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[Despatch Abstract.]

College of Agriculture.

Recording the report on the working of the — during the year 1905–06.

BACK PAPERS.

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd. } 1906. *Enclosures*

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G.O., No. 712, 6th November 1906.

College of Agriculture.

Recording the report on the working of the — during the year 1905–1906.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 14th August 1906.
No.—C. No. 6187.

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of my Proceedings, Dis. No. 5487, dated 7th August 1906, reviewing the report on the working of the College of Agriculture during 1905–1906.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Dis. No. 5487, dated 7th August 1906.

Read—the following papers:—

Letter—from the Principal, Madras College of Agriculture.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the Saidapet, 8th May 1906.
No.—327.

I have the honour to submit the report on the College of Agriculture for the official year 1905–1906.

I took over charge of the office of Principal from Mr. Keess on the forenoon of 22nd January last and have held it since. The circumstances connected with this were peculiar. With a short notice of six days, I was asked to hold myself in readiness to assume this charge in addition and without prejudice to my own duties as lecturer on veterinary subjects at the College and officer in charge of the Veterinary Hospital. In the absence of a Vice-Principal, the farm and the botanical garden were included in the charge. I represented to Mr. Keess that I was unequal to the task, but he informed me that refusal would be impossible under the exigencies of the situation. The work would have certainly surpassed my powers, but for the relief I was afforded at the hospital by its work being entrusted to my Assistant, M.R.Ry. S. P. Swaminathan, who was fortunately capable of undertaking it—*vide* your Proceedings, Dis. No. 615, dated 5th February 1906. Even with this arrangement, I beg to point out that the extra duties and responsibilities that have devolved on me are very heavy. It will be noted that my lecturing work at the college has not suffered any diminution by the non-recruitment of a new class, as my lectures have always been confined to classes II and III. I further beg to mention that, although the College has only two classes now, the work connected with the office of Principal practically remains undiminished.

2. *Staff.*—Mr. Keess continued to be the Principal until 22nd January, when he handed over charge to me and went on furlough.

The Vice-Principalship, which fell vacant on the 18th July 1904, by M.R.Ry. C. K. Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur, acting Vice-Principal, reverting to his permanent post in the Agricultural department, has remained so since.

I continued to act as First Assistant, and M.R.Rys. R. V. Subramania Aiyar, M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, J. Chelvaranga Raju, and T. V. Narayana Rao as acting second, third, fourth and fifth assistants, respectively, during the year.

In the Sixth Assistantship there were many changes. M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Rao acted until 26th May, when his services were lent to the Court of Wards as Superintendent of the Telaprole Estate farm. From 27th May to 5th July the place remained vacant. On the 6th July, M.R.Ry. S. Sundararaman was entertained and he acted until 17th November, when he went to the Government Botanist's office on a permanent footing. He was succeeded by M.R.Ry. T. Mohan Lal who worked until the end of January. From 1st February he was on leave being incapacitated for duty from ill-health. The post remained vacant during M.R.Ry. T. Mohan Lal's absence, M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayana Rao doing his work in addition to his own.

From the above it will be seen that while the sanctioned staff consists of a Principal, a Vice-Principal and six assistants, the College worked without a Principal from the 22nd January, without a Vice-Principal throughout the year, and without the sixth Assistant from the 1st February. The Staff consisted of only five lecturers from the last-mentioned date.

3. The number of students on 31st March fell from 58 to 31. The fall was almost entirely due to the non-recruitment of students in January. Some of the students of classes I and II of the last session discontinued, and three stipendiary students of class II had to be removed under section 6 of the College rules. One of them joined class III as a paying student. One student of class II having failed to qualify for promotion was remanded to the same class.

There were numerous applications from candidates both in and out of the Presidency for the prospectus and rules of the college with a view to obtaining admission. If a class had been formed, it would have been a very strong one both numerically and as regards educational attainments.

—	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Casuals.		Total.	
	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.
1. Europeans and Eurasians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Native Christians	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	2
3. Muhammadans	2	..	1	1	2	2	3	1	8	4
4. Brahmans	12	..	8	7	7	6	1	..	28	13
5. Non-Brahman caste Hindus	16	..	4	11	..	1	..	..	20	12
6. Panchamas and kindred classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30	..	14	19	10	11	4	1	58	* 31

* Includes one student who rejoined the college with a view to complete the tests in certain subjects.

Classification according to general educational qualifications—

B.A's	1 †
F.A's	2
Matriculates	16 ‡
Non-Matriculates	12

† Of the Allahabad University. ‡ Two of these have also passed the Upper Secondary Examination.

4. *Instruction.*—Instruction, both theoretical and practical, was given in accordance, as in previous years, with the directions contained in G.O., No. 429, Educational, dated 24th July 1902.

The nine subjects for the diploma in agriculture are gone through in the following order:—

First year (class I).—Botany (whole); Surveying and Levelling (whole); Meteorology and Geology (portion); General (Chemistry portion); Agriculturel (portion).

Second year (class II).—Meteorology and Geology (completed); Genera Chemistry (completed); Anatomy and Physiology (whole); Agricultural Engineering (whole); Agriculture (continued).

Third year (class III).—Agriculture (completed); Agricultural Chemistry (whole); Veterinary science and Hygiene (whole).

The work was distributed amongst the members of the staff as below:—

April to December—Three classes.

W. Keess.—General Chemistry, classes I and II; Agricultural Chemistry, class III.

S. L. D'Silva.—Anatomy and Physiology, class II; Veterinary Science and Hygiene, class III.

R. V. Subramania Aiyar.—Surveying and Levelling, class I; Agricultural Engineering, class II.

M. R. Ramaswami Sivan.—Meteorology and Geology, classes I and II.

J. Chelvaranga Raju.—Agriculture, classes I, II and III.

T. V. Narayana Rao.—Botany, class I up to 7th July; Agriculture, class I; Practical Demonstrations in agriculture.

S. Sundararaman—8th July to 17th November—Botany, class I; Agriculture (Entomology), class III.

T. Mohan Lal—from 18th Novmber—Botany, class I.

January to March—Two classes.

W. Keess—up to 21st January—General Chemistry, class II; Agricultural Chemistry; class III.

S. L. D'Silva.—Anatomy and Physiology, class II; Veterinary Science and Hygiene, class III.

R. V. Subramania Aiyar.—Agricultural Engineering, class II.

M. R. Ramaswami Sivan—up to 21st January—Meteorology and Geology, class II, from 22nd January—Meteorology and Geology, class II; General Chemistry, class II; Agricultural Chemistry, class III.

J. Chelvaranga Raju—Agriculture, classes II and III.

T. V. Narayana Rao.—Agriculture (Entomology) class III; Practical Demonstrations in Agriculture.

Practical work.—

April to December—Three classes.

The season was unfavourable. The rainfall was up to the average, but it was very unequally distributed. All the three classes had field classes regularly, but the amount of practical work in agriculture done by the students was limited.

Class I.—The students took part, as far as possible, in all the farm operations, such as ploughing and harrowing, manuring and weeding crops, interculturing crops, puddling land for paddy cultivation, sowing seed by the country and English seed-drills, transplanting ragi seedlings, etc. They went into camp at Poonamallee from 14th to 29th April (both days inclusive) for field work in surveying and levelling and for preparation of survey plans. Mr. Keess visited the camp occasionally. In Botany, they had field and microscope classes, and, in General Chemistry, they did a certain amount of qualitative analysis.

Class II.—This class was chiefly engaged in field cultivation. The students raised on about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land various crops such as cholum, blackgram, castor mixed with horsegram, dholl mixed with varagu, shamai, etc. All the operations connected with the cultivation were done by them. On account of the unseasonable and irregular fall of rain many of the crops failed. The students also took part in the general work of the farm. As to agricultural engineering they were taken to Guduvancheri and Chetput for inspection of engineering and irrigation works, and they were solely engaged for a fortnight in the preparation of engineering plans and estimates. In General Chemistry, the students did qualitative and quantitative analyses. The practical instruction in anatomy and physiology consisted of dissections and practical physiological demonstrations.

Class III.—The students of this class chiefly worked in the dairy and had practice in skimming milk by the cream separator, churning butter, testing milk for percentage of butter, etc. They took part in the supervision of the farm work under the guidance of the bailiff They also had plenty of practice in ploughing. The class went on a tour of enquiry, from 30th September to 20th October, to South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly districts—*Vide* Proceedings, Dis. No. 6752, dated 23rd October 1905. In Agricultural Chemistry the students worked at the laboratory at qualitative analysis of feeding stuffs, manures, etc. For practical instruction and work in Veterinary Science and Hygiene, they had regular hospital classes.

January to March—Two classes.

Class II.—As field cultivation could not be taken up in this season, the time intended for it was devoted to agriculture engineering. This arrangement will be reversed during the latter part of this session, so that the students may have ample time for field cultivation. They were taken out on two days and shown the South Indian Railway buildings at Egmore under construction, the kilns at Chetput and the Irrigation works at Guduvancheri. The practical work in General Chemistry consisted of quantitative analysis, and that in Veterinary, of dissections.

Class III.—The students of this class were employed in the Dairy. It is only during the next monsoons that they can be engaged in farm work and ploughing. The tour of enquiry undertaken by this class was in the South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura districts. It lasted from 2nd to 23rd January—*vide* Proceedings, Ref. on Cur. No. 10134, dated 22nd December 1905. In Agricultural Chemistry, they had quantitative analyses. For instruction and practical work in veterinary, they attended the hospital.

5. Demand for the services of successful students both in Government and private service continued during the year. In fact, the supply of such students is not equal to the demand as was stated in the last year's report.

6. The students underwent a regular course of gymnastic instruction and physical drill.

The "Recreation club" was maintained and cricket, tennis and badminton were played.

The students' agricultural association held several meetings at which interesting papers on different subjects were read and discussed. The association celebrated the "College day" on 4th November 1905. It was conducted, as in previous years, as

a purely private and social function. There was a good gathering of old students. The programme consisted of a tennis tournament, a great variety of athletic sports, vocal and instrumental music and refreshments.

Examinations.—Nine students of class III appeared for the Diploma examinations in December. Three have completed the tests for the diploma. These were all stipendiaries. A fourth one, R. L. Phatak, a paying student from Central India, has also passed in all the subjects prescribed for the diploma, but is not eligible for it, as he did not appear for the examinations in the order and in accordance with the conditions laid down in sections 6 and 8 of the College rules. Three students of the class have each completed the tests in all the subjects but one. The results on the whole were quite satisfactory, the percentage of passes in the different subjects ranging from 40 to 100. The results in veterinary subjects, which have been invariably good, were particularly so this time. In Anatomy and Physiology, 12 appeared and all passed—10 in the first-class. In Veterinary Science and Hygiene, 10 appeared and all passed—6 in the first-class. The results in the subjects for which candidates appeared after having previously failed were also, on the whole, more satisfactory than those in the previous year.

Subject.	Candidates who appeared for first time.			Candidates who appeared after having previously failed.		
	Number.	Passed.	Percentage.	Number.	Passed.	Percentage.
1. Botany Intermediate, special	* 20	13	65·0	4	4	100·0
2. Meteorology and Geology, Intermediate, special.	10	(*a*) 8	80·0	1	0	0·0
3. General Chemistry, Intermediate, special	10	4	40 0	6	2	33 3
4. Anatomy and Physiology, Intermediate, special	12	(*b*) 12	100·0	..	..	..
5. Veterinary Science and Hygiene, Intermediate, special	10	(*c*) 10	100·0	..	..	..
6. Surveying and Levelling, Intermediate, special.	* 20	(*d*) 10	50·0	5	3	60·0
7. Agricultural Engineering, Intermediate, special.	9	(*e*) 6	66·7	6	4	66·7
8. Agriculture, advanced	9	6	66·7	..	..	..
9. Agricultural Chemistry, advanced	9	5	55·6	..	..	..

* Exclusive of one who did not appear.

First class.—(*a*), 4; (*b*), 10; (*c*), 6; (*d*), 1; (*e*), 2.

7. P. V. Somayazulu, a special scholarshipholder, won the Robertson prize of the value of Rs. 87-4-6. He is also entitled to the guaranteed appointment of Rs. 40. The Clogstoun prize of the value of Rs. 45-6-2 was won by V. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, a stipendiary student from the Madura district. The Robertson prize is awarded to the student who, at the end of his third year, stands highest at the Government Technical Examination in Agriculture, advanced, and the Clogstoun prize to the student who, at the end of his third year, secures the highest number of marks at the College examinations in all subjects held during his course of studies. The guaranteed appointment is conferred upon the student who obtains the highest number of marks in the Diploma examinations at the end of his third year's course.

8. *Museum.*—This did not receive a sufficient amount of care and attention on account of the changes in, and numerical weakness of, the staff. The management changed hands four times during the year. M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayana Rao was in charge from the beginning of February. He has replaced many of the old specimens and secured a few additional ones.

9. *Veterinary hospital.*—During the year under report, I continued to be the officer in charge with M.R.Ry. S. P. Swaminathan as the Hospital-keeper. From 22nd January, when I took charge of the office of Principal, the work of the hospital has been, as said above, almost entirely left to him. It is only in difficult cases that I give advice and prescriptions. I am glad to note that M.R.Ry. S. P. Swaminathan has acquitted himself of this charge creditably.

The increase in the number of cases treated was slight. As was remarked last year, the number of cases appear to have well nigh reached the maximum (the number has risen from 200 in 1888-89 to 1,252 in the year under report) under the existing conditions, at least so far as equine patients go. The number of cattle-patients, it is gratifying to note, still keeps rising steadily, though slowly. If the proposals submitted for increasing cattle practice be carried out—*vide* Proceedings, Ref. on C. No. 3590/4, dated 14th June 1904 and Dis. No. 6268, dated 11th October 1904—better results may be hoped for. The number of cases treated during the year compares with that of the previous year as below :—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Horses	386	350
Cattle	489	551
Other animals	357	351
Total ...	1,232	1,252

Expenditure including establishment was Rs. 2,056-1-7 as against Rs. 1,984-9-8 in 1904-1905. The rise was due to the increased expenditure under "Repairs to Veterinary Hospital buildings" (see appendix III). The income fell from Rupees 1,124-14-9 to Rs. 837-15-1. From the appendix it will be seen that there was a decrease under each head of income. The decrease under "Stabling" and "Advice and medicines" (receipts under these heads are solely from horse patients) is marked and was due to a smaller number of horses admitted and to a smaller proportion of them treated as in-patients than in the previous year. Many of the horse patients that used to come to this hospital before, probably go now to the Veterinary Institute, Vepery, and to the Madras Stable Company, who have recently improved their Veterinary establishment. At both the above places, there are forges for shoeing horses, and they are more centrally and conveniently situated for horse-owners in various parts of Madras. Shoeing practice is not undertaken at the Saidapet hospital. It is possible that the fall in equine cases is partly due to the gradually increasing use of motors in Madras.

A report by the Hospital-keeper is enclosed—Appendix VI.

10. In conclusion I beg to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the staff and of the services of the officers of the college.

Enclosures.

APPENDIX I.

Statement giving particulars called for in Proceedings No. 10543 of 1898 (the occupation of parents added as in previous years).

Class.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth.			Occupation of parents.				
	Richer class.	Middle class.	Poorer class.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Land holders.	Others.
Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clas II	5	13	1	1	..	1	11	6
Class III	1	8	2	6	1	1	3	..
Casuals	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	7	21	3	7	1	2	15	6

Average number of the rolls = 40 (40·1). Average daily attendance = 35 (35·3).

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distribution of students according to districts.

Districts or provinces.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Casuals.
1. Gódávari	..	1	1	..
2. Ballary	..	1	..	..
3. Ceddapah	..	..	1	..
4. North Arcot	..	1	..	..
5. South Arcot	..	3	..	..
6. Tnujore	..	..	1	..
7. Trichinopoly	..	1	..	..
8. Tinnevelly	..	1	..	..
9. Coimbatore	..	1	1	..
10. Salem	..	..	1	..
11. Nilgiris	..	2	..	..
12. Malabar	..	..	2	..
13. Mysore	..	3	..	..
14. Travancore	..	..	1	1
15. Hyderabad	..	1	1	..
16. Indore state	..	..	1	..
17. Gwalior state	..	..	1	..
18. Barwani state	..	2	..	..
19. Kathiawar	..	1	..	..
20. Punjab	..			
Total ..	..	19	11	1

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing expenditure and income at Veterinary Hospital.

	1904–1905. Rs. A. P.	1905–1906. Rs. A. P.
Expenditure—		
Establishment	858 0 0	859 8 0
Hospital charges	435 0 10	465 2 4
Medicines and Instruments	503 13 10	279 9 7
Repairs to Veterinary hospital buildings ...	187 11 0	451 13 8
Total ...	1,984 9 8	2,056 1 7
Income—		
Subscriptions	24 0 0	16 0 0
Payment on account of stabling	298 13 3	191 7 10
Payment on account of advice and medicines.	659 6 0	538 12 0
Payment on account of sundry matters ...	142 11 6	91 11 3
Total ...	1,124 14 9	837 15 1

APPENDIX IV.

Number of books in stock on 1st April 1905	2,345 (5 lost)
Number of books added during 1905–1906	49
Number of books on 31st March 1906	2,394
Books taken by staff	452
Books taken by students	574
Total ...	1,026

APPENDIX V.

Financial statement (including Accountant-General's adjustments received up to date).

Number.	Items.	Budget estimate, 1905–1906.	Expenditure. 1904–1905.	Expenditure. 1905–1906.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Principal and Vice-Principal	19,125	15,345 0 0	12,498 1 6*
2	Masters and Teachers	10,690	10,586 8 8	8,675 5 1
3	Establishment	2,580	2,412 9 8	2,380 0 1
4	Travelling allowances	550	271 12 9	274 14 0
5	Veterinary Hospital establishment	860	858 0 0	859 8 0
6	Supplies and services—			
	Library allowance	300	53 2 0	134 1 0
	Prize allowance		50 0 0	75 0 0
	Scholarships	..	..	.. †
	Petty works of construction	238	14 13 6	237 14 0
	Laboratory charges	400	459 13 5	378 15 1
	Hospital charges	1,504	435 0 10	465 2 4
	Repairs to Veterinary hospital buildings		‡ 507 8 11	‡ 279 9 7
	Furniture and appliances including Europe stores and purchase of livestock	2,000	187 11 0	451 13 8
	Batta and carriage to Agricultural students	600	274 5 0	83 12 2
	Farm annexe	9,000	‡ 1,692 14 3	‡ 2,126 5 1
	Botanical garden	1,200	499 5 11	518 9 3
7	Contingencies—		8,500 0 5	8,896 9 3
	Petty repairs to buildings	1,043	999 15 7	1,200 0 5
	Cleaning charges	50	1,206 14 7	776 0 3
	Rents, rates and taxes	200	40 7 0	45 12 5
	Repairs to furniture	50	216 12 0	172 12 0
	Tour charges	180	65 14 10	17 6 0
	Postage charges	90	93 8 9	126 1 9
	Telegraph charges	10	97 1 0	87 5 6
	Purchase of books	15	8 10 0	2 5 0
	Office expenses	552	..	7 6 0
	Total ..	51,237	371 7 10	530 5 9
			43,048 14 9	38,895 0 6
			‡ 2,200 7 2	‡ 2,405 14 8
	Receipts—			
	Farm annexe	..	4,015 6 7	7,604 5 10
	College fees	..	940 0 0	466 0 0
	Rents and miscellaneous	..	242 11 5	252 10 7
	Veterinary hospital	..	1,124 14 9	837 15 1
	Total ..	..	6,323 0 9	9,160 15 6

* Includes Rs. 735–3–0 being exchange compensation allowance.

† Rs. 2,842–11–6 are to be charged against separate provision in the Educational budget.

Note.—The figures marked with ‡ under the head 1905–1906 are Accountant-General's adjustments up to date. The figures marked with ‡ under the head 1904–1905 are also Accountant-General's adjustments.

APPENDIX VI.

From M.R.Ry. S. P. SWAMINATHAN, Hospital-keeper, Government Veterinary Hospital, to the First Assistant in charge, College of Agriculture, dated Saidapet, 18th April 1906.

As directed by you, I beg to submit the report on the working of the Veterinary Hospital during 1905–1906.

I continued to be the hospital-keeper under you as the officer in charge until about the close of January last, when, practically the entire work of the hospital devolved upon me on your assuming charge of the office of Principal.

The number of cases treated and the receipts during the year under report were respectively 1,252 (horses 350, cattle 551, other animals 351) and Rs. 837–15–1 against 1,232 (horses 386, cattle 489, other animals 357) and Rs. 1,124–14–9 in the previous year.

Though there was a slight increase in the total number of cases treated, yet the decrease in the receipts when compared with those of the previous year was mainly due to the fall in the number of equine patients which is apparently owing to this hospital being handicapped by want of a shoeing forge and horse-owners preferring to send their animals to a place like Vepery, where horses can both be treated and shod. Further, the hospital at Vepery is more conveniently situated for horse-owners from the various parts of Madras and has a shoeing forge attached to it, while with Saidapet the case is just the reverse.

The increase in the number of cattle patients treated is significant of the fact that this hospital enjoys the confidence of cattle-owners. This increase in bovine patients is not due to outbreak of any infectious diseases. As usual there was a great variety in the diseases treated.

The number of castrations performed during the year under report was 21 (1 pony, 4 bulls, 16 dogs) and all were discharged with not even one casualty. There were one case of equine rabies and 7 cases of canine rabies admitted in the hospital. All of which, of course, ended in death. There was a case of tetanus (1 horse) which ended fatally.

No. N. Ref. on C. 3626.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), for favour of remarks and return.

A. C Pranatartihara Aiyar,
for Director of Public Instruction.

18*th May* 1906.

Read the following letter from the Principal, Madras College of Agriculture, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Saidapet, 8th May 1906, No. 51:—

I have the honour to submit reports on the farm and botanical garden for the year 1905–1906. I have got the former prepared by M.R.Ry. J. Chelvarenga Raju, acting fourth assistant and farm manager, and the latter by M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayana Rau, acting fifth assistant, and, for a part of the year, officer in charge of the botanical garden. I request that a sufficient number of the printed copies of the reports be furnished as was done last year for distribution to visitors and others desiring information concerning the crops grown and experiments made on the farm.

2. The charge of the farm and botanical garden which devolved on the Principal, on M.R.Ry. C. K. Subba Rau, Rao Bahadur, the last acting Vice-Principal, reverting to the Agricultural department on 18th July 1904, has ever since remained in the hands of the former. I succeeded to the charge on 22nd January last, when Mr. Keess went on furlough, and I have held it since. I was thus during the year under report but two months in charge. I would have found it difficult, amongst the multifarious duties attached to the office of the Principal, to gain an insight into the working of the farm soon enough, were it not that I was in charge of the old Saidapet farm, as Deputy Superintendent, Government Farms, in the early part of my service—1884 to 1886.

3. M.R.Ry. J. Chelvarenga Raju, acting fourth assistant, continued to be the farm manager and M.R.Ry. V. S. Subramania Sastry to be the acting bailiff during the year. M.R.Ry. M. Raman was the acting second clerk and assistant bailiff until 12th November, and M.R.Ry. P. V. Somayajulu, an ex-student of late class III, succeeded him on 1st January.

4. Instructions conveyed in your Proceedings No. 5250, dated 22nd August 1904, directing the farm land to be put into good condition and rid of weeds, continued to be attended to during the year under report.

5. Agriculturally, the season was not at all a favourable one. The rainfall for the year, 48·69 inches, was almost the average, but was not seasonably distributed.

Hot weather (April and May).—In April there was a fall of 1·22 inches, which was above the average and which benefited the standing unirrigated crops. May was quite dry.

South-west monsoon (June to September).—In June, July and August, the rainfall was not only below the average, but it was distributed in so many small showers that it did not permit of tillage operations and the sowing of hot weather crops. About the close of August, however, 1·51 inches fell in three days. Advantage was taken of this, and about 16½ acres were sown with horsegram, cholum and dry paddy. In September, the rainfall was 7·03 inches. This was a good fall and higher than the average, but, unfortunately, nearly the whole of it was precipitated within a week.

The crops sown in August suffered from excessive wet, and so did the ragi crops which were in ear-heads. The rain, however, was utilised, in about 27 acres being sown with horsegram, cholum and paddy.

North-east monsoon (October to December).—In October, there were 20·66 inches of rain, the average being 11·67. Nearly the whole of the rain fell in the second and third weeks; on one day there was a fall of 6 inches. The dry crops sown and the Bombay paddies transplanted in September suffered from the heavy rains. In November, the rainfall was 9·48 inches. It was greatly below the average and more than half the amount fell within a week. December was practically dry, and the crops began to manifest the effects of the drought. The supply of water in the Mylapore tank failed, and the paddy crops that depended upon it for irrigation were in a helpless condition. A part of them was saved by irrigation from wells, but the greater part was lost.

Dry weather (January to March).—4·73 inches were registered in January, which was a great deal above the average for the month. This rain did good to the standing dry grain and fodder crops. Further, the whole of the rain having fallen in three consecutive days, it was possible to till 18 acres of land and put them under horsegram, gingelly, sun-hemp and cholum. In February, there was the average fall of three-quarters of an inch. It proved particularly beneficial to gingelly crop. March was, as usual, rainless.

6. *Crops and cropping.*—The statements in Appendix 3 give detailed information about the crops grown during the year. In consequence of the unfavourable nature of the season, many of the crops suffered, a few altogether perished and experiments were vitiated. 25·19 acres were cropped with paddy sirumany, sixty-days samba and several Bombay varieties. The three usual modes of cultivation were adopted, namely, drilling dry, sowing sprouted paddy (broadcast in puddle) and transplanting.

12·80 acres were dry sown with various Bombay paddies, about 20 in number, and with sirumany. They were under irrigation from the Mylapore tank, but the supply of water in the tank having failed, 8·20 acres were abandoned. The remaining 4·6 acres were saved by irrigation from wells, but the outturn was poor.

5·90 acres were occupied by paddy sown broadcast after sprouting. 3·62 acres were harvested during, and 2·28 acres stood at the end of, the year. Amongst the harvested crops, were the eight sorts of Bombay paddy selected by the Board of Revenue for special trial. The crops suffered for want of water and the results are not of much value.

6·49 acres were under transplanted paddy, including the eight Bombay varieties, nearly the whole of which was harvested during the year. Six out of the eight Bombay varieties were under the oil-engine irrigation and fared well.

Full information as to the results of the cultivation of the Bombay varieties of paddy is given in statements (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), Appendix 3.

It is noteworthy that a broadcasted crop of sirumany on about a third of an acre yielded heavily at the rate of 3,091 lb. of grain and 3,660 lb. of straw per acre. The crop received regular irrigation from the oil-engine and the field had been heavily manured during the growth of the previous crop of cholum on it. Another crop of transplanted sirumany on one-third of an acre yielded at the rate of 3,151 lb. of grain and 3,881 lb. of straw per acre. This crop also received irrigation from the oil-engine and the field was well manured before and during the growth of the crop.

Experiments were made with Parry & Co.'s special paddy fertilizer. 1·24 acres were sown with sirumany drilled in. The crop was divided into two equal portions of ·62 acre each. When the crop was three months' old, 3 cwt. of the fertilizer, costing Rs. 11–5–6, was applied to one portion. The other portion received no manure of any sort, and both the portions were treated alike in other respects. The manured portion yielded 627·5 lb. of grain and 1,232 lb. of straw (1,012 lb. of grain and 1,987 lb. of straw per acre), while the unmanured portion yielded 432·5 lb. of grain and 980 lb. of straw (697·6 lb. of grain and 1,580·6 lb. of straw per acre). In another case, sirumany was transplanted into two plots of ·41 and ·43 of

an acre. The latter was manured with 2 cwt. of the fertilizer, costing Rs. 7-9-0. Both the plots were otherwise similarly treated. The manured crop yielded 1,230 lb. of grain and 1,687 lb. of straw (2,860 lb. of grain and 3,923 lb. of straw per acre) and the unmanured 1,096 lb. of grain and 1,855 lb. of straw (2,673 lb. of grain and 4,524 lb. of straw per acre). Although the fertilizer increased the yield of grain in both the above cases, yet the increase was not commensurate with the cost of the manure applied. The results, however, cannot be considered conclusive. The crops suffered for want of water, as the Mylapore tank from which they were irrigable, went dry. Further experiments under better seasonal conditions would be necessary.

An experiment was conducted to compare the results of transplanting paddy in single seedlings (a subject which has been attracting attention since of late) with those of transplanting in the usual way with clusters of seedlings. ·83 acre was divided into two equal plots. In one plot (No. 1) three or four seedlings were planted together 4 or 5 inches apart in the customary way, while in the other (No. 2) single seedlings were planted 9 inches apart. No. 2 plot required less labour for planting but needed an extra weeding. On the whole the labour for planting, weeding, harvesting and was about the same in both the cases. The yield was as follow:—No. 1 plot, 1,150 lb. of grain and 1,778 lb. of straw (2,771 lb. of grain and 4,284 lb. of straw per acre); No. 2 plot, 1,267 lb. of grain and 1,414 lb. of straw (3,053 lb. of grain and 3,407 lb. of straw per acre). Thus it will be seen that No. 2 plot produced 282 lb. more grain and 877 lb. less straw than No. 1 per acre. Further, in the case of planting with single seedlings, there is a saving in the seedlings, that is, seed. This is a subject which deserves further investigation. Of the area under irrigated fodder cholums, ·63 acre was sown with seed of the Bombay fodder cholums grown on the farm in 1904–1905. They did not prove to be good fodder yielders. They received irrigation from the pump. Sorghum collier was the best in the lot [See Appendix 3, Statement (*g*)]. An experiment was made during the year on soil inoculation with nitrogen bacilli. ·09 acre was divided into two equal portions. One was dressed with soil inoculated with the bacilli and then sown with lucerne. The other portion was sown with lucerne in the ordinary way. Both the portions were treated alike in other respects. There was rain daily for five days after sowing, which must have interfered with the experiment. So far as the results go at present, the yield of fodder is almost the same in both cases. In fact, the little difference that there is, is in favour of the uninoculated portion. The crop is standing and is irrigated from the pump. It will be reported upon again next year.

The reed sugarcane crop that was standing on the 31st March 1905 proved a poor yielder of jaggery and was utilised as fodder.

The indigos referred to in the last year's report occupied ·09 acre and were regularly irrigated. Indigo longiracemosa seems to be hardiest, while indigos arrectae the most susceptible to drought.

Uppam and Karungani cotton crops that were standing on 31st March 1905 received irrigation from the oil-engine. The yield from both during the year, 430 lb. of cotton-in-seed per acre, was decidedly a good one.

Caravonica cotton, grown from the seed received from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, is not doing well, although every care and attention has been bestowed upon its culture. It fell a victim to stem-borers and boll-worms. Caravonica, No. 2 Kidney, is doing a little better and is not so much diseased as Caravonica No. 1. The crops are beginning to improve.

The sugarcane crops that were standing on 4·6 acres on 31st March 1905 gave very good results. They were irrigated—a part from the oil-engine and the rest from wells—and manured with castor cake and cattle dung. When seven months old, they were sold to a contractor for Rs. 1,400—Rs. 304 per acre—the farm undertaking to irrigate them until harvest. This was a prudent arrangement. If the farm had waited until the canes matured, the proceeds of sale would have been much less, as robbery in the case of sugarcane is not quite preventible. This is the first time in the history of the farm that sugarcane was grown so extensively and successfully.

Sunn hemp, which is a fodder as well as a fibre crop, was grown on 4·26 acres in the altter part of January. The crop on 1·80 acres having been attacked by a kind of caterpillar, was cut and used as manure. The crop on 2·46 acres is standing. It has been reserved for seed and for the manufacture of fibre for the benefit of students. It presents a very fine appearance, being uniformly grown and in full blossom.

The crop of plantains on 1·51 acres planted in 1904–1905, and consisting of 44 varieties obtained from different parts of the Presidency, is standing and yielding well. The sale-proceeds of the yield during the year amounted to Rs. 139.

7. The oil-engine on the farm was replaced in August by a new one. It is being successfully worked with liquid fuel and has given complete satisfact on. In fact, but for the oil-engine, the two successive bad seasons in 1904–1905 and 1905–1906 would have proved more disastrous to the farm than they actually did.

8. The surplus live-stock referred to in paragraph 7 of the last year's report was disposed of during the year. The greater part was sold after I took charge. The cattle for sale had been marked out by Mr. Keess. Some of the cattle, chiefly heifer and bull calves, were sold by the Madras Stable Company at their premises on the Mount Road, and the rest, bullocks and adult bulls, were sold at the farm. The sales were a success, the prices realized exceeding all expectation. With the removal of the surplus stock, there was a marked fall in the high expenditure under cattle food.

9. Financially the year under report compares well with its predecessor. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 7,066–10–10 and Rs. 8,896–9–3, respectively, as against Rs. 4,015–6–7 and Rs. 8,500–0–5 in the year 1904–1905.

10. M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayana Rao, who was in charge of the Botanical Garden during 1904–1905, was also in charge for the first three and the last two months of the year under report. During the intermediate period, the charge was held by M.R.Ry. S. Sundararaman, acting 6th Assistant, until 17th November and by M.R Ry. T. Mohan Lal, who succeeded the former, from 18th November to 31st January. On the last-mentioned date, M.R.Ry. Mohan Lal having reported sick, M.R.Ry. Narayana Rau was put in charge of the garden, and the report submitted on its working during the year is by the latter officer. These changes in the officers responsible for the management of the garden could not but have been somewhat injurious to its interest.

11. The crops in the Botanical Garden suffered a little from the unfavourable season, and, but for the oil-engine and pump working on the farm, they would have suffered a great deal more. It is noteworthy that, while the sugarcanes grown from sets got from Samalkot grew well, those grown from the canes raised on the farm from the Samalkot sets did not thrive equally well. The same remark seems to apply to soy beans as regards imported seed *versus* seed produced on the farm. Although cabbages have been grown in the garden for nearly 20 years, it is during the year under report that they grew successfully for the first time. They had fine globe heads and were good in every way. Further trials would be necessary to discover the circumstances which led to their successful culture this year. It may be that a particular variety can thrive on the Saidapet soil or that the deficient rainfall during the period of their growth acted beneficially.

Turmeric and Telingana potato yielded heavily, and this would appear to be due to the application of leaf mould as manure. Experiments would be necessary to confirm this apparent conclusion. Chillies of all sorts grew remarkably well. The crop of plantains planted in November 1904 is standing and is yielding well.

12. I beg to record my testimony of the good work done by M.R.Ry. Chelvaranga Raju as Farm Manager and by M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayana Rau as officer in charge of Botanical Garden. M.R.Ry. V. S. Subramanya Sastri, the acting Bailiff, has proved an excellent manager of land and labour. M.R.Ry. P. V. Somayazulu, the acting second clerk and assistant Bailiff, did his work willingly and intelligently.

Enclosures.

From M.R.Ry. J. CHELVARANGA RAJU, Acting Fourth Assistant and Farm Manager, to the Principal, College of Agriculture, dated Saidapet, 28th April 1906, No. 37.

I beg to submit the report on the working of the College Farm, Saidapet, for the year 1905-1906.

2. *Season.*—The year was not, on the whole, a propitious one for the farm. The total rainfall registered on the farm was 48·69 inches, the average for the last 35 years being 50·70 inches. The number of wet days during the year was 48. The chief peculiarity of the season was that the rainfall was not uniformly distributed.

Hot weather.—In April 1·22 inches fell in two days, which was above the average. This did good to unirrigated crops sown late during the previous dry weather. There was no rain whatever in May, so that the little good that was done by the fall of the previous month was negatived.

South-west monsoon.—In June the rainfall was 0·73 inch, the average for the month being 2·06 inches. The rainfall was distributed over seven days and, consequently, the usual preparatory tillage and sowing of hot weather crops, could not be undertaken. In July the total rainfall was 1·40 inches, the average for the period being 3·96 inches. The rainfall was distributed over ten days and as such it could not be utilized in ploughing a considerable area to sow the usual dry crops. In August the fall was somewhat more favourable, though still below the average. In this month, rain fell on nine days, and the total was 2·42 inches, the average being 5·06 inches. Advantage was taken, however, of the falls of 1·51 inches registered on three days during the last week, in sowing about 16½ acres (11 acres under horsegram for fodder, 3 acres under cholam and 2½ acres under paddy dry). Thus in the three months—June, July and August—though rain fell on 15 days the total fall only amounted to 4·55 inches, the average due for the period being over 11 inches. The rainfall in September was above the average. The total, 7·03 inches, was distributed over five days and, during the first week alone, 6·46 inches were registered. This marred the growth of the crops that were sown in the end of August, and also damaged the 2½ acres of ragi in ear heads, that was raised by lift irrigation. The rainfall, however, was utilised in sowing about 27 acres (13 acres under horsegram for fodder, 10 acres under dry paddy and 4 acres under cholam).

