS MARKHAM ON CINCHONA IN CEYLON.

The following letter addressed to Mr. A. M. Ferguson, senior, by Mr. Clements Markham, whose name is so honourably associated with the introduction of the fever plants of the Andes to India and Ceylon, forms an interesting supplement to Mr. McIvor's report:—

India Office, S. W. April 27th, 1876.

My dear sir,—I have to thank you very much for kindly sending me the interesting photographs of the cinchona trees on the Dimbula estate, and for the pamphlet on the climate of the locality

\* The recovery was but temporary, a relapse ending in the death of this able and useful man.—ED. L. R.



where they are growing. You will be able to obtain seeds of *C. Calisaya* from Mr Melvor, at Otacamund; but I think *C. Officinalis* is the best for Ceylon, and will always fetch a high price from quinine manufacturers. The *C. Succirubra* (red bark) is the best of all in a utilitarian point of view, because it yields the largest percentage of febrifuge alkaloids; and it is certain that cinchonidine, its chief product, and the other alkaloids, are as efficacious as quinine. But it will take some time to overcome ignorant prejudices among doctors in England on this point. About this I am now taking a great deal of trouble, and I have already got the excellent febrifuge medicine from the red bark, manufactured by Mr Wood at Calcutta, introduced into the London hospitals.

I am sorry to say that the authorities here, since the change of ministry, object to the full information given in my "Progress Reports"; and have taken their preparation out of my hands. Now a mere abstract of reports received from India is prepared by a clerk. It is a sad pity.

I shall, however, be glad to receive from you any Reports respecting cinchona and coffee plantations in Ceylon which I could utilize in other ways.

We have already got all the best kinds of *Calisaya*, including the variety *Ledgeriana*; and plants or seeds can be obtained from the Nilgiris; so that it would be a waste of money to send again to South America.

Ever yours very truly,  
CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

## TENURE OF LAND &c. IN CEYLON.

### THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

*On the different Tenures of Lands, and Modes of Inheritance in Ceylon, &c. was drawn up, at the request of Government, from the Reports of the different Collectors of the different Districts in the year 1818.*

As considerable variation exists respecting the Law of Tenure and Inheritance in the different districts of the Island,—and respecting different kinds of Land in the same district, it will be necessary, in order to have a clear view of the subject, to divide TENURE and INHERITANCE into distinct heads; and to class the Lands according to their denominations, noticing under each, the existing differences as affecting either Individuals or Possessions.

#### I. TENURE.

*Ratmahare*.—Waste lands, or jungle; the sole property of Government, and divided into *High* and *Low* grounds. Grants, under the Dutch Government were not allowed to exceed, at one time, the quantity of *Eight Annunams* of *High* Land; and *Four* of *Low*; and were made on condition that the land should be planted with a certain number of fruit-bearing trees; and be brought into cultivation within three years; after which period a tax was levied of  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce for *High* lands; and for *Low* lands  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and when the *Trees* began to bear,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of their produce was demanded. The valuation of the land was made at so much per morgan (2 acres)—being 25 [rix] dollars for Land near the sea; and for that in the Interior something less. Under the English Government these lands have been granted free of duty for the first five years, being then subject to pay  $\frac{1}{10}$ . In other respects the conditions remain the same as before.

*Matura*.—When converted into Paddy-fields, these lands are called *Parveny*; and pay  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce to Government, the rest being divided between the cultivators and the Goyas, or labourers.

*Galle*.—On cultivation, pay  $\frac{1}{10}$  to Government.

*Tangalle*.—Government receives  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$  or  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce, according to the nature of the soil; and the difficulties the Cultivator may have to struggle against. These lands cannot be divided, but the cultivator may sell his interest in them, and is held

responsible for the performance of no other service than their due cultivation. Nor can he be dispossessed unless he fail in the observance of the conditions of the grant, but if from the date of such grant he suffer the ground to lie fallow for three years, it reverts to Government. Heritable by both Males and Females.