North-east monsoon.—In October rain fell on 15 days during the first three weeks. The total fall was 20·66 inches, the average being 11·67 inches. During the first week the fall was only 1·78 inches, whereas during the second and third weeks the falls were 11·71 and 7·17 inches, respectively. About 6 inches were registered in one day in the third week. These heavy rains were specially prejudicial to the dry crops sown during the previous month, and also to the Bombay varieties of paddy transplanted about the middle of that month. In November the fall was proportionately small, being only about 75 per cent. of the average fall. In this month rain fell in 19 days and the quantity registered was 9·48 inches. There was no rain during the first week, but rain fell in the three weeks succeeding, the second week getting over 5½ inches. The rainfall in December was 0·22 inch, the average due being 5·63 inches. This fell in two days during the second week, and the crops suffered severely from drought in December. This drought was especially severe in its effects, coming, as it did, so closely after the heavy rains which had caused excessive rank growth in crops particularly liable to injury. The paddy crops (transplanted, drilled, dry and sown broadcast under puddle) grown under the Mylapore tank suffered a good deal, as there was no water in the tank. A small portion of the drilled area and all the transplanted fields were protected by lift irrigation from the adjoining wells.

Dry weather.—In January the rainfall collected was 4·73 inches which was much above the average. This fell in three days during the third week, and these rains saved the dry grain and fodder crops sown towards the end of November, as well as the Bombay varieties of paddy broadcasted under puddle which were very badly in want of water. Advantage was also taken of this rainfall in sowing about 18 acres (under horsegram for fodder, gingelly, sunnhemp and cholam). In the month of February the rainfall was slightly above the average, being 0·70 inch. This fell in two days in the last week and was very opportune and did much good to gingelly crop. In March the rainfall was 0·10 inch in one day which was below the average.

The statement of rainfall forms Appendix 1.

3. *Implements, machines, etc.*—The several implements and machines referred to in paragraph 3 of last year's report were in constant use on the farm during the year, and the students had plenty of practice with the same. The improved cotton gin was put in order and used for ginning the cotton grown in the farm. The oil-engine at the farm was removed by the officer in charge of the pumping stations during the year, and a new one of the same power was installed instead. The new engine is in good order and has been working satisfactorily. Detailed information regarding the oil-engine has been supplied to Mr. Chatterton, and some of the data as will be of general interest is given in appendices 2 and 2 (*a*). The chrome tanned bucket supplied by the School of Arts has been in constant use in one of the lifts and has not needed any repairs as yet.

4. *Manures.*—About 236 tons of farm yard manure (from loose boxes, cattle byres and sheep pens) were collected during the year as per appendix 7.

The manures purchased during the year cost Rs. 518-4-10 and were used for the following crops :—

Tannery refuse for plantains, castor cake for sugarcane and paddy, nightsoil and slaughter-house refuse for cholam fodder and Messrs. Parry & Co.'s fertilisers for paddy. Tank silt was carted from the nullah and ponds near the Collector's office to several fields on the north side of the farm.

5. *Crops.*—Appendix 3 contains statements regarding crops grown during the year—

(*a*) Particulars of all crops grown.

(*b*) Details of crops grown at the request of the Government Botanist.

(*c*), (*d*) *and* (*e*) Details of the Bombay varieties of paddy undertaken under instructions from the Board of Revenue.

(*f*) Statement showing the percentage of rice, etc., obtained from the eight Bombay varieties selected by the Board.

(*g*) Statement showing details of Bombay fodder cholams grown at the suggestion of the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

6. The total area of land cropped during the year on the farm and on the cemetery lands temporarily handed over to the farm by the Madras Corporation was 141·692 acres. Out of this 4·5 acres were cultivated by students. The remaining 137·192 acres include double crops and crops that stood throughout the year. The following figures show the state of affairs on the 31st March 1906 :—

Nature of crop.			Crops harvested during 1905-1906.	Crops failed.	Crops standing on 31st March 1906.	Total.	Crops that stood throughout the year.
			Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Food grains—							
Cereal	Irrigated		18·91	8·20	2·70	29·81	..
	Unirrigated		3·50	..	..	3·50	..
Pulse	Unirrigated		1·00	..	..	1·00	..
Fodder crops—							
Cereal	Irrigated		13·47	..	2·96	16·43	..
	Unirrigated		5·72	2·60	..	8·32	..
Leguminous ..	Irrigated		.	..	0·09	0·09	..
	Unirrigated		37·14	1·00	7·50	45·64	..
Other crops ..	Irrigated		·55	..	1·60	2·15	0·55
Industrial—							
Irrigated			7·59	..	4·81	12·40	6·39
Unirrigated			6·246	5·626	2·96	14·832	0·28
Miscellaneous ..	Irrigated		1·51	..	1·51	3 02	1·51
		Total ..	95·636	17·426	24·13	137·192	8·73

7. Of the 137·192 acres cropped during the year, food grains were raised in 34·31 acres fodder crops in 72·63 acres, industrial crops in 27·232 acres and miscellaneous crops in 3·020 acres. The food grains comprised (*a*) 29·81 acres of irrigated cereals and (*b*) 3·50 and 1·00 acres of unirrigated cereal and pulse crops, respectively. The irrigated cereals consisted of 25·19 and 4·62 acres of paddy and ragi, respectively, while the unirrigated cereal was cholam in 3·50 acres. The pulse was horsegram.

A. Irrigated cereals—Paddy.—Paddy drilled dry occupied 12·80 acres; paddy sprouted and sown broadcast under puddle occupied 5·90 acres; and transplanted paddy occupied 6·49 acres. In the drilled system, the various Bombay varieties, about 20 in number, were sown in 9·54 acres, and sirumani was sown in 3·26 acres. These crops were raised on the area irrigable from the Mylapore tank which, on account of the deficient rains in November, never filled and became quite dry, when most of the paddy was half grown, thus necessitating the raising of water from wells. For the whole area sufficient water could not be got and consequently 7·54 acres of Bombay varieties and ·66 acre of sirumani which could not be irrigated from wells were completely abandoned. About 2 acres of Bombay varieties (sukhuel, rajavel and ambemohar) were however saved by baling the then available tank-water and a poor outturn of 368 lb. of grain and 500 lb. of straw per acre was obtained. The remaining 2·6 acres of drilled sirumani were grown in two blocks of 1·36 and 1·24 acres, respectively. The former yielded at the rate of 1,536 lb. of grain and 3,309 lb. of straw per acre. The latter portion of 1·24 acres was divided during the growth of the crop into two equal portions of 0·62 acre each and Messrs. Parry & Co.'s special paddy fertiliser was applied to one, while the other remained unmanured. The manured portion yielded at the rate of 1,012 lb. of grain and 1,987 lb. of straw per acre, while the unmanured area yielded 697·6 lb. of grain and 1,580 6 lb. of straw per acre.

Of the 5·90 acres of paddy sown broadcast sprouted under puddle, 3·62 acres were harvested during the year and 2·28 acres are standing. The harvested area was cropped with Bombay varieties in 2·27 acres, sixty days' samba in 1 acre and sirumani in 0·35 acre. Of the area under Bombay varieties, 0·94 acre was standing on the 1st April 1905 and statement (*c*)

of appendix 3 shows the results. 1·26 acres were grown with the eight sorts of paddy under instructions from the Board of Revenue and statement (*e*) of appendix 3 shows the results. The want of rainfall and facilities for lift irrigation having interfered with six varieties, the results cannot be taken as conclusive. In about 0·07 acre, banku paddy was cultivated under the oil-engine and the yield was at the rate of 1,321·4 lb. of grain and 3,400 lb. of straw per acre. One acre was sown with sixty days' samba in land newly reclaimed from the cemetery lands. This was under the Mylapore tank. The yield obtained was poor at 898·5 lb. of grain and 3,406 lb. of straw per acre. 0·35 acre was under sirumani and this was irrigated by the engine. This yielded heavily at the rate of 3,091 lb. of grain and 3,660 lb. of straw per acre. This is attributable to the heavy manuring the field had received for the previous cholam crop coupled with the unfailing water-supply from the engine.

Of the 6·49 acres cropped under transplanted paddy, 6·07 acres were harvested during the year and 0·42 acre is standing. The harvested portion consisted of 3·33 acres under Bombay varieties and 2·74 acres of sirumani. Of the 3·33 acres under Bombay sorts, 2·36 acres were under the influence of the oil-engine and 0·97 acre under the Mylapore tank. Of the area under the engine, 1·93 acres were devoted to the growth of six out of eight varieties selected by the Board of Revenue for trial, while the remaining 0·43 acre occupied banku and other varieties. Statement (*d*) of appendix 3 shows details of outturn, and statement (*f*) shows the percentage of rice, etc., obtained from them. The 2·74 acres of sirumani were grown in four areas of 1·07, 0·41, 0·43 and 0·83 acres, respectively. A portion of the first area to the extent of 0·33 acre was under the influence of the engine, while all the rest were under the Mylapore tank. The portion under the engine in the first area yielded at the rate of 3,151 lb. grain and 3,881 lb. of straw per acre. This was due to the unfailing irrigation from the engine coupled with the heavy manuring the land received before and during growth. The remaining area of 0·74 acre yielded at the rate of 2,358 lb. grain and 1,665 lb. straw per acre. This area was irrigated from well when tank water failed and did not receive any manuring. No. 2 was an unmanured area cropped by the side of No. 3 which was top-dressed with Messrs. Parry & Co.'s special paddy fertilizers during the growth of the crop. The unmanured portion yielded at the rate of 2,673 lb. grain and 4,524 lb. straw per acre, while the manured portion yielded 2,860 lb. grain and 3,923 lb. of straw per acre. No. 4 block was divided into two equal areas of 41½ cents each. In one, paddy was transplanted in the ordinary system (about 3 or 4 seedlings 4 or 5 inches apart) while in the other seedlings of paddy were transplanted at a distance of 9 inches apart one by one. The latter required less labour for transplanting and harvesting, but required two weedings instead of one in the former. The yield obtained from the single-planted area gave more grain and less straw. Details are shown in appendix 3 (*a*). The experiments cannot be taken as conclusive, before some more trials are made in more favourable localities.

Ragi.—This occupied 4·62 acres and yielded at the rate of 1,616·4 lb. grain and 6,169 lb straw per acre. The crop was partly irrigated by the engine whenever there was difficulty to raise water from the well. The yield in a little over 2 acres was interfered with by the rains that fell in September.

B. Unirrigated food-grains—Cholam.—This was grown in 3·50 acres which yielded at the rate of 390·9 lb. of grain and 3,088 lb. straw per acre. The soil in which the crop grew was a poor one and as this was sown towards the end of November, the crop suffered from want of timely rains.

Horsegram.—One acre was sown with this which yielded 341 lb. grain and 600 lb. bhusa.

8. *Fodder crops.*—72·63 acres were grown under this head during the year. Cereal fodder crops occupied 24·75, leguminous crops 45·73 and miscellaneous crops 2·15 acres. Of the cereal fodder crops, the area irrigated was 16·43 acres, of which 2·96 acres are standing now. The unirrigated cereals occupied 8·32 acres, out of which 2·60 acres failed completely for want of timely rains.

Irrigated cereal fodder crops—Cholam.—This is the only crop grown during the year under this head and is divided under three heads—(i) Area in which only one cutting was obtained. This occupied 5·85 acres, of which 0·94 acre which was irrigated from wells yielded poorly. The remaining area of 4·91 acres was under the oil-engine. This includes 0·63 acre, in which the different Bombay fodder cholams (received from the Deputy Director of Agriculture and referred to in paragraph 23 of last year's report) were tried. Full particulars regarding them are given in statement (*g*) of appendix 3. Sorghum collier has yielded well. Taking the whole area of 5·85 acres, the yield obtained in a single cutting per acre amounts to 4,152 lb. hay or 12,456 lb. green fodder. (ii) Area in which two cuttings were obtained but not continued to grow owing to the attack of "acari" disease. The whole of 4·06 acres cropped under this head was under the influence of the oil-engine. The yield per acre amounted to 5,643·5 lb. hay or 16,930 lb. green fodder. A still better yield could have been obtained had it not been for the fact that the crop was cut long before the same was fit for second cutting owing to the above-mentioned disease spreading rapidly in the crop. (iii) Area in which two cuttings were obtained from the remnant crop that was standing on 1st April 1905. 3·56 acres were cropped under this head and this also was under the influence of the oil-engine. The outturn obtained was 1,190 lb. hay or 3,570 lb. green fodder per acre. These being the last cuttings of the previous year's crop, better results cannot be expected.

Unirrigated cereal fodder crops.—These represent 2 acres under yellow cholam and 3·72 acres under "Irungu" cholam. The former gave two cuttings and the latter only one. On the whole the yield obtained per acre was 4,929 lb. hay or 14,787 lb. of green fodder.

Irrigated leguminous fodder crop—Lucerne.—This was grown in 0·09 acre. This area was divided into two equal portions and in one, soil inoculated with *nitrogen bacilli* was mixed and lucerne was sown thereon while in the other lucerne was sown in ordinary soil. Similar treatment was accorded to both the plots in all other respects. From the day of sowing rain fell for five days and this was highly unfavourable to the experiment. However the crop was maintained and the results were noted. Three cuttings have been obtained and the crop is still yielding. Until further experiments are made under favourable conditions no definite opinion can be formed on the subject.

Unirrigated leguminous fodder crops.—These occupied 45·64 acres. 44·64 acres were sown with horsegram, of which 7·5 acres are standing, and 1 acre was sown with sunn-hemp, which failed owing to the damage caused by the rains in February immediately after germination.

Horsegram.—This is divided under two groups; the first representing the sowings made in September in 13·17 acres in lands belonging to the Municipal Corporation and the second sowings of August done in the regular farm lands in 23·97 acres. The former group gave a poor outturn of 608 lb. green fodder per acre. This is due to the poor nature of the soil coupled with the damage done to the crop immediately after germination by the heavy rainfall of October. The latter gave a fair outturn of 3,836 lb. of green fodder per acre.

Miscellaneous irrigated fodder crops.—These were irrigated by the engine and consisted of reed cane in 0·55 acre and Guinea grass in 1·60 acres. The latter has given one cutting and stands in the field. The yield was at 7,525 lb. of green fodder per acre. Reed sugarcane was standing on 1st April 1905. As the yield of jaggery was not good and as straw was selling at Rs. 70 per ton the crop was better utilized as fodder. The yield was 52,927 lb. green fodder per acre.

9. *Industrial crops.*—The total area cropped under this was 27·232 acres, of which 12·40 acres were irrigated and the rest was treated dry. The irrigated area comprised of indigo, cottons (indigenous and exotic) and sugarcane. The unirrigated area was grown with cotton, sunn-hemp, ground-nuts and gingelly.

Irrigated industrial crops—Indigo.—0·09 acre was occupied by different sorts of indigo referred to in paragraph 26 of last year's report. These were maintained for collection of seeds and herbarium specimens in different stages of their growth. Small quantity of seed has been collected in each variety, and herbarium specimens were taken by the Government Botanist from time to time. *Indigofera arrecta* and *Indigofera longeracemosa* took a long time to flower, the latter, however, matured a little earlier. *Indigofera longeracemosa* seemed to be the hardiest of all varieties, while the *Indigofera arrecta* was the most susceptible to draught. The area under indigo received irrigations both from pump and well, but chiefly from the latter.

Cottons.—These occupied 3·11 acres, of which 1·20 acres were under Uppam and Karunganni, ·21 acre under Caravonica cotton and 1·70 acres under American cottons of sorts.

Uppam and Karunganni.—This was a standing crop on 1st April 1905 and was referred to in the latter part of paragraph 9 of last year's report and received irrigation from pump. The yield obtained from January 1905 to July 1906 was 688 lb. kappas or at the rate of 430 lb. kappas per acre which is decidedly better than the average yield of the best cotton-growing tracts of this Presidency.

Caravonica cotton.—This is standing in 0·21 acre. About the end of August 1905, one oz. each of the Caravonica No. 1 and Caravonica No. 2 kidney was received from the Deputy Director of Agriculture with full instructions for sowing, etc. The plants were first sown in baskets in the end of September 1905 and were eventually transplanted in the field about the end of November. The crops did not take to the farm soils kindly. Caravonica No. 2 kidney, however, has been growing better than No. 1. The former began to flower earlier and was not so much affected with disease as the latter. Stem borer and boll worms affected the plants and prevented the formation and opening of bolls. The crop is under observation and will be noted in next year's report.

American cotton of sorts.—This occupied 1·7 acres and was referred to in paragraph 25 of last year's report. The crop was maintained at the request of the Government Botanist who collected herbarium specimens from time to time. Appendix 3 (*b*) gives full details.

Sugarcane.—The crop was standing in three fields on the 1st April 1905 and occupied on the whole 4·6 acres, of which 1·30 were under the influence of the oil-engine, the rest being irrigated from wells. The fields were manured with castor cake and the growth was good throughout. When the crop was about seven months old, it was sold to a contractor for Rs. 1,400 or at the rate of Rs. 304–9–1 per acre. It is noteworthy to record that this was the first year in which such a large area was devoted to this crop and that such a decent outturn was obtained as field produce from less than 5 acres. The ratoon crop is standing in the field.

Unirrigated industrial crops—Cottons.—The light soil field cottons referred to in the latter part of paragraph 25 of last year's report occupied 0·23 acre and were retained for enabling the Government Botanist to collect herbarium specimens. The outturns obtained from Yenapathy and Bourbone are 17·69 lb. and 15·63 lb. or at the rate of 98·3 and 156·3 lb., respectively,

per acre. 0 02 acre was devoted for growing cotton of indigenous variety at the request of Mr. Fyson of the Presidency College. The plants were first sown in pots and were then transplanted in the area. A few plants were slightly damaged by cattle trespass during nights. The block is now protected well and the kappas are being collected by Mr. Fyson. About 0·48 acre is devoted to the growth of pure Uppam seed obtained from Koilpatti farm. Owing to the peculiar nature of the season this year, sowing had to be delayed and the crop is now standing in the field.

Sunn-hemp.—4·26 acres were sown with this crop with the help of rains obtained during the latter part of January 1906. In 1·80 acres the crop was affected with a cater-pillar at the time of flowering and consequently the crop was cut and used as manure. The outturn obtained was at the rate of 2,450 lb. per acre. In the remaining area of 2·46 acres the crop is thriving very well. This has been reserved for seed as there is great demand for the same from several agricultural associations and ryots in the moffusil. Besides, the manufacture of fibre will be an object-lesson to students.

Ground-nuts.—·376 acre was sown with this crop which completely failed.

Gingelly.—9·416 acres were sown with this crop utilizing the rains obtained in the end of January 1906. About 5·25 acres failed owing to irregular germination. The crop in the remaining area of 4·166 acres yielded poorly at the rate of 96 lb. per acre.

10. *Miscellaneous crops.*—The area of 1·51 acres under plantains referred to in paragraphs 10 and 29 of last year's report commenced to yield and the outturn obtained during the year amounts to 4,900 lb. Fruits, leaves and shorts were sold for Rs. 138-15-6. The crop is still yielding and stands in the field.

11. *Live-stock.*—The farm was rather overstocked during the greater portion of the year. It was not possible to sell them earlier as, on account of the extremely high prices of paddy-straw, good prices could not be obtained. A large number was, however, sold towards the close of the year and a decent amount was realized by the sale. Appendix 4 shows the number of live-stock on the farm at the commencement and end of the year. Appendix 5 shows the yield of milk from the farm cows during the official year. Appendix 6 shows in regard to cows of the farm the yield of milk between the last and previous calving in order to indicate the milking capacity under normal conditions.

12. *Breeding bulls.*—Three bulls which were specially picked out of the farm calves about four years back are reserved for this purpose.

13. *Sheep.*—The breeding ram obtained from Mysore and referred to in paragraph 14 of last year's report died of dysentery during the year while under treatment at the veterinary hospital. Two ewes died of old age and some gimmers and young lambs died all on a sudden, the post-mortem examinations exhibiting some foreign matter in the bowels. The lambs were subsequently fed with skim-milk and green grass. The flock showed gradual signs of improvement and is now quite healthy.

14. *Dairy.*—The manufacture of butter on a small scale is continued for the practice of students.

General.

15. *Distribution of seeds, implements, etc.*—Several applications were received from different places of the Presidency for sunn-hemp, Bombay varieties of paddy, sixty days' samba, cottons of sorts, guinea grass, cholam and other seeds of crops raised on the farm and were complied with. Suckers of different varieties of plantains growing on the farms were sold to several, one of them being the Raja of Kuruppam. A drag harrow was made and sent to Mysore. A small improved plough of the Saidapet pattern was also made and sent to Rajahmundry. Two trained coolies of the farm were sent to Mr. Annaswami Thevar of Ukkadai, Tanjore district to train his servants in handling improved implements and in the cultivation of industrial crops like sugarcane and kitchen and garden crops. The farm also sent a reliable good man as maistry to the farm attached to the technical institute at Bezwada.

16. *Estate and permanent improvements.*—Out of the cemetery lands temporarily handed over by the Municipal Corporation one acre was reclaimed for cultivation of wet crops. Culverts were constructed wherever the water from the engine crossed the main roads.

17. *Insect-pests and diseases.*—The paddy crop in the farm was attacked with two insect-pests. Specimens of the same and diseased plants were sent to the Government Botanist for identification. The cholam fodder under the oil-engine which was very promising was affected with "acarai" and the sunn-hemp in north farm with "kamblipoochi."

18. *Finances.*—Appendix 8 shows the receipts and expenses of the farm. The original sum of Rs. 7,000 sanctioned for the farm was found to be inadequate and a further sum of Rs. 2,000 was obtained. The reasons for this excess expenditure are as follows:—

(1) That the expenditure in paddy straw and other cattle food increased. This is due to the exhorbitant prices at which they were purchased to maintain the stock which was more than the requirements of the farm.

(2) That a large amount was spent for maintaining the oil-engine.

(3) That a larger area than usual was brought under the cultivation of industrial and irrigated crops for which heavy dressings of manure had to be applied.

19. In conclusion I beg to bring to your notice the services rendered by M.R.Ry. V. S. Subramania Sastry as farm bailiff. He has worked hard during the year and has given me satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. The two assistant bailiffs who were working during the year have also acquitted themselves well.

From M.R.Ry. T. V. NARAYANA RAO Avargal, Acting Fifth Assistant and Officer in charge of the Botanical Garden, to the Principal, College of Agriculture, Saidapet, dated 23rd April 1906.

I beg to submit the report on the working of the Botanical Garden for the official year 1905-1906.

2. I was in charge of the garden from the 1st April to 9th July, though during the college vacation the bailiff of the farm looked to the working of the garden under my instructions.

M.R.Ry. S. Sundararaman, M.A., who joined the college on 8th July as lecturer on Botany held charge of the garden from 10th July to 17th November.

M.R.Ry. T. Mohan Lal, who succeeded M.R.Ry. S. Sundararaman on the latter's transfer to the Government Botanist's office, was in charge from 18th November to 31st January.

From 1st February to 31st March I again held charge, M.R.Ry. T. Mohan Lal having reported sick.

3. Though the rainfall during the year was not regular and properly distributed, the crops and botanical specimens, etc., were kept in fairly good condition with the help of the oil-engine and pump working on the farm.

4. Cattle dung from the Kodambakam tannery as a general manure to most of the crops, castor cake to sugarcane and pig dung to snake gourds were applied with fairly good results. Special manures from Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras, were purchased and applied to small plots of soz beans, snake gourds, chillies, goa beans and knol khol. Nothing definite can be said about the results until a few more experiments are conducted under more favourable conditions.

5. As usual in the upper terrace, the following specimen crops were grown:—

(1) Cereals.
(2) Pulses.
(3) Oil crops.
(4) Fibre crops.

The cereals amongst others included some of the thirty-four varieties of cholam mentioned in the last year's report as having been obtained from the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

As to pulses, in addition to black-gram, green-gram, horse-gram, etc., seeds obtained from some of the nine varieties of dholl that had been got from the Manjri farm and grown in the garden as mentioned in the last report were sown. Seeds have been collected for sowing next year.

Oil crops included different varieties of castor, linseed, gingelly, ground-nut, etc.

Under fibre crops, the different varieties of tree cottons introduced by the Government Botanist were allowed to stand. Almost all of them were affected by stem-borer. Seeds of sea island cotton were obtained from the Superintendent of the Coimbatore Jail, and seedlings obtained by sowing the seeds in small pots. The seedlings were transplanted about a month after, but did not present any vigorous growth at all. In addition, jute, roselle and sunn-hemp presented fairly good specimens. The specimen crops, especially the cereals and pulses, were seriously affected by the heavy rains in January.

6. In the remaining arable portion of the area of the garden, the following crops were grown in addition to soz beans:—

Purely specimen crops—

(1) Rhea.
(2) Arrowroot.
(3) Sisal hemp.

Crops for demonstrative and commercial purposes—

(i) English vegetables, etc.
(ii) Country vegetables, etc.
(iii) Turmeric.
(iv) Tobacco.
(v) Lucerne.
(vi) Plantains.
(vii) Sugarcanes.

Soz beans were grown from seeds obtained in the garden last year; but the plants as they came up were week and unhealthy and did not run to flower and seed.

(i) *English vegetables, etc.*—

(1) Goa beans.
(2) Kidney beans.
(3) Butter beans.
(4) Long beans.
(5) Celery.
(6) Tomatoes of sorts.
(7) Cabbages of sorts.
(8) Knol khol.
(9) Carrot.
(10) Beetroot of sorts.
(11) Radishes of sorts.
(12) Turnips of sorts.
(13) French beans of sorts.
(14) Peas, English.
(15) Lettuce cabbage.
(16) Vegetable marrow of sorts.

Almost all the vegetables grew well and cabbages in particular grew very well for the first time, considering the climate, soil and irregular rainfall. Tomatoes were much damaged by the rain in January.

A plot of 20 cents under Goa beans and some other beans yielded an income of about Rs. 34.

(ii) *Country vegetables, etc.*—

(*a*) Brinjals.
(*b*) Ginger, and mango ginger.
(*c*) Snake gourds.
(*d*) Sword beans.
(*e*) Cow beans.
(*f*) Ribbed gourd.
(*g*) Chillies from Tanjore and Poona.
(*h*) Chillies (ordinary).
(*i*) Dioscorea.
(*j*) Telingana potato.
(*k*) Peas.
(*l*) Cucumbers.

There was a fine display of chillies. Almost all the others except dioscorea and Telingana potato gave a poor yield or failed.

Dioscorea.—150 lb. were planted in 8 cents of land and 575 lb. were obtained. Yield per acre about 3½ tons.

Telingana potato.—175 lb. were planted in 8 cents of land and 456 lb. was the outturn. Yield per acre about 2½ tons.

(iii) *Turmeric.*—120 lb. were planted in 8 cents of land and 1,146 lb. was the yield. Outturn per acre 6⅔ tons.

The yield of turmeric and Telingana potato was almost double of what was obtained in the previous year and this was probably due to a quantity of leaf mould applied.

(iv) *Tobacco.*—A few seeds of the Havannah and Virginia varieties were obtained. The seeds were sown in a nursery and then transplanted. The plants came up very well, but were damaged by the heavy raines in January. The plants were cut in February and the curing of the leaves did not prove a success.

(v) *Lucerne.*—This was grown on a small scale and chiefly sold. A small quantity was converted into hay and fed to farm cattle.

(vi) *Plantains.*—These are growing on 34 cents of land as mentioned in the last report. Most of the trees are in a very good condition and some have yielded heavy bunches. The suckers were planted in November 1904. About Rs. 50 were realised from the sale of fruits, leaves, etc.

(vii) *Sugarcanes.*—Of the canes mentioned in paragraph 6 (*e*) of last year's report, those grown from sets obtained from canes direct from Samalkot last year grew very well. Those from sets obtained from the crop raised in the garden from the canes that had been obtained from Samalkot in 1904 grew only fairly well. It appears that sets obtained from outside areas every season, give rise to better canes than the local sets can produce. Sets from canes grown in 1905-1906 have now been planted and in the crop, change in quality, size, etc., will be carefully noted.

The Barbados canes mentioned in paragraph 6 (*e*) of the last report were all removed and sent to Samalkot by the Government Botanist on the 2nd August.

The canes at Pallávaram which were said to have been Mauritius varieties have been identified as Java canes by the Government Botanist. Sets of these canes also have recently been planted.

7. On account of constant changes in the officers in charge of the garden the botanical and economical sections did not receive sufficient attention.

8. The garden won the following prizes at the flower show held in February last, at Teynampet:—

(*a*) A silver medal for the best collection of sugarcanes.

(*b*) Rupees 10 for the best collection of sorghums in ear.

APPENDIX 1.

Rainfall statement for 1905–1906.

Month.	1904–1905.			1905–1906.			Average of last 35 years at Saidapet.
	Total collected.	Rainy days.	*Wet days.	Total collected.	Rainy days.	*Wet days.	
April	..	..	..	1·22	..	2	0·41
May	0·88	4	3	..	..	..	1·70
June	1·14	10	5	0·73	5	2	2·06
July	5·41	15	7	1·40	7	3	3·96
August	3·82	11	6	2·42	3	6	5·06
September	2·70	8	7	7·03	..	5	5·46
October	2·92	12	8	20·66	3	12	11·67
November	0·34	4	1	9·48	7	12	13·47
December	3·16	8	7	0·22	1	1	5·63
January	0·83	3	3	4·73	..	3	0·59
February	0·35	3	1	0·70	..	2	0·46
March	0·75	3	2	0·10	1	..	0·23
Total ..	22·30	81	50	48·69	27	48	50·70

* A wet day is one in which more than 10 cents of rain are collected.

APPENDIX 2.

Data connected with the oil engine and pump at Saidapet farm for 1905–1906 :—

Number of days pump worked during the year		202 days.
Do. hours do. do.		1,820·41 hours.
Average time each day pump worked		9·1 „
Total number of gallons of oil including liquid fuel consumed during the period—		
Liquid fuel	776 gallons.	1,376 gallons.
Kerosine oil	600 do.	
Consumption of oil per working hour		0·75 gallon.
Total cost of oil and liquid fuel during the period—		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liquid fuel	103 0 0	273 6 6
Kerosine oil	170 6 6	
Cost of oil per working hour		0 2 4·3
Average height of water lifted by pump during the period.		23·82 feet.
Minimum height of water lifted by pump		19·00 „
Maximum do. do.		30·275 „
Total quantity of water lifted during the period		23,378,918 gallons
Average number of gallons lifted per day		115,737·2 „
Do. do. per hour		12,842·7 „
Total cost of working the engine and pump including repairs, wages, etc., and excluding depreciation and interest		Rs. A. P. 1,045 8 7
Cost of working the engine and pump including repairs, wages of driver, etc., but excluding depreciation and interest per hour		0 9 2·3
Cost of lifting 23,378,918 gallons or 1,030·5 acre inches to an average height of 23·82 feet		1,045 8 7
Cost of lifting 1 acre inch to a height of 23·82 feet ...		1 0 2·8
Do. do. 1 foot		0 0 8·2
Area of land (including double crop lands) under the influence of oil engine in the farm excluding 6·9 acres of B. gardens		32·79 acres.
Area of lands which was under the influence of oil engine in the farm excluding 6·9 acres of B. gardens ...		19·31 „
Total number of acres irrigated *once* during the year by engine excluding B. gardens and water used for cocoa-nuts, etc., in the road		486·732 „

APPENDIX 2(*a*).

STATEMENT showing the details of expenses for oil-engine during 1905–1906.

Month.	Liquid fuel.		Lubricating oil.	Shafting oil.	Kerosine oil.			
					For engine.		For lamp.	
	Quantity in gallons.	Value.			Quantity in gallons.	Value.	Quantity in gallons.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
April 1905	..	..	2 1 3	1 10 6	120	34 3 6	4	1 4 0
May ,, ...	..	..	5 15 3	3 5 6	180	51 5 3	..	..
June ,, ...	..	..	7 0 0	3 5 9	180	52 8 3	..	..
July ,, ...	..	..	..	..	120	32 5 6	..	..
August 1905	180	22 8 0	18 12 0	7 2 6	..	..	8	3 0 0
September 1905	120	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
October ,, ..	..	..	..	0 4 0	..	..	4	1 10 0
November ,, ..	120	15 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
December ,, ..	..	..	..	0 12 6	..	..	4	1 15 0
January 1906 ..	..	..	0 3 0	2 12 6	..	..	4	1 15 0
February ,, ..	240	34 0 0	0 13 9	1 13 3	.	..	12	6 1 0
March ,, ..	116	16 8 0	10 6 4	3 5 0	..	..	8	3 12 6
Total ..	776	103 0 0	45 3 7	25 7 6	600	170 6 6	44	19 9 6

Month.	Asbestos.	Wages.	Repairs.	Contingencies.	Emery.	Soap.	Cotton, waste.	Matches and sundries.	Total.
10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 1905	..	10 2 9	..	0 9 3	..	..	..	0 0 6	49 15 9
May ,, ...	..	19 8 6	..	0 9 6	..	0 8 6	..	..	81 4 0
June ,, ...	..	19 8 3	2 0 0	1 6 0	..	..	1 4 0	0 0 9	87 1 0
July ,, ...	..	19 8 0	25 0 0	1 8 10	0 8 0	..	..	0 0 6	78 14 10
August 1905	..	16 0 1	69 0 0	10 6 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	147 12 7
September 1905 ..	..	13 4 11	..	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	28 8 11
October ,, ..	..	13 8 0	356 9 0	0 1 0	..	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 0 3	373 8 3
November ,, ..	..	15 0 0	1 0 0	2 1 3	..	..	..	..	34 1 3
December ,, ..	..	15 0 0	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	17 12 6
January 1906 ..	..	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	..	1 0 0	..	26 10 6
February ,, ..	..	15 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	57 15 0
March ,, ..	..	15 0 0	12 10 8	0 5 6	..	..	..	..	62 0 0
Total ..	..	186 8 0	471 3 8	17 13 4	0 14 0	1 0 6	4 4 0	0 2 0	1,045 8 7

APPENDIX 3(*a*).

CROPPING statement for 1905–1906.

Name of crops.	Area			Outturn.				Remarks.
	Of crops standing.	Of crops failed.	Of crops harvested.	Grain or seed.		Straw or fodder.		
				Per acre.	Amount.	Per acre.	Amount.	
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
Paddy drilled.								
Irrigated, 29·81 acres.								
Cereal.								
Bombay varieties, 9·64.	..	7·54	..	..	..	..	..	No facilities for irrigation when rains failed.
Do.	..	..	2·00	368	736	..	..	
Sirumany 3·26	..	0·66	..	1,636·0	2,088·8	1,636·0	2,088·8	Sukhvel, Rajvel and Ambemohor yielded; available tank water was baled, but still water was insufficient.
Sirumany, 3·26	..	..	1·36	1,636·0	2,088·8	1,636·0	2,088·8	No facilities for irrigation when rains failed.
Do.	..	..	1·24	1,060·0	854·8	1,060·0	854·8	Crops suffered for want of water in December 1905, January and February 1906. Lift irrigation was given from well.
Paddy sprouted broadcast under puddle.								This area was divided into two equal portions of 62 cents each. One was top dressed, 3 months after sowing, with 3 cwts. of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s special paddy fertilizer, costing Rs. 11-6-6, and the other portion was treated without any manure. Both the portions received similar treatment, and both suffered alike for want of water; water was given by lift from a well. The manured portion yielded 627·5 lb. of grain and 1,232 lb. of straw, and the unmanured portion yielded 432·5 lb. of grain and 980 lb. of straw.
Bombay varieties, 2·87.	0·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crop is standing and the variety is Banko.
Do.	..	..	2·27	868·2	1,420·75	868·2	4,410	0·94 acre occupied all varieties except Bangalia and Kamod of Kaira district. Crops did not do well. Appendix 3(*e*) gives particulars. In 1·26 acres eight varieties selected by the Board were tried. Appendix 3(*e*) shows details. In 0·07 acre, Banko was tried under the oil-engine. The yielded 92·5 lb. of grain and 238 lb. of straw.
Sixty days' samba, 2·68.	1·68	..	..	..	..	898·5	3,406	Crop is standing under the oil-engine.
Do.	..	..	1·00	898·50	898·50	898·5	3,406	There was no facility for irrigation when the rains failed.
Sirumany, ·35	..	..	0·35	3,091·40	1,082·50	3,091·40	1,281	The crop was irrigated by the engine. The previous crop was heavily manured.
Paddy transplanted.								
Bangaru	0·42	..	..	2,014·70	6,709·00	2,014·70	9,334	Crop is standing under the oil-engine.
Bombay varieties	..	..	3·33	2,014·70	6,709·00	2,014·70	9,334	2·36 acres were under the oil-engine and 0·97 was irrigated by tank water. 1·93 acres of the former were under experiments required by the Board. Appendix 3(*d*) shows details.
Sirumany	..	..	1·07	2,754·75	2,875·00	2,754·75	3,513	0·33 acre was irrigated by the oil-engine and yielded 1,040 lb. of grain and 1,281 lb. of straw.
....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The rest was irrigated by lift from well.
6·49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29·81								
Food-grains, 34·31 acres.								

Cropping statement for 1905-1906—*cont.*

Name of crops.	Area: Of crops standing.	Area: Of crops failed.	Area: Of crops harvested.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Amount.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Per acre.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Amount.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Per acre.	Remarks.
Paddy transplanted—cont.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
Food-grains. Irrigated. Cereal. Sirumany	..	..	0·41	1,096·00	2,673·00	1,855 straw.	4,524·0 straw	This is an unmanured area to compare results with the one below.
Sirumany, 2·74 ..	..	..	0·43	1,230·00	2,860·00	1,687 ,,	3,923·0 ,,	This was top dressed with 2 cwts. of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s special paddy fertilizers, costing Rs. 7-9-0 and received the same treatment as the one above.
84·31 29·81 6·49 Do. ..	..	..	0·83	2,417·50	2,912·50	3,122 ,,	5,319·0 ,,	This area was divided into two equal portions of 41½ cents each. In one paddy seedlings were transplanted according to the local system, and in the other single seedlings were transplanted 9 inches apart. The plots were not manured. Both the plots had the same treatment before planting. The following shows the various operation and outturn :—
								Ordinary system of planting. Area, 0·415 acre. / Single planting. Area, 0·415 acre.
								Number of women required for transplantation. 4·50 / 3·30
								,, ,, ,, 1st weeding. 1·75 / 4·75
								,, ,, ,, 2nd do. .. / 2·00
								,, ,, ,, Harvest. 7·00 / 5·00
								Total .. 13·25 women / 15·05 women.
								,, ,, ,, Outturn. 1,150 lb. of grain. 1,778 lb. of straw. / 1,267·5 lb. of grain. 1,414·0 lb. of straw.
4·62 Ragi	..	..	4·62	7,467·75	1,616·4	28,504 ,,	6,169·7 ,,	This was irrigated by mhote and pump. Rains damaged the crop in 2 acres in September 1905.
Unirrigated. 3·5 Cholum	..	..	3·50	1,368·50	390·9	10,808 ,,	3,088 ,,	This was sown towards the end of November and consequently suffered for want of rains. Soil is poor.
Pulse 1·00 Horsegram	..	..	1·00	341·00	341·00	600 bhusa.	600 bhusa.	Soil is poor.
4·5								
Fodder crops. Irrigated. Cereal. Cholum	2·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	The crop is standing under the oil-engine.
Do.	..	..	5·85	..	..	24,288 hay.	4,152 hay.	The yield represents only one cutting. 4·91 acres were under the influence of the oil-engine, of which 0·63 acre was under Bombay cholums received from the Deputy Director of Agriculture. Appendix 3 $(g)_1$ shows results. 0·94 acre was under well and yielded only 1,475 lb. hay.

Cropping statement for 1905-1906—*cont.*

Name of crops.	Area: Of crops standing.	Area: Of crops failed.	Area: Of crops harvested.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Amount.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Per acre.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Amount.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Per acre.	Remarks.
Paddy trasplanted—cont.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
Fodder crops—*cont.* Irrigated—*cont.* Cholum	..	..	4·06	..	..	22,913 hay	56,435 hay	This represents the yield of two cuttings under the oil engine. The crop was affected with "acari" disease and hence abandoned after second cutting.
16·43 Cereal. do.	..	..	3·56	..	..	4237 ,,	1,190 ,,	This was the yield obtained from last two cuttings of the remnant crops standing on 1st April 1905.
do.	..	2·60	..	..	..	..	..	The crop in 1·60 acres was damaged by heavy rains immediately after sowing in September, and that in one acre had no rain at all after sowing in March 1906.
do.	..	..	5·72	..	..	28,196 hay	4,929 bay	This represents two cuttings in two acres and one cutting in the rest. Two acres were under yellow cholum and 3·72 acres under Irumgu cholum.
Fodder crops 72·63 Irrigated. 0·09 Legumi-nous. Lucerne	0·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	This was grown under the engine. Area was divided into two parts. One part was mixed with soil in which Nitrogen bacilli were inocculated and then sown with lucerne; the other part sown in the ordinary way. Both the plots received similar treatment in other respects. There was rain from the date of sowing for 5 days successively. Three cuttings have been obtained till now. Inocculated area gave 162 lb. while the other gave 176·75 lb. The crop is still yielding.
Unirrigated. 45·64 Horse gram ..	7·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crop is standing.
do. ..	..	..	18·17	..	..	8,008 green	608 green	Crop was sown in September in cemetery lands (poor soils) besides damage was done by heavy rains in October when the crop was young.
do. 44·64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
do. ..	..	..	23·97	..	..	91,952 green	3,836 green	The crop was grown in soils which were not manured at all for some years.
Sunn-hemp ..	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	There was rain immediately after sowing in February 1906 and the crop was affected with "Kambli Puchi."
Miscella-neous. Guinea, grass ..	1·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	This is under the oil engine; one cutting was obtained during the year; the yield was 12,039 lb. green for the first cutting. The crop is standing.
72·68 Irrigated. 2·15 Reed cane ..	..	..	0·55	..	..	29,120 green	52,927 green	As the crop was unfit for jaggery making for which it was intended, it was utilized for fodder, as straw was selling at the high rate, Rs. 70 per ton.
Industrial 29·232 Irrigated. Indigo	..	..	0·09	..	..	..	..	This was under the influence of well and oil engine, chiefly the former. This was standing on 1st April 1905 and was maintained for collecting herbarium specimens by Government Botanist. Small quantities of seed of each variety have been collected.

712 Edl.—7

Cropping statement for 1905–1906—*cont.*

	Name of crops.	Area. Of crops standing.	Area. Of crops failed.	Area. Of crops harvested.	Outturn. Grain or seed. Amount.	Outturn. Grain or seed. Per acre.	Outturn. Straw or fodder. Amount.	Outturn. Straw or fodder. Per acre.	Remarks.
	Paddy transplanted—cont.								
Industrial 29·432 — Irrigated. 4	*Cottons*—3·11.				LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
	Uppam and Karungunny.	..	..	1·20	..	..	443 kappas	369 kappas	Crop was under the oil engine and it was standing on 1st April 1905. The yield represents what was obtained during the year and does not include 245 lb. kappas obtained in the previous year.
	Caravonica .. .. 3·11	0·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	The crop is under the oil engine. Stem-borer and boll-worms affected the crop. The crop is standing.
	American cottons of sorts.	..	..	1·70	..	..	..	..	The crop was exclusively under the well this year. This was standing on 1st April 1905 and was retained for the collection of herbarium specimens by the Government Botanist in different stages of their growth. Appendix 3 (*b*) furnishes details of yield, etc.
	Sugarcane	4·60	..	4·60	..	..	..	..	This was a standing crop on 1st April 1905, 1·30 acres were under the oil engine. The rest was under wells. The crop was sold to a contractor on the 7th month after planting the farm undertaking irrigation alone till the end of the year. Rs. 1,400 were realized for the whole area, the portion under oil engine fetching Rs. 300.
Industrial 29·432 — Unirrigated. 14832	*Cottons*—0·78.								
	Boorbone and Yerrapathi. 0·78	..	..	0·28	..	..	..	..	Yerrapathi occupied 18 cents and Boorbone, 10 cents. These were standing on 1st April 1905 and were retained for the collection of herbarium specimens by the Government Botanist. Yerrapathi yielded 17·69 lb. and Boorbone 15·63 lb.
	Fyson's cotton ..	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	This was grown at the request of Mr. Fyson of Presidency College. The plants are yielding and the kappas are being collected by him.
	Uppam	0·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	The seeds of this were obtained from Koilpatti farm. The crop is standing.
	Sunn-hemp, 4·26 ..	2·46	..	..	..	..	..	..	The crop is doing very well and is intended for seed and fibre.
	Do. ..	..	..	1·80	..	..	4410 green.	2,450 green.	The crop was intended for fodder but, having been damaged by caterpillars at the flowering stage, was used as manure.
	Groundnut ..	..	0·376	..	..	..	..	..	The crop was grown without irrigation but failed.
	Gingelly 9·416 ..	..	5·25	..	..	..	..	..	The crop failed to germinate owing to want of moisture.
	do. ..	..	..	4·166	400	96	..	..	Germination in over 2 acres was not satisfactory.
Miscellaneous 3·82 — Irrigated.	Plantain	1·51	..	1·51	..	..	..	..	The crop is under the oil engine and it was standing on 1st April 1905. Rs. 138-15-6 represents money value of the yield — 4,900 lb. fruits, suckers, leaves, etc.

APPENDIX 3 (*b*).

Statement showing the details of 19 varieties of American cottons grown under the request of Government Botanist in 1904—1906.

Number.	Government Botanist's number.	Name.	After cultivation and irrigation in 1905–1906. Number of hoeings given with dates.	After cultivation and irrigation in 1905–1906. Number of irrigations given with dates.	Total rainfall collected. Amount.	Total rainfall collected. Number of days rain fell.	Yield in 1904–1905.	Yield in 1905–1906.	Yield Total.	Remarks.
					INCHES. DAYS.		LB. OZ.	LB. OZ.	LB. OZ.	
1	2416	Rassel	One hand hoeing on 22nd April 1905 and one bullock hoeing on 29th January 1906.	10 Irrigations (April 7th, 29th, May 8th and 26th, June 8th, 14th, 21st, 28th, July 8th and 13th).	April .. 1·22 2		1 4	18 14	20 2	Almost all the plants were affected with rust chiefly seeds from England, their bolls were also affected with boll worm.
2	2417	Fruit			June .. 0·73 7		2 3	14 11	16 14	
3	2418	Mathio			July .. 1·40 10		1 4	18 12	20 ..	
4	2419	Christopher			August. 2·42 9		.. 14	11 2	12 ..	
5	2420	Chiese			September. 7·03 5		2 1	15 10½	17 11½	
6	2421	Whittle			October.. 20·66 15		1 9	14 4½	15 13½	
7	2422	W. A. Cook			November. 9·48 19		1 5	12 4¾	13 9¾	
8	2423	Boyd's Prolific			December. 0·22 2		2 1	12 4¼	14 5¼	
9	2424	Holy's Prolific			January. 4·73 3		1 14	9 1¾	10 15¾	
10	2425	* Harendon			February. 0·70 2		1 11	5 ¾	6 11¾	* As this was by the side of fence the yield was poor.
11	2426	Cameron			March .. 0·10 1	† 75 days.	.. 9	10 12	11 5	
12	2427	Dearing			‡ 48·69 75†		1 5	12 8¼	13 13¼	
13	2428	Mathews long staple ..					.. 12	11 9½	12 5½	
14	2429	Texas Burr			‡ 48·69 inches		.. 15	8 9½	9 8½	
15	2430	Braddy					1 9	15 4	16 13	
16	2431	King's Improved					1 2	13 10	14 12	
17	2432	Smith's improved					.. 12	12 14	13 10	
18	2433	Dickens					.. 14	12 9½	13 7½	
19	2300	Seeds from England ..					.. 1	.. 5½	.. 6¼	
						Total ..	24 1	230 3¾	254 4¾	

APPENDIX 3 (*c*).

Statement showing the yield obtained from twenty varieties of Bombay and other paddy sown broad cast under puddle (sprouted) standing on 1st April 1905.

Number.	Names of varieties.	Date of sowing.	Area.	Date of harvest.	Quantity of seed sown.	Yield. Grain. Immediately after thrashing. Measures.	Yield. Grain. Immediately after thrashing. Pounds.	Yield. Grain. Fit for storing. Measures.	Yield. Grain. Fit for storing. Pounds.	Yield. Straw.	Yield per acre. Grain. On the day of thrashing.	Yield per acre. Grain. On the day of storing.	Yield per acre. Straw.
			CENTS.		MEAS. OLS.					LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.
1	Shirbathi	20th December 1904 ..	4·5	4th April 1905 ..	1 0	20 6	48¼	19 6	46½	84	1,072	1,033	1,867
2	Zina Columbia	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	28 7	65½	27 2	63	140	1,456	1,400	3,111
3	Tin Punkhali Ambi Mohar	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	18 2	39¼	18 1	36½	210	872	811	4,667
4	Jirasal	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	5 6	14	5 3	12¼	84	311	272	1,867
5	Halwagudiya	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	16 3	38½	15 0	35	84	856	778	1,867
7	Rajavel	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	11 5	28¼	10 5½	25	70	628	556	1,556
8	Ambi Mohar	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	6 3	15	5 4	13	112	333	289	2,489
9	Do.	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	5 2	12	4 5	11	70	267	244	1,556
10	Sukhvel	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	13 0	30¾	11 6	27½	70	683	611	1,556
11	Do.	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	7 5	17½	6 5	15½	56	385	341	1,231
12	Kamod	Do. ..	4·55	Do. ..	1 0	12 4	29	11 6	27	137	638	593	3,011
14	Welchi	Do. ..	4·55	Do. ..	1 0	26 4	61	24 7	58½	98	1,341	1,285	2,154
15	Do.	Do. ..	4·55	Do. ..	0 1	3 3	8	2 7	7	14	952	833	1,667
16	Tin Punkhali (early)	Do. ..	0·84	Do. ..	1 0	8 3	19¼	7 6	18	56	423	396	1,231
17	Columbia	Do. ..	4·55	Do. ..	1 0	26 2	62¼	24 5	58	112	1,368	1,275	2,462
18	Dadkhani	Do. ..	4·55	Do. ..	1 0	25 2½	56¼	24 0	53	126	1,345	1,262	3,000
19	Badsha Bhog	Do. ..	4·20	Do. ..	1 0	11 1	25¾	10 0	24	147	613	571	3,500
20	Chennur	Do. ..	4·20	Do. ..	1 0	15 6	34	15 1	33	147	810	786	3,500
21	Halki	Do. ..	4·20	Do. ..	1 0	14 0	31¾	12 4	29	77	756	690	1,833
22	Banko	Do. ..	4·20	Do. ..	1 0	33 4	73	30 3	67	140	1,738	1,595	3,333

APPENDIX 3 (*d*).

Statement showing the details of eight varieties of Bombay paddy grown under transplanted method in 1905–1906.

Number of variety.	Name of variety.	Date of sowing in the nursery.	Quantity of seed sown in the nursery.	Area transplanted from seedlings obtained.	Date of transplanting the field.	Date of harvest.	Yield. Grain. Immediately after thrashing.	Yield. Grain. When fit for storing.	Yield. Straw. Immediately after thrashing.	Yield. Straw. When fit for storing.	Yield. Chaff.*	Yield per acre. Grain. Immediately after thrashing.	Yield per acre. Grain. When fit for storing.	Yield per acre. Straw. Immediately after thrashing.	Yield per acre. Straw. When fit for storing.	Yield per acre. Chaff.*	Rank in yield. Grain. Immediately after thrashing.	Rank in yield. Grain. When fit for storing.	Rank in yield. Straw. Immediately after thrashing.	Rank in yield. Straw. When fit for storing.	Rank in yield. Chaff.*
		1905.	MRS.	CENTS.	1905.	1906.	MRS. LB.	MRS. LB.	LB.	LB.	MRS. LB.	MRS. LB.	MRS. LB.	LB.	LB.	NO. LB.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
2	Zina Columbia ..	22nd Sept.	7	25	15th Oct.	10th Jan.	326 724	281 650	1,778	635	9 6	1,304 2,896	1,124 2,600	7,112	2,540	36 24	2	2	1	6	1
5	Halwa Gudya ..	Do.	12	43	Do.	11th ,,	654 1,492	586 1,318	2,632	1,152	11¾ 9½	1,554 3,469	1,363 3,065	6,121	2,679	27·3 22·9	1	1	4	5	2
10	Sukhvel	Do.	7	25	17th Oct.	3rd ,,	264 627	218 514	1,456	884	.. ..	1,056 2,508	872 2,056	5,824	3,536	.. ..	6	6	5	3	..
14	Welchi (Surat farm) ..	Do.	7	25	Do.	4th ,,	306 708	272 615	1,624	841	.. ..	1,224 2,832	1,088 2,460	6,496	3,364	.. ..	3	3	2	4	..
17	Columbia	Do.	12	50	15th Oct.	8th ,,	418 941	375½ 879	1,960	1,243	9 8	836 1,882	751 1,758	3,920	2,486	18 16	7	7	8	7	3
18	Dadkhani (Bengal variety).	Do.	7	25	17th .,	22nd ,,	280 611	253 562	1,624	1,003	3½ 2½	1,120 2,444	1,012 2,248	6,496	4,012	14 10	5	5	2	1	4
20	Chennur (Central Provinces).	Do.	12	43	18th ,,	29th ,,	304 665	290 636	2,296	984	4¼ 3½	707 1,547	674 1,479	5,340	2,288	10 8	8	8	6	8	6
22	Banko	Do.	12	54	19th ,,	26th ,,	606 1,363	560 1,255	2,688	1,982	6 5	1,122 2,524	1,037 2,324	4,978	3,670	11 9¼	4	4	7	2	5

Remarks.—Nos. 2, 5, 10, 14, 17 and 18 were under the oil engine and were planted in a land which was for the first time converted into a wet field; previous crop in the field was cholam for fodder which had received heavy manuring. Nos. 20 and 22 were grown in a land where paddy is usually grown but the soil is slightly alkaline in nature in portions. The previous crop in Nos. 20 and 22 was horsegram for fodder. Nos. 10, 14, 18 were to some extent interfered with by the fence close by and shade of trees in the west. Of these No. 10 was planted in a place where soil is slightly inferior to the rest. No. 5 was planted in the best possible situation. Although No. 2 was not affected by fence and shade, the soil should be considered inferior to Nos. 14 and 18. In No. 17 the upper layer of the soil from the greater portion of block was removed and utilized for raising the bund of water canal that carries engine water to different fields and consequently the block is in a lower level than the other parts and is liable to stagnation of water constantly oozing out from the watercourse. A certain portion of the cultivated soil having been removed from the block, the yield will certainly be affected. Nos. 22 and 17 produced more seedlings, whereas Nos. 5 and 20 produced less although the area of nursery and seed rate was similar. The method adopted in transplantation with regard to space and number of plants in each tuft was almost identical in all. Nos. 2, 5 and 17 were subject to 6 inches rainfall immediately after transplantation. During first week of November castor cake was top-dressed at the rate of 800 lb. per acre to all blocks. Nos. 20 and 22 were weeded twice, while others received only one weeding. Nos. 18, 20 and 22 were affected by rain in the middle of January 1906 just before harvest. No. 18 could have been harvested a few days earlier had it not been for the rainfall between 17th and 19th January. Nos. 20 and 22 were under the Mylapore tank and when rains failed, water was baled from the tank as long as there was water in it. The crop needed one more watering which was not possible to give.

* Chaff obtained by drying the produce before storing.

APPENDIX 3 (*e*).

Statement showing the yield of 8 Bombay and other varieties of paddy sown sprouted broadcast in 1905–1906.

Number.	Name of variety.	Date of sowing.	Quantity of seed sown.	Area sown.	Date of harvest.	Yield. Grain. Immediately after threshing.	Grain. When fit for storing.	Straw. Immediately after threshing.	Straw. When fit for storing.	Chaff. When fit for storing.	Yield per acre. Grain. Immediately after threshing.	Grain. When fit for storing.	Straw. Immediately after threshing.	Straw. When fit for storing.	Chaff. When fit for storing.
			MRS.	ACRES.		LB.	MRS.	LB.	LB.	MRS.	LB.	MRS.	LB.	LB.	MRS.
2	Zina Columbia	30th October 1905.	2½	0·14	16th February 1906.	58	24	224	120	¾	414·3	171·4	1,600	857·1	5·4
5	Halwa Gudya	30th ,,	2½	0·14	15th ,,	65	28½	280	200	1	464·3	203·5	2,000	1,428·6	7·1
10	Sukhvel	30th ,,	2½	0·13	23rd ,,	35½	14⅔	210	130	¼	273·1	112·8	1,615·4	1,000·0	3·8
14	Welchi (Surat farm) ..	30th ,,	2½	0·13	15th ,,	43½	17⅔	336	220	¼	334·6	134·6	2,584·6	1,692·3	1·9
17	Columbia	30th ,,	5	0·24	23rd ,,	55½	40½	770	572	4	541·7	231·2	3,208·3	2,383·3	16·7
18	Dadkhani (Bengal variety) ..	31st ,,	2½	0·13	22nd ,,	51	111⅔	588	294	4½	996·2	392·3	4,523·1	2,261·6	34·6
20	Chennur (Central Provinces) ..	30th ,,	5	0·23	14th ,,	43	97	448	280	½	439·1	187·0	2,947·8	1,214·4	2·2
22	Banko	31st ,,	2½	0·13	21st ,,	71	156	644	322	1	588·5	546·2	4,953·8	2,476·9	7·7
						58⅓	130⅔	538	321	1	534·5	299·2	2,955·1	1,764·1	5·5

Remarks.—Nos. 2, 5, 10, 14, 17 and 20 were grown in very poor soil. Crop suffered from want of water. The area was under Mylapore tank and available water was given till 26th December 1905, after which period no watering was given as there was no facility to irrigate from other sources. The crop was almost abandoned when the rainfall of 16th January to 18th January helped the crop to mature. The fields did not receive any manuring either before or after sowing. The previous crop in this area was horsegram for fodder. The block was weeded once. Nos. 18 and 22 were grown in a good soil, the previous crop in this area being horsegram for fodder. The crop was not manured but was weeded twice. When rain failed, irrigation was given from well by lift. The crop in these two varieties was affected very much with "Anaikombam" diseases.

APPENDIX 3 (*f*).

Statement showing the percentage of rice obtained from eight Bombay varieties of paddy tried in 1905–1906.

Number of variety.	Name of variety.	Method adopted in pounding rice.	Quantity of paddy taken for pounding. By volume.	Quantity of paddy taken for pounding. By weight.	Results obtained. Rice. Volume.	Rice. Weight.	Crushings. Volume.	Crushings. Weight.	Husk. Volume.	Husk. Weight.	Bran. Volume.	Bran. Weight.
			MEAS.	LB.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
2	Zina Columbia	Raw ..	21·75	50	45·5	63	33	4	47·1	13·5	31·2	17
2	Do.	Boiled ..	21·75	50	48·3	64	2·9	2·5	52·9	15	27·6	13
5	Halwa Judiya	Raw ..	22·02	50	42·8	60	5·1	6	40·6	10	28·3	21
5	Do.	Boiled ..	22·02	50	46·3	64	3·1	3·5	51·3	13	27·6	13·5
10	Sukhvel	Raw ..	22·02	50	40·6	60	3·7	4	45·6	13·5	30·4	18
10	Do.	Boiled ..	22·02	50	46·8	65·5	3·1	3·5	52·4	17	24·8	14
14	Welchi (Surat farm) ..	Raw ..	22·125	50	43·8	62	3·7	4	42·9	12	33·3	18·5
14	Do.	Boiled ..	22·125	50	46·0	64	2·0	2	53·1	13·5	28·5	14·5
17	Columbia	Raw ..	22·0	50	44·9	62	3·5	4	41·5	12	37·0	20
17	Do.	Boiled ..	22·0	50	46·3	64	3·1	3	53·1	15	30·0	12·5
18	Dhadhani (Bengal) ..	Raw ..	22·6	50	43·1	62	2·4	2	42·6	14·5	31·0	18
18	Do. ..	Boiled ..	22·6	50	46·0	64	2·9	3	49·8	16·5	24·9	12·5
20	Chinnore (Central Provinces).	Raw ..	22·375	50	42·5	59	5·3	7	40·2	13	33·0	20
20	Chinnore	Boiled ..	22·375	50	43·6	62	4·2	5	49·2	15	30·2	16
22	Banko	Raw ..	22·625	50	43·9	62	1·9	2	43·9	15·5	28·2	18
22	Do.	Boiled ..	22·625	50	46·0	65	2·2	2	51·4	17·0	26·5	12·5

APPENDIX 3 (*g*).

Statement showing the yield of Bombay fodder cholams received from the Deputy Director of Agriculture and grown in 1905–1906.

Serial number.	Name.	Area sown.	Yield in pounds.	Yield per acre.	Remarks.
			GREEN.		
1	Ulavati	0·045	225 (green)	5,000	Yield represents one cutting. There were sown on 10th January 1906 and harvested on 31st March 1906. The whole block received six cart loads of slaughter-house refuse. The land was ploughed and ridged, and manure was applied in the furrows and was well mixed up with the soil. Seed was sown in the furrows which were 1½ feet apart. Rainfall collected during the growth of the crop was 5·53 inches, and the total quantity of water given by pump was 180,000 gallons.
2	Nilva	0·040	212 ,,	5,300	
3	Sorghum collier	0·045	540 ,,	12,000	
4	Do. amber	0·300	2,250 ,,	7,500	
5	Sundia	0·200	1,500 ,,	7,500	
	Total ..	0·63	4,727 (green)	..	

APPENDIX 4.

Statement showing the number of stock at the commencement and at the end of the year 1905–1906.

Description.	Commencement.	Additions during the year		Disposed of during the year		End.
		By birth.	By purchase.	By death.	By sale.	
Cows	22	..	..	1 *	*5	16
Heifers	9	..	..	..	8	3
Heifer calves	22	9	..	..	16	12
Bulls	18	..	..	..	6	12
Bullocks	12	..	..	..	2	10
Bull calves	4	7	..	..	4	8
Total ..	87	16	..	1	41	61
Sheep.						
Rams	9	..	..	1 †	11	10
Ewes	41	..	..	2	15	51
Gimmers	24	..	..	2 ‡	..	6
Lambs	36	43	..	13 ‡	7	35
Total ..	110	43	..	18	33	102

* Old age. † Dysentery. ‡ From various causes.

APPENDIX 5.

Statement showing the yield of milk by the College Farm herd during 1905–1906.

No.	Names of cows.	Age.	Yield in 1905–1906 in		Number of days cows yielded.	Average per day in	
			Madras measures of 100 cubic inches.	Pounds.		Madras measures of 100 cubic inches.	Pounds.
1	Padmavati	9	698·37	2,618·88	243	2·87	10·77
2	Rama Bhai	9	299·75	1,124·06	194	1·54	5·79
3	Lakshmi Bhai	9	686·50	2,574·37	237	2·89	10·86
4	Kuttikunju	11	346·12	1,297·95	194	1·78	6·69
5	Alamelu	11	860·87	3,228·26	347	2·48	9·30
6	Kanstubham	9	835·12	3,131·70	288	2·90	10·87
7	Govindu	7	574·25	2,123·43	303	1·89	7·08
8	Meenakshi No. III	12	290·62	1,089 82	173	1·67	6·29
9	Do. No. IV	7	357·75	1,341·56	207	1·72	6·48
10	Mondodari	10	519·00	1,946·25	306	1·69	6·36
11	Draupadi	9	584·25	2,190·93	286	2·04	7·66
12	Bhagyam	8	910·00	3,412·50	269	3·38	12·68
13	Kapila	8	161·75	606·56	147	1·10	4·12
14	Kamala	9	939·25	3,522·18	304	3·09	11·58
15	Ahalya	9	0·75	2·81	3	0·25	0·93
16	Sybil Elenor	8	343·87	1,289·51	192	1·79	6·71
17	Sita No. II	10	692·25	2,595·93	230	3·01	11·28
18	Meenakshi No. V	5	73·37	275·13	41	1·79	6·71
19	Sita No. III	5	28·25	105·93	22	1·28	4·81
	Total ..		9,202·09	34,477·76			

APPENDIX 6.

Number.	Name of cow.	Interval between last and previous calving.	Number of days in the interval during which milk yielded.	Quantity of milk yielded during the interval between calving.		Average quantity per day during the whole interval.	
				Measures.	Pounds.	Measures.	Pounds.
1	Padmavati	376	257	834·75	3,130·31	2·22	8·33
2	Lakshmiboy	368	239	741·75	2,781·56	2·02	7·56
3	Kutti Kunji	427	342	813·50	3,050·63	1·91	7 14
4	Alamelu	369	351	1,002·00	3,757·50	2·72	10·16
5	Koustubham	417	340	929·25	3,484·69	2·23	8·36
6	Govindu	473	404	511·62	1,918·58	1·08	4·05
7	Mondothary	420	360	735 00	2,756·25	1·75	6·56
8	Seeta	372	193	680·00	2,550·00	1·83	6·85
9	Kamala	391	218	569·00	2,133·75	1·46	5·46
10	Sybil Eleanor	451	251	442·75	1,660·31	·98	3·68
11	Meenakshi No. III	554	363	784·75	2,942 81	1·42	5·31
12	Do. No. IV	491	336	1611·87	2,294 51	1·25	4·67
13	Ahalya	569	111	258·25	593·44	·28	1·04
14	Kapila	470	216	58·37	968 89	·55	2·06
15	Bhagyam	337	269	910·00	3,412·50	2·70	10·13
16	Droupadi	528	332	740·25	2,775 94	1·40	5·26
17	Ramaboy	526	328	717·87	2,692·01	1·36	5·12

APPENDIX 7.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of services rendered by live-stock for the Botanical garden during 1905–1906	257	4	0
Value of services rendered by live-stock on the farm during 1905–1906	601	6	0
Value of labour to be charged against live-stock	421	8	0
Value of manure obtained, 236·5 tons at Rs. 3 per ton ...	709	8	0
* Value of farm grown fodder consumed by stock	2,017	5	8
Fees realised by bull service (for 120 outside and 23 farm animals)	60	0	0

* The fodder was valued at rates at which the same was selling in different seasons in which it was utilised in the farm.

APPENDIX 8.

Financial statement of the College Farm for 1905–1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Field produce ..	..	2,507 4 10	Cattle food—		
2. Live-stock—			Cattle food. Ground-nut cake	970 13 2	
Sale of cows, calves, etc.	880 5 8		Gingelly cake	288 12 10	
Sale of milk, butter, etc.	2,131 1 4	3,071 15 0	Dholl husk	658 1 4	
Covering fees ..	60 8 0		Horsegram	25 0 0	
3. Wood and miscellaneous.	..	1,487 7 0	Cumbu	36 0 0	
			Rice	8 0 0	3,544 1 4
			Salt	18 0 0	
			Paddy straw	1,530 6 2	
			Skim milk	4 15 10	
			Sundries	4 0 0	
			Manure	..	518 4 10
			Seeds and plants	..	107 0 6
			Labour	..	2,623 1 9
			Machines and implements ..	..	107 12 1
			Workshop	..	261 13 4
			Estate improvements ..	..	285 3 0
			Live-stock	..	58 14 0
			Oil engine	..	1,045 8 7
			Contingencies	..	344 13 7
Total ..		7,066 10 10	Total ..		8,896 9 0

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 3808, dated 26th June 1906 :—

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castlestuart Stuart, I.C.S.

Read endorsement by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, C. No. 3626, dated 18th May 1906, on letter from the Principal, Madras College of Agriculture, Saidapet, dated 8th May 1906, No. 327.

Read letter from the Principal, Madras College of Agriculture, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 8th May 1906, No. 51.

Resolution—Mis. No. 3808, dated 26th June 1906.

The reports on the working of the College of Agriculture at Saidapet and the farm and the Botanical gardens attached thereto, during the official year 1905-1906, will be returned to the Director of Public Instruction with the following remarks.

2. The Board notes that the College had to work without a Professor of Agriculture throughout the year under review, and that, from the 22nd January 1906, when Mr. Keess went on leave, the Acting First Assistant was in charge of the College without prejudice to his duties as lecturer on veterinary subjects, or to his supervision of the College farm and Botanical gardens. Mr. D'Silva has in the opinion of the Board done excellent work in difficult circumstances.

3. The number of students fell off from 58 in the previous year to 31 in the year under review, owing to the non-recruitment of students in January 1906. It is clear, however, from paragraph 3 of the Acting Principal's report that, in spite of the reduction in the teaching staff, a large number of students of good educational attainments might have been obtained. This was not the case in former years. The results of the labours of the College staff as gauged by the examination results given in paragraph 6 of the report were better than in previous years ; and this satisfactory result is probably ascribable to the revision of the College curriculum made in 1902. The fact that two-thirds of the candidates passed in the major and final subjects is significant, especially when it is remembered that under the revised curriculum all candidates must get through the minor subjects first.

4. The Veterinary hospital attached to the College continued to work satisfactorily although the officer in charge had to discharge, in addition, the duties of Vice-Principal of the College throughout the year, as well as those of Principal during the latter part of it. The increase in cattle practice was a specially satisfactory feature of the year's work.

5. The College farm was affected by the unfavourable season, and the early cessation of the usual rains, though this was to some extent made up for by an unusual fall in January. The Board considers it unnecessary to comment on the detailed remarks of the Acting Principal under the head of " Crops and cropping " though they include some interesting notes in respect of the different methods of planting paddy, that suggest the advisability of conducting further trials, in view to arriving at conclusive results. The experiments in the cultivation of caravonica cotton show that at the Saidapet farm, as in other places, it is liable to insect pests. The data given in the report regarding the working of the oil-engine and pump are likely to prove useful.

(True Extract.)

L. D. Swamikannu,
Acting Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction, with one proof and two original reports returned.

Proceedings, Dis. No. 5487 of 1906.

Recorded.

The work done in the College during the year is described in detail in the report.

The disadvantages under which the College laboured, disadvantages incidental to the fact that radical changes were under consideration, were unfortunately accentuated by the ill-health of the Principal, which made it necessary for him to take leave on medical certificate and proceed to England at very short notice.

The Director considers that Mr. D'Silva and his colleagues deserve great credit for their success in preventing the work of the students left in the College from suffering on account of the reduction of the staff.

The control of the Director of Public Instruction over the College, which has obtained in a greater or less measure since 1876, came to an end with the close of the year under report.

That control has almost inevitably led to the tendency to give prominence to the more or less purely scientific subjects, to the detriment of the training in practical agriculture.

The absence until recent years of any widespread demand for such training has led the College to attempt to justify its existence as an educational institution of a collegiate grade by admitting students who would have better obtained the instruction they required elsewhere.

A scrutiny of the list of old students shows however that many of them are or have been engaged directly or indirectly with agricultural pursuits both in this Presidency and in other parts of India.

The labours of this College in the past have undoubtedly contributed to the increased attention which is now being paid by the public to the development of agriculture.

A. G. Bourne,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Principal, College of Agriculture, with 20 spare copies and 100 copies of the reports on the farm and Botanical garden.
,, Principals of other professional Colleges.
,, Principals of Government First-grade Colleges.
Copy to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
,, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
,, Government (with C.L.).
,, the Director-General of Education.

II

Memorandum No. 420, Educational, dated 30th August 1906.

With reference to the answer given to Question No. V asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1904 it appears that Dr. Bourne had a statement prepared of the number of students who had passed through the Agricultural College at Saidapet showing their career in after life. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to state whether this statement is still available in his office and, if so, to furnish a copy of it.

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. T. T. Logan, B.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 11th September 1906.
No.—Dis. No. 6378.

I have the honour to submit a copy of the statement called for in your Memorandum No. 420, Educational, of the 30th ultimo.

Enclosure.

College of Agriculture.

Year.	Total expenditure.	Students entered.	Students now alive.	Engaged in Agriculture.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.			
1876–1877	2,995	27	22	..
1877–1878	14,972	23	21	..
1878–1879	12,674	..	..	..
1879–1880	14,258	7	7	1
1880–1881	15,041	28	21	1
1881–1882	14,087	32	30	..
1882–1883	18,318	29	27	..
1883–1884	23,714	..	..	..
1884–1885	29,914	30	29	4
1885–1886	34,461	24	24	3
1886–1887	40,231	† 30	27	..
1887–1888	33,333	† 29	27	2
1888–1889	29,169	† 25	21	1
1889–1890	27,070	† 34	30	2
1890–1891	28,981	† 32	30	2
1891–1892	28,972	14	14	2
1892–1893	30,624	18	18	1
1893–1894	32,256	15	15	..
1894–1895	34,432	18	16	4
1895–1896	38,375	12	12	1
1896–1897	35,524	15	13	..
1897–1898	35,599	21	19	3
1898–1899	37,838	16	16	..
1899–1900	36,221	16	16	..
1900–1901	35,298	17	17	..
1901–1902	41,178	10	‡ 10	..
1902–1903	49,242	18	‡ 18	..
1903–1904	51,952	23	‡ 23	..
Total ..	*8,26,729	563	523	27

* Excludes scholarships Rs. 98,408. † Includes also junior students. ‡ Students still at the College.

IV

Memorandum No. 463, Educational, dated 19th September 1906.

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that the statement furnished with his letter Dis. No. 6378 of the 11th instant does not show the career in after life of all the students who entered the Agricultural College since its establishment in 1876–1877 and who were alive in 1904. He is requested to report whether any statement furnishing this detailed information is available in his office and, if so, to furnish a copy of it. Government particularly desire to have information regarding the number of students *indirectly* engaged in agriculture.

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

V

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. T. T. Logan, B.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 26th October 1906.
No.—Ref. on Cur. No. 7245.

With reference to Memorandum No. 463, Educational, dated 19th September 1906, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of a statement received from the Principal, College of Agriculture, showing the career in after life of the students who entered the college since its establishment in 1876–1877 and to invite the attention of Government to the subjoined extracts from the Principal's letter on the subject :—

"I have taken out a list from one of the College calendars, revised it where necessary, made additions to it to bring it up to date and submitted it herewith. In this connection, I may mention that, in addition to the usual three years' course of studies, there was, from 1886 to 1890, another course—the junior course—lasting one year. The students taking up the senior course have been and are candidates for the diploma in Agriculture and those taking up the junior course were candidates for the group certificate in Agriculture. The list submitted includes all the students senior and junior who entered the college since its establishment to the last batch that went out in December 1905. On reference to the list it will be seen that there have been students who did not undergo the full prescribed course. I have classified the students into five classes as below :—*A* directly connected with agriculture ; *B* indirectly connected with agriculture ; *C* otherwise employed ; *D* dead ; *E* unemployed or occupation not known—*vide* abstract statement enclosed. The letters appearing against the above classifications are also placed against the names of the students in the list to enable you to see how I have classified each student.