*Ratneinde*.—Lands cultivated by Government, whose sole property they are.

*Matura*.—After the deduction of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the produce for *Wellahan* (which signifies the allowance for reapers, thrashers, &c.) Government claims  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the remainder: what is then left is the share of the Goyas or Labourers. Possession is held by right of Purchase, or grant from Government.

*Tangalle*.—Government receives  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the produce, and the Labourers the other half.

*Mootitoo*.—Crown-lands—meaning, strictly speaking, those cultivated for the King's own use.

*Matura*.—The same as *Ratneinde*.

*Galle*.—Granted yearly, or longer: and  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce paid to Government.

*Tangalle*.—In the Dutch time these lands were held by the Governors, and Dissaves of provinces who received  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the produce; and the Labourers the rest. Under the English Government the tenure is the same as that of *Ratneinde*.

*Mallepalla*.—Lands which revert to Government in default of Heirs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the produce is paid to Government and the half to the Labourer.

*Matura*.—The same as *Ratneinde*. As *Gardens*, they are generally planted by Individuals who receive a certain share of the produce of the Trees for their trouble; the remaining produce being rented out for the benefit of Government. From *Gardens* of the best soil Government receives  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the produce and from *inferior* gardens  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Possession is held by right of purchase, or by grant from Government.

*Nillepalle*.—Lands granted by Government for services, to Individuals for life. They pay the same duty as *Ratneinde* lands.

*Matura*.—The same as *Ratneinde*.

*Galle*.—Revertible to Government on the death of the person to whom granted.

*Tangalle*.—Revertible in default of Male Heirs.

*Parveny*.—Freehold-land; by prescriptive right:—prescription being fixed at 10 years. If cultivated with *Paddy*, Government receives  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; but *Gardens* pay no duty. These lands are disposable.....at the pleasure of the Owner.

*Matura*.— $\frac{1}{10}$  being paid to Government, a forty-eighth share of the remainder (called *Nevandiram*) is given to the *Vidahns* and *Mayorals*, for superintending, and assisting in, the cultivation. *Wellahan* and seed-corn are then deducted, with interest at 50 per cent. on the whole produce. The remainder is then divided between the Proprietors and the Labourers. *Gardens* under the Dutch Government were subjected to the *Pieydie* tax; but are now exempted from it. (The *Pieydie* tax was  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a pice for every ten cocoa-nut Trees; and the same for every tree Jack-trees, bearing fruit). These gardens are generally planted with cocoonut or Jack Trees; if sown with dry grain, Government receives  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

*Galle*.—Government receives  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce. There is no particular mode of Inheritance.

*Tangalle*.—The holders of these lands are subject to no services for them; and may dispose of them as they think proper.—If the owner die intestate, the land is equally divided among his children; or the land may be retained whole, and the produce divided; or it may be sold, and the amount shared equally.

*Parvent Ottoo*.—Freehold:—paying  $\frac{1}{10}$  to Government.

*Parvent Ande*.—Heritable landed property.

*Matura*.—Jungle, cleared and cultivated by Individuals without permission.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the produce is given for *Wellahan*; after which, seed-corn is deducted; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the remainder claimed by Government and the rest by the Goyas. The Cultivators are entitled to one-half of the soil, which they may either sell or mortgage. The inheritance devolves to the children in common.



*Parveny Divel.*—Lands held for particularly specified services; or by persons of certain Castes.

*Matura.*—In the Dutch time the Government share of  $\frac{1}{10}$  was allowed to the proprietors in consideration of services.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the produce is taken for *Walleham*; Government receives  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the remainder; and the rest is divided between the Cultivators and *Goyas*—revertible to Government on failure of Male Heirs. *Divel Gardens* are annually rented out, and pay to Government  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

*Galle.*—Free from duty under the Dutch Government. Now the tax is  $\frac{1}{2}$  on Paddy-fields; and  $\frac{1}{10}$  on gardens. The lands are granted for services; and devolve to Male Heirs only.