"It will be seen that the total number of students who joined the college, inclusive of the last batch that left in December 1905, are 539, of whom 50 are dead, thus leaving a balance of 489. Of these the number directly and indirectly connected with agriculture is 211, *i.e.*, 43 per cent. It won't be far wrong to assume that there must be many among those whose occupation is not known that are engaged in professions connected with agriculture."

2. The list referred to in the Principal's letter is also enclosed.

Order—No. 712, Educational, dated 6th November 1906.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Chamber of Commerce.
,, the Director-General of Statistics (with C.L.).

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 712, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 6TH NOVEMBER 1906.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the College of Agriculture during* 1905–1906.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 14th August 1906, *No.* 6187.

As the college on its present basis is soon to be abolished, the report may be
A | simply recorded. Please see the draft placed below.

2. The Director maintains that the college has fulfilled its mission to some extent at least while it was under him. Revenue may see the file before the order issues.

P.K.M.—16-8-06.

P. T. THARYAN—17-8-06.

Then why do you not suggest one ?
H. D. TAYLOR.

A—Unless it is intended to give a summing up of what the college has effected. Does the college not deserve some kind of epitaph ?

C. G. MACKAY—18-8-06.

The college has done little but expend money and deserves little. It may die in peace. Please put up the paper relating to the question asked in the Legislative Council about eighteen months back as to the expenditure on this institution and the number of old pupils directly employed in agricultural pursuits.

H. D. TAYLOR—20-8-06.

Please see Question V at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1904—page 209 of the volume of Council Proceedings for 1904.

P. T. THARYAN—22-8-06.

I was unaware it had done so absurdly little.

C. G. MACKAY—22-8-06.

Of 512 students trained in the College of Agriculture 472 were reported to be alive on 29th November 1904, of whom 27 were directly engaged in agriculture.

2. As to how many were indirectly engaged in agriculture no information is available ; so the Director of Public Instruction's remarks on page 34 of the report may perhaps pass without comment.

H. D. TAYLOR—22-8-06.

I think the answer given in the Legislative Council tends to give a mistaken impression of the results of the Agricultural College. Dr. Bourne showed me a printed list not very long ago of the pupils who had passed through the Agricultural College
B | showing their career in afterlife and I presume there is a copy in the office. My impression is that many more than 27 had taken to agricultural pursuits directly or indirectly. Please examine this case again. One remarkable fact I remember was

the number that had come from other Presidencies or from Native States. But even when they had not taken to agriculture, and entered Government service as Revenue Inspectors, etc., the advantage to the community must be appreciable indirectly, even if large allowances are made for those who left the college as ignorant as they came.

C | 2. One point in the report should be noted in connection with the question of an educational course at the Coimbatore institution and that is the larger number of students of good educational attainments that are waiting for instruction in agriculture (*vide* paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings).

G. S. F[ORBES]—25-8-06.

Please put up the statement referred to at "**B**" *supra*; if no copy is available the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to furnish it.

2. The attention of the Revenue Department will be drawn to the remarks at "**C**".

H. D. TAYLOR—27-8-06.

Submitted that no copy of the statement referred to can be traced in the office. The draft memorandum calling for a copy of it is submitted for approval.

2. After approval and issue the file may be shown to Revenue.

P. T. THARYAN—29-8-06.

C. G. MACKAY—30-8-06.

Issue. Then send to Revenue for perusal.

H. D. TAYLOR—30-8-06.

[Memorandum No. 420, dated 30th August 1906.]

To the Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

For perusal.

F. B. EVANS—31-8-06.

The Honourable Member may like to see this file and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes' note.

2. Educational will be asked to let us see the list of ex-students of the college when it is received.

A. G. CARDEW—31-8-06.

I think this report may be recorded without remark. The Director of Public Instruction could hardly have more emphatically admitted the failure of the institution and of the principles on which it worked than by his remarks in paragraphs 6 and 7 of his proceedings.

2. As to paragraph 8 you have only to ask any native gentleman his opinion of the results of the institution to estimate the amount of good it did or its value.

G. S[TOKES]—1-9-06.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The reply from the Director of Public Instruction may be awaited.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-9-06.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 11th September 1906, No. 6378.

In Memorandum No. 420, dated 30th August 1906, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to submit a copy of the statement prepared by Dr. Bourne in connection with his answer to Question No. V asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th November 1904 showing the number of students who had passed through the Agricultural College at Saidapet and their career in afterlife. In reply he has submitted a copy of a statement according to which the total expenditure incurred on account of the college for the period extending from 1876-1877 to 1903-1904, exclusive of scholarships amounting to Rs. 98,408, was Rs. 8,26,729; the total number of students who entered the college during the same period was 563, out of whom 523 were alive in 1904 and of these 523, only 27 were engaged in agriculture.

Excluding the number who entered the college in 1901-1902, 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 who were all at the college at the end of 1903-1904, the numbers who entered and who were alive in 1904 were 512 and 472, respectively, and these were the numbers given in the answer to the question in the Legislative Council.

2. On the Director's letter the Secretary has noted—

"This is not apparently the statement referred to by the Honourable Member. It does "not show persons indirectly engaged in agriculture."

3. Submitted that a further reference may be made to the Director of Public Instruction. The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

P. T. THARYAN—16-9-06.

Issue.

C. G. MACKAY—17-9-06.

H. D. TAYLOR—18-9-06.

[Memorandum No. 463, dated 19th September 1906.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th October 1906, No. 7245.

From the statement now furnished by the Director it appears that the total number of students who entered the Agricultural College and underwent their course till the end of 1905 was 540, of whom 50 are dead. Of the remaining 490 no less than 90 are directly and 121 indirectly connected with agriculture. The total of these (211) forms 43 per cent. of the total number alive on this date.

P. T. THARYAN—31-10-06.

This gives a very different account of the after-career of the students.

C. G. MACKAY—2-11-06.

Submitted to the Honourable Member with reference to his note, dated 25th August 1906, at **B** on page 1 *supra*.

2. May the report now be recorded without remark as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes in his note of 1st September 1906 on page 2 *supra*? See draft below.

H. D. TAYLOR—3-11-06.

Yes: it may be recorded.

G. S. F[ORBES]—4-11-06.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—6-11-06.

[G.O., No. 712, Educational, dated 6th November 1906.]

[E]
500—10-2-05. 6-0

C10 No. 712 to 6-11-06.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT FILE.

CONTENTS.

From	Number.	Date.	Pages.
[1348] The D. P. I.	6187	14.8.06	1 – 34
memo.	420	30 - 8 - 06	35
[1509] The D.P.I	6378	11 - 9 - 06	36 - 37
memo	463	19 – 9 – 06	38
[1764] D.P.I	7245	26 – 10 – 06	39 – 69.

[P. T. O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, &c., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.

Read

Stock Form No. 135
3,700—17-6-05.

EDUCATIONAL CURRENT No. 1348

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT. 15 AUG 1906

Received ..... 190 , *Registered* 15.8. 1906

Subject.

submitting a copy of Proceedings Dis. No.5487 dated 7th August 1906 reviewing the report on the working of the College of Agriculture during 1905-06.

1 P

ENCLOSURES.
No. 1
Spare copies .....

C. No. 6187/06

Station Madras , *Dated the* 14th August 1906

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr.A.G. Bourne , D.SC., F.R.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,
Madras

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of my Proceedings Dis. No.5487 dated 7th August 1906 reviewing the report on the working of the College of Agriculture during 1905 - 1906.

I have the honur to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. W. [illegible]

For Director of Public Instruction.

D.I. 14-8-06

F. 80. No. 712 Ext. 9.
6-11-06.

1a

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

Dis. No. 5487, 7th August 1906.

Despatched	**1906.**	**Enclosures**
Received		**Spare copies**

Subject:

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.—Reviewing the report on the working of the — for 1905–1906.

Dis. No. 5487.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DATED 7TH AUGUST 1906.

College of Agriculture.

Read the following letter from the Principal, Madras College of Agriculture, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Saidapet, 8th May 1906, No. 327 :—

I have the honour to submit the report on the College of Agriculture for the official year 1905–1906.

I took over charge of the office of Principal from Mr. Keess on the forenoon of 22nd January last and have held it since. The circumstances connected with this were peculiar. With a short notice of six days, I was asked to hold myself in readiness to assume this charge in addition and without prejudice to my own duties as lecturer on veterinary subjects at the College and officer in charge of the Veterinary Hospital. In the absence of a Vice-Principal, the farm and the botanical garden were included in the charge. I represented to Mr. Keess that I was unequal to the task, but he informed me that refusal would be impossible under the exigencies of the situation. The work would have certainly surpassed my powers, but for the relief I was afforded at the hospital by its work being entrusted to my Assistant, M.R.Ry. S. P. Swaminathan, who was fortunately capable of undertaking it—*vide* your Proceedings, Dis. No. 615, dated 5th February 1906. Even with this arrangement, I beg to point out that the extra duties and responsibilities that have devolved on me are very heavy. It will be noted that my lecturing work at the college has not suffered any diminution by the non-recruitment of a new class, as my lectures have always been confined to classes II and III. I further beg to mention that, although the College has only two classes now, the work connected with the office of Principal practically remains undiminished.

2. *Staff.*—Mr. Keess continued to be the Principal until 22nd January, when he handed over charge to me and went on furlough.

The Vice-Principalship, which fell vacant on the 18th July 1904, by M.R.Ry. C. K. Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur, acting Vice-Principal, reverting to his permanent post in the Agricultural department, has remained so since.

I continued to act as First Assistant, and M.R.Rys. R. V. Subramania Aiyar, M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, J. Chelvaranga Raju, and T. V. Narayana Rao as acting second, third, fourth and fifth assistants, respectively, during the year.

In the Sixth Assistantship there were many changes. M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Rao acted until 26th May, when his services were lent to the Court of Wards as Superintendent of the Telaprole Estate farm. From 27th May to 5th July the place remained vacant. On the 6th July, M.R.Ry. S. Sundararaman was entertained and he acted until 17th November, when he went to the Government Botanist's office on a permanent footing. He was succeeded by M.R.Ry. T. Mohan Lal who worked until the end of January. From 1st February he was on leave being incapacitated for duty from ill-health. The post remained vacant during M.R.Ry. T. Mohan Lal's absence, M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayana Rao doing his work in addition to his own.

From the above it will be seen that while the sanctioned staff consists of a Principal, a Vice-Principal and six assistants, the College worked without a Principal from the 22nd January, without a Vice-Principal throughout the year, and without the sixth Assistant from the 1st February. The Staff consisted of only five lecturers from the last-mentioned date.

3. The number of students on 31st March fell from 58 to 31. The fall was almost entirely due to the non-recruitment of students in January. Some of the students of classes I and II of the last session discontinued, and three stipendiary students of class II had to be removed under section 6 of the College rules. One of them joined class III as a paying student. One student of class II having failed to qualify for promotion was remanded to the same class.

There were numerous applications from candidates both in and out of the Presidency for the prospectus and rules of the college with a view to obtaining admission. If a class had been formed, it would have been a very strong one both numerically and as regards educational attainments.

—	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Casuals.		Total.	
	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1905.	31st March 1906.
1. Europeans and Eurasians	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
2. Native Christians	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	2
3. Muhammadans	2	..	1	1	2	2	3	1	8	4
4. Brahmans	12	..	8	7	7	6	1	..	28	13
5. Non Brahman caste Hindus	16	..	4	11	..	1	..	..	20	12
6. Panchamas and kindred classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30	..	14	19	10	11	4	1	58	.. *

* Includes one student who rejoined the college with a view to complete the tests in certain subjects.

Classification according to general educational qualifications—

B.A's	1 †
F.A's	2
Matriculates	16 ‡
Non-Matriculates	12

† Of the Allahabad University. ‡ Two of these have also passed the Upper Secondary Examination.

4. *Instruction.*—Instruction, both theoretical and practical, was given in accordance, as in previous years, with the directions contained in G.O., No. 429, Educational, dated 24th July 1902.

The nine subjects for the diploma in agriculture are gone through in the following order :—

First year (class I).—Botany (whole); Surveying and Levelling (whole); Meteorology and Geology (portion); General (Chemistry portion); Agriculture (portion).

Second year (class II).—Meteorology and Geology (completed); General Chemistry (completed); Anatomy and Physiology (whole); Agricultural Engineering (whole); Agriculture (continued).

Third year (class III).—Agriculture (completed); Agricultural Chemistry (whole); Veterinary science and Hygiene (whole).

The work was distributed amongst the members of the staff as below :—

April to December—Three classes.

W. Keess.—General Chemistry, classes I and II; Agricultural Chemistry, class III.

S. L. D'Silva.—Anatomy and Physiology, class II, Veterinary Science and Hygiene, class III.

R. V. Subramania Aiyar.—Surveying and Levelling, class I; Agricultural Engineering, class II.

M. R. Ramaswami Sivan.—Meteorology and Geology, classes I and II.

J. Chelvaranga Raju.—Agriculture, classes I, II and III.

T. V. Narayana Rao.—Botany, class I up to 7th July; Agriculture, class I; Practical Demonstrations in agriculture.

S. Sundararaman—8th July to 17th November—Botany, class I; Agriculture (Entomology), class III.

T. Mohan Lal—from 18th Novmber—Botany, class I.

January to March—Two classes.

W. Keess—up to 21st January—General Chemistry, class II; Agricultural Chemistry; class III.

S. L. D'Silva.—Anatomy and Physiology, class II; Veterinary Science and Hygiene, class III.

R. V. Subramania Aiyar.—Agricultural Engineering, class II.

M. R. Ramaswami Sivan—up to 21st January—Meteorology and Geology, class II, from 22nd January—Meteorology and Geology, class II; General Chemistry, class II; Agricultural Chemistry, class III.

J. Chelvaranga Raju—Agriculture, classes II and III.

T. V. Narayana Rao.—Agriculture (Entomology) class III; Practical Demonstrations in Agriculture.

Practical work.—

April to December—Three classes.

The season was unfavourable. The rainfall was up to the average, but it was very unequally distributed. All the three classes had field classes regularly, but the amount of practical work in agriculture done by the students was limited.

Class I.—The students took part, as far as possible, in all the farm operations, such as ploughing and harrowing, manuring and weeding crops, interculturing crops, puddling land for paddy cultivation, sowing seed by the country and English seed-drills, transplanting ragi seedlings, etc. They went into camp at Poonamallee from 14th to 29th April (both days inclusive) for field work in surveying and levelling and for preparation of survey plans. Mr. Keess visited the camp occasionally. In Botany, they had field and microscope classes, and, in General Chemistry, they did a certain amount of qualitative analysis.

Class II.—This class was chiefly engaged in field cultivation. The students raised on about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land various crops such as cholum, blackgram, castor mixed with horsegram, dholl mixed with varagu, shamai, etc. All the operations connected with the cultivation were done by them. On account of the unseasonable and irregular fall of rain many of the crops failed. The students also took part in the general work of the farm. As to agricultural engineering they were taken to Guduvancheri and Chetput for inspection of engineering and irrigation works, and they were solely engaged for a fortnight in the preparation of engineering plans and estimates. In General Chemistry, the students did qualitative and quantitative analyses. The practical instruction in anatomy and physiology consisted of dissections and practical physiological demonstrations.

Class III.—The students of this class chiefly worked in the dairy and had practice in skimming milk by the cream separator, churning butter, testing milk for percentage of butter, etc. They took part in the supervision of the farm work under the guidance of the bailiff They also had plenty of practice in ploughing. The class went on a tour of enquiry, from 30th September to 20th October, to South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly districts—*Vide* Proceedings, Dis. No. 6752, dated 23rd October 1905. In Agricultural Chemistry the students worked at the laboratory at qualitative analysis of feeding stuffs, manures, etc. For practical instruction and work in Veterinary Science and Hygiene, they had regular hospital classes.

January to March—Two classes.

Class II.—As field cultivation could not be taken up in this season, the time intended for it was devoted to agriculture engineering. This arrangement will be reversed during the latter part of this session, so that the students may have ample time for field cultivation. They were taken out on two days and shown the South Indian Railway buildings at Egmore under construction, the kilns at Chetput and the Irrigation works at Guduvancheri. The practical work in General Chemistry consisted of quantitative analysis, and that in Veterinary, of dissections.

Class III.—The students of this class were employed in the Dairy. It is only during the next monsoons that they can be engaged in farm work and ploughing. The tour of enquiry undertaken by this class was in the South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura districts. It lasted from 2nd to 23rd January—*vide* Proceedings, Ref. on Cur. No. 10134, dated 22nd December 1905. In Agricultural Chemistry, they had quantitative analyses. For instruction and practical work in veterinary, they attended the hospital.

5. Demand for the services of successful students both in Government and private service continued during the year. In fact, the supply of such students is not equal to the demand as was stated in the last year's report.

6. The students underwent a regular course of gymnastic instruction and physical drill.

The "Recreation club" was maintained and cricket, tennis and badminton were played.

The students' agricultural association held several meetings at which interesting papers on different subjects were read and discussed. The association celebrated the "College day" on 4th November 1905. It was conducted, as in previous years, as a purely private and social function. There was a good gathering of old students. The programme consisted of a tennis tournament, a great variety of athletic sports, vocal and instrumental music and refreshments.

Examinations.—Nine students of class III appeared for the Diploma examinations in December. Three have completed the tests for the diploma. These were all stipendiaries. A fourth one, R. L. Phatak, a paying student from Central India, has also passed in all the subjects prescribed for the diploma, but is not eligible for it, as he did not appear for the examinations in the order and in accordance with the conditions laid down in sections 6 and 8 of the College rules. Three students of the class have each completed the tests in all the subjects but one. The results on the whole were quite satisfactory, the percentage of passes in the different subjects ranging from 40 to 100. The results in veterinary subjects, which have been invariably good, were particularly so this time. In Anatomy and Physiology, 12 appeared and all passed—10 in the first-class. In Veterinary Science and Hygiene, 10 appeared and all passed—6 in the first-class. The results in the subjects for which candidates appeared after having previously failed were also, on the whole, more satisfactory than those in the previous year.

Subject.	Candidates who appeared for first time.			Candidates who appeared after having previously failed.		
	Number.	Passed.	Percentage.	Number.	Passed.	Percentage.
1. Botany Intermediate, special	* 20	13	65·0	4	4	100·0
2. Meteorology and Geology, Intermediate, special.	10	(a) 8	80·0	1	0	0·0
3. General Chemistry, Intermediate, special	10	4	40·0	6	2	33·3
4. Anatomy and Physiology, Intermediate, special.	12	(b) 12	100·0	..	..	..
5. Veterinary Science and Hygiene, Intermediate, special	10	(c) 10	100·0	..	..	..
6. Surveying and Levelling, Intermediate, special.	* 20	(d) 10	50·0	5	3	60·0
7. Agricultural Engineering, Intermediate, special.	9	(e) 6	66·7	6	4	66·7
8. Agriculture, advanced	9	6	66·7	..	..	..
9. Agricultural Chemistry, advanced	9	5	55·6	..	..	..

* Exclusive of one who did not appear.

First class.—(a), 4; (b), 10; (c), 6; (d), 1; (e), 2.

7. P. V. Somayazulu, a special scholarshipholder, won the Robertson prize of the value of Rs. 87-4-6. He is also entitled to the guaranteed appointment of Rs. 40. The Clogstoun prize of the value of Rs. 45-6-2 was won by V. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, a stipendiary student from the Madura district. The Robertson prize is awarded to the student who, at the end of his third year, stands highest at the Government Technical Examination in Agriculture, advanced, and the Clogstoun prize to the student who, at the end of his third year, secures the highest number of marks at the College examinations in all subjects held during his course of studies. The guaranteed appointment is conferred upon the student who obtains the highest number of marks in the Diploma examinations at the end of his third year's course.

8. *Museum.*—This did not receive a sufficient amount of care and attention on account of the changes in, and numerical weakness of, the staff. The management changed hands four times during the year. M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayana Rao was in charge from the beginning of February. He has replaced many of the old specimens and secured a few additional ones.

9. *Veterinary hospital.*—During the year under report, I continued to be the officer in charge with M.R.Ry. S. P. Swaminathan as the Hospital-keeper. From 22nd January, when I took charge of the office of Principal, the work of the hospital has been, as said above, almost entirely left to him. It is only in difficult cases that I give advice and prescriptions. I am glad to note that M.R.Ry. S. P. Swaminathan has acquitted himself of this charge creditably.

The increase in the number of cases treated was slight. As was remarked last year, the number of cases appear to have well nigh reached the maximum (the number has risen from 200 in 1888-89 to 1,252 in the year under report) under the existing conditions, at least so far as equine patients go. The number of cattle-patients, it is gratifying to note, still keeps rising steadily, though slowly. If the proposals submitted for increasing cattle practice be carried out—*vide* Proceedings, Ref. on C. No. 3590/4, dated 14th June 1904 and Dis. No. 6268, dated 11th October 1904—better results may be hoped for. The number of cases treated during the year compares with that of the previous year as below :—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Horses	386	350
Cattle	489	551
Other animals	357	351
Total ...	1,232	1,252

Expenditure including establishment was Rs. 2,056-1-7 as against Rs. 1,984-9-8 in 1904-1905. The rise was due to the increased expenditure under "Repairs to Veterinary Hospital buildings" (see appendix III). The income fell from Rupees 1,124-14-9 to Rs. 837-15-1. From the appendix it will be seen that there was a decrease under each head of income. The decrease under "Stabling" and "Advice and medicines" (receipts under these heads are solely from horse patients) is marked and was due to a smaller number of horses admitted and to a smaller proportion of them treated as in-patients than in the previous year. Many of the horse patients that used to come to this hospital before, probably go now to the Veterinary Institute, Vepery, and to the Madras Stable Company, who have recently improved their Veterinary establishment. At both the above places, there are forges for shoeing horses, and they are more centrally and conveniently situated for horse-owners in various parts of Madras. Shoeing practice is not undertaken at the Saidapet hospital. It is possible that the fall in equine cases is partly due to the gradually increasing use of motors in Madras.

A report by the Hospital-keeper is enclosed—Appendix VI.

10. In conclusion I beg to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the staff and of the services of the officers of the college.

ENCLOSURES.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT giving particulars called for in Proceedings No. 10543 of 1898 (the occupation of parents added as in previous years).

Class.	Distribution of scholars according to wealth.			Occupation of parents.				
	Richer class.	Middle class.	Poorer class.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Land holders.	Others.
Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clas II	5	13	1	1	..	1	11	6
Class III	1	8	2	6	1	1	3	..
Casuals	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	7	21	3	7	1	2	15	6

Average number of the rolls = 40 (40·1). Average daily attendance = 35 (35·3).

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing the distribution of students according to districts.

Districts or provinces.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Casuals.
1. Gódávari	..	1	1	..
2. Bellary	..	1	..	..
3. Cuddapah	..	..	1	..
4. North Arcot	..	1	..	..
5. South Arcot	..	1	..	..
6. Tanjore	..	3	..	..
7. Trichinopoly	..	..	1	..
8. Tinnevelly	..	1	..	..
9. Coimbatore	..	1	..	..
10. Salem	..	1	1	..
11. Nilgiris	..	..	1	..
12. Malabar	..	2	..	..
13. Mysore	..	..	2	..
14. Travancore	..	3	..	..
15. Hyderabad	..	..	1	1
16. Indore state	..	1	1	..
17. Gwalior state	..	..	1	..
18. Barwani state	..	..	1	..
19. Kathiawar	..	2	..	..
20. Punjab	..	1	..	..
Total ..	..	19	11	1

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT showing expenditure and income at Veterinary Hospital.

	1904-1905. RS. A. P.	1905-1906. RS. A. P.
Expenditure—		
Establishment	858 0 0	859 8 0
Hospital charges	435 0 10	465 2 4
Medicines and Instruments	503 13 10	279 9 7
Repairs to Veterinary hospital buildings ...	187 11 0	451 13 8
Total ...	1,984 9 8	2,056 1 7
Income—		
Subscriptions	24 0 0	16 0 0
Payment on account of stabling	298 13 3	191 7 10
Payment on account of advice and medicines.	659 6 0	538 12 0
Payment on account of sundry matters ...	142 11 6	91 11 3
Total ...	1,124 14 9	837 15 1

APPENDIX IV.

Number of books in stock on 1st April 1905	2,345 (5 lost)
Number of books added during 1905–1906	49
Number of books on 31st March 1906	2,394
Books taken by staff	452
Books taken by students	574
Total ...	1,026

APPENDIX V.

FINANCIAL statement (including Accountant-General's adjustments received up to date).

Number.	Items.	Budget estimate, 1905–1906.	Expenditure. 1904–1905.	Expenditure. 1905–1906.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Principal and Vice-Principal	19,125	15,345 0 0	12,498 1 6*
2	Masters and Teachers	10,690	10,586 8 8	8,675 5 1
3	Establishment	2,580	2,412 9 8	2,380 0 1
4	Travelling allowances	550	271 12 9	274 14 0
5	Veterinary Hospital establishment	860	858 0 0	859 8 0
6	Supplies and services—			
	Library allowance	300	53 2 0	134 1 0
	Prize allowance		50 0 0	75 0 0
	Scholarships	..	..	.. †
	Petty works of construction	238	14 13 6	237 14 0
	Laboratory charges	400	459 13 5	378 15 1
	Hospital charges		435 0 10	465 2 4
	Repairs to Veterinary hospital buildings	1,504	‡ 507 8 11	‡ 279 9 7
			187 11 0	451 13 8
	Furniture and appliances including Europe stores and purchase of livestock	2,000	274 5 0	83 12 2
			‡ 1,692 14 3	‡ 2,126 5 1
	Batta and carriage to Agricultural students	600	499 5 11	518 9 3
	Form annexe	9,000	8,500 0 5	8,896 9 3
	Botanical garden	1,200	999 15 7	1,200 0 5
7	Contingencies—			
	Petty repairs to buildings	1,043	1,206 14 7	776 0 3
	Cleaning charges	50	40 7 0	45 12 5
	Rents, rates and taxes	200	216 12 0	172 12 0
	Repairs to furniture	50	65 14 10	17 6 0
	Tour charges	180	93 8 9	126 1 9
	Postage charges	90	97 1 0	87 5 6
	Telegraph charges	10	8 10 0	2 5 0
	Purchase of books	15	..	7 6 0
	Office expenses	552	371 7 10	530 5 9
	Total ..	51,237	43,048 14 9	38,895 0 6
			‡ 2.200 7 2	‡ 2,405 14 8
	Receipts—			
	Form annexe	..	4,015 6 7	7,604 5 10
	College fees	..	940 0 0	466 0 0
	Rents and miscellaneous	..	242 11 5	252 10 7
	Veterinary hospital	..	1,124 14 9	837 15 1
	Total ..	..	6,323 0 9	9,160 15 6

* Includes Rs. 735–3–0 being exchange compensation allowance.

† Rs. 2,842–11–6 are to be charged against separate provision in the Educational budget.

Note.—The figures marked with ‡ under the head 1905–1906 are Accountant-General's adjustments up to date. The figures marked with ‡ under the head 1904–1905 are also Accountant-General's adjustments.

APPENDIX VI.

From M.R.Ry. S. P. SWAMINATHAN, Hospital-keeper, Government Veterinary Hospital, to the First Assistant in charge, College of Agriculture, dated Saidapet, 18th April 1906.

As directed by you, I beg to submit the report on the working of the Veterinary Hospital during 1905–1906.

I continued to be the hospital-keeper under you as the officer in charge until about the close of January last, when, practically the entire work of the hospital devolved upon me on your assuming charge of the office of Principal.

The number of cases treated and the receipts during the year under report were respectively 1,252 (horses 350, cattle 551, other animals 351) and Rs. 837–15–1 against 1,232 (horses 386, cattle 489, other animals 357) and Rs. 1,124–14–9 in the previous year.

Though there was a slight increase in the total number of cases treated, yet the decrease in the receipts when compared with those of the previous year was mainly due to the fall in the number of equine patients which is apparently owing to this hospital being handicapped by want of a shoeing forge and horse-owners preferring to send their animals to a place like Vepery, where horses can both be treated and shod. Further, the hospital at Vepery is more conveniently situated for horse-owners from the various parts of Madras and has a shoeing forge attached to it, while with Saidapet the case is just the reverse.

The increase in the number of cattle patients treated is significant of the fact that this hospital enjoys the confidence of cattle-owners. This increase in bovine patients is not due to outbreak of any infectious diseases. As usual there was a great variety in the diseases treated.

The number of castrations performed during the year under report was 21 (1 pony, 4 bulls, 16 dogs) and all were discharged with not even one casualty. There were one case of equine rabies and 7 cases of canine rabies admitted in the hospital. All of which, of course, ended in death. There was a case of tetanus (1 horse) which ended fatally.

No. N. Ref. on C. 3626.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), for favour of remarks and return.

A. C PRANATARTIHARA AIYAR,
18th May 1906. *for* Director of Public Instruction.

Read the following letter from the Principal, Madras College of Agriculture, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Saidapet, 8th May 1906, No. 51:—

I have the honour to submit reports on the farm and botanical garden for the year 1905–1906. I have got the former prepared by M.R.Ry. J. Chelvarenga Raju, acting fourth assistant and farm manager, and the latter by M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayana Rau, acting fifth assistant, and, for a part of the year, officer in charge of the botanical garden. I request that a sufficient number of the printed copies of the reports be furnished as was done last year for distribution to visitors and others desiring information concerning the crops grown and experiments made on the farm.

2. The charge of the farm and botanical garden which devolved on the Principal, on M.R.Ry. C. K. Subba Rau, Rao Bahadur, the last acting Vice-Principal, reverting to the Agricultural department on 18th July 1904, has ever since remained in the hands of the former. I succeeded to the charge on 22nd January last, when Mr. Keess went on furlough, and I have held it since. I was thus during the year under report but two months in charge. I would have found it difficult, amongst the multifarious duties attached to the office of the Principal, to gain an insight into the working of the farm soon enough, were it not that I was in charge of the old Saidapet farm, as Deputy Superintendent, Government Farms, in the early part of my service—1884 to 1886.

3. M.R.Ry. J. Chelvarenga Raju, acting fourth assistant, continued to be the farm manager and M.R.Ry. V. S. Subramania Sastry to be the acting bailiff during the year. M.R.Ry. M. Raman was the acting second clerk and assistant bailiff until 12th November, and M.R.Ry. P. V. Somayajulu, an ex-student of late class III, succeeded him on 1st January.

4. Instructions conveyed in your Proceedings No. 5250, dated 22nd August 1904, directing the farm land to be put into good condition and rid of weeds, continued to be attended to during the year under report.

5. Agriculturally, the season was not at all a favourable one. The rainfall for the year, 48·69 inches, was almost the average, but was not seasonably distributed.

Hot weather (April and May).—In April there was a fall of 1·22 inches, which was above the average and which benefited the standing unirrigated crops. May was quite dry.

South-west monsoon (June to September).—In June, July and August, the rainfall was not only below the average, but it was distributed in so many small showers that it did not permit of tillage operations and the sowing of hot weather crops. About the close of August, however, 1·51 inches fell in three days. Advantage was taken of this, and about 16½ acres were sown with horsegram, cholum and dry paddy. In September, the rainfall was 7·03 inches. This was a good fall and higher than the average, but, unfortunately, nearly the whole of it was precipitated within a week. The crops sown in August suffered from excessive wet, and so did the ragi crops which were in ear-heads. The rain, however, was utilised, in about 27 acres being sown with horsegram, cholum and paddy.

North-east monsoon (October to December).—In October, there were 20·66 inches of rain, the average being 11·67. Nearly the whole of the rain fell in the second and third weeks; on one day there was a fall of 6 inches. The dry crops sown and the Bombay paddies transplanted in September suffered from the heavy rains. In November, the rainfall was 9·48 inches. It was greatly below the average and more than half the amount fell within a week. December was practically dry, and the crops began to manifest the effects of the drought. The supply of water in the Mylapore tank failed, and the paddy crops that depended upon it for irrigation were in a helpless condition. A part of them was saved by irrigation from wells, but the greater part was lost.

Dry weather (January to March).—4·73 inches were registered in January, which was a great deal above the average for the month. This rain did good to the standing dry grain and fodder crops. Further, the whole of the rain having fallen in three consecutive days, it was possible to till 18 acres of land and put them under horsegram, gingelly, sun-hemp and cholum. In February, there was the average fall of three-quarters of an inch. It proved particularly beneficial to gingelly crop. March was, as usual, rainless.

6. *Crops and cropping.*—The statements in Appendix 3 give detailed information about the crops grown during the year. In consequence of the unfavourable nature of the season, many of the crops suffered, a few altogether perished and experiments were vitiated. 25·19 acres were cropped with paddy sirumany, sixty-days samba and several Bombay varieties. The three usual modes of cultivation were adopted, namely, drilling dry, sowing sprouted paddy (broadcast in puddle) and transplanting.

12·80 acres were dry sown with various Bombay paddies, about 20 in number, and with sirumany. They were under irrigation from the Mylapore tank, but the supply of water in the tank having failed, 8·20 acres were abandoned. The remaining 4·6 acres were saved by irrigation from wells, but the outturn was poor.

5·90 acres were occupied by paddy sown broadcast after sprouting. 3·62 acres were harvested during, and 2·28 acres stood at the end of, the year. Amongst the harvested crops, were the eight sorts of Bombay paddy selected by the Board of Revenue for special trial. The crops suffered for want of water and the results are not of much value.

6·49 acres were under transplanted paddy, including the eight Bombay varieties, nearly the whole of which was harvested during the year. Six out of the eight Bombay varieties were under the oil-engine irrigation and fared well.

Full information as to the results of the cultivation of the Bombay varieties of paddy is given in statements (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), Appendix 3.

It is noteworthy that a broadcasted crop of sirumany on about a third of an acre yielded heavily at the rate of 3,091 lb. of grain and 3,660 lb. of straw per acre. The crop received regular irrigation from the oil-engine and the field had been heavily manured during the growth of the previous crop of cholum on it. Another crop of transplanted sirumany on one-third of an acre yielded at the rate of 3,151 lb. of grain and 3,881 lb. of straw per acre. This crop also received irrigation from the oil-engine and the field was well manured before and during the growth of the crop.

Experiments were made with Parry & Co.'s special paddy fertilizer. 1·24 acres were sown with sirumany drilled in. The crop was divided into two equal portions of ·62 acre each. When the crop was three months' old, 3 cwt. of the fertilizer, costing Rs. 11–5–6, was applied to one portion. The other portion received no manure of any sort, and both the portions were treated alike in other respects. The manured portion yielded 627·5 lb. of grain and 1,232 lb. of straw (1,012 lb. of grain and 1,987 lb. of straw per acre), while the unmanured portion yielded 432·5 lb. of grain and 980 lb. of straw (697·6 lb. of grain and 1,580·6 lb. of straw per acre). In another case, sirumany was transplanted into two plots of ·41 and ·43 of an acre. The latter was manured with 2 cwt. of the fertilizer, costing Rs. 7–9–0. Both the plots were otherwise similarly treated. The manured crop yielded 1,230 lb. of grain and 1,687 lb. of straw (2,860 lb. of grain and 3,923 lb. of straw per acre) and the unmanured 1,096 lb. of grain and 1,855 lb. of straw (2,673 lb. of grain and 4,524 lb. of straw per acre). Although the fertilizer increased the yield of grain in both the above cases, yet the increase was not commensurate with the cost of the manure applied. The results, however, cannot be considered conclusive. The crops suffered for want of water, as the Mylapore tank from which they were irrigable, went dry. Further experiments under better seasonal conditions would be necessary.

An experiment was conducted to compare the results of transplanting paddy in single seedlings (a subject which has been attracting attention since of late) with those of transplanting in the usual way with clusters of seedlings. ·83 acre was divided into two equal plots. In one plot (No. 1) three or four seedlings were planted together 4 or 5 inches apart in the customary way, while in the other (No. 2) single seedlings were planted 9 inches apart. No. 2 plot required less labour for planting but needed an extra weeding. On the whole the labour for planting, weeding, harvesting and was about the same in both the cases. The yield was as follow:—No. 1 plot, 1,150 lb. of grain and 1,778 lb. of straw (2,771 lb. of grain and 4,284 lb. of straw per acre); No. 2 plot, 1,267 lb. of grain and 1,414 lb. of straw (3,053 lb. of grain and 3,407 lb. of straw per acre). Thus it will be seen that No. 2 plot produced 282 lb. more grain and 877 lb. less straw than No. 1 per acre. Further, in the case of planting with single seedlings, there is a saving in the seedlings, that is, seed. This is a subject which deserves further investigation. Of the area under irrigated fodder cholums, ·63 acre was sown with seed of the Bombay fodder cholums grown on the farm in 1904–1905. They did not prove to be good fodder yielders. They received irrigation from the pump. Sorghum collier was the best in the lot [See Appendix 3, Statement (*g*)]. An experiment was made during the year on soil inoculation with nitrogen bacilli. ·09 acre was divided into two equal portions. One was dressed with soil inoculated with the bacilli and then sown with lucerne. The other portion was sown with lucerne in the ordinary way. Both the portions were treated alike in other respects. There was rain daily for five days after sowing, which must have interfered with the experiment. So far as the results go at present, the yield of fodder is almost the same in both cases. In fact, the little difference that there is, is in favour of the uninoculated portion. The crop is standing and is irrigated from the pump. It will be reported upon again next year.

The reed sugarcane crop that was standing on the 31st March 1905 proved a poor yielder of jaggery and was utilised as fodder.