*Tangalle.*—Under the Dutch Government the tax of  $\frac{1}{10}$  was remitted in consideration of services. The Holder is not permitted to sell his land, nor divide it; and is liable to certain services for the possession.

Paddy-fields pay  $\frac{1}{2}$  to Government: *Gardens*  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; private gardens pay no tax.

The lands are revertible on failure of Male Heirs; but on no other account can they be resumed by Government. The Inheritance is regulated by Primogeniture.

*Service Parveny.*—Originally granted for services; but this tenure was abolished by the British Government and a tax of on produce, substituted. These lands cannot be sold or mortgaged; and revert to Government on failure of Male Heirs.

*Kanovis Parveny.*—Originally Jungle of large extent, cleared by Individuals, and sown with fine Grain, Pulse, &c., every seven or eight years. Under the Dutch Government these lands were free from all taxes; but now they pay  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce to Government; the rest being divided between the cultivators and *Goyas*.

*Tangalle.*—The license given by Government does not amount to a *Grant*, for the lands remain *bona fide* Government property. In many instances, however, such lands have been held by Individuals, and planted with cocoanut trees, &c., without any part of the produce being paid to Government; the right of Property being founded on length of possession.

*Purchase Parveny.*—Lands acquired by purchase from Government or from the proprietor of a *Parveny*: Held on the same tenure as *parveny*; and revertible to Government on failure of Male or Female Heirs.

*Atmoodal Parveny.*—*Galle.*—Land purchased by Individuals are subject to a duty of  $\frac{1}{10}$ . Heritable as *Parveny Lands*.

*Mellepella Divel.*—Lands granted for services; or for situations under Government.

*Matura.*— $\frac{1}{4}$  of the produce being deducted for *Walleham*;  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the remainder is given to Government;  $\frac{1}{4}$  to the accommodessans, and the rest to the cultivators. As *Gardens*, they signify Lands which have reverted to Government. In the Dutch time they were granted for services, but now Government receives  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the produce, which is annually rented. The remainder is the property of the Holders.

*Tangalle.*—Lands granted during the pleasure of Government for the support of Individuals holding situations. Government claims  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the produce; the Tenant  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and the labourers the rest. The Tenant is answerable for the full cultivation of the land; and on neglect of his duty in this, or other respects, is liable to dismissal.

*Bandare Gardens.*—Government property; mostly planted by the Dutch Government for whose benefit the produce was rented annually. In some instances gardens of this description were planted by Individuals, who received the planting share of the Trees only, in such proportion as the nature of the soil would admit of.

*Galle.*—Government Lands, granted yearly or longer; on paying a duty of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the same as *Moolitto*.

LANDS NOT DESIGNATED BY ANY PARTICULAR NAME.

*Trincomalie.*—The Tenure of Lands held by Individuals in this District is uniform. Right of possession is constituted by purchase, or Grant from Government, and an abandonment, non-cultivation, or failure of issue, the lands revert to Government.

*Paddy Lands.*—Pay  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce to Government. This tax was formerly applied by the Malabar rulers, or first settlers, for the support of the Temples. It has never been increased, and the only case of exemption admitted, is that of lands newly cultivated; such lands being free from taxes for the first five years.

*Tobacco.*—Government receives  $\frac{1}{10}$ .  
*Dry Grain.*—Formerly paid  $\frac{1}{10}$ , but this revenue was relinquished by Government owing to the smallness of the amount, and the difficulty and vexation of collecting it.

*Toddy.*—The revenue from this article arises from the Licenses granted to the Drawers.

*Delft.*—The whole of the Lands of *Delft*, and the *Brother's Islands*, are the sole property of Government; and are held by Hereditary and prescriptive right. The duties connected with the Establishment for Breeding Horses, are the principal services required of the holders.