The indigos referred to in the last year's report occupied ·09 acre and were regularly irrigated. Indigo longiracemosa seems to be hardiest, while indigos arrectae the most susceptible to drought.

Uppam and Karungani cotton crops that were standing on 31st March 1905 received irrigation from the oil-engine. The yield from both during the year, 430 lb. of cotton-in-seed per acre, was decidedly a good one.

Caravonica cotton, grown from the seed received from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, is not doing well, although every care and attention has been bestowed upon its culture. It fell a victim to stem-borers and boll-worms. Caravonica, No. 2 Kidney, is doing a little better and is not so much diseased as Caravonica No. 1. The crops are beginning to improve.

The sugarcane crops that were standing on 4·6 acres on 31st March 1905 gave very good results. They were irrigated—a part from the oil-engine and the rest from

wells—and manured with castor cake and cattle dung. When seven months old, they were sold to a contractor for Rs. 1,400—Rs. 304 per acre—the farm undertaking to irrigate them until harvest. This was a prudent arrangement. If the farm had waited until the canes matured, the proceeds of sale would have been much less, as robbery in the case of sugarcane is not quite preventible. This is the first time in the history of the farm that sugarcane was grown so extensively and successfully.

Sunn hemp, which is a fodder as well as a fibre crop, was grown on 4·26 acres in the latter part of January. The crop on 1·80 acres having been attacked by a kind of caterpillar, was cut and used as manure. The crop on 2·46 acres is standing. It has been reserved for seed and for the manufacture of fibre for the benefit of students. It presents a very fine appearance, being uniformly grown and in full blossom.

The crop of plantains on 1·51 acres planted in 1904–1905, and consisting of 44 varieties obtained from different parts of the Presidency, is standing and yielding well. The sale-proceeds of the yield during the year amounted to Rs. 139.

7. The oil-engine on the farm was replaced in August by a new one. It is being successfully worked with liquid fuel and has given complete satisfaction. In fact, but for the oil-engine, the two successive bad seasons in 1904–1905 and 1905–1906 would have proved more disastrous to the farm than they actually did.

8. The surplus live-stock referred to in paragraph 7 of the last year's report was disposed of during the year. The greater part was sold after I took charge. The cattle for sale had been marked out by Mr. Keess. Some of the cattle, chiefly heifer and bull calves, were sold by the Madras Stable Company at their premises on the Mount Road, and the rest, bullocks and adult bulls, were sold at the farm. The sales were a success, the prices realized exceeding all expectation. With the removal of the surplus stock, there was a marked fall in the high expenditure under cattle food.

9. Financially the year under report compares well with its predecessor. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 7,066–10–10 and Rs. 8,896–9–3, respectively, as against Rs. 4,015–6–7 and Rs. 8,500–0–5 in the year 1904–1905.

10. M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayana Rao, who was in charge of the Botanical Garden during 1904–1905, was also in charge for the first three and the last two months of the year under report. During the intermediate period, the charge was held by M.R.Ry. S. Sundararaman, acting 6th Assistant, until 17th November and by M.R.Ry. T. Mohan Lal, who succeeded the former, from 18th November to 31st January. On the last-mentioned date, M.R.Ry. Mohan Lal having reported sick, M.R.Ry. Narayana Rau was put in charge of the garden, and the report submitted on its working during the year is by the latter officer. These changes in the officers responsible for the management of the garden could not but have been somewhat injurious to its interest.

11. The crops in the Botanical Garden suffered a little from the unfavourable season, and, but for the oil-engine and pump working on the farm, they would have suffered a great deal more. It is noteworthy that, while the sugarcanes grown from sets got from Samalkot grew well, those grown from the canes raised on the farm from the Samalkot sets did not thrive equally well. The same remark seems to apply to soy beans as regards imported seed *versus* seed produced on the farm. Although cabbages have been grown in the garden for nearly 20 years, it is during the year under report that they grew successfully for the first time. They had fine globe heads and were good in every way. Further trials would be necessary to discover the circumstances which led to their successful culture this year. It may be that a particular variety can thrive on the Saidapet soil or that the deficient rainfall during the period of their growth acted beneficially.

Turmeric and Telingana potato yielded heavily, and this would appear to be due to the application of leaf mould as manure. Experiments would be necessary to confirm this apparent conclusion. Chillies of all sorts grew remarkably well. The crop of plantains planted in November 1904 is standing and is yielding well.

12. I beg to record my testimony of the good work done by M.R.Ry. Chelvaranga Raju as Farm Manager and by M.R.Ry. T. V. Narayana Rau as officer in charge of Botanical Garden. M.R.Ry. V. S. Subramanya Sastri, the acting Bailiff, has proved an excellent manager of land and labour. M.R.Ry. P. V. Somayazulu, the acting second clerk and assistant Bailiff, did his work willingly and intelligently.

ENCLOSURES.

From M.R.Ry. J. CHELVARANGA RAJU, Acting Fourth Assistant and Farm Manager, to the Principal, College of Agriculture, dated Saidapet, 28th April 1906, No. 37.

I beg to submit the report on the working of the College Farm, Saidapet, for the year 1905–1906.

2. *Season.*—The year was not, on the whole, a propitious one for the farm. The total rainfall registered on the farm was 48·69 inches, the average for the last 35 years being 50·70 inches. The number of wet days during the year was 48. The chief peculiarity of the season was that the rainfall was not uniformly distributed.

Hot weather.—In April 1·22 inches fell in two days, which was above the average. This did good to unirrigated crops sown late during the previous dry weather. There was no rain whatever in May, so that the little good that was done by the fall of the previous month was negatived.

South-west monsoon.—In June the rainfall was 0·73 inch, the average for the month being 2·06 inches. The rainfall was distributed over seven days and, consequently, the usual preparatory tillage and sowing of hot weather crops, could not be undertaken. In July the total rainfall was 1·40 inches, the average for the period being 3·96 inches. The rainfall was distributed over ten days and as such it could not be utilized in ploughing a considerable area to sow the usual dry crops. In August the fall was somewhat more favourable, though still below the average. In this month, rain fell on nine days, and the total was 2·42 inches, the average being 5·03 inches. Advantage was taken, however, of the falls of 1·51 inches registered on three days during the last week, in sowing about 16½ acres (11 acres under horsegram for fodder, 3 acres under cholam and 2½ acres under paddy dry). Thus in the three months—June, July and August—though rain fell on 15 days the total fall only amounted to 4·55 inches, the average due for the period being over 11 inches. The rainfall in September was above the average. The total, 7·03 inches, was distributed over five days and, during the first week alone, 6·46 inches were registered. This marred the growth of the crops that were sown in the end of August, and also damaged the 2½ acres of ragi in ear heads, that was raised by lift irrigation. The rainfall, however, was utilised in sowing about 27 acres (13 acres under horsegram for fodder, 10 acres under dry paddy and 4 acres under cholam).

North-east monsoon.—In October rain fell on 15 days during the first three weeks. The total fall was 20·66 inches, the average being 11·67 inches. During the first week the fall was only 1·78 inches, whereas during the second and third weeks the falls were 11·71 and 7·17 inches, respectively. About 6 inches were registered in one day in the third week. These heavy rains were specially prejudicial to the dry crops sown during the previous month, and also to the Bombay varieties of paddy transplanted about the middle of that month. In November the fall was proportionately small, being only about 75 per cent. of the average fall. In this month rain fell in 19 days and the quantity registered was 9·48 inches. There was no rain during the first week, but rain fell in the three weeks succeeding, the second week getting over 5½ inches. The rainfall in December was 0·22 inch, the average due being 5·63 inches. This fell in two days during the second week, and the crops suffered severely from drought in December. This drought was especially severe in its effects, coming, as it did, so closely after the heavy rains which had caused excessive rank growth in crops particularly liable to injury. The paddy crops (transplanted, drilled, dry and sown broadcast under puddle) grown under the Mylapore tank suffered a good deal, as there was no water in the tank. A small portion of the drilled area and all the transplanted fields were protected by lift irrigation from the adjoining wells.

Dry weather.—In January the rainfall collected was 4·73 inches which was much above the average. This fell in three days during the third week, and these rains saved the dry grain and fodder crops sown towards the end of November, as well as the Bombay varieties of paddy broadcasted under puddle which were very badly in want of water. Advantage was also taken of this rainfall in sowing about 18 acres (under horsegram for fodder, gingelly, sunnhemp and cholam). In the month of February the rainfall was slightly above the average, being 0·70 inch. This fell in two days in the last week and was very opportune and did much good to gingelly crop. In March the rainfall was 0·10 inch in one day which was below the average.

The statement of rainfall forms Appendix 1.

3. *Implements, machines, etc.*—The several implements and machines referred to in paragraph 3 of last year's report were in constant use on the farm during the year, and the students had plenty of practice with the same. The improved cotton gin was put in order and used for ginning the cotton grown in the farm. The oil-engine at the farm was removed by the officer in charge of the pumping stations during the year, and a new one of the same power was installed instead. The new engine is in good order and has been working satisfactorily. Detailed information regarding the oil-engine has been supplied to Mr. Chatterton, and some of the data as will be of general interest is given in appendices 2 and 2 (*a*). The chrome tanned bucket supplied by the School of Arts has been in constant use in one of the lifts and has not needed any repairs as yet.

4. *Manures.*—About 236 tons of farm yard manure (from loose boxes, cattle byres and sheep pens) were collected during the year as per appendix 7.

The manures purchased during the year cost Rs. 518–4–10 and were used for the following crops :—

Tannery refuse for plantains, castor cake for sugarcane and paddy, nightsoil and slaughter-house refuse for cholam fodder and Messrs. Parry & Co.'s fertilisers for paddy. Tank silt was carted from the nullah and ponds near the Collector's office to several fields on the north side of the farm.

5. *Crops.*—Appendix 3 contains statements regarding crops grown during the year—

(*a*) Particulars of all crops grown.

(*b*) Details of crops grown at the request of the Government Botanist.

(*c*), (*d*) *and* (*e*) Details of the Bombay varieties of paddy undertaken under instructions from the Board of Revenue.

(*f*) Statement showing the percentage of rice, etc., obtained from the eight Bombay varieties selected by the Board.

(*g*) Statement showing details of Bombay fodder cholams grown at the suggestion of the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

6. The total area of land cropped during the year on the farm and on the cemetery lands temporarily handed over to the farm by the Madras Corporation was 141·692 acres. Out of this 4·5 acres were cultivated by students. The remaining 137·192 acres include double crops and crops that stood throughout the year. The following figures show the state of affairs on the 31st March 1906 :—

Nature of crop.		Crops harvested during 1905–1906.	Crops failed.	Crops standing on 31st March 1906.	Total.	Crops that stood throughout the year.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Food grains—						
Cereal	Irrigated	18·91	8·20	2·70	29·81	..
	Unirrigated	3·50	..	..	3·50	..
Pulse	Unirrigated	1·00	..	..	1·00	..
Fodder crops—						
Cereal	Irrigated	13·47	..	2·96	16·43	..
	Unirrigated	5·72	2·60	..	8·32	..
Leguminous ..	Irrigated	.	..	0·09	0·09	..
	Unirrigated	37·14	1·00	7·50	45·64	..
Other crops ..	Irrigated	·55	..	1·60	2·15	0·55
Industrial—						
Irrigated		7·59	..	4·81	12·40	6·39
Unirrigated		6·246	5·626	2·96	14·832	0·28
Miscellaneous ..	Irrigated	1·51	..	1·51	3 02	1·51
	Total ..	95·636	17·426	24·13	137·192	8·73

7. Of the 137·192 acres cropped during the year, food grains were raised in 34·31 acres, fodder crops in 72·63 acres, industrial crops in 27·232 acres and miscellaneous crops in 3·020 acres. The food grains comprised (*a*) 29·81 acres of irrigated cereals and (*b*) 3·50 and 1·00 acres of unirrigated cereal and pulse crops, respectively. The irrigated cereals consisted of 25·19 and 4·62 acres of paddy and ragi, respectively, while the unirrigated cereal was cholam in 3·50 acres. The pulse was horsegram.

A. Irrigated cereals—Paddy.—Paddy drilled dry occupied 12·80 acres ; paddy sprouted and sown broadcast under puddle occupied 5·90 acres ; and transplanted paddy occupied 6·49 acres. In the drilled system, the various Bombay varieties, about 20 in number, were sown in 9·54 acres, and sirumani was sown in 3·26 acres. These crops were raised on the area irrigable from the Mylapore tank which, on account of the deficient rains in November, never filled and became quite dry, when most of the paddy was half grown, thus necessitating the raising of water from wells. For the whole area sufficient water could not be got and consequently 7·54 acres of Bombay varieties and ·66 acre of sirumani which could not be irrigated from wells were completely abandoned. About 2 acres of Bombay varieties (sukhuel, rajavel and ambe-mohar) were however saved by baling the then available tank-water and a poor outturn of 368 lb. of grain and 500 lb. of straw per acre was obtained. The remaining 2·6 acres of drilled sirumani were grown in two blocks of 1·36 and 1·24 acres, respectively. The former yielded at the rate of 1,536 lb. of grain and 3,309 lb. of straw per acre. The latter portion of 1·24 acres was divided during the growth of the crop into two equal portions of 0·62 acre each and Messrs. Parry & Co.'s special paddy fertiliser was applied to one, while the other remained unmanured. The manured portion yielded at the rate of 1,012 lb. of grain and 1,987 lb. of straw per acre, while the unmanured area yielded 697·6 lb. of grain and 1,580·6 lb. of straw per acre.

Of the 5·90 acres of paddy sown broadcast sprouted under puddle, 3·62 acres were harvested during the year and 2·28 acres are standing. The harvested area was cropped with Bombay varieties in 2·27 acres, sixty days' samba in 1 acre and sirumani in 0·35 acre. Of the area under Bombay varieties, 0·94 acre was standing on the 1st April 1905 and statement (*c*)

of appendix 3 shows the results. 1·26 acres were grown with the eight sorts of paddy under instructions from the Board of Revenue and statement (*e*) of appendix 3 shows the results. The want of rainfall and facilities for lift irrigation having interfered with six varieties, the results cannot be taken as conclusive. In about 0·07 acre, banku paddy was cultivated under the oil-engine and the yield was at the rate of 1,321·4 lb. of grain and 3,400 lb. of straw per acre. One acre was sown with sixty days' samba in land newly reclaimed from the cemetery lands. This was under the Mylapore tank. The yield obtained was poor at 898·5 lb. of grain and 3,406 lb. of straw per acre. 0·35 acre was under sirumani and this was irrigated by the engine. This yielded heavily at the rate of 3,091 lb. of grain and 3,660 lb. of straw per acre. This is attributable to the heavy manuring the field had received for the previous cholam crop coupled with the unfailing water-supply from the engine.

Of the 6·49 acres cropped under transplanted paddy, 6·07 acres were harvested during the year and 0·42 acre is standing. The harvested portion consisted of 3·33 acres under Bombay varieties and 2·74 acres of sirumani. Of the 3·33 acres under Bombay sorts, 2·36 acres were under the influence of the oil-engine and 0·97 acre under the Mylapore tank. Of the area under the engine, 1·93 acres were devoted to the growth of six out of eight varieties selected by the Board of Revenue for trial, while the remaining 0·43 acre occupied banku and other varieties. Statement (*d*) of appendix 3 shows details of outturn, and statement (*f*) shows the percentage of rice, etc., obtained from them. The 2·74 acres of sirumani were grown in four areas of 1·07, 0·41, 0·43 and 0·83 acres, respectively. A portion of the first area to the extent of 0·33 acre was under the influence of the engine, while all the rest were under the Mylapore tank. The portion under the engine in the first area yielded at the rate of 3,151 lb. grain and 3,881 lb. of straw per acre. This was due to the unfailing irrigation from the engine coupled with the heavy manuring the land received before and during growth. The remaining area of 0·74 acre yielded at the rate of 2,358 lb. grain and 1,665 lb. straw per acre. This area was irrigated from well when tank water failed and did not receive any manuring. No. 2 was an unmanured area cropped by the side of No. 3 which was top-dressed with Messrs. Parry & Co.'s special paddy fertilizers during the growth of the crop. The unmanured portion yielded at the rate of 2,673 lb. grain and 4,524 lb. straw per acre, while the manured portion yielded 2,860 lb. grain and 3,923 lb. of straw per acre. No. 4 block was divided into two equal areas of 41½ cents each. In one, paddy was transplanted in the ordinary system (about 3 or 4 seedlings 4 or 5 inches apart) while in the other seedlings of paddy were transplanted at a distance of 9 inches apart one by one. The latter required less labour for transplanting and harvesting, but required two weedings instead of one in the former. The yield obtained from the single-planted area gave more grain and less straw. Details are shown in appendix 3 (*a*). The experiments cannot be taken as conclusive, before some more trials are made in more favourable localities.

Ragi.—This occupied 4·62 acres and yielded at the rate of 1,616·4 lb. grain and 6,169 lb. straw per acre. The crop was partly irrigated by the engine whenever there was difficulty to raise water from the well. The yield in a little over 2 acres was interfered with by the rains that fell in September.

B. Unirrigated food-grains—Cholam.—This was grown in 3·50 acres which yielded at the rate of 390·9 lb. of grain and 3,088 lb. straw per acre. The soil in which the crop grew was a poor one and as this was sown towards the end of November, the crop suffered from want of timely rains.

Horsegram.—One acre was sown with this which yielded 341 lb. grain and 600 lb. bhusa.

8. *Fodder crops.*—72·63 acres were grown under this head during the year. Cereal fodder crops occupied 24·75, leguminous crops 45·73 and miscellaneous crops 2·15 acres. Of the cereal fodder crops, the area irrigated was 16·43 acres, of which 2·96 acres are standing now. The unirrigated cereals occupied 8·32 acres, out of which 2·60 acres failed completely for want of timely rains.

Irrigated cereal fodder crops—Cholam.—This is the only crop grown during the year under this head and is divided under three heads—(i) Area in which only one cutting was obtained. This occupied 5·85 acres, of which 0·94 acre which was irrigated from wells yielded poorly. The remaining area of 4·91 acres was under the oil-engine. This includes 0·63 acre, in which the different Bombay fodder cholams (received from the Deputy Director of Agriculture and referred to in paragraph 23 of last year's report) were tried. Full particulars regarding them are given in statement (*g*) of appendix 3. Sorghum collier has yielded well. Taking the whole area of 5·85 acres, the yield obtained in a single cutting per acre amounts to 4,152 lb. hay or 12,456 lb. green fodder. (ii) Area in which two cuttings were obtained but not continued to grow owing to the attack of "acari" disease. The whole of 4·06 acres cropped under this head was under the influence of the oil-engine. The yield per acre amounted to 5,643·5 lb. hay or 16,930 lb. green fodder. A still better yield could have been obtained had it not been for the fact that the crop was cut long before the same was fit for second cutting owing to the above-mentioned disease spreading rapidly in the crop. (iii) Area in which two cuttings were obtained from the remnant crop that was standing on 1st April 1905. 3·56 acres were cropped under this head and this also was under the influence of the oil-engine. The outturn obtained was 1,190 lb. hay or 3,570 lb. green fodder per acre. These being the last cuttings of the previous year's crop, better results cannot be expected.

Unirrigated cereal fodder crops.—These represent 2 acres under yellow cholam and 3·72 acres under "Irungu" cholam. The former gave two cuttings and the latter only one. On the whole the yield obtained per acre was 4,929 lb. hay or 14,787 lb. of green fodder.

Irrigated leguminous fodder crop—Lucerne.—This was grown in 0·09 acre. This area was divided into two equal portions and in one, soil inoculated with *nitrogen bacilli* was mixed and lucerne was sown thereon while in the other lucerne was sown in ordinary soil. Similar treatment was accorded to both the plots in all other respects. From the day of sowing rain fell for five days and this was highly unfavourable to the experiment. However the crop was maintained and the results were noted. Three cuttings have been obtained and the crop is still yielding. Until further experiments are made under favourable conditions no definite opinion can be formed on the subject.

Unirrigated leguminous fodder crops.—These occupied 45·64 acres. 44·64 acres were sown with horsegram, of which 7·5 acres are standing, and 1 acre was sown with sunn-hemp, which failed owing to the damage caused by the rains in February immediately after germination.

Horsegram.—This is divided under two groups; the first representing the sowings made in September in 13·17 acres in lands belonging to the Municipal Corporation and the second sowings of August done in the regular farm lands in 23·97 acres. The former group gave a poor outturn of 608 lb. green fodder per acre. This is due to the poor nature of the soil coupled with the damage done to the crop immediately after germination by the heavy rainfall of October. The latter gave a fair outturn of 3,836 lb. of green fodder per acre.

Miscellaneous irrigated fodder crops.—These were irrigated by the engine and consisted of reed cane in 0·55 acre and Guinea grass in 1·60 acres. The latter has given one cutting and stands in the field. The yield was at 7,525 lb. of green fodder per acre. Reed sugarcane was standing on 1st April 1905. As the yield of jaggery was not good and as straw was selling at Rs. 70 per ton the crop was better utilized as fodder. The yield was 52,927 lb. green fodder per acre.

9. *Industrial crops.*—The total area cropped under this was 27·232 acres, of which 12·40 acres were irrigated and the rest was treated dry. The irrigated area comprised of indigo, cottons (indigenous and exotic) and sugarcane. The unirrigated area was grown with cotton, sunn-hemp, ground-nuts and gingelly.

Irrigated industrial crops—Indigo.—0·09 acre was occupied by different sorts of indigo referred to in paragraph 26 of last year's report. These were maintained for collection of seeds and herbarium specimens in different stages of their growth. Small quantity of seed has been collected in each variety, and herbarium specimens were taken by the Government Botanist from time to time. *Indigofera arrecta* and *Indigofera longeracemosa* took a long time to flower, the latter, however, matured a little earlier. *Indigofera longeracemosa* seemed to be the hardiest of all varieties, while the *Indigofera arrecta* was the most susceptible to draught. The area under indigo received irrigations both from pump and well, but chiefly from the latter.

Cottons.—These occupied 3·11 acres, of which 1·20 acres were under Uppam and Karunganni, ·21 acre under Caravonica cotton and 1·70 acres under American cottons of sorts.

Uppam and Karunganni.—This was a standing crop on 1st April 1905 and was referred to in the latter part of paragraph 9 of last year's report and received irrigation from pump. The yield obtained from January 1905 to July 1906 was 688 lb. kappas or at the rate of 430 lb. kappas per acre which is decidedly better than the average yield of the best cotton-growing tracts of this Presidency.

Caravonica cotton.—This is standing in 0·21 acre. About the end of August 1905, one oz. each of the Caravonica No. 1 and Caravonica No. 2 kidney was received from the Deputy Director of Agriculture with full instructions for sowing, etc. The plants were first sown in baskets in the end of September 1905 and were eventually transplanted in the field about the end of November. The crops did not take to the farm soils kindly. Caravonica No. 2 kidney, however, has been growing better than No. 1. The former began to flower earlier and was not so much affected with disease as the latter. Stem borer and boll worms affected the plants and prevented the formation and opening of bolls. The crop is under observation and will be noted in next year's report.

American cotton of sorts.—This occupied 1·7 acres and was referred to in paragraph 25 of last year's report. The crop was maintained at the request of the Government Botanist who collected herbarium specimens from time to time. Appendix 3 (*b*) gives full details.

Sugarcane.—The crop was standing in three fields on the 1st April 1905 and occupied on the whole 4·6 acres, of which 1·30 were under the influence of the oil-engine, the rest being irrigated from wells. The fields were manured with castor cake and the growth was good throughout. When the crop was about seven months old, it was sold to a contractor for Rs. 1,400 or at the rate of Rs. 304–9–1 per acre. It is noteworthy to record that this was the first year in which such a large area was devoted to this crop and that such a decent outturn was obtained as field produce from less than 5 acres. The ratoon crop is standing in the field.

Unirrigated industrial crops—Cottons.—The light soil field cottons referred to in the latter part of paragraph 25 of last year's report occupied 0·28 acre and were retained for enabling the Government Botanist to collect herbarium specimens. The outturns obtained from Yenapathy and Bourbone are 17·69 lb. and 15·63 lb. or at the rate of 98·3 and 156·3 lb., respectively,

per acre. 0·02 acre was devoted for growing cotton of indigenous variety at the request of Mr Fyson of the Presidency College. The plants were first sown in pots and were then transplanted in the area. A few plants were slightly damaged by cattle trespass during nights. The block is now protected well and the kappas are being collected by Mr. Fyson. About 0·48 acre is devoted to the growth of pure Uppam seed obtained from Koilpatti farm. Owing to the peculiar nature of the season this year, sowing had to be delayed and the crop is now standing in the field.

Sunn-hemp.—4·26 acres were sown with this crop with the help of rains obtained during the latter part of January 1906. In 1·80 acres the crop was affected with a cater-pillar at the time of flowering and consequently the crop was cut and used as manure. The outturn obtained was at the rate of 2,450 lb. per acre. In the remaining area of 2·46 acres the crop is thriving very well. This has been reserved for seed as there is great demand for the same from several agricultural associations and ryots in the moffusil. Besides, the manufacture of fibre will be an object-lesson to students.

Ground-nuts.—·376 acre was sown with this crop which completely failed.

Gingelly.—9·416 acres were sown with this crop utilizing the rains obtained in the end of January 1906. About 5·25 acres failed owing to irregular germination. The crop in the remaining area of 4·166 acres yielded poorly at the rate of 96 lb. per acre.

10. *Miscellaneous crops.*—The area of 1·51 acres under plantains referred to in paragraphs 10 and 29 of last year's report commenced to yield and the outturn obtained during the year amounts to 4,900 lb. Fruits, leaves and shorts were sold for Rs. 138–15–6. The crop is still yielding and stands in the field.

11. *Live-stock.*—The farm was rather overstocked during the greater portion of the year. It was not possible to sell them earlier as, on account of the extremely high prices of paddy-straw, good prices could not be obtained. A large number was, however, sold towards the close of the year and a decent amount was realized by the sale. Appendix 4 shows the number of live-stock on the farm at the commencement and end of the year. Appendix 5 shows the yield of milk from the farm cows during the official year. Appendix 6 shows in regard to cows of the farm the yield of milk between the last and previous calving in order to indicate the milking capacity under normal conditions.

12. *Breeding bulls.*—Three bulls which were specially picked out of the farm calves about four years back are reserved for this purpose.

13. *Sheep.*—The breeding ram obtained from Mysore and referred to in paragraph 14 of last year's report died of dysentery during the year while under treatment at the veterinary hospital. Two ewes died of old age and some gimmers and young lambs died all on a sudden, the post-mortem examinations exhibiting some foreign matter in the bowels. The lambs were subsequently fed with skim-milk and green grass. The flock showed gradual signs of improvement and is now quite healthy.

14. *Dairy.*—The manufacture of butter on a small scale is continued for the practice of students.

General.

15. *Distribution of seeds, implements, etc.*—Several applications were received from different places of the Presidency for sunn-hemp, Bombay varieties of paddy, sixty days' samba, cottons of sorts, guinea grass, cholam and other seeds of crops raised on the farm and were complied with. Suckers of different varieties of plantains growing on the farms were sold to several, one of them being the Raja of Kuruppam. A drag harrow was made and sent to Mysore. A small improved plough of the Saidapet pattern was also made and sent to Rajahmundry. Two trained coolies of the farm were sent to Mr. Annaswami Thevar of Ukkadai, Tanjore district, to train his servants in handling improved implements and in the cultivation of industrial crops like sugarcane and kitchen and garden crops. The farm also sent a reliable good man as maistry to the farm attached to the technical institute at Bezwada.

16. *Estate and permanent improvements.*—Out of the cemetery lands temporarily handed over by the Municipal Corporation one acre was reclaimed for cultivation of wet crops. Culverts were constructed wherever the water from the engine crossed the main roads.

17. *Insect-pests and diseases.*—The paddy crop in the farm was attacked with two insect-pests. Specimens of the same and diseased plants were sent to the Government Botanist for identification. The cholam fodder under the oil-engine which was very promising was affected with "acarai" and the sunn-hemp in north farm with "kamblipoochi."

18. *Finances.*—Appendix 8 shows the receipts and expenses of the farm. The original sum of Rs. 7,000 sanctioned for the farm was found to be inadequate and a further sum of Rs. 2,000 was obtained. The reasons for this excess expenditure are as follows:—

(1) That the expenditure in paddy straw and other cattle food increased. This is due to the exhorbitant prices at which they were purchased to maintain the stock which was more than the requirements of the farm.

(2) That a large amount was spent for maintaining the oil-engine.

(3) That a larger area than usual was brought under the cultivation of industrial and irrigated crops for which heavy dressings of manure had to be applied.

19. In conclusion I beg to bring to your notice the services rendered by M.R.Ry. V. S. Subramania Sastry as farm bailiff. He has worked hard during the year and has given me satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. The two assistant bailiffs who were working during the year have also acquitted themselves well.

From M.R.Ry. T. V. NARAYANA RAO Avargal, Acting Fifth Assistant and Officer in charge of the Botanical Garden, to the Principal, College of Agriculture, Saidapet, dated 23rd April 1906.

I beg to submit the report on the working of the Botanical Garden for the official year 1905–1906.

2. I was in charge of the garden from the 1st April to 9th July, though during the college vacation the bailiff of the farm looked to the working of the garden under my instructions.

M.R.Ry. S. Sundararaman, M.A., who joined the college on 8th July as lecturer on Botany held charge of the garden from 10th July to 17th November.

M.R.Ry. T. Mohan Lal, who succeeded M.R.Ry. S. Sundararaman on the latter's transfer to the Government Botanist's office, was in charge from 18th November to 31st January.

From 1st February to 31st March I again held charge, M.R.Ry. T. Mohan Lal having reported sick.

3. Though the rainfall during the year was not regular and properly distributed, the crops and botanical specimens, etc., were kept in fairly good condition with the help of the oil-engine and pump working on the farm.

4. Cattle dung from the Kodambakam tannery as a general manure to most of the crops, castor cake to sugarcane and pig dung to snake gourds were applied with fairly good results. Special manures from Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras, were purchased and applied to small plots of soz beans, snake gourds, chillies, goa beans and knol khol. Nothing definite can be said about the results until a few more experiments are conducted under more favourable conditions.

5. As usual in the upper terrace, the following specimen crops were grown :—

(1) Cereals.
(2) Pulses.
(3) Oil crops.
(4) Fibre crops.

The cereals amongst others included some of the thirty-four varieties of cholam mentioned in the last year's report as having been obtained from the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

As to pulses, in addition to black-gram, green-gram, horse-gram, etc., seeds obtained from some of the nine varieties of dholl that had been got from the Manjri farm and grown in the garden as mentioned in the last report were sown. Seeds have been collected for sowing next year.

Oil crops included different varieties of castor, linseed, gingelly, ground-nut, etc.

Under fibre crops, the different varieties of tree cottons introduced by the Government Botanist were allowed to stand. Almost all of them were affected by stem-borer. Seeds of sea island cotton were obtained from the Superintendent of the Coimbatore Jail, and seedlings obtained by sowing the seeds in small pots. The seedlings were transplanted about a month after, but did not present any vigorous growth at all. In addition, jute, roselle and sunn-hemp presented fairly good specimens. The specimen crops, especially the cereals and pulses, were seriously affected by the heavy rains in January.

6. In the remaining arable portion of the area of the garden, the following crops were grown in addition to soz beans :—

Purely specimen crops —

(1) Rhea.
(2) Arrowroot.
(3) Sisal hemp.

Crops for demonstrative and commercial purposes—

(i) English vegetables, etc.
(ii) Country vegetables, etc.
(iii) Turmeric.
(iv) Tobacco.
(v) Lucerne.
(vi) Plantains.
(vii) Sugarcanes.

Soz beans were grown from seeds obtained in the garden last year; but the plants as they came up were week and unhealthy and did not run to flower and seed.

(i) *English vegetables, etc.*—

(1) Goa beans.
(2) Kidney beans.
(3) Butter beans.
(4) Long beans.
(5) Celery.
(6) Tomatoes of sorts.
(7) Cabbages of sorts.
(8) Knol khol.
(9) Carrot.
(10) Beetroot of sorts.
(11) Radishes of sorts.
(12) Turnips of sorts.
(13) French beans of sorts.
(14) Peas, English.
(15) Lettuce cabbage.
(16) Vegetable marrow of sorts.

Almost all the vegetables grew well and cabbages in particular grew very well for the first time, considering the climate, soil and irregular rainfall. Tomatoes were much damaged by the rain in January.

A plot of 20 cents under Goa beans and some other beans yielded an income of about Rs. 34.

(ii) *Country vegetables, etc.*—

(*a*) Brinjals.
(*b*) Ginger, and mango ginger.
(*c*) Snake gourds.
(*d*) Sword beans.
(*e*) Cow beans.
(*f*) Ribbed gourd.
(*g*) Chillies from Tanjore and Poona.
(*h*) Chillies (ordinary).
(*i*) Dioscorea.
(*j*) Telingana potato.
(*k*) Peas.
(*l*) Cucumbers.

There was a fine display of chillies. Almost all the others except dioscorea and Telingana potato gave a poor yield or failed.

Dioscorea.—150 lb. were planted in 8 cents of land and 575 lb. were obtained. Yield per acre about $3\frac{1}{5}$ tons.

Telingana potato.—175 lb. were planted in 8 cents of land and 456 lb. was the outturn. Yield per acre about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

(iii) *Turmeric.*—120 lb. were planted in 8 cents of land and 1,146 lb. was the yield. Outturn per acre $6\frac{2}{3}$ tons.

The yield of turmeric and Telingana potato was almost double of what was obtained in the previous year and this was probably due to a quantity of leaf mould applied.

(iv) *Tobacco.*—A few seeds of the Havannah and Virginia varieties were obtained. The seeds were sown in a nursery and then transplanted. The plants came up very well, but were damaged by the heavy raines in January. The plants were cut in February and the curing of the leaves did not prove a success.

(v) *Lucerne.*—This was grown on a small scale and chiefly sold. A small quantity was converted into hay and fed to farm cattle.

(vi) *Plantains.*—These are growing on 34 cents of land as mentioned in the last report. Most of the trees are in a very good condition and some have yielded heavy bunches. The suckers were planted in November 1904. About Rs. 50 were realised from the sale of fruits, leaves, etc.

(vii) *Sugarcanes.*—Of the canes mentioned in paragraph 6 (*e*) of last year's report, those grown from sets obtained from canes direct from Samalkot last year grew very well. Those from sets obtained from the crop raised in the garden from the canes that had been obtained from Samalkot in 1904 grew only fairly well. It appears that sets obtained from outside areas every season, give rise to better canes than the local sets can produce. Sets from canes grown in 1905-1906 have now been planted and in the crop, change in quality, size, etc., will be carefully noted.

The Barbados canes mentioned in paragraph 6 (*e*) of the last report were all removed and sent to Samalkot by the Government Botanist on the 2nd August.

The canes at Pallávaram which were said to have been Mauritius varieties have been identified as Java canes by the Government Botanist. Sets of those canes also have recently been planted.

7. On account of constant changes in the officers in charge of the garden the botanical and economical sections did not receive sufficient attention.

8. The garden won the following prizes at the flower show held in February last, at Teynampet :—

(*a*) A silver medal for the best collection of sugarcanes.

(*b*) Rupees 10 for the best collection of sorghums in ear.

APPENDIX 1.

RAINFALL statement for 1905–1906.

Month.	1904–1905.			1905–1906.			Average of last 35 years at Saidapet.
	Total collected.	Rainy days.	*Wet days.	Total collected.	Rainy days.	*Wet days.	
April	..	..	..	1·22	..	2	0·41
May	0·88	4	3	..	..	..	1·70
June	1·14	10	5	0·73	5	2	2·06
July	5·41	15	7	1·40	7	3	3·96
August	3·82	11	6	2·42	3	6	5·06
September	2·70	8	7	7·03	..	5	5·46
October	2·92	12	8	20·66	3	12	11·67
November	0·34	4	1	9·48	7	12	13·47
December	3·16	8	7	0·22	1	1	5 63
January	0·83	3	3	4·73	..	3	0·59
February	0·35	3	1	0·70	..	2	0·46
March	0·75	3	2	0·10	1	..	0·23
Total ..	22·30	81	50	48·69	27	48	50·70

* A wet day is one in which more than 10 cents of rain are collected.

APPENDIX 2.

Data connected with the oil engine and pump at Saidapet farm for 1905–1906 :—

Number of days pump worked during the year		202 days.
Do. hours do. do.		1,820·41 hours.
Average time each day pump worked		9·1 ,,
Total number of gallons of oil including liquid fuel consumed during the period—		
Liquid fuel	776 gallons.	1,376 gallons.
Kerosine oil	600 do.	
Consumption of oil per working hour		0·75 gallon.
Total cost of oil and liquid fuel during the period—		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Liquid fuel	103 0 0	273 6 6
Kerosine oil	170 6 6	
Cost of oil per working hour		0 2 4·3
Average height of water lifted by pump during the period.		23·82 feet.
Minimum height of water lifted by pump		19·00 ,,
Maximum do. do.		30·275 ,,
Total quantity of water lifted during the period		23,378,918 gallons.
Average number of gallons lifted per day		115,737·2 ,,
Do. do. per hour		12,842·7 ,,
Total cost of working the engine and pump including repairs, wages, etc., and excluding depreciation and interest		RS. A. P. 1,045 8 7
Cost of working the engine and pump including repairs, wages of driver, etc., but excluding depreciation and interest per hour		0 9 2·3
Cost of lifting 23,378,918 gallons or 1,030·5 acre inches to an average height of 23·82 feet		1,045 8 7
Cost of lifting 1 acre inch to a height of 23·82 feet ...		1 0 2·8
Do. do. 1 foot		0 0 8·2
Area of land (including double crop lands) under the influence of oil engine in the farm excluding 6·9 acres of B. gardens		32·79 acres.
Area of lands which was under the influence of oil engine in the farm excluding 6·9 acres of B. gardens ...		19·31 ,,
Total number of acres irrigated *once* during the year by engine excluding B. gardens and water used for cocoa-nuts, etc., in the road		486·732 ,,

APPENDIX 2(*a*).