*Manar.*—Lands are here held on an uniform tenure; all, without an exception, paying  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce to Government.

There are no lands in this District held on Tenures similar to those which exist in the Southern Provinces, with the exception of certain grants, which, though not designated by any particular Title, may be classed under the head of *Ratmahara Lands*.

The possession of land is acquired in five ways, viz., 1. By Purchase. 2. By Grant. 3. By Dowry and Donation. 4. By Otty Mortgage. 5. By Hereditary right.

I. PURCHASE.

The Original Title Deed of these lands was derived from the Dutch Government in favor of those who purchased the Crown-lands which were sold at auction. Possession is obtained also, by the underhand disposal of part of a field; a Transfer being made, in writing, to the purchaser. The original Deed is held by the first possessor, so long as he retains any portion of the land as his own.

II. GRANT.

Government waste lands are obtained on condition of being brought into cultivation within three years; during which time they are free from taxes. After this period Government claims  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce.

III. DOWRY AND DONATION.

Lands of this description are held only by the marriage contract; or by a Transfer in writing. The Original Deed is retained by the Dower so long as he holds possession of any part of such lands; as in the case of *Purchase lands*. Should the whole of the land, for which the Title Deed is granted, be sold or bequeathed, the original Deed would devolve to the Individual possessing the largest portion of such lands.

IV. OTTY MORTGAGE.

Lands thus obtained are cultivated by the Mortgagee for his own benefit; this being done in lieu of his receiving Interest until the land be redeemed. The Mortgagee receives an obligation Bond, putting him in possession of the original Title Deed, if the whole, or the greater part of the land be mortgaged; otherwise an obligatory Bond only is given.

V. HEREDITARY RIGHT.

1. When the Estate is divided between the Male and the Female Branches of the family: in this case the Title Deed remains with the Individual who possesses the largest portion. There is no Deed but this, to prove the right of possession. These lands are called *Paprawany Alchy*.

2. When no documents are in existence to prove the Inheritance—in this case, right of possession is founded on the circumstance of the lands remaining in one family, for a certain number of years.

*Batticaloa.*—Most of the lands in cultivation belong to Individuals: waste-lands are Government Property.

*Paddy Lands.*—A tax of 3 fanams is levied on every ammonam, or 10 Parrahs, of cultivated lands and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fanams on lands not cultivated.



Jungle, cleared for the cultivation of Paddy, is exempted from the usual tithe, for a period of one, two or three years, according to the difficulties or facilities, the cultivator may have to meet with. On Cocoa-nut Plantations no duty is levied.

Jaffna.—All the lands in this District are Freehold; and when sown with grain, pay  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce to Government, but no tax is demanded for any other produce.

Wanny.—Lands are here held by conditional grants from Government; to whom they revert on abandonment, or if left uncultivated for three years. The lands are not taxed for the first *three* or *five* years according to the facilities, or otherwise, of culture.

Caltura.—Paddy lands pay a duty of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{10}$  according to circumstances. Crown-lands are cultivated during pleasure, and pay  $\frac{1}{2}$  to Government for the permission.

Resumed accomodessan, or service lands, are granted for cultivation, on consideration of paying  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the produce. Private Hereditary Lands, and all lands sown with *dry grain* pay  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

Tangalla.—The high grounds in this District are never sown with *rice*, but planted with Cocoa-nuts, Arecka-nuts, Jaggery and Jack trees: Grain and Pulse are sometimes sown, and pay a duty of  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; as also do Arecka-nut and Cocoa-nut Trees, whatever may be the Tenure of the lands. Jaggery Trees, Coffee and Pepper plants, Yams, Sweet Potatoes, and Betel, are exempted from taxation.

Now, as well as in the Dutch time, Government lands planted with Cocoa-nuts were rented out annually; one of the conditions of the rent being, that all Trees, however destroyed, should be replaced by young plants. The Labourer receives remuneration for his trouble, in money.

Colombo.—The lands are here divided into *High* and *Low* grounds. The *high-lands* are planted, principally, with Cocoa-nut, and other fruit-bearing Trees and pay no duty to Government. The *low-lands* are cultivated almost wholly with Paddy; and pay a tax of  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce, according to the conditions on which the lands were granted.

Chilaw.—Lands in this district consist of grants from the late Dutch Government, and of Sannass, granted by the Adigars and Dissaves of Kandy, previous to the surrender of the Island to the Dutch.

Proprietors of lands acquired by Hereditary right, Purchase, grant from Government, Donation, and unchallenged possession for a limited number of years, cannot be ejected; their lands, however, may be seized in execution, and sold for arrears of Land-tax, or rents due to Government; and for private debts.

## II. OF INHERITANCE.

Trincomalie.—Descent here varies in regard as well to the different Castes or Sects, as to the divisions of the District. Among the Malabars, in the Town and Gravets of Trincomalie, it is to all the children in common, born in marriage, unless the females have been previously provided for by grants of dowry on marriage. In failure of Issue, the land devolves to the next legal heir of the deceased, according to the manner of acquiring it originally: such legal heirs are the Parents; and after them the Brothers and Sisters of the deceased, and after them their respective representatives, ascending and descending. Lands acquired after marriage are shared equally.

Among the Mussulmans the descent is according to the rules of their religion, generally speaking:—there are some exceptions, which are noticed in the abstract of Laws bound up in the Government regulations. The Malabar Law on this point is treated of in Simonz's view of the Laws and Customs of Jaffna. This law is in force among the Malabars generally at Trincomalie; except in the Cottiar, Tanblegam, and Catacolam Pattoos, where a man's *ancestral* lands descend to his sister's children in preference to his own.\*

Matura.—The husband and his wife are equally entitled to any property they may have on their

marriage. If either Parent die, having no children, one-half of the Estate goes to the survivor and the rest to the nearest relations of the deceased. If there be children, one-half goes to the survivor, and the rest to the children.

If the survivor (say the Husband) marry again, and his wife die childless, the same law obtains; but should the second wife have children, the remaining half of the Estate is to be equally divided among all the children. After the death of the second wife, her Estate is to be inherited by her own children only. The same Law obtains with regard to a *Widow's* marrying a second time: during the lifetime of man and wife the Estate may be bequeathed in *whole* or *in part*, if there be no children; but if there be children, part only can be bequeathed.

Jaffna.—In this District the Malabars are guided by the Thissavalany, referred to in the 18th regulation of 1806; and by the Code of Mohammedan Laws, promulgated by sanction of the Council at Colombo on the 5th of August 1806.

Wanny.—In this District the modes of Inheritance are the same amongst all Castes.

When a man or his wife dies, that part of the Property brought in marriage by the deceased, with half of that brought by the survivor, is equally divided among the children, together with any property acquired after marriage. Should the man or woman marry a second time, half of the lands brought in the first marriage devolve to the children of the second marriage; but if there are no children by either marriage, the property devolves to the nearest relations of the deceased.

Colombo.—The Law of Inheritance among the Singalese (who are almost the only land-owners in the District) is that prescribed by the Civil Law as practised in Holland; by which, landed property is, on the death of the Parents, divided among the children.

Chilaw.—On the death of the Parents, the Estate is shared equally among the children, except in the case of *service Parveny lands*, which devolve to Male Heirs only; but if there are no Male Heirs, those lands revert to Government.

The reports of the Collectors of the different Districts, regarding the substitution of a quit-rent for the present mode of collecting the Tithes by means of Renters, are (with the exception of those from Matura and Manar) strongly unfavorable to the adoption of that measure. The prejudices of the natives are stated to be so rooted, as to present a very formidable obstacle to the proposed change; and it is considered that Government would be a loser by it, as considerably more expense and trouble would result from the operation of a quit-rent, than what exists under the present system.

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