STATEMENT showing the details of expenses for oil-engine during 1905–1906.

Month.	Liquid fuel.		Lubricating oil.	Shafting oil.	Kerosine oil.			
					For engine.		For lamp.	
	Quantity in gallons.	Value.			Quantity in gallons.	Value.	Quantity in gallons.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RP. A. P.
April 1905	..	..	2 1 3	1 10 6	120	34 3 6	4	1 4 0
May ,, ...	..	..	5 15 3	3 5 6	180	51 5 3	..	..
June ,, ...	..	..	7 0 0	3 5 9	180	52 8 3	..	..
July ,, ...	..	..	..	..	120	32 5 6	..	..
August 1905	180	22 8 0	18 12 0	7 2 6	..	..	8	3 0 0
September 1905 ..	120	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
October ,, ..	..	..	..	0 4 0	..	..	4	1 10 0
November ,, ..	120	15 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
December ,, ..	..	..	..	0 12 6	..	..	4	1 15 0
January 1906 ..	..	..	0 3 0	2 12 6	..	..	4	1 15 0
February ,, ..	240	34 0 0	0 13 9	1 13 3	..	..	12	6 1 0
March ,, ..	116	16 8 0	10 6 4	3 5 0	..	..	8	3 12 6
Total ..	776	103 0 0	45 3 7	25 7 6	600	170 6 6	44	19 9 6

Month.	Asbestos.	Wages.	Repairs.	Contingencies.	Emery.	Soap.	Cotton, waste.	Matches and sundries.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	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.
April 1905	..	10 2 9	..	0 9 3	..	..	..	0 0 6	49 15 9
May ,, ...	..	19 8 0	..	0 9 6	..	0 8 6	..	..	81 4 0
June ,, ...	..	19 8 3	2 0 0	1 6 0	..	..	1 4 0	0 0 9	87 1 0
July ,, ...	..	19 8 0	25 0 0	1 8 10	0 8 0	..	..	0 0 6	78 14 10
August 1905	..	16 0 1	69 0 0	10 6 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	147 12 7
September 1905 ..	..	13 4 11	..	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	28 8 11
October ,, ...	..	13 8 0	456 9 0	0 1 0	..	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 0 3	373 8 3
November ,, ...	..	15 0 0	1 0 0	2 1 3	..	..	..	..	34 1 3
December ,, ...	..	15 0 0	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	17 12 6
January 1906	..	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	..	1 0 0	..	26 10 6
February ,, ...	..	15 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	57 15 0
March ,, ...	..	15 0 0	12 10 8	0 5 6	..	..	..	..	62 0 0
Total ..	..	186 8 0	471 3 8	17 13 4	0 14 0	1 0 6	4 4 0	0 2 0	1,045 8 7

APPENDIX 3(*a*).

Cropping statement for 1905–1906.

Name of crops.				Area: Of crops standing.	Area: Of crops failed.	Area: Of crops harvested.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Amount.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Per acre.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Amount.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Per acre.	Remarks.
			Paddy drilled.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
Food-grains, 34·31 acres.	Irrigated, 29·81 acres.	Cereal.	Bombay varieties, 9·54.	..	7·54	..	..	..	..	..	No facilities for irrigation when rains failed.
			Do.	..	..	2·00	736	368	1,000 straw.	500 straw.	Sukhvel, Rajvel and Ambemohor yielded; available tank water was baled, but still water was insufficient.
			Sirumany	..	0·66	..	..	..	..	..	No facilities for irrigation when rains failed.
			Sirumany, 3·26 ..	..	..	1·36	2,088·8	1,536 0	4,500 straw.	3,309 straw.	Crops suffered for want of water in December 1905, January and February 1906. Lift irrigation was given from well.
			Do. ..	..	..	1·24	1,060·0	854·8	2,212 ,,	1,783·8 ,,	This area was divided into two equal portions of 62 cents each. One was top dressed, 3 months after sowing, with 3 cwts. of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s special paddy fertilizer, costing Rs. 11-5-6, and the other portion was treated without any manure. Both the portions received similar treatment, and both suffered alike for want of water; water was given by lift from a well. The manured portion yielded 627·5 lb. of grain and 1,232 lb. of straw, and the unmanured portion yielded 432·5 lb. of grain and 980 lb. of straw.
			Paddy sprouted broadcast under puddle.								
			Bombay varieties, 2·87.	0·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crop is standing and the variety is Banko.
			Do.	..	..	2·27	1,420·75	863·2	4,410 straw.	2,346·2 straw.	0·94 acre occupied all varieties except Bangalia and Kamod of Kaira district. Crops did not do well. Appendix 3(*c*) gives particulars. In 1·26 acres eight varieties selected by the Board were tried. Appendix 3(*e*) shows details. In 0·07 acre, Banko was tried under the oil-engine. The yielded 92·5 lb. of grain and 238 lb. of straw.
			Sixty days' samba, 2·68.	1·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crop is standing under the oil-engine.
			Do.	..	..	1·00	898·50	898·5	3,406 straw.	3,406 straw.	There was no facility for irrigation when the rains failed.
			Sirumany, ·35 ..	..	..	0·35	1,082·50	3,091·40	1,281 ,,	3,660 ,,	The crop was irrigated by the engine. The previous crop was heavily manured.
			Paddy transplanted.								
			Bangaru	0·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crop is standing under the oil-engine.
			Bombay varieties ..	..	..	3·33	6,709·00	2,014·70	9,334 straw.	2,803 straw.	2·36 acres were under the oil-engine and 0·97 was irrigated by tank water. 1·93 acres of the former were under experiments required by the Board. Appendix 3(*d*) shows details.
			Sirumany	..	..	1·07	2,875·00	2,754·75	3,513 ,,	2,773·4 ,,	0·33 acre was irrigated by the oil-engine and yielded 1,040 lb. of grain and 1,281 lb. of straw.
34·31	29·81	6·49	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The rest was irrigated by lift from well.

Cropping statement for 1905–1906—*cont.*

Name of crops.				Area: Of crops standing.	Area: Of crops failed.	Area: Of crops harvested.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Amount.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Per acre.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Amount.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Per acre.	Remarks.
			Paddy transplanted—cont.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
Food-grains.	Irrigated.	Cereal.	Sirumany	..	..	0·41	1,096·00	2,673·00	1,855 straw.	4,524·0 straw.	This is an unmanured area to compare results with the one below.
			Sirumany, 2·74 ..	..	..	0·43	1,230·00	2,860·00	1,687 ,,	3,923·0 ,,	This was top dressed with 2 cwts. of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s special paddy fertilizers, costing Rs. 7-9-0 and received the same treatment as the one above.
34·31	29·81	6·49	Do. ..	..	..	0·83	2,417·50	2,912·50	3,192 ,,	5,319·0 ,,	This area was divided into two equal portions of 41½ cents each. In one paddy seedlings were transplanted according to the local system, and in the other single seedlings were transplanted 9 inches apart. The plots were not manured. Both the plots had the same treatment before planting. The following shows the various operation and outturn :—
											Ordinary system of planting. Area, 0·415 acre. / Single planting. Area, 0·415 acre.
											Number of women required for transplantation. 4·50 / 3·30
											,, ,, ,, 1st weeding. 1·75 / 4·75
											,, ,, ,, 2nd do. .. / 2·00
											,, ,, ,, Harvest. 7·00 / 5·00
											Total .. 13·25 women / 15·05 women.
											,, ,, ,, Outturn. 1,150 lb. of grain. 1,778 lb. of straw. / 1,267·5 lb. of grain. 1,414·0 lb. of straw.
		4·62	Ragi	..	..	4·62	7,467·75	1,616·4	28,504 ,,	6,169·7 ,,	This was irrigated by mhote and pump. Rains damaged the crop in 2 acres in September 1905.
	Unirrigated.	3·5	Cholum	..	..	3·50	1,368·50	390·9	10,808 ,,	3,088 ,,	This was sown towards the end of November and consequently suffered for want of rains. Soil is poor.
	4·5	Pulse 1·00	Horsegram	..	..	1·00	341·00	341·00	600 bhusa.	600 bhusa.	Soil is poor.
Fodder crops.	Irrigated.	Cereal.	Cholum	2·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	The crop is standing under the oil-engine.
			Do.	..	..	5·85	..	..	24,288 hay.	4,152 hay.	The yield represents only one cutting. 4·91 acres were under the influence of the oil-engine, of which 0·63 acre was under Bombay cholums received from the Deputy Director of Agriculture. Appendix 3 (g)$_1$ shows results. 0·94 acre was under well and yielded only 1,475 lb. hay.

		Name of crops.	Area: Of crops standing.	Area: Of crops failed.	Area: Of crops harvested.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Amount.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Per acre.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Amount.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Per acre.	Remarks.
		Paddy trasplanted—cont.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
Fodder crops—*cont.*	Irrigated—*cont.*	Cholum	..	..	4·06	..	..	22,913 hay	56,435 hay	This represents the yield of two cuttings under the oil engine. The crop was affected with "acari" disease and hence abandoned after second cutting.
	32	do.	..	..	3·56	..	..	4237 ,,	1,190 ,,	This was the yield obtained from last two cuttings of the remnant crops standing on 1st April 1905.
	Unirrigated. 16·43	do.	..	2·60	..	..	..	..	..	The crop in 1·60 acres was damaged by heavy rains immediately after sowing in September, and that in one acre had no rain at all after sowing in March 1906.
	Cereal.	do.	..	..	5·72	..	..	28,196 hay	4,929 bay	This represents two cuttings in two acres and one cutting in the rest. Two acres were under yellow cholum and 3·72 acres under Irumgu cholum.
	Irrigated. 0·09	Lucerne	0·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	This was grown under the engine. Area was divided into two parts. One part was mixed with soil in which Nitrogen bacilli were inocculated and then sown with lucerne; the other part sown in the ordinary way. Both the plots received similar treatment in other respects. There was rain from the date of sowing for 5 days successively. Three cuttings have been obtained till now. Inocculated area gave 162 lb. while the other gave 176·75 lb. The crop is still yielding.
	Unirrigated. 45·64	Horse gram ..	7·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crop is standing.
		do. ..	..	..	13·17	..	..	8,008 green	608 green	Crop was sown in September in cemetery lands (poor soils) besides damage was done by heavy rains in October when the crop was young.
		do. 44·64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		do. ..	..	..	23·97	..	..	91,952 green	3,836 green	The crop was grown in soils which were not manured at all for some years.
	Irrigated. 2·15	Sunn-hemp ..	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	There was rain immediately after sowing in February 1906 and the crop was affected with "Kambli Puchi."
		Guinea grass ..	1·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	This is under the oil engine; one cutting was obtained during the year; the yield was 12,039 lb. green for the first cutting. The crop is standing.
72·63	Miscellaneous.	Reed cane ..	..	..	0·55	..	..	29,120 green	52,927 green	As the crop was unfit for jaggery making for which it was intended, it was utilized for fodder, as straw was selling at the high rate, Rs. 70 per ton.
Industrial 29·232	Irrigated.	Indigo	..	..	0·09	..	..	..	..	This was under the influence of well and oil engine, chiefly the former. This was standing on 1st April 1905 and was maintained for collecting herbarium specimens by Government Botanist. Small quantities of seed of each variety have been collected.

		Name of crops.	Area: Of crops standing.	Area: Of crops failed.	Area: Of crops harvested.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Amount.	Outturn: Grain or seed. Per acre.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Amount.	Outturn: Straw or fodder. Per acre.	Remarks.
		Paddy transplanted—cont.								
Industrial 29·232		*Cottons*—3·11.				LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
	Irrigated. 12·4	Uppam and Karun ganny.	..	..	1·20	..	..	443 kappas	369 kappas	Crop was under the oil engine and it was standing on 1st April 1905. The yield represents what was obtained during the year and does not include 245 lb. kappas obtained in the previous year.
		Caravonica .. .. 3·11	0·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	The crop is under the oil engine. Stem-borer and boll-worms affected the crop. The crop is standing.
		American cottons of sorts.	..	..	1·70	..	..	..	..	The crop was exclusively under the well this year. This was standing on 1st April 1905 and was retained for the collection of herbarium specimens by the Government Botanist in different stages of their growth. Appendix 3 (*b*) furnishes details of yield, etc.
		Sugarcane	4·60	..	4·60	..	..	..	..	This was a standing crop on 1st April 1905, 1·30 acres were under the oil engine. The rest was under wells. The crop was sold to a contractor on the 7th month after planting the farm undertaking irrigation alone till the end of the year. Rs. 1,400 were realized for the whole area, the portion under oil engine fetching Rs. 300.
		Cottons—0·78.								
	Unirrigated. 14·832	Boorbone and Yerrapathi. 0·78	..	..	0·28	..	..	..	..	Yerrapathi occupied 18 cents and Boorbone, 10 cents. These were standing on 1st April 1905 and were retained for the collection of herbarium specimens by the Government Botanist. Yerrapathi yielded 17·69 lb. and Boorbone 15·63 lb.
		Fyson's cotton ..	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	This was grown at the request of Mr. Fyson of Presidency College. The plants are yielding and the kappas are being collected by him.
		Uppam	0·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	The seeds of this were obtained from Koilpatti farm. The crop is standing.
		Sunn-hemp, 4·26 ..	2·46	..	..	..	..	..	..	The crop is doing very well and is intended for seed and fibre.
		Do. ..	..	..	1·80	..	..	4410 green.	2,450 green.	The crop was intended for fodder but, having been damaged by caterpillars at the flowering stage, was used as manure.
		Groundnut	..	0·376	..	..	..	..	..	The crop was grown without irrigation but failed.
		Gingelly 9·416 ..	..	5·25	..	..	..	..	..	The crop failed to germinate owing to want of moisture.
		do. ..	..	..	4·166	400	96	..	..	Germination in over 2 acres was not satisfactory.
Miscellaneous 3·82	Irrigated.	Plantain	1·51	..	1·51	..	..	..	..	The crop is under the oil engine and it was standing on 1st April 1905. Rs. 138–15–6 represents money value of the yield — 4,900 lb. fruits, suckers, leaves, etc.

APPENDIX 3 (*b*).

STATEMENT showing the details of 19 varieties of American cottons grown under the request of Government Botanist in 1904—1906.

Number.	Government Botanist's number.	Name.	After cultivation and irrigation in 1905-1906.		Total rainfall collected.		Yield						Remarks.
			Number of hoeings given with dates.	Number of irrigations given with dates.	Amount.	Number of days rain fell.	in 1904-1905.		in 1905-1906.		Total.		
					INCHES. DAYS.		LB.	OZ.	LB.	OZ.	LB	OZ.	
1	2416	Rassel	One hand hoeing on 22nd April 1905 and one bullock hoeing on 29th January 1906.	10 Irrigations (April 7th, 29th, May 8th and 26th, June 8th, 14th, 21st, 28th, July 8th and 13th).	April .. 1·22 2		1	4	18	14	20	2	Almost all the plants were affected with rust chiefly seeds from England, their bolls were also affected with boll worm.
2	2417	Fruit			June .. 0·73 7		2	3	14	11	16	14	
3	2418	Mathio			July .. 1·40 10		1	4	18	12	20	..	
4	2419	Christopher			August. 2·42 9		..	14	11	2	12	..	
5	2420	Chiese			September. 7·03 5		2	1	15	10⅓	17	11⅓	
6	2421	Whittle			October.. 20·66 15		1	9	14	4⅓	15	13⅔	
7	2422	W. A. Cook			November. 9·48 19		1	5	12	4¾	13	9¾	
8	2423	Boyd's Prolific			December. 0·22 2		2	1	12	4¼	14	5¼	
9	2424	Holy's Prolific			January. 4·73 3		1	14	9	1¾	10	15¾	
10	2425	* Harendon			February. 0·70 2		1	11	5	¾	6	11¾	* As this was by the side of fence the yield was poor.
11	2426	Cameron			March .. 0·10 1	† 75 days.	..	9	10	12	11	5	
12	2427	Dearing			‡ 48·69 75†		1	5	12	8¼	13	13¼	
13	2428	Mathews long staple ..			‡ 48·69 inches		..	12	11	9½	12	5½	
14	2429	Texas Burr					..	15	8	9½	9	8½	
15	2430	Braddy					1	9	15	4	16	13	
16	2431	King's Improved					1	2	13	10	14	12	
17	2432	Smith's improved ..					..	12	12	14	13	10	
18	2433	Dickens					..	14	12	9½	13	7½	
19	2300	Seeds from England ..					..	1	..	5½	..	6½	
						Total ..	24	1	230	3¾	254	4¾	

APPENDIX 3 (*c*).

STATEMENT showing the yield obtained from twenty varieties of Bombay and other paddy sown broad cast under puddle (sprouted) standing on 1st April 1905.

Number.	Names of varieties.	Date of sowing.	Area.	Date of harvest.	Quantity of seed sown.	Yield.					Yield per acre.		
						Grain.				Straw.	Grain.		Straw.
						Immediately after thrashing.		Fit for storing.			On the day of thrashing.	On the day of storing.	
						Measures.	Pounds.	Measures.	Pounds.				
			CENTS.		MEAS. OLS.					LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.
1	Shirbathi	20th December 1904 ..	4·5	4th April 1905 ..	1 0	20 6	48½	19 6	46½	84	1,072	1,033	1,867
2	Zina Columbia	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	28 7	65½	27 2	63	140	1,456	1,400	3,111
3	Tin Pankhali Ambi Mohar	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	18 2	39¼	18 1	36½	210	872	811	4,667
4	Jirasal	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	5 6	14	5 3	12½	84	311	272	1,867
5	Halwagudiya	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	16 3	38½	15 0	35	84	856	778	1,867
6	Rajavel	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	11 5	28¼	10 5½	25	70	628	556	1,556
7	Ambi Mohar	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	6 3	15	5 4	13	112	333	289	2,489
8	Do.	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	5 2	12	4 5	11	70	267	244	1,556
9	Sukhvel	Do. ..	4·5	Do. ..	1 0	13 0	30¾	11 6	27½	70	683	611	1,556
10	Do.	Do. ..	4·55	Do. ..	1 0	7 5	17⅞	6 5	15⅝	56	385	341	1,231
11	Kamod	Do. ..	4·55	Do. ..	1 0	12 4	29	11 6	27	137	638	593	3,011
12	Welchi	Do. ..	4·55	Do. ..	1 0	26 4	61	24 7	58½	98	1,341	1,285	2,154
14	Do.	Do. ..	0·84	Do. ..	0 1	3 3	8	2 7	7	14	952	833	1,667
15	Tin Punkhali (early)	Do. ..	4·55	Do. ..	1 0	8 3	19½	7 6	18	56	423	396	1,231
16	Columbia	Do. ..	4·55	Do. ..	1 0	26 2	62½	24 5	58	112	1,368	1,275	2,462
17	Dadkhani	Do. ..	4·20	Do. ..	1 0	25 2½	56⅝	24 0	53	126	1,345	1,262	3,000
18	Badsha Bhog	Do. ..	4·20	Do. ..	1 0	11 1	25¾	10 0	24	147	613	571	3,500
19	Chennur	Do. ..	4·20	Do. ..	1 0	15 6	34	15 1	33	147	810	786	3,500
20	Halki	Do. ..	4·20	Do. ..	1 0	14 0	31¾	12 4	29	77	756	690	1,833
21	Banko	Do. ..	4·20	Do. ..	1 0	33 4	73	30 3	67	140	1,738	1,595	3,333

APPENDIX 3 (*d*).

STATEMENT showing the details of eight varieties of Bombay paddy grown under transplanted method in 1905–1906.

Number of variety.	Name of variety.	Date of sowing in the nursery.	Quantity of seed sown in the nursery.	Area transplanted from seedlings obtained.	Date of transplanting the field.	Date of harvest.	Yield.								Yield per acre.								Rank in yield.				
							Grain.				Straw.		Chaff.*		Grain.				Straw.		Chaff.*		Grain.		Straw.		
							Immediately after thrashing.		When fit for storing.		Immediately after thrashing.	When fit for storing.			Immediately after thrashing.		When fit for storing.		Immediately after thrashing.	When fit for storing.			Immediately after thrashing.	When fit for storing.	Immediately after thrashing.	When fit for storing.	
			MRS.	CENTS.			MRS.	LB.	MRS.	LB.	LB.	LB.	MRS.	LB.	MRS.	LB.	MRS.	LB.	LB.	LB.	NO.	LB.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
2	Zina Columbia ..	1905. 22nd Sept.	7	25	1905. 15th Oct.	1906. 10th Jan.	326	724	281	650	1,778	635	9	6	1,304	2,896	1,124	2,600	7,112	2,540	36	24	2	2	1	6	1
5	Halwa Gudya ..	Do.	12	43	Do.	11th ,,	654	1,492	586	1,318	2,632	1,152	11¾	9½	1,554	3,469	1,363	3,065	6,121	2,679	27·3	22·9	1	1	4	5	2
10	Sukhvel	Do.	7	25	17th Oct.	3rd ,,	264	627	218	514	1,456	884	..	..	1,056	2,508	872	2,056	5,824	3,536	..	..	6	6	5	3	..
14	Welchi (Surat farm) ..	Do.	7	25	Do.	4th ,,	306	708	272	615	1,624	841	..	..	1,224	2,832	1,088	2,460	6,496	3,364	..	..	3	3	2	4	..
17	Columbia	Do.	12	50	15th Oct.	8th ,,	418	941	375½	879	1,960	1,243	9	8	836	1,882	751	1,758	3,920	2,486	18	16	7	7	8	7	3
18	Dadkhani (Bengal variety).	Do.	7	25	17th ,,	22nd ,,	280	611	253	562	1,624	1,003	3½	2½	1,120	2,444	1,012	2,248	6,496	4,012	14	10	5	5	2	1	4
20	Chennur (Central Provinces).	Do.	12	43	18th ,,	29th ,,	304	665	290	636	2,296	984	4¼	3½	707	1,547	674	1,479	5,340	2,288	10	8	8	8	6	8	6
22	Banko	Do.	12	54	19th ,,	26th ,,	606	1,363	560	1,255	2,688	1,982	6	5	1,122	2,524	1,037	2,324	4,978	3,670	11	9¼	4	4	7	2	5

REMARKS.—Nos. 2, 5, 10, 14, 17 and 18 were under the oil engine and were planted in a land which was for the first time converted into a wet field ; previous crop in the field was cholam for fodder which had received heavy manuring. Nos. 20 and 22 were grown in a land where paddy is usually grown but the soil is slightly alkaline in nature in portions. The previous crop in Nos. 20 and 22 was horsegram for fodder. Nos. 10, 14, 18 were to some extent interfered with by the fence close by and shade of trees in the west. Of these No. 10 was planted in a place where soil is slightly inferior to the rest No. 5 was planted in the best possible situation. Although No. 2 was not affected by fence and shade, the soil should be considered inferior to Nos. 14 and 18. In No. 17 the upper layer of the soil from the greater portion of block was removed and utilized for raising the bund of water canal that carries engine water to different fields and consequently the block is in a lower level than the other parts and is liable to stagnation of water constantly oozing out from the watercourse. A certain portion of the cultivated soil having been removed from the block, the yield will certainly be affected. Nos. 22 and 17 produced more seedlings, whereas Nos. 5 and 20 produced less although the area of nursery and seed rate was similar. The method adopted in transplantation with regard to space and number of plants in each tuft was almost identical in all. Nos. 2, 5 and 17 were subject to 6 inches rainfall immediately after transplantation. During first week of November castor cake was top-dressed at the rate of 800 lb. per acre to all blocks. Nos. 20 and 22 were weeded twice, while others received only one weeding. Nos. 18, 20 and 22 were affected by rain in the middle of January 1906 just before harvest. No. 18 could have been harvested a few days earlier had it not been for the rainfall between 17th and 19th January. Nos. 20 and 22 were under the Mylapore tank and when rains failed, water was baled from the tank as long as there was water in it. The crop needed one more watering which was not possible to give.

* Chaff obtained by drying the produce before storing.

APPENDIX 3 (*e*).

STATEMENT showing the yield of 8 Bombay and other varieties of paddy sown sprouted broadcast in 1905–1906.

Number.	Name of variety.	Date of sowing.	Quantity of seed sown.	Area sown.	Date of harvest.	Yield.								Yield per acre.							
						Grain.				Straw.		Chaff.		Grain.				Straw.		Chaff.	
						Immediately after thrashing.		When fit for storing.		Immediately after thrashing.	When fit for storing.	When fit for storing.		Immediately after thrashing.		When fit for storing.		Immediately after thrashing.	When fit for storing.	When fit for storing.	
			MRS.	ACRES.		MRS.	LB.	MRS.	LB.	LB.	LB.	MRS.	LB.	MRS.	LB.	MRS.	LB.	LB.	LB.	MRS.	LB.
2	Zina Columbia	30th October 1905.	2½	0·14	16th February 1906.	26¾	58	24	54	224	120	¾	1	191·1	414·3	171·4	385·7	1,600	857·1	5·4	7·1
5	Halwa Gudya	30th ,, ,,	2½	0·14	15th ,, ,,	29	65	28½	63	280	200	1	1	207·1	464·3	203·5	450	2,000	1,428·6	7·1	7·1
10	Sukhvel	30th ,, ,,	2½	0·13	23rd ,, ,,	15⅓	35½	14⅔	33	210	130	½	¾	117·9	273·1	112·8	253·8	1,615·4	1,000·0	3·8	5·8
14	Welchi (Surat farm)	30th ,, ,,	2½	0·13	15th ,, ,,	18½	43½	17½	40½	336	220	¼	½	142·3	334·6	134·6	311·5	2,584·6	1,692·3	1·9	3·8
17	Columbia	30th ,, ,,	5	0·24	23rd ,, ,,	58½	130	55½	123	770	572	4	6½	243·8	541·7	231·2	512·5	3,208·3	2,383·3	16·7	27·1
18	Dadkhani (Bengal veriety) ..	31st ,, ,,	2½	0·13	22nd ,, ,,	58⅓	129½	51	111½	588	294	4⅓	6⅔	448·7	996·2	392·3	857·7	4,523·1	2,261·6	34·6	51·9
20	Chennur (Central Provinces) ..	30th ,, ,,	5	0·23	14th ,, ,,	43¾	101	43	97	448	280	½	⅜	190·2	439·1	187·0	421·7	2,947·8	1,214·4	2·2	1·6
22	Banko	31st ,, ,,	2½	0·13	21st ,, ,,	76½	172	71	156	644	322	1	¾	588·5	1,323·1	546·2	1,200	4,953·8	2,476·9	7·7	5·7

REMARKS.—Nos. 2, 5, 10, 14, 17 and 20 were grown in very poor soil. Crop suffered from want of water. The area was under Mylapore tank and available water was given till 29th December 1905, after which period no watering was given as there was no facility to irrigate from other sources. The crop was almost abandoned when the rainfall of 16th January to 18th January helped the crop to mature. The fields did not receive any manuring either before or after sowing. The previous crop in this area was horsegram for fodder. The block was weeded once. Nos. 18 and 22 were grown in a good soil, the previous crop in this area being horsegram for fodder. The crop was not manured but was weeded twice. When rain failed, irrigation was given from well by lift. The crop in these two varieties was affected very much with "Anaikombam" diseases.

APPENDIX 3 (*f*).

STATEMENT showing the percentage of rice obtained from eight Bombay varieties of paddy tried in 1905–1906.

Number of variety.	Name of variety.	Method adopted in pounding rice.	Quantity of paddy taken for pounding.		Results obtained.							
					Rice.		Crushings.		Husk.		Bran.	
			By volume.	By weight.	Volume.	Weight.	Volume.	Weight.	Volume.	Weight.	Volume.	Weight.
			MEAS.	LB.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
2	Zina Columbia	Raw ..	21·75	50	45·5	63	3·3	4	47·1	13·5	31·2	17
2	Do.	Boiled ..	21·75	50	48·3	64	2·9	2·5	52·9	15	27·6	13
5	Halwa Judiya	Raw ..	22·02	50	42·8	60	5·1	6	40·6	10	28·3	21
5	Do.	Boiled ..	22·02	50	46·3	64	3·1	3·5	51·3	13	27·6	13·5
10	Sukhvel	Raw ..	22·02	50	40·6	60	3·7	4	45·6	13·5	30·4	18
10	Do.	Boiled ..	22·02	50	46·8	65·5	3·1	3·5	52·4	17	24·8	14
14	Welchi (Surat farm) ..	Raw ..	22·125	50	43·8	62	3·7	4	42·9	12	33·3	18·5
14	Do. ..	Boiled ..	22·125	50	46·0	64	2·0	2	53·1	13·5	28·5	14·5
17	Columbia	Raw ..	22·0	50	44·9	62	3·5	4	41·5	12	37·0	20
17	Do.	Boiled ..	22·0	50	46·3	64	3·1	3	53·1	15	30·0	12·5
18	Dhadhani (Bengal) ..	Raw ..	22·6	50	43·1	62	2·4	2	42·6	14·5	31·0	18
18	Do. ..	Boiled ..	22·6	50	46·0	64	2·9	3	49·8	16·5	24·9	12·5
20	Chinnore (Central Provinces).	Raw ..	22·375	50	42·5	59	5·3	7	40·2	13	33·0	20
20	Chinnore	Boiled ..	22·375	50	43·6	62	4·2	5	49·2	15	30·2	16
22	Banko	Raw ..	22·625	50	43·9	62	1·9	2	43·9	15·5	28·2	18
22	Do.	Boiled ..	22·625	50	46·0	65	2·2	2	51·4	17·0	26·5	12·5

APPENDIX 3 (*g*).

STATEMENT showing the yield of Bombay fodder cholams received from the Deputy Director of Agriculture and grown in 1905–1906.

Serial number.	Name.	Area sown.	Yield in pounds.	Yield per acre.	Remarks.
			GREEN.		
1	Ulavati	0·045	225 (green)	5,000	Yield represents one cutting. There were sown on 10th January 1906 and harvested on 31st March 1906. The whole block received six cart loads of slaughter-house refuse. The land was ploughed and ridged, and manure was applied in the furrows and was well mixed up with the soil. Seed was sown in the furrows which were 1½ feet apart. Rainfall collected during the growth of the crop was 5·53 inches, and the total quantity of water given by pump was 180,000 gallons.
2	Nilva	0·040	212 ,,	5,300	
3	Sorghum collier	0·045	540 ,,	12,000	
4	Do. amber	0·300	2,250 ,,	7,500	
5	Sundia	0·200	1,500 ,,	7,500	
	Total ..	0·63	4,727 (green)	..	

APPENDIX 4.

STATEMENT showing the number of stock at the commencement and at the end of the year 1905–1906.

Description.	Commencement.	Additions during the year		Disposed of during the year		End.
		By birth.	By purchase.	By death.	By sale.	
Cows	22	..	..	1 *	*5	16
Heifers	9	..	..	..	8	3
Heifer calves	22	9	..	..	16	12
Bulls	18	..	..	..	6	12
Bullocks	12	..	..	..	2	10
Bull calves	4	7	..	..	4	8
Total ..	87	16	..	1	41	61
Sheep.						
Rams	9	..	..	1 †	11	10
Ewes	41	..	..	2	15	51
Gimmers	24	..	..	2 ‡	..	6
Lambs	36	43	..	13 ‡	7	35
Total ..	110	43	..	18	33	102

* Old age. † Dysentery. ‡ From various causes.

APPENDIX 5.

STATEMENT showing the yield of milk by the College Farm herd during 1905–1906.

No.	Names of cows.	Age.	Yield in 1905–1906 in		Number of days cows yielded.	Average per day in	
			Madras measures of 100 cubic inches.	Pounds.		Madras measures of 100 cubic inches.	Pounds.
1	Padmavati	9	698·37	2,618·88	243	2·87	10·77
2	Rama Bhai	9	299·75	1,124·06	194	1·54	5·79
3	Lakshmi Bhai	9	686·50	2,574·37	237	2·89	10·86
4	Kuttikunju	11	346·12	1,297·95	194	1·78	6·69
5	Alamelu	11	860·87	3,228·26	347	2·48	9·30
6	Kanstubham	9	835·12	3,131·70	288	2·90	10·87
7	Govindu	7	574·25	2,123·43	303	1·89	7·08
8	Meenakshi No. III	12	290·42	1,089·82	173	1·67	6·29
9	Do. No. IV	7	357·75	1,341·56	207	1·72	6·48
10	Mondodari	10	519·00	1,946·25	306	1·69	6·36
11	Draupadi	9	584·25	2,190·93	286	2·04	7·66
12	Bhagyam	8	910·00	3,412·50	269	3·38	12 68
13	Kapila	8	161·75	606·56	147	1·10	4·12
14	Kamala	9	939 25	3,522 18	304	3·09	11·58
15	Ahalya	9	0·75	2·81	3	0·25	0·93
16	Sybil Elenor	8	343·87	1,289·51	192	1·79	6·71
17	Sita No. II	10	692·25	2,595·93	230	3·01	11·28
18	Meenakshi No. V	5	73·37	275·13	41	1·79	6·71
19	Sita No. III	5	28·25	105·93	22	1·28	4·81
	Total ..		9,202·09	34,477·76			

APPENDIX 6.

Number.	Name of cow.	Interval between last and previous calving.	Number of days in the interval during which milk yielded.	Quantity of milk yielded during the interval between calving.		Average quantity per day during the whole interval.	
				Measures.	Pounds.	Measures.	Pounds.
1	Padmavati	376	257	834·75	3,130·31	2·22	8·33
2	Lakshmiboy	368	239	741·75	2,781·56	2·02	7·56
3	Kutti Kunji	427	342	813·50	3,050·63	1·91	7·14
4	Alamelu	369	351	1,002·00	3,757·50	2·72	10·16
5	Koustubham	417	340	929·25	3,484·69	2·23	8·36
6	Govindu	473	404	511·62	1,918·58	1·08	4·05
7	Mondothary	420	360	735·00	2,756·25	1·75	6·56
8	Seeta	372	193	680·00	2,550·00	1·83	6·85
9	Kamala	391	218	569·00	2,133·75	1·46	5·46
10	Sybil Eleanor	451	251	442·75	1,660·31	·98	3·68
11	Meenakshi No. III	554	363	784·75	2,942·81	1·42	5·31
12	Do. No. IV	491	336	1611·87	2,294 51	1·25	4·67
13	Ahalya	569	111	258·25	593·44	·28	1·04
14	Kapila	470	216	58·37	968·89	·55	2·06
15	Bhagyam	337	269	910·00	3,412·50	2·70	10·13
16	Droupadi	528	332	740·25	2,775·94	1·40	5·26
17	Ramaboy	526	328	717·87	2,692·01	1·36	5·12

APPENDIX 7.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of services rendered by live-stock for the Botanical garden during 1905–1906	257	4	0
Value of services rendered by live-stock on the farm during 1905–1906	601	6	0
Value of labour to be charged against live-stock	421	8	0
Value of manure obtained, 236·5 tons at Rs. 3 per ton ...	709	8	0
* Value of farm grown fodder consumed by stock	2,017	5	8
Fees realised by bull service (for 120 outside and 23 farm animals)	60	0	0

* The fodder was valued at rates at which the same was selling in different seasons in which it was utilised in the farm.

APPENDIX 8.

FINANCIAL statement of the College Farm for 1905–1906.

Receipts.	Amount.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Field produce ..	..	2,507 4 10	Cattle food—		
2. Live-stock—			Cattle food. Ground-nut cake	970 13 2	
Sale of cows, calves, etc.	880 5 8		Gingelly cake	288 12 10	
Sale of milk, butter, etc.	2,131 1 4	3,071 15 0	Dholl husk	658 1 4	
Covering fees ..	60 8 0		Horsegram	25 0 0	
3. Wood and miscellaneous.	..	1,487 7 0	Cumbu	36 0 0	3,544 1 4
			Rice	8 0 0	
			Salt	18 0 0	
			Paddy straw	1,530 6 2	
			Skim milk	4 15 10	
			Sundries	4 0 0	
			Manure	..	518 4 10
			Seeds and plants	..	107 0 6
			Labour	..	2,623 1 9
			Machines and implements ..	..	107 12 1
			Workshop	..	261 13 4
			Estate improvements ..	..	285 3 0
			Live-stock	..	58 14 0
			Oil engine	..	1,045 8 7
			Contingencies	..	344 13 7
Total ..		7,066 10 10	Total ..		8,896 9 0

Read the following proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 3808, dated 26th June 1906 :—

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, I.C.S.

Read endorsement by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, C. No. 3626, dated 18th May 1906, on letter from the Principal, Madras College of Agriculture, Saidapet, dated 8th May 1906, No. 327.

Read letter from the Principal, Madras College of Agriculture, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 8th May 1906, No. 51.

Resolution—Mis. No. 3808, dated 26th June 1906.

The reports on the working of the College of Agriculture at Saidapet and the farm and the Botanical gardens attached thereto, during the official year 1905-1906, will be returned to the Director of Public Instruction with the following remarks.

2. The Board notes that the College had to work without a Professor of Agriculture throughout the year under review, and that, from the 22nd January 1906, when Mr. Keess went on leave, the Acting First Assistant was in charge of the College without prejudice to his duties as lecturer on veterinary subjects, or to his supervision of the College farm and Botanical gardens. Mr. D'Silva has in the opinion of the Board done excellent work in difficult circumstances.

3. The number of students fell off from 58 in the previous year to 31 in the year under review, owing to the non-recruitment of students in January 1906. It is clear, however, from paragraph 3 of the Acting Principal's report that, in spite of the reduction in the teaching staff, a large number of students of good educational attainments might have been obtained. This was not the case in former years. The results of the labours of the College staff as gauged by the examination results given in paragraph 6 of the report were better than in previous years ; and this satisfactory result is probably ascribable to the revision of the College curriculum made in 1902. The fact that two-thirds of the candidates passed in the major and final subjects is significant, especially when it is remembered that under the revised curriculum all candidates must get through the minor subjects first.

4. The Veterinary hospital attached to the College continued to work satisfactorily although the officer in charge had to discharge, in addition, the duties of Vice-Principal of the College throughout the year, as well as those of Principal during the latter part of it. The increase in cattle practice was a specially satisfactory feature of the year's work.

5. The College farm was affected by the unfavourable season, and the early cessation of the usual rains, though this was to some extent made up for by an unusual fall in January. The Board considers it unnecessary to comment on the detailed remarks of the Acting Principal under the head of " Crops and cropping " though they include some interesting notes in respect of the different methods of planting paddy, that suggest the advisability of conducting further trials, in view to arriving at conclusive results. The experiments in the cultivation of caravonica cotton show that at the Saidapet farm, as in other places, it is liable to insect pests. The data given in the report regarding the working of the oil-engine and pump are likely to prove useful.

(True Extract.)

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction, with one proof and two original reports returned.

Proceedings, Dis. No. 5487 of 1906.

Recorded.

The work done in the College during the year is described in detail in the report.

The disadvantages under which the College laboured, disadvantages incidental to the fact that radical changes were under consideration, were unfortunately accentuated by the ill-health of the Principal, which made it necessary for him to take leave on medical certificate and proceed to England at very short notice.

The Director considers that Mr. D'Silva and his colleagues deserve great credit for their success in preventing the work of the students left in the College from suffering on account of the reduction of the staff.

The control of the Director of Public Instruction over the College, which has obtained in a greater or less measure since 1876, came to an end with the close of the year under report.

That control has almost inevitably led to the tendency to give prominence to the more or less purely scientific subjects, to the detriment of the training in practical agriculture.

The absence until recent years of any widespread demand for such training has led the College to attempt to justify its existence as an educational institution of a collegiate grade by admitting students who would have better obtained the instruction they required elsewhere.

A scrutiny of the list of old students shows however that many of them are or have been engaged directly or indirectly with agricultural pursuits both in this Presidency and in other parts of India.

The labours of this College in the past have undoubtedly contributed to the increased attention which is now being paid by the public to the development of agriculture.

(Signed) A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Principal, College of Agriculture, with 20 spare copies and
100 copies of the reports on the farm and Botanical garden.
„ Principals of other professional Colleges.
„ Principals of Government First-grade Colleges.
Copy to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
„ Government (with C.L.).
„ the Director-General of Education.

(True Copy.)

C. W. [illegible]

for *Director of Public Instruction.*

Read

35

Educational depart

6.

Memo 420 dy 30-8

With reference to the answer give to Question no V asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1905 it appears that Dr. Bourne had a statement prepared of the number Students who had passed through the Agri-cultural College at Saidapet showing their career in after life. The DPI is requested to state whether this statement is still available in his office and if so is requested to furnish a copy of it.

PH
29/8/06

30-8-06

30.8.06

Despw
30/8/06

Stock Form No. 135
3,700—17-6-05.

C.N. 1509

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

43

LOCAL & MUNIC. SECRETARIAT. 14 SEP 1906

Received ..... 190 , *Registered* 14-9- 1906.

Subject.

Submitting a statement showing the number of students who had passed through the College of Agriculture, Saidapet called for in Memorandum No. 420 of the 30th ultimo.

298

ENCLOSURES.
No. 1
Spare copies .....

Dis No. 6378

Station Madras , *Dated the* 11th September 1906.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. T.T. LOGAN, B.A.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

The 4 ac apparently the Hon'ble Mr. Latchmi referred to in the Hon'ble Member's note does not deem necessary.
14/9/06

I have the honour to submit a copy of the statement called for in your Memorandum No. 420 of the 30th ultimo.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Director of Public Instruction.

K.P.D.

14/9/06

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total expenditure.	Students entered.	Students now alive.	Engaged in Agriculture.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
	Rs.				
1876-77	2,995	27	22	..	
1877-78	14,972	25	21	..	
1878-79	12,674	..	..	..	
1879-80	14,258	7	7	1	
1880-81	15,041	28	21	1	
1881-82	14,087	32	30	..	
1882-83	18,518	29	27	..	
1883-84	25,714	..	..	..	
1884-85	29,914	30	29	4	
1885-86	34,461	24	24	3	
1886-87	40,231	30)	27	..	
1887-88	33,333	29)	27	2	¤ includes also junior students.
1888-89	29,169	25) ¤	21	1	
1889-90	27,070	34)	30	2	
1890-91	28,981	32)	30	2	
1891-92	28,972	14	14	2	
1892-93	30,624	18	18	1	
1893-94	32,256	15	15	..	
1894-95	34,432	18	16	4	
1895-96	38,375	12	12	1	
1896-97	35,524	15	15	..	
1897-98	35,599	21	19	3	
1898-99	37,838	16	16	..	
1899-1900	36,221	16	16	..	
1900-01	35,298	17	17	..	
1901-02	41,178	10	10)	students still at the College.	
1902-03	49,242	18	18)		
1903-04	51,952	23	23)		
	♀ 3,26,729	563	523	27	

♀ excludes scholarships Rs. 98,408.

K.P.D.

Educational Depart.

Circ. 1509

Memo. 463 dt 19-9-06

The D.P.I is informed that ~~with reference to~~ the Statement furnished with ~~the Circular~~ his letter Dio no 6378 of the 11th instant does not show the career in after life of all the students who entered the Agricultural College (since its establishment in 1876-77) and who were alive in 1904. ~~He~~ repat- he is requested to ~~state~~ whether any steps ~~showing~~ furnishing this detailed information ~~could be~~ ~~obtained~~ ~~showing also the district of place to which each Student belongs~~ is available in his office and if so to furnish a copy of it. Each particulars desired to have information regarding the number of students ~~indirectly~~ engaged in agriculture

17/9/06

The Govt. understand that such a statement was sent recently in respect of the Burdwan District

19/9/06

Stock Form No. 135
3,700—17-5-05.

Ed CURRENT No. 1764

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Memo 463/ed

Received [illegible] 190 , Registered 29. 10. 190 6.

Subject.

Submitting a statement showing the career in after-life of the students who entered the College of Agriculture, Saidapet, since its establishment in 1876-1877.

237 P

ENCLOSURES.
No. 2
Spare copies

Ref on Cur No. 7 2 4 5 /06 .

Station M a d r a s , *Dated the* 26th O c t o b e r 190 6.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. T.T. L o g a n , B.A.,

(Designation) Ag: Director of Public Instruction,
M a d r a s .

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No. 463 Educational, dated 19th September 1906, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of a statement received from the Principal, College of Agriculture, showing the career in after-life of the students who entered the college since its establishment in 1876-1877 and to invite the attention of Government to the subjoined extracts from the Principal's letter on the subject:-

"I have taken out a list from one of the College Calendars, revised it where necessary, made additions to it to bring it up to date and submitted it herewith. In this connection I may mention that in addition to the usual three years' course of studies there was, from 1886 to 1890, another course-the juinor course, lasting one year. The students taking the senior course have been and are candidates for the

diploma in Agriculture and those taking up the junior course were candidates for the group certificate in Agriculture. The list submitted includes all the students senior and junior who entered the college since its establishment to the last batch that went out in December 1906. On reference to the list it will be seen that there have been students who did not undergo the full prescribed course. I have classified the students into *classes* as below:- A directly connected with Agriculture; C otherwise employed; B indirectly connected with Agriculture; D dead; E unemployed or occupation not known- Vide abstract statement enclosed. The letters appearing against the above of classifications are also placed against the names of the students in the list to enable you to see how I have classified each student.

It will be seen that the total number of students who joined the college inclusive of the last batch that left in December 1905 are 540 of whom 50 are dead thus leaving a balance of 440. Of these the number directly and indirectly connected with Agriculture is 211 i.e. 45 per cent. It can't be far wrong to assume that there must be many among those whose occupation is not known that are engaged in professions connected with Agriculture."

2 The list referred to in the Principal's letter is also enclosed.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

for Director of Public Instruction.

List of Students. (*Three years' course.*)

Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
	1876.				
D 1	T. Balasundarachari	General Test ...	Second-class Certificate.	.....	Dead.
E 2	P. D. Moody	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Grant Road, Bombay.	
E 3	T. Varadiah	General Test ...	Second-class Certificate.	.....	
B 4	J. M. Chickgar	Seventh Standard, (Bombay).	First-class Certificate.	Partner, Firm of Messrs. Nanabhoy Biramji Jujeebhoy & Co., Agents, the Ripon Manufacturing Co. Limited, Bombay (Girgaum Back Road, Bombay).	
A 5	N. H. Patuck	F.A.	Do.	Dairyman and Dealer in Dairy and Agricultural machines, tools and implements, Bombay.	
B 6	J. F. Lallee	Seventh Standard, (Bombay).	Second-class Certificate.	Veterinary Surgeon, Girgaum, Bombay.	
B 7	C. Annamalai Mudali	General Test ...	First-class Certificate.	Agent, Cotton Mill, Tinnevelly District.	
B 8	F. N. Khambatta	Matriculation ...	Do.	Price Inspector attached to the office of Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.	
D 9	A. Murugesa Pillai	General Test ...	Second-class Certificate.	.....	Dead. Dead (1904)
D 10	G. Krishna Prabhu	B.A.	First-class Certificate.	First Assistant and Acting Vice-Principal, College of Agriculture, Saidapet.	
D 11	M. Narayana Rao	Matriculation ...	Do.	Was Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras.	Dead. Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College.
B 12	V. S. Gurunatha Pillai ...	.....	Do.	Working Plans Officer, Vellore Central Circle.	
B 13	N. M. Rego	.....	Do.	Extra assistant conservator of Forests	
E 14	V. Srinivasa Aiyar	.....	Do.	Was Agricultural Inspector, Mysore.	
D 15	B. Ramiah Reddi	.....	Do.	.....	Dead.
C 16	M. Damodaram Mudali ...	.....	Second-class Certificate.	Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	

Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
17	R. Damodaram Nayudu ...	Matriculation ...	Second-class Certificate.	First Assistant, Government Central Museum, Madras.	
18	P. Jagannadha Mudali ...	.....	.....	.....	
19	M. N. Swornalinga Naicker ...	.....	Second-class Certificate.	.....	Dead.
20	C. S. Srinivasa Rao	.....	.....	.....	
21	K. M. Nagojee Rao	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Revenue Inspector, Satyamangalam.	
22	C. K. Subba Rao	B.A.	Do.	Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras.	Has invented Water-lifts; obtained Prize for Essay on Irrigation at the Madras Agricultural Exhibition, 1883.
23	E. B. Krishna Rao	Matriculation ...	Do.	Head Clerk, Sub-Magistrate's Office, Karur.	
24	A. D. Colah	General Test, Bombay.	Do.	Colaba, Bombay.	
25	B. M. Dadina	Seventh Standard. (Bombay).	Second-class Certificate.	Camp, Kurrachi.	
26	B. H. Kotwal	Seventh Standard.	First-class Certificate.	Rajkot, Kathiawar.	
27	R. D. Tata	Matriculation, (Bombay).	Do.	Bombay, now in Paris (France).	
	1878.				
28	S. M. Desai	Sixth Standard, (Bombay).	First-class Certificate.	.....	
29	G. B. Desai	Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn).	Do.	Barrister, Nariad, Guzaret.	
30	H. K. Desai	Sixth Standard, (Bombay).	Second-class Certificate.	Forest Ranger, Tapy Range Songhud *vid* Surat.	
31	B. K. Santayya	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Was Secretary, Municipal Council, Bellary.	
32	M. Bhawany Shanker Rao ...	Do. ...	Do.	At Mangalore (without employment).	
33	T. Ramanujulu Nayudu ...	General Test ...	Second-class Certificate.	.....	
34	T. K. Raman Pillai	.....	Do.	Supervisor, Revenue Settlement, Quilon.	
35	V. Rangaswami Aiyar	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Revenue Inspector, Periyakolam, Madura District.	
36	S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do. ...	Do.	Sokiculam, Madura District.	
37	R. Raman Pillai	.....	Second-class Certificate.	Melakanganam Aminadar, Trivandrum.	
38	P. D. Rana	Matriculation (Bombay).	First-class Certificate.	Superintendent, Agricultural School and Model Farm, Baroda State, Baroda.	
39	P. Raghava Pillai	Matriculation ...	Second-class Certificate.	.....	Dead.
40	A. Canthayya Mudali	Sixth Standard, (Jaffná).	Do.	Was Stock Inspector, Madras.	Dead
41	S. A. Bapoo Rao	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Shimoga District.	
42	M. V. Ramachendra Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	Dead.
43	S. Kumaraswami Mudaliar ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	
44	J. M. Chatrapati	.....	Second-class Certificate.	.....	
45	J. D. Irani	.....	Do.	Superintendent, Port Canning Land Improvement Company, Calcutta; Managing Proprietor of the Western India Trading Company, Bombay; Consulting Agriculturist and Importer of Agricultural implements and seeds.	
46	J. K. Seth	Sixth Standard, (Bombay).	Do.	.....	
47	M. Jambunatha Sastri ...	.....	Do.	.....	
48	K. Padmanabhayya	.....	First-class Certificate.	Retired Stock Inspector, now at Mangalore.	
49	M. V. Vasudeva Aiyar... ...	F.A.	Do.	Vernacular Head Clerk, Collector's office, Cuddapah.	
50	V. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	Second-class Certificate.	.....	
	1880.				
51	V. D. Desai	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Farming on a large scale (about 4,000 acres) Surat.	
52	M. Kuppuswami Sastri ...	Do. ...	Do.	Deputy Tahsildar, Sringavarapukota, and Acting Tahsildar, Palkonda Taluk.	
53	J. N. Biswas	Entrance Examination, Calcutta.	Do.	Honorary Magistrate.	
54	M. J. Bharwada	Matriculation (Bombay University).	Do.	Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavanagar Estate.	
55	R. D. Modi	Matriculation ...	Do.	Mandvi Chock, Rajkot, *vid* Bombay.	

Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
56	H. P. D'Vaz	.....	Second-class Certificate.	Assistant to the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.	
57	M. Venkataramana Sastri ...	Middle School Examination.	First-class certificate.	Was Stock Inspector and now Veterinary Practitioner, Mylapore.	Dead
	1881.				
58	M. S. Nagarwala	Seventh Standard, Bombay.	Second-class Certificate.	Merchant and Agriculturist, Ahmadnagar (Deccan) Bombay Presidency.	
59	H. Ramiah	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Forest Ranger, First-grade, Lakkavalle.	
60	P. R. Mehta	M.R.A.C. (Cirencester).	Do.	Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay.	
61	A. R. Mehta	Seventh Standard, Bombay.	Do.	135, Agiary Lane, Bombay.	
62	S. L. D'Silva	F.A.	Do.	Second Assistant and Acting First Assistant, College of Agriculture, Saidapet.	Also officer in charge, Government Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet.
63	K. Seta Rao	Matriculation ...	Do.	Was Stock Inspector, Revenue Board, Madras.	
64	M. K. Shah	Sixth Standard, Bombay.	Do.	Manager and Proprietor, Guzaret Candle Factory.	
65	O. M. Moonshee	Do.	Do.	Wahiwatdar, Civil Station, Wadhwan, Kathiawar.	
66	C. V. Lobo	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	.....	Dead.
67	C. Krishna Menon	F.A.	Do.	Was Fourth Assistant and Farm Manager, College of Agriculture, Saidapet.	Dead.
68	C. Visvanatha Aiyar	Middle School, Second-class.	Second-class Certificate.	Was Stock Inspector	Dead.
69	P. N. Subramanya Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Second-grade Pleader, Periyakulam.	
70	A. Krishna Aiyar	Do. ...	Do	.....	Dead.
71	K. Narayanasawmi Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Forest Ranger, South Coimbatore.	
72	Janghi Ram	.....	.....	.....	Dead.
73	R. Narayana Rao	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Revenue Inspector, Kulittalai Taluk, Trichinopoly District.	
74	N. J. P. Gonsolves	Do. ...	Do.	~~Forest Ranger, Sultan's Battery, Wynaad.~~	

Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
75	B. Venkatadesappa	Middle School ...	Do.	Superintendent, Student's Home, Central College, Bangalore.	
76	V. P. Subramania Mudaliar ...	Matriculation ...	Do.	Senior Veterinary Assistant in charge of Pony Breeding Operation, Erode.	Published "The Indian Stock Owner's Manual" in Tamil. Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College.
77	K. Shama Aiyangar	F.A.	Do.	District Forest Officer, Chitaldrug District.	
78	A. Neelakanta Rao	Matriculation ...	Do.	Revenue Head Munshi, Tumkur District ...	Has prepared a Book on Agriculture in Canarese.
79	H. Srinivasa Rao	Do. ...	Do.	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Heggadevankote Range, Mysore District.	Published "Notes on Mysore Cattle"
80	K. Tirumalachari	Do. ...	Do.	.....	Dead.
81	K. Raman Menon	Do. ...	Do.	Special Revenue Inspector, Malabar.	
82	Mir Jaffer Ali Kirmani Sahib...	.....	Second-class Certificate.	Range Officer, Badvel.	
83	P. Subbaraya Aiyar	.....	First-class Certificate.	.....	
84	R. N. Kunte	Entrance Examination, Calcutta.	Do.	.....	Dead.
85	N. M. Dubash	.....	Do.	Manager, Ripon Club, Apello Bunder, Bombay.	
	1882.				
86	S. Pranatartihara Aiyar ...	F.A.	First-class Certificate.	Retired Agricultural Inspector, Madras.	
87	S. Ramaswami Aiya	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Forest Ranger, Karvetnagar, Puttur.	
88	S. A. Desai	Seventh Standard, Bombay.	Do.	53, Esplanade Road, Bombay.	
89	R. Ramaswami Aiyar	Matriculation ...	Do.	Agricultural Inspector, Koilpatti Farm, Tinnevelly District.	
90	A. Venkatanaranappa	Middle School, First Class.	Do.	Taluk Head Accountant, Tenali, and Acting Taluk Sharistadar, Nandigama.	
91	T. P. V. Anantan Nair... ...	Middle School, Second Class.	Second-class Certificate.	Revenue Inspector, Tellicherry, Kottayam Taluk.	
92	G. Rungiah Nayudu	General Test ...	First-class Certificate.	Was Stock Inspector, Madras.	
93	G. Mahomed Kasim Sahib ...	.....	Second-class Certificate.	Revenue Inspector, Tirumangalam.	

Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
94	M. Hussain Sheriff Sahib ...	.....	Second-class Certificate.	Police Inspector, Kurnool.	
95	K. V. Thachu Menon	Matriculation ...	Do.	First-class Revenue Inspector, Walvanad Taluk, Malabar District.	
96	R. Sakaram Pathe	Ninth Standard, Bombay.	First-class Certificate.	Morsi Post Office, care of Govindram Pathe, Amrosti (Berar Student).	
97	M. Rama Rao	Matriculation ...	Do.	Extra Assistant Conservator, Second Grade, and District Forest Officer, North Salem.	
98	S. R. Ramalinga Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taluk Head Accountant, Atur.	
99	W. R. McCay	Middle School, First Class.	Do.	.....	
100	G. A. Piper	Do.	Do.	Clerk, Administrative Commissariat Office, Rangoon.	
101	N. Nagaraju	.....	Do.	.....	Dead.
102	M. Krishna Raju	.....	Second-class Certificate.	Stable Superintendent, Bobbili Estate.	
103	S. Venkoba Rao	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Forest Ranger, Kankanpally.	
104	K. Ramakrishnayya	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspecter, Kistna District.	
105	Nissar Hussain Juddy	.....	Second-class Certificate.	Was Revenue Inspector, Tirukalikunram, and now Police Inspector.	
106	V. Seethambara Devoo ...	Middle School, Second Class.	First-class Certificate.	Was Stock Inspector, Madras	Dead.
107	T. Guruswami Nayudu ...	Matriculation ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, South Arcot.	Dead
108	Arur Rama Rao	Do. ...	Do.	Forest Ranger, Kollegal.	
109	C. Ragaviah	Do. ...	Second-class Certificate.	Forester, Nilgiris.	
110	N. Venkataramaniah	Do. ...	First-class Certificate.	Sandalkote Daroga Chikmagalur, Mysore.	
111	S. Venkata Subbiah	Do. ...	Do.	.....	
112	M. Shama Rao	Do. ...	Do.	Head Accountant and Treasurer, Udipi.	
113	Sayyid Muhammad Ali ...	.....	Second-class Certificate.	Superintendent, H.H. the Nizam's Gardens, Aurangabad.	
114	Mir Simul Abideen	Teachers' Certificate, Fifth Grade.	Do.	.....	
115	M. Hussain Ali Sahib ...	.....	First-class Certificate.	Senior Veterinary Assistant, Bombay ...	Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College. Passed Veterinary Surgery in Bombay 1895.
116	K. Krishnama Chari	Matriculation ...	Do.	Pleader, Tirupati	From 1886–1895 was Agricultural Inspector, Madras, and introduced about 500 heavy ploughs in the black-cotton soils of the Ceded Districts.
117	V. Subramanya Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Salem District.	
	1883.				
118	M. Krishna Rao	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Revenue Inspector, Hosdrug Firka, South Canara.	
119	T. S. Chengalvaraya Aiyar ...	B.A.	Do.	Huzur Sherishtadar, Cuddalore, now Inam Deputy Collector on special duty in Vizagapatam District.	
120	M. Abdul Rahim Sahib ...	Matriculation ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Atúr Taluk, Salem District.	
121	M. Subbarayudu	Do. ...	Do.	First-class Revenue Inspector, Ramachandrapur Taluk.	
122	G. Seetharamaswami	Middle School, Second Class.	Do.	Record-keeper, Rajah's Office, Parlákimedi.	
123	M. R. Krishnaswami Aiyangar.	Matriculation ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Trinomalai Taluk. ...	Dead
124	A. Chockalingam Pillai ...	Middle School, Second Class.	Do.	Sanitary Inspector, Madras.	
125	P. S. Runga Chari	Matriculation ...	Do.	Sharistadar Estate Manager's office, Kalahasti.	
126	H. Bhima Rao	Do. ...	Second-class Certificate.	Classifier, Revenue Settlement Party No. I, Bellary.	
127	M. S. Nor nha	Do. ...	First-class Certificate.	Forest Ranger, South Canara.	
128	A. T. C. Howell	.....	Second-class Certificate.	.....	
129	Syed Obidullah	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Deputy Tahsildar, Vayitri, Malabar.	
130	N. P. Krishnaswami Pillai ...	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Kollegal	
131	S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do. ...	Do.	...	Dead.

	Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
A	132	S. Raghunatha Rao	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Agricultural Inspector in charge of Experimental Farm, Bellary.	
B	133	K. Syed Isaac Sahib	General Test and Middle School.	Do.	Forester, South Canara.	
D	134	P. V. Subba Aiyar	Matriculation ...	Do.	Was Principal, Agricultural School, Cawnpore.	Was also in charge of Experimental Farm, Cawnpore. Dead.
B	135	V. R. Venkatakrishnama Nayudu.	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Thottiam Firka, Musiri Taluk.	
C	136	S. A. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar.	Do. ...	Do.	Examiner, Berar Secretariat Press.	
C	137	B. Subramania Aiyar	Middle School ...	Do.	Salt Assistant Inspector, Markapur.	
B	138	Harichand	.....	Do.	Zilladar, Irrigation Department, Patiala.	
B	139	S. K. Ganapati Subba Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Madura Taluk.	
B	140	V. Kalianarama Aiyar...	Do ...	Do.	Forest Ranger, Nandyal.	
B	141	S. Mangalagiri Sastri	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Kirlampudi, Peddapur.	
C	142	S. Chakravarti Aiyangar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taluk Sarrishtadar, Jagalur.	
B	143	N. Krishna Rao...	.....	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Arkonam.	
C	144	K. Shaik Mastan Sahib ...	Middle School, Second Class.	Second-class Certificate.	Taluk Gumasta, Saidapet.	
C	145	P. S. Venkatarama Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Head Accountant, Melur, Madura District.	
C	146	M. Thakshinamurti Pillai ...	Middle School ...	Second-class Certificate.	Clerk, Commissariat Office, Madras.	
		1884.				
C	147	D. Vasudeva Rao	F.A.	First-class Certificate.	Clerk, Head Assistant Collector's Office, South Canara.	
C	148	K. Talab Ali Sahib	Matriculation ...	Do.	Inspecting Schoolmaster of Muhammadan Schools, South Canara.	
C	149	E. E. W. Leipenstein	Middle School, First Class.	Do.	Inspector of Police, Prome.	
B	150	D. Hanumanta Rao	Matriculation ...	Do.	First-class Revenue Inspector, Bander Range, Bander Taluk.	
C	151	A. Sitaramiah	Middle School, First Class.	Do.	Taluk Clerk, Nuzvid Taluk, Kistna District.	
E	152	G. B. Fernandez	Matriculation ...	Do.	Faluir, Mangalore.	
C	153	S. R. Beeson	Middle School, Second Class.	Do.	Salt Inspector, Surla, Ganjám District.	
B	154	L. Venkanna Nayudu	Matriculation ...	Do.	Forester, Narasapatam, Vizagapatam District.	
B	155	F. S. Brito	Do. ...	Do.	Forest Ranger, Karhal, South Canara District.	
B	156	G. A. Abreo	Middle School ...	Second-class Certificate.	Manager, Attikere Coffee Estate, Mudigiri Taluk.	
D	157	R. Krishnaswami Aiyangar ...	Middle School, Third Class.	Do.	Salt Sub-Inspector, Coimbatore District.	Dead
A	158	W. B. Hillier	Middle School ...	First-class Certificate.	Agriculturist, Trader and Contractor, Lashio, N. Shan States, Burma.	
C	159	Isidore Vaz	Matriculation ...	Do.	Auditor, Military Accounts Department, Clothing Branch, Madras. Calcutta	
A	160	S. Swami Aiyangar	.....	Second-class Certificate.	Agriculturist, Emarald Hill, Trivandram.	
C	161	C. F. B. Saldana	Middle School ...	Do.	Working partner, Firm of Messrs. A. Saldanha & Sons, Bombay.	
C	162	C. Sundaram Aiyar	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate..	Taluk Head Accountant, Palkonda, Vizagapatam District.	
B	163	E. A. Monisse	Do. ...	Do.	Forest Ranger, Nilambur, South Canara.	
A	164	S. N. Duraiswami Aiyangar ...	Do. ...	Second-class Certificate.	Agriculturist, Chingleput District.	
D	165	K. Srinivasa Aiyar	F.A. ...	First-class Certificate.	Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Tiruvannamalai.	Dead
B	166	K. Muthiah	Matriculation ...	Do.	Forest Ranger, Chamrajnagar, Mysore District.	
C	167	C. S. Thimmappa Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Agent to the Zamindar of Bangarupalayam, Chittoor.	
C	168	K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Head Clerk, Office of the Agricultural Chemist, Mysore, Bangalore.	
C	169	Meer Murthaza Ali Sahib ...	Middle School, Second class.	Second-class Certificate.	Clerk, Revenue Settlement Office, Madras.	
B	170	J. L. Poppen	.....	.....	Veterinarian, Trivandrum	Casual Student.
A	171	T. C. Krishna Kurup	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Agriculturist, Mahe, Malabar.	
B	172	A. J. O'Keefe	Middle School ...	Second-class Certificate.	Forest Department, Penang.	
C	173	N. Thirumudy Mudaliyar ...	Matriculation ...	Do.	Clerk Commissariat Office, Belgaum.	
A	174	D. B. Marathe	Matriculation, Bombay University.	First-class Certificate.	Agricultural Teacher, Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.	
B	175	Hari Keshao Washikar ...	Do. ...	Do.	State Forest Officer, Kolhapur.	
C	176	Triambak Moreshwar Joshi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mamlidar Potakarvi, Kolhapur City.	

	Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
		1885.				
B	177	J. Dharmaranga Raju	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	Tahsildar, ~~Tenkasi~~ Tinnevelly	Has introduced Agricultural improvements in his own estates.
C	178	P. Ganapati Aiyar	Do. ...	Do.	Dy. Tahsildar, Odyarpalliyam	
C C	179	K. Venkatarama Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.	~~Clerk to the British Consul, Pondicherry.~~	
A C	180	Vengayil K. Raman Nayanar...	Do. ...	.....	Acting Taluk Head Accountant, Madanapalle.	
C E	181	K. Gopalachari	Do. ...	First-class Certificate.	Agriculturist, Kavaye, Taliperamba, Malabar.	
E C	182	T. Kesava Mudaliar	F.A.	Do.	Taluk Gumasta, Udaiyárpálaiyam.	
C	183	B. Narayana Rao	.....	Second-class Certificate.	..... Head Clerk, Tahsildar's Office, Markapur, Kurnool District.	
C	184	P. Balakrishna Nayudu ...	Matriculation ...	First-class Certificate.	~~Head~~ Clerk, Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, ~~Madras~~, Land Records, Madras	
B	185	P. V. Govindarajulu Nayudu ...	Do. ...	Do.	Deputy ~~Tahsildar, Sankeri Division, Salem District.~~ Manager, Komaramangalam Estate, Salem	
B	186	V. Chockalingam Pillai ...	B.A.	Do.	~~Vernacular Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Chingleput~~ Land Revenue Deputy Tahsildar Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Chundarpet, South Arcot District.	
C	187	S. Kalianarama Aiyangar ...	Matriculation ...	Do.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.	
C B	188	T. Panchanadha Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Tiruchengode Taluk.	
E C	189	R. Cunniah Nayudu	Do. ...	Do.	Was Stock Inspector, Madras.	
C B	190	C. S. Devasahayam Pillai ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taluk Gumasta, Udamalpet.	
B B	191	A. Anantarama Aiyar	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Kulittalai.	
B	192	M. Lakshmana Rao	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Chennore, Cuddapah District.	
A	193	G. Rajagopal Nayudu	Do. ...	Do.	Agricultural Inspector, Madras.	
E C	194	Moses Abraham Nadar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Was Stock Inspector, Madras.	
C	195	P. Mariasoosai Pillai	Middle School ...	Second-class Certificate.	Assistant Foreman, Aluminium Department, School of Arts, Madras. Harbour Works, Madras	
E	196	K. Koteswara Rao	Matriculation ...	.....	.....	
A B	197	K. Desika Chari	Do. ...	First-class Certificate.	Coffee Planter, Chickmagalur.	
C	198	A. P. McCoy	Middle School ...	Do.	Forest Ranger, South Canara.	
	199	S. Rama Subbiah	Do. ...	Second-class Certificate.	Teacher, Ambásamudram.	
		1886.				
A	200	Ramakrishna Datta	Entrance Examination, Lucknow.	Do.	Schoolmaster and Agriculturist, Joynagore 24 Parganahs.	
E	201	Hla Aung	.....	.....	.....	Left after one year.
E E	202	Moung Pan	.....	.....	Sanitary Inspector, Mungubakam	Do.
C C	203	S. Bapu Rao	Matriculation ...	Diploma	~~Municipal Supervisor, Mysore.~~	
C	204	S. Chidambara Aiyar	Do.	Do.	~~Acting Head Clerk, Superintendent's Office, Bangalore~~ Inspector, Commercial Intelligence, Madras	
C	205	G. V. Narayana Aiyar	Do. ...	.....	First Vernacular Clerk, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.	
D	206	V. Chinnaswami Aiyah ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	Dead.
A	207	T. S. Lakshmana Rao	Do. ...	Diploma	Overseer, Garden Park, Mysore.	
B	208	U. Appaswami Pillai	Do. ...	.....	Delta Superintendent, Bikkavole, Gódávari District.	
A	209	Adurti Rama Rao	Middle School ...	.....	Home Farm Superintendent in the Sivagiri Estate.	
B	210	M. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	Diploma	Forest Ranger, Udamalpet.	
A	211	T. V. Narayana Rao	Do. ...	Do.	Sixth Assistant and Acting Fifth Assistant, College of Agriculture, Saidapet.	
C	212	P. R. Ganapati Aiyar	Do. ...	.....	Clerk, Taluk Office, Tinnevelly.	
C C	213	L. S. Muthukannu Pillai ...	Do. ...	.....	Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Madras.	
D	214	T. P. Sundaram Aiyangar ...	Do. ...	Diploma	Trikarangudi, Tinnevelly District	Dead.
A	215	J. Chelvaranga Raju	Do. ...	.....	Fifth Assistant and Acting Fourth Assistant, College of Agriculture, Saidapet.	Was deputed by Government to learn the improved methods of Dairying and Study the Field & Garden Crops of the Bombay Presidency under the Superintendent of Farms, Bombay Presidency.
E	216	M. Venkata Rao	.....	.....	.....	
C C	217	K. Duraiswami Mudaliar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Clerk, Collector's Office, Chingleput.	
C	218	V. Govinda Nayar	Do. ...	.....	Head Clerk, Malayalam Translator's Office, Madras.	
B	219	R. Sriramulu	Middle School, Second Class.	.....	Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Guntur Taluk.	

	Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
C	220	P. Seetharamaswami	Matriculation ...	.....	Local Fund Overseer, Salur, Vizagapatam District.	
B	221	A. Narasappayya	Do. ...	.....	Forest Ranger, Tarikeri, Kadur District.	
B	222	Joseph Borthwick	Middle School, Second Class.	.....	Overseer, Batukawan Estate.	
		1887.				
C	223	A. Anantarama Aiyar... ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Sub-Inspector of Salt and Abkári Revenue, Paramakudi.	
B	224	T. A. Oolaganatha Pillai ...	Do. ...	Diploma	Revenue Inspector, Manad Division, Srivaikuntam Taluk.	
C	225	T. S. Venkatasubba Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.	
B	226	T. S. Ramasesha Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	Revenue Inspector, Tirupatur.	
C	227	S. P. Kumaraswami Pillai ...	F.A.	.....	Clerk, Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.	
C	228	Pandit Raghunatha Rao ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Tile Manufacturer, Mangalore.	
C	229	T. S. Runga Rao	Middle School, First Class.	.....	Taluk Gumastah, Ponneri.	
C	230	V. K. Vasudeva Rao	F.A.	.....	Third-grade Sub-Inspector, Salt and Abkári Department, Madras Town Circle.	
B	231	C. S. Ramalinga Vadyar ...	F.A.	Diploma	Supervisor, Revenue Settlement, Cochin State.	
E	232	S. Nanjappa Aiyar	Matriculation ...	.....	Second Agraharam, Salem.	
C	233	T. S. Srinivasa Aiyar... ...	Do. ...	Diploma	Income-tax Clerk, Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.	
D	234	J. A. Narasier	Do. ...	.....	Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Salem	Dead.
E	235	T. A. Kuppuswami Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....		Left after 1 year.
B	236	S. S. Ramayya...	Do. ...	.....	Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Coimbatore.	
C	237	M. R. Kasturi Ranga Aiyangar.	Do. ...	.....	Clerk, Office of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Madras.	
A	238	Y. Rama Rao	Do. ...	.....	Curator, Government Botanic Gardens, Bangalore.	
C	239	N. Tiruvenkata Chari	Do. ...	.....	Manager, Nellore Permanent Fund (Limited), Nellore.	
C	240	P. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar.	B.A., B.L. ...	.....	~~High~~ Court Vakil, ~~Kurnool~~ Madras	
		1888.				
B	241	V. Srinivasa Chari	Matriculation ...	.....	Revenue Inspector, Kalugumalai Range, Namakkal Taluk.	
B	242	H. Krishnappa	Do. ...	.....	Fifth-grade Forest Range Officer, Koppa Range, Yadahally, Kadur District.	
B	243	P. S. Govinda Rao	Do. ...	.....	Range Forest Officer, Closepet, Bangalore.	
C	244	M. Sundaresa Sastri	Do. ...	Diploma	Accountant, Collector's Office, Trichinopoly.	
B	245	G. S. Ranganatha Sastri ...	Do. ...	.....	~~Bommarasanudram, Trichinopoly, Taluk, Trichinopoly District.~~ Settlement Party	
C	246	L. A. Krishna Aiyar	F.A.	.....	Teacher, Victoria College, Palghat.	
E	247	P. M. Sambasiva Aiyar ...	.....	.....	Eastern Third Street, Pudukkóttai	Left in the middle of the course.
E	248	P. N. Sadasiva Rao	Middle School, First Class.	.....	Pudukkóttai.	
D	249	P. Timmappayya	Matriculation ...	.....	.....	ead.
D	250	T. S. Venkatarama Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	Do.
B	251	V. R. Venkataramana Aiyar...	F.A.	Diploma	Revenue Inspector, Paranginad, Coonoor.	
B	252	James Wheatley	Matriculation ...	.....	Forest Department, Penang, Straits Settlements.	
D	253	A. V. Sankara Aiyar	Do. ...	.....	.....	Dead.
B	254	C. V. Neelakanta Aiyar ...	F.A.	.....	Supervisor, Revenue Settlement, Cochin State.	
A	255	V. Srinivasa Rao	Matriculation ...	Diploma	Farm Bailiff ~~and Acting Sixth Assistant~~, College of Agriculture, Saidapet, ~~near~~ Supt. Home Farm, Talaforde Estate, Nazimb	
C	256	P. S. Ali Sahib	Middle School, First Class.	.....	Clerk, Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.	
		1889.				
C	257	R. Bhima Rao	Matriculation ...	.....	Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary.	
C	258	S. M. Ansuruddin	Do. ...	.....	Sub-Inspector, Salt, and Abkári Revenue, Javadi Hills, North Arcot District.	
A	259	B. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar ...	B.A. (Mathematics).	Diploma	Superintendent, Agricultural Demonstration Farm, Trivandrum.	
C	260	C. V. Munuswami Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Reporter, *Madras Mail*, Madras	Left after one year.
B	261	M. Narasimhayya	Do. ...	Diploma	Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Gudiyáttam, North Arcot District.	
A	262	K. Narasimha Aiyangar ...	F.A.	Do. ... Agri.	Teacher, Government Normal School, Mysore.	
D	263	T. Srinivasa Aiyar	Matriculation ...	.....	Sea Customs Superintendent and Sub-Magistrate, Pámban.	Dead
C	264	M. Purushothama Rao ...	Do. ...	.....	Sanitary Inspector, Tiruvállúr, Tanjore District.	
B-1	265	S. V. Palaniandi Pillai ...	F.A.	Diploma	Revenue Inspector, Walavanad Taluk.	
A	266	M. R. Ramaswami Sivan ...	B.A. (II. B) ...	Do.	Fourth Assistant and Acting Third Assistant, College of Agriculture, Saidapet.	
C	267	S. Shiva Rao	F.A.	.....	Second-grade Pleader, Puttur, South Canara District.	

	Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
C	268	H. Boramnah	Matriculation ...	.....	Deputy Munshi, Sub-Division Office, Saklespur.	
D	269	Siddarama Goneda	Do. ...	.....	.....	Dead.
D	270	G. Venkataramiah	Do. ...	Diploma	.....	Do.
B	271	P. K. Vaidyanatha Sastri ...	Do. ...	Do.	Forest Ranger, Neduvengad Range, Trivandrum.	
E	272	M. S. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	Maharajapuram.	
		1890.				
B	273	S. Bachittar Singh	.....	.....	Forest Conservator, Punjab.	
A	274	D. G. Ramachandra Rao ...	Matriculation ...	Diploma	~~Clerk, Dewan's Office, Bangalore.~~ Supt of a Farm, Bangalore	
E	275	Telavally Bhima Rao	Do. ...	.....	Raliway Subba Rao's, Lizer Beli, Bangalore.	
E	276	Dinkar Rao Shrikande ...	.....	.....	.....	
A	277	Darshanlal Dube ...	Entrance Examination, Allahabad.	Diploma	Agriculturist, Rawnpore Estate, Partabgarh District, Oudh.	
B	278	D. A. Stracey	Matriculation ...	Do. ...	Forest Ranger, ~~Cuddapah~~ Kurnool	1 50
C	279	G. Joseph	F.A.	.....	First Assistant, Practising Department, A. M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	
B	280	K. Narayana Rao	Matriculation ...	.....	Classifier, Revenue Settlement Party No. 2, Kasaragod, South Canara District.	
B	281	T. M. A. D'Souza	Do. ...	.....	Forester, Mudumalai Range, Benne Neelakota, Nilgiris.	
D	282	T. Guru Rao	Do. ...	.....	Superintendent, Malgar Coffee Estate, Chickmagalur.	
D	283	Luckoor Subba Rao	Do. ...	.....	Santepett, Mysore	Dead.
E	284	A. K. Ramaswami Aiyangar ...	.....	.....	Care of Raghavachari, Taluk Head Clerk, Anekal, Bangalore District.	Did not continue.
B	285	Tarikere Narasinga Rao ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Superintendent, Herekan Mutt Estate, Chickmagalur.	
C	286	B. S. Narayanachar	B.A.	Diploma	Clerk, Kurnool Collector's Office.	
E	287	T. M. Murugesam Pillai ...	Matriculation ...	.....	42, Perumal Mudaliar's Street, Rayapetta ...	Left after a year.
C	288	A. Ramanadha Aiyar	Do. ...	Diploma	Sub-Inspector of Salt and Abkári Revenue, Cuddapah.	
D	289	T. Rungaswami Nayudu ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	Dead.
C	290	C. K. Shunmuganatha Mudali..	Do. ...	.....	Sub-Inspector of Police, Rayapetta	Left after a year.
E	291	D. B. Lakshmana Mudali ...	Middle School ...	.....	Lascar's Lines, Bangalore	Left after a few months.
A	292	D. Lakshiminarayana ...	Middle School, First Class.	.....	Proprietor, Fodder Farms, Hyderabad, Deccan.	
B	293	C. Lakshminarasimhayya ...	Matriculation ...	Diploma	Revenue Inspector, First Grade, Gudur Taluk, Nellore District.	
		1891.				
A	294	Auguria Doobrai Chotalal ...	.....	.....	Wadhwan State's Agri-Horticultural Superintendent, Wadhwan City.	
B	295	R. Durga Shanker Motiram ...	.....	.....	Mamlatdar, Kalawad Taluk, Jamnagar State.	
C	296	M. Narayana Kamath	F.A.	.....	Second Local Audit Clerk, Collector's Office, Mangalore.	
A	297	M. B. Veeraraghavalu Nayudu..	Matriculation ...	Diploma	Agricultural Assistant, Agricultural Farm, Coimbatore	
C	298	Kochu Govinda Marar ...	Do. ...	.....	Contractor, Public Works Department, Cochin State, Trichur.	Submitted a report on the improvement of Agriculture in the Cochin State.
A	299	V. S. Subramania ~~Aiyar~~ Sastry ...	Do. ...	Diploma	Second Clerk and Assistant Bailiff and Acting Bailiff, College of Agriculture, Saidapet.	
E	300	N. Chinniah Chetti	Do. ...	.....	.....	Left after some time.
A	301	K. C. Veerarayan Rajah ...	Do. ...	.....	Pandalur *vid* Manjary, Managing a Farm and a Hill.	
D	302	T. C. Venkataramana Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	Fourth Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Hosúr, and Acting Minor Irrigation Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.	Dead
E	303	K. S. Krishna Aiyar	Do. ...	.....	Care of Mr. Nallaveerappa Mudaliar, Somandurai, Chittoor, Anamalai Post, Pollachi Taluk.	✓
A	304	R. Vaidyanatha Aiyar	Do. ...	Diploma	~~Tipparajapuram, Valinginam Post, Kumbakónam.~~ Agricultural Teacher, Training school, Mercara	
C	305	S. Vasudeva Rao	Do. ...	Do.	Local Fund Overseer, Ádóni.	
C	306	D. Srinivasa Murti	Do. ...	.....	Teacher, Bangalore.	
E	307	M. Venkata Rao	.....	.....	.....	Left after 1 year.
		1892.				
C	308	C. S. Krishna Rao	Middle School ...	.....	Merchant, Madras	Left after a few months.

Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
309	E. W. Brown	.....	.....	Overseer, Horticultural Gardens, Nagpur, Central Provinces.	Left after a few months.
310	M. Sundaresa Aiyar	F.A.	.....	Local Fund Overseer, Harur, Salem District.	
311	T. V. Mannar Rao	Matriculation ...	.....	Honorary Superintendent, Ettiyapuram Experimental Farm.	
312	Kunhi Raman Nambiyar ...	F.A.	Diploma	Clerk, Revenue Settlement Office, Calicut.	
313	M. Parameswara Aiyar ...	Do.	Do.	Third Assistant, Chemical Examiner's Office, Madras.	
314	S. Ramiah	Matriculation ...	.....	Minor Irrigation Overseer, Wallajabad.	
315	E. S. Ramaswami Aiyar ...	F.A.	.....	~~Superintendent, Government Stud Farm, Kunigal (Mysore)~~ Clerk, Agl. Chemists office, Bangalore	
316	R. V. Chidambara Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Salt Sub-Inspector, Seivamamthur Range, Kuttanguli Circle, Tinnevelly District.	
317	F. X. A. J. Gomes	.....	.....	Farming on a large scale (4,000 acres) General Merchants, Banking and Commission Agents, Goa.	
318	B. Shunker Chetti	Middle School ...	.....	Chamarajpett, Bangalore	Left after one year.
319	M. Appajee Rao	Do. ...	.....	44, Mamoolpett, Bangalore.	
320	B. Garuda Char	Matriculation ...	.....	Care of A. Rama Rao, Assistant Recordkeeper, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chitaldrug.	
321	B. Srikantayya	Do. ...	.....	Private Veterinary Practitioner, Mysore, and Tutor to Jagirdar of Sivana Samudram, Mysore.	
322	A. Rama Rao	F.A.	.....	Assistant Recordkeeper, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chitaldrug.	
323	A. Soundranayagam Konar ...	.....	.....	Forest Range Officer, Chennapatna, Mysore.	
324	K. Narasinga Rao	Matriculation ...	.....	Care of A. Rama Rao, Assistant Recordkeeper, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chitaldrug.	
325	M. S. Natesan	F.A.	.....	Agriculturist in Nayavaram Agriculturist, Anakady,	Paying casual. Left after one year.
	1893.				
326	A. R. Nataraja Pillai	.....	.....	50, Big Street, Kumbakónam	Left after one year.
327	T. Appalaswami	Matriculation ...	.....	Care of K. Ramanujachari, Esq., Principal, Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.	
328	G. Gopaul Rao	B.A. (II.A), Second Class.	.....	Ninth English Accountant, Collector's Office, South Canara.	
329	T. S. Rama Sesha Aiyar ...	F.A.	Diploma	Second Clerk, Taluk Office, Salem, and Acting Revenue Inspector, Salem.	
330	M. Ramakrishna Rao	Matriculation ...	Do.	Permanent Second Gumastah, and Acting Head Gumastah, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Kota, Nellore District.	
331	T. A. Subbu Venkataraman ...	F.A.	.....	Local Fund Overseer, Palni Taluk.	
332	S. Narayanaswami Aiyar ...	Do.	Diploma	Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Chingleput.	
333	S. P. Swaminathen	Matriculation ...	Do.	Veterinary Hospitalkeeper, Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet.	
334	G. K. Chidambara Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	Forester, Girga, Narayan Devankarai, Hospet Taluk, Bellary District.	
335	D. Venkatanaranappa	.....	.....	Care of D. Shamannah, Esq., Taluk Sarishtadar, Fort, Kolar.	Left after 1½ years.
336	S. Raghava Aiyangar	Matriculation ...	Diploma	~~Taluk Clerk, Sattur.~~ Agl. Teacher, Training School, Nellore	
337	Abdul Basith Sheriff	Middle School, Second Class.	.....	Sultanapet, Bangalore City.	
338	M. Shankernaranappa	Do. ...	.....	Forest Ranger, Arkalgud, Hossain District.	
339	V. S. Soundararaja Mudali ...	Do. ...	.....	Sub-Overseer, Public Works Department, Kolar, Mysore Province.	
340	C. Samiah	Matriculation ...	.....	Care of C. Mudiah, Clerk, Munsiff's Court, Verajpet, South Coorg.	
	1894.				
341	G. Kamakshi Rao	Upper Secondary, Branch II.	.....	Landholder, Uttamapalayam, Mulavani Mula Street, Madura.	
342	J. N. Shah	Matriculation, Bombay.	Diploma	Was Proprietor of a Dairy Farm, Jamnagar, Kathiawar.	Dead.
343	S. Krishnaswami Dikshitar ...	F.A.	Do.	Fourth-grade Sub-Inspector, Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, Madakasíra.	
344	D. G. C. Naylor	.....	.....	17, Infantry Road, Bangalore	Left after a few months.
345	G. Subbarayudu	Matriculation ...	Diploma	L.F. Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Rámachandrapur Taluk.	
346	T. R. Chengalvaraya Mudali ...	Do. ...	Do.	Deputy Ranger, Madanapalle Range, Cuddapah District.	
347	A. Seturama Aiyar	Do. ...	Do.	Farming and Money Dealing, Nidamangalam.	
348	S. Ramachandra Chari ...	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Thanakal Firka, Kadiri Taluk.	
349	M. B. Raja Hariharaputra Pillai.	Do. ...	Do.	Senior Examiner, Central Copyists' Establishment, District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly.	

Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
				~~Teacher, Training School, Madura~~	
C	350 C. V. Rajagopala Chari ...	F.A.	.....	~~Librarian, Teachers' College, Saidapet.~~	
A	351 M. T. Subramania Mudali ...	.....	.....	Landholder, Uttamapalayam, Madura District.	
E	352 K. Subbiah	Matriculation ...	Diploma	Parpathigar, Suntioppa, Coorg.	
A	353 C. Muthannah	Do. ...	Do.	Superintending his own estates in South Coorg.	
				.....	Died after a few months.
D	354 M. Iyeppa	.....	.....		
B	355 C. S. Subramania Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Classifier, Revenue Settlement, Cochin State.	
A	356 V. Narayana Rao	Do. ...	.....	~~Clerk, Taluk Office, Bhavani.~~ Aged Teacha, Training School, Kurnul	
C	357 S. Durai Venkata Raju ...	.....	.....	Cashkeeper, Messrs. Volkat & Bros., Tuticorin.	Left after a year.
A	358 J. R. Renga Raju	.....	.....	Managing Proprietor, Ranga Raju and Bros., Dairymen, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.
	1895.				
				Aged Teacha, Arcot	
E	359 S. Ramachendran	Matriculation ...	Diploma	~~No. 3, Veeraswami Pillai Street, Seven Wells, Madras.~~	
A	360 S. Subramania Aiyar	F.A.	Do.	~~Overseer, Government Botanic Gardens, Ootacamund.~~ Fieldman, Palur Farm, Palur	
A	361 K. Sankunni Nayar	Matriculation ...	Do.	Superintendent, ~~Bittapur~~ Estate. Farm, Pittapore	
A	362 K. C. Deviah	Lower Secondary.	.....	Planter, Fairlight, Mercara, Coorg.	
E	363 N. A. Srinivasa Chari	Matriculation ...	.....	Nangunéri, Tinnevelly.	
B	364 C. S. Visvanatha Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	~~Clerk, Collector's Office, Anantapur.~~ Land Records Inspector, Anantapur	
E	365 Prince Ravi Varma	F.A.	.....	7th Prince of Cochin, Cochin	Left after about 2 years.
B	366 K. Vaidyanatha Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Mélúr Taluk, Madura District.	
E	367 P. Purushottam Nayudu ...	Middle School ...	.....	Swami Naick Street, Chintadripet	Paying casual.
C	368 V. Subramania Aiyar	Matriculation ...	.....	Local Fund Overseer, ~~Ponnéri~~ Taluk, Chingleput District. Trivalore	
E	369 C. Subbarayulu Nayudu ...	.....	.....	.....	Paying casual.
E	370 A. M. Appachu	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	1896.				
C	371 A. R. Chandrasekaram ...	.....	.....	Clerk, Revenue and General Secretariat, Mysore Government, Bangalore.	

C	372	G. V. Subramania Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Kurnool.	
C	373	Pandala Gurumurti Nayudu ...	Do. ...	.....	~~Permanent Head Clerk, Special Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam; and Manager, Parvatipore, Pedamarangi and Bobbili Estates.~~	Submagistrate Vizagapatam Dist
B	374	V. Krishna Menon	B.A.	Diploma	Veterinary Inspector, Government of the Straits Settlements, Singapur.	
E	375	J. B. Ounza	V Standard ...	.....	Near Bhat's Ambli Jamnagar, Kathiawar.	
D	376	S. Krishnaswami Aiyar ...	F.A.	.....	Was Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Hosúr ...	Dead.
B	377	C. S. Viziaranga Mudali ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Tiruvallúr Taluk.	
D	378	H. Rama Rao	Do. ...	.....	.....	Died about end of second year.
A	379	B. P. Shah	Second-grade Public S. C.	.....	Inspector of Agriculture, Idar State.	
C	380	K. Rama Rao	Matriculation ...	Diploma	Clerk, District Munsiff's Court, Puttur, South Canara.	
C	381	M. R. Nagoji Rao	Do. ...	Do.	Local Fund Overseer, Public Works Department, Ramnad East Taluk, Manamadura.	
A	382	T. V. Rajagopala Chari ...	F.A.	Do.	~~Agricultural Probationer, Department of Agriculture, Board of Revenue, Madras.~~	Aged Teacha, Kollipatti, Madura
E	383	P. Ramaswami Aiyangar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Care of Mr. L. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Advocate, Bangalore.	
E	384	Meer Takee Ali	Do. ...	.....	Residing behind the Wallajah Mosque, Mount Road, Madras.	
E	385	P. V. Chaya	5th Standard ...	.....	Nagarwada, near Sara Sonel, Jamnagar.	
		1897.				
C	386	H. S. Rama Rao	.....	.....	Sheikdar, Mugadal Betta, Hobli, Pavagada Taluk, Tumkur District.	
A	387	P. Kottayya Nayudu	.....	.....	Agriculturist, care of P. Seshachallam Nayudu, Contractor, Vetapalem.	
E	388	C. Maduranayagam	Matriculation ...	.....	No. 8, Bazaar Road, Royappettah, Madras ...	Left after a year.
A	389	M. T. Somasundara Mudaliar...	.....	.....	Landholder, Uttamapalayam, Madura District.	
A	390	K. S. Narayana Aiyar	Matriculation ...	.....	Village Munsiff, ~~Cannanore, Trichinopoly District.~~	Aged Teacher, Training School, Chittoor
D C	391	G. N. Sudarsana Charlu ...	F.A.	.....	Was Clerk, Collector's office, Anantapur ...	Dead.
C	392	N. Venkatarama Aiyar ...	F.A.	.....	Special Fund Clerk, Chidambaram Taluk Office; and Ag. Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Panruti.	

Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
393	G. Gurunatha Swami	.....	.....	Son of Gutala Neeliah Pantulu, Parlákimedi ...	Left after a few months.
394	N. Venkatanarasimha Rao ...	Matriculation ...	.....	~~Care of N. Venkatapatayya Garu, Bhimavaram, Godavari.~~ Agcl Supt. Mobile Estate	
395	B. Venkatappayya Nayudu ...	Do. ...	Diploma	Was Clerk, Police Superintendent's Office, Cuddapah.	Dead.
396	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	Magisterial Clerk, Coonoor.	
397	V. Sesha Aiyangar	F.A.	.....	Second-grade Pleader, Namakkal.	
398	V. Kandaswami Aiyar	F.A.	.....	Son of Venkataramana Aiyar, Rajapuram, Salem District.	Left after one year.
399	K. N. Dave	Second-class Examination.	.....	Agriculturist, Rajkot, Pura.	
400	C. Seshachallam Nayudu ...	.....	.....	Care of Baliah Nayudu, Forest Range Officer, Siddhavattam.	Paying casual.
401	D. P. Monkod	VI Standard ...	.....	Civil Officer, Kalol Panch Mahol Bombay Government Derol F. camp.	
402	S. Krishna Rao	Matriculation ...	.....	~~Clerk, Comptroller's Office, Bangalore.~~ Overseer, Training School Farm, Mysore	
403	M. H. Vishnav	VI Standard ...	.....	Care of Vemshenkar Harishenkar Vaishnav.	
404	D. Krishnaswami Aiyar ...	.....	.....	Divisional Judge, Jamnagar State, Jamnagar.	
405	Chelshanker Vaghi Mankody...	VI Standard ...	.....	156, West Avanimoolai Street, Madura ...	Left after a year.
406	M. N. Israel	Middle School, Second Class.	.....	Superintendent, Animal Asylum, Thingangayam near Togiangatter Mandalay Line.	
	1898.			Teacher, Lutheran Mission Middle School, Pursewalkam.	
407	Chaganlal Mohanlal Upadyaya.	VI Standard, English.	.....	Civil Officer, Famine Relief Works, Kaira District, Ahmedabad.	
408	A. V. Tirumuruganatham Pillai	F.A.	.....	~~Clerk, Taluk Office, Erode.~~ Agcl Prob., Koilpatti Farm	
409	M. Govinda Kidavoo	Matriculation ...	Diploma	~~Clerk, Taluk Office, Calicut.~~ Agcl Prob., Taliparamba Farm	
410	T. V. Ramachandra Rao ...	Do. ...	Do.	~~Probationary Land Revenue Inspector under training in Vizianagram.~~ Land Records Insptr, Anantapur	
411	I. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Upper Secondary...	.....	Employed in D.P.W. Cowle Bazaar, Bellary.	
412	A. Venkataramiah	F.A.	.....	Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Guntur Sub-Division, Kistna District.	
413	D. Balakrishna Murti	F.A.	Diploma	Inspector Agricultural ~~Probationer~~, Madras Agricultural Department.	Obtained the Robertson and Clogstoun prizes.
414	A. N. Ramaswami Aiyar ...	.....	.....	No. 60, Karuppa Gounden Street, Coimbatore.	Paying casual.
415	I. Saiyid Ismail	Matriculation ...	.....	Sub-Inspector of Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, Tuticorin Circle, Tuticorin.	
416	Vazeer Ahmed	.....	.....	Care of Shaik Ismail, Thungallamudy, Ellore.	Left after a few months.
417	P. Punkunni Menon	Matriculation ...	Diploma	~~Clerk, District Forest Office, South Malabar, Nilambur.~~ Agcl Teacher, Training School, Calicut	
418	M. R. Govinda Rao	Do. ...	.....	Clerk, District Registrar's Office, Madura.	
419	D. K. Venkatarama Aiyar ...	.....	.....	Care of A. Ramachandra Aiyar, Esq., Chief Judge, Bangalore.	
420	N. N. Shunmuga Sundara Nayanar.	.....	.....	28, Nallappa Vadhyar Street, Washermanpet, Madras.	Paying casual. Left after a few months.
421	S. Sarvothama Rao	.....	.....	Sivanagiri Mudoager Taluk, Tumkur District, Mysore.	Paying casual.
422	Kunhi Kuttan Thampan ...	.....	.....	Pulapatta Palace, Kalladicode Mannarghaut Post Office, Malabar.~~-~~ Land holder	Do.
	1899.				
423	V. Muthuswami, Atmakur ...	F.A. ...	Diploma	Agcl Inspector ~~Probationer~~, Koilpatti Experimental Farm, Tinnevelly District.	Obtained the Robertson prize.
424	W. Raghavachari	Matriculation ...	.....	Samalkot	
425	M. Mangesha Rao	Do. ...	.....	~~No. 4, Brahmins' Street, Saidapet.~~ Fieldman, Palur Farm	
426	P. S. Lakshmana Aiyar ...	F.A.	.....	~~Clerk, Taluk Office, Kasaragod, South Canara.~~ Agcl Prob., Billary Farm	
427	S. Ramaswami Pillai	F.A.	.....	Clerk, Taluk Office, Paramakudi, Madura District.	
428	K. M. Krishnan Unny ...	.....	.....	~~Clerk, Taluk Office, Nanakkal.~~ Agcl Prob., Coimbatore Farm	Obtained the Clogstoun prize.
429	Y. Chenchurama Chetty ...	Matriculation ...	Diploma	Vatakantharay, Palghat.	Left after two years.
430	N. Joghi Puntulu	Do. ...	.....	Ag. Revenue Inspector, Nellore Range; Permanent Third Gumasta, Udayagiri Taluk, Nellore District.	
431	P. G. Krishnan	Do. ...	.....	S.S. Clerk, Gajapatinagaram.	
432	C. Narayana Aiyar	Do. ...	Diploma	Clerk, Forest Department, Revenue Board, Chepauk.	
433	G. Ranga Rao	.....	.....	Agcl Instr., Attur Farm ~~Probationer, Agricultural Department, Madras.~~ ~~Peramai Rajavari Street, Nellore.~~ Ther. Settlement Party, Chingleput	Left about end of one and-a-half years.

	Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
D	434	D. R. Narasier	F.A.	Diploma	Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Periyakulam Taluk.	
E	435	T. Ramachandra Rao	.....	.....	Care of T. Krishna Rao, Takvi Maistry, Pavagada, Tumkur District.	Paying casual.
E	436	K. Sundaram Aiyar	Matriculation ...	.....	Western Bank, Mugavaiurani Tank, Ramnad.	
A	437	N. Vanamamalai Pillai ...	Middle School ...	.....	~~Mugavaiurani Street, Ramnad.~~ Editor, Vijayarsaya Dipika, Saidapet	
E	438	N. K. Sundaram Pillai ...	.....	.....	Krishnapuram, Kadavanallur Post, Tenkasi Taluk.	Left after one and-a-half years.
		1900.				
A	439	L. Lakshimiarayaua	Matriculation ...	Diploma	Asst Superintendent .. .. ~~Taluk Clerk, Berhampur.~~	
C	440	T. R. Manicka Mudali ...	Do. ...	.....	Twelfth Vernacular Clerk, Collector's Office, Cuddapah.	
C	441	I. Lakshiminarasinga Rao ...	Do. ...	.....	Clerk, Taluk Office, Anantapur.	
B	442	V. Vaidyanatha Aiyar ...	F.A.	Diploma	~~Acting Revenue Inspector, Tindivanam~~ Land Records Inspector, Cuddalore Asst Instr., Coimbatore From Clerk, Collector's Office, Trichinopoly.	Awarded the Clogstoun prize. Secured the guaranteed appointment.
A	443	L. S. Natesa Aiyar	Matriculation ...	.....	Third Clerk, Gudalúr Taluk Office, Nilgiris.	
C	444	V. S. Ramaswami Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	New Street, Sandapett, Pudukótta.	
E	445	P. S. Minakshisundaram ...	B.A.	.....	~~Anthandevapuram Post, S.I.R., Mayavaram.~~ Fieldman, Govt. Bot. Office, Madras	
A	446	S. Subbiah	Matriculation ...	.....	Venganad Palace, Kollengode, Palghat. Land Holder	
A	447	V. K. Madava Raja	Lower Secondary.	.....	Surveyor, Tungabadhra Project, Kamalapuram Post, Bellary.	
C	448	C. P. Duraiswami Nayudu ...	.....	.....	Intur *viâ* Vellatur, Kistna District	Left after two years.
E	449	K. Basavayya	Matriculation ...	.....	Do.	Left after a year.
E	450	K. Bapayya	.....	.....	Yedamanal Estate, Shiyali	Left after a few months.
A	451	M. R. Viziaraghavalu Nayudu.	.....	.....		
C	452	K. Chinnaswami Pillai ...	F.A.	Diploma	Clerk, Collector's Office (Forest Branch), Madura.	
C	453	Mahammad Azizudin	Middle school, First Class.	.....	Clerk, Taluk Office, Trichinoply.	
C	454	K. B. Tilloo	Entrance Examination, Calcutta University.	Diploma	Employed as Reader under Mr. Standen, C.I.E., (Bapoo Shastree Tilloo's House, Inali bazaar, Indore City, Central India.	Obtained the Robertson prize.
E	455	Padmanabhan Parameswaran.	.....	.....	Near Police Station Petta, Trivandrum ...	Paying casual.

Serial number	Name	Educational qualifications	Agricultural qualifications	Occupation or address	Remarks
	1901				
456	K. Narayana Aiyangar	Matriculation	Diploma	Overseer, Hagari Farm, Hagari	
457	P. V. Raghavendra Rao	Do		Clerk, Taluq office, Coimbatore	
458	Manapkadan Raman	F. A.		Agricultural Adviser to the Agri. Advisory Council, Malabar.	
459	Mandali Venkatappaya	Matriculation		Hay Superintendent, Guntur Forest Department, Guntur	
460	T. S. Venkataraman	F. A.		L. F. Overseer, Faidpatri	
461	K. Ramanatha Aiyar	Matriculation		Minor Irrigation Sub-overseer, Kalayandurg, Anantapur district	
462	Velliyur Hott Rama Rao	B. A		Fieldman, Govt. Botanical office, Madras	Left after 2 years course
463	Vasudev Govind Kurloker	Entrance Exam. Calcutta University		" "	Left after a few months
464	M. M. Balasubramania Sivan	F. A.		Pleader, Madura	Resigned after 2 years
465	Peterson Andrew	Matriculation	Diploma	Superintendent, Indian Fibre Co. Chedarancheri, Chingleput district	

Serial No.	Name	Educational qualifications	Agricultural qualifications	Occupation or address	Remarks
	1902				
466	Dhannavada Anandu Rao	.. .. ..	..	Studying for B.Sc in agriculture at Edinburgh	
467	Dharma Subramania Aiyar	F. A.	..	Clerk, Collector's office, Madura	
468	N. Sanyasi Raju	Matriculation	..	Clerk, Collector's office, Vizagapatam	
469	V. Subramania Aiyar	Do	..	Dep. Insptr, Kumnathur Taluk, Chingleput district	
470	A. Lakshminarayana	Do	..	.. .. ..	Paying, casual. Left after 1 year.
471	G. Brahmaiya	Lower Secondary	..	c/o Kodur Sub-divisional officer, Siva Pumping Project, Bunder Taluq, Kistna Dist.	—— do ——
472	V.S. Narainswamy Iyer	F. A	Diploma	Agricultural Probationer, Taliparamba Farm, Malabar District	"Clogstoun Prize" 1905
473	D. Gnana Sundrum Chetty	Matriculation	..	.. .. ..	Still in the College as paying student vide Rule 6 after 2 years under rule 6.
474	K. Lenkura Aiyar	Do.	Diploma	Agricultural Probationer, Koilpatty Farm, Koilpatty	
475	K.A. Padmanabha Aiyangar	Matriculation			
476	P.V. Somayazulu	F. A.	Diploma	Agricultural Probationer, Coimbatore Farm	Guaranteed appointment Rotherstone Prize. Dead
477	Raghunadha Lakeman Patak	Entrance Examn Calcutta University	..	c/o Supdt. Barwani Estate, C.I.	Passed in all the subjects for the Diploma but not eligible for it. Rule 8
478	Vinayak Balvant Patak	Do		c/o Chief Judge, Sitamau, C.I.	
479	T.R. Venkataswami Rao	F. A.		Clerk, Taluq office, Hosur	~~Casual~~
480	V. Subramania Aiyar	Middle school		.. .. ..	Casual Left after 1 year
481	Kazim Ali Koreishi	..		c/o Ghulam Ali Koreishi, Hyderabad Deccan	
482	Ghulam Mustaffa Koreishi	Middle School, Nizamis school		.. .. ..	Still a student
483	Kavramilli Ramanadham	Lower Secondary		.. .. ..	Left after 2 years

List of Junior Students. (*One year's course.*)

Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
	Junior Students.				
	1886.				
1	C. P. Varadachari	Matriculation ...	.....	Clerk, Stationery Office, Madras.	
2	D. Arunachellam Chetti ...	Do. ...	.....	First-class Revenue Inspector, Pennagaram Firka, Salem District.	
3	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	Clerk, Taluk Office, Kulittalai.	
4	G. Veerannah	Do. ...	.....	.....	Dead.
5	A. L. Joshua	Do. ...	Group Certificate in Agriculture.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Mangalore.	
6	K. Srinivasa Rao	Middle School ...	.....	Pleader, Kurnool	Casual student.
7	A. Chinnavasappa	Matriculation ...	.....	Revenue Inspector, Madakasira, Anantapur District.	
8	K. Venkataratnam	Do. ...	.....	.....	
	1887.				
9	B. Venkatarama Aiyar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	.....	Died after some months.
10	J. Amirthaswami Pillai ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	
11	G. Papayya Nayudu	Do. ...	.....	Taluk Gumastah, Nuzvid Taluk.	
12	A. R. Kothandarama Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Group Certificate in Agriculture.	Sub-Postmaster, Védáranniyam, Tanjore District.	
13	K. P. Muthuswami Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Ottappálam Firka, Waluvanad Taluk, Malabar.	
14	S. Ramachendra Chari ...	Do. ...	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Thanakal Firka, Kadiri Taluk.	
15	P. Ramachendra Aiyar ...	.....	.....	.....	
16	S. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Clerk, Taluk Office, Negapatam.	
17	M. Desika Chari	Do. ...	.....	Agriculturist, Mudur, North Arcot District.	
18	J. A. Aron	Do. ...	.....	Clerk, Accountant-General's Office, Rangoon.	
19	G. S. Krishna Aiyar	.....	.....	Agriculturist, Eswaran Coil Street, Gopichettipalayam, Coimbatore District.	

	1901.				
456	K. Narayana Aiyangar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Students, College of Agriculture.	
457	P. V. Raghavendra Rao ...	Do. ...			
458	Manakkadan Raman	F.A.			
459	Mandali Venkatappayya ...	Matriculation ...			
460	T. S. Venkataraman	F.A.			
461	K. Ramanadha Aiyar	Matriculation ...			
462	Velliyur Nott Rama Rao ...	B.A.			
463	Vasudev Govind Kurloker ...	Entrance Examination of Calcutta University.	.....	.....	Left after a few months.
* 464	M. M. Balasubramania Siva ...	F.A.	.....	Students, College of Agriculture.	
465	Peterson Andrew	Matriculation ...			
	1902.				
466	Dhannavada Ananda Rao ...	.....			
467	Dharma Subramania Aiyar ...	F.A.			
468	N. Sanyasi Raju	Matriculation ...			
469	V. Subramania Aiyar	Do. ...			
† 470	A. Lakshminarayana	.....			
† 471	Y. Brahmaiya	Lower Secondary.			
472	V. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar ...	F.A.			
473	D. Gnanasundaram Chetti ...	Matriculation ...			
474	K. Sankara Aiyar	Do. ...			
475	K. A. Padmanabha Aiyangar.	Do. ...			
476	P. V. Somayazūlu	F.A.	.....	Students, College of Agriculture.	
477	Raghunadha Lakshman Patak.	Entrance Examination, Calcutta University.			
478	Vinayak Balwant Patak ...	Do.			
479	T. R. Venkaswami Rao ...	F.A.			
‡ 480	V. Subramanya Aiyar	Middle School ...			
481	Kazim Ali Koraishe	.....			
482	Ghulam Mustafa Koraishe .	Middle School ... Nizam's School ...			
483	Erramilli Ramanathan . .	Lower Secondary...			

* Resigned after two years. † Paying casual. Left after one year. ‡ Free casual. Left after one year.

	1888.				
20	S. P. Ramalingam Pillai ...	F.A.	.....	Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.	
21	B. Venkataramiah	Middle School ...	.....	Clerk, Rámachandrapuram Taluk Office.	
22	M. R. Muthukrishna Nayudu...	Matriculation ...	.....	Forester, Coimbatore.	
23	C. Venkata Rao	Do. ...	.....	Agriculturist, Byndoor.	
24	M. Alagianathalingam Pillai ...	Do. ...	Group Certificate in Agriculture.	Head Clerk, Salt and Abkári Inspector's Office, Morekolam, Ramnad.	
25	N. Ramakrishna Nayudu ...	Do. ...	Do.	Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Ponnéri.	
26	P. A. Rajagopala Cahari ...	Do. ...	.....	Pleader, Arni, North Arcot District	Casual student.
27	S. Venkatarama Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	Dead.
28	V. N. Rama Rao	F.A.	.....	Clerk, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.	
	1889.				
29	K. Seetharamachandra Aiyar.	Matriculation ...	Group Certificate in Agriculture.	Taluk Gumastah, Bápatla.	
30	P. G. Seshagiri Rao	Do. ...	.....	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Méttupálaiyam.	
31	P. Rungachari	Do. ...	.....	.....	
32	E. E. Gideon	Middle School ...	.....	Headmaster, Church of Scotland Mission Lower Secondary School, Arkonam.	
33	V. M. Sabapathy Mudaliar ...	Matriculation ...	.....	.....	
34	T. Vellaithambi Nadar ...	.....	.....	Landlord and Abkári Contractor, Poraiyur ...	Casual student.
35	B. Mariaswami	.....	.....	Agricultural Inspector, Bangalore.	
36	P. Jagga Rao	Matriculation ...	Group Certificate in Agriculture.	Police Inspector, G Division, Russellkonda.	
37	P. R. Padmanabha Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	Dead.
38	G. V. Ramaswami Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	Clerk, District Forest Office, Coimbatore.	
39	T. V. Ponnuswami Chetti ...	Middle School ...	.....	Accountant, Comptroller's Office, Bangalore, Mysore Government.	
40	T. Venkatasadasiva Rao ...	Matriculation ...	Group Certificate in Agriculture.	Agriculturist, Domnair.	
41	C. R. Swami Aiyangar ...	F.A.	Do.	Headmaster, Upper Middle School, Osmanabad, Hyderabad.	Victoria Technical Institute student.
42	R. Sundarasa Sastri	B.A.	Do.	.....	Victoria Technical Institute student. Dead.
43	K. M. Ramaswami Pillai ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Clerk, Loco. Office, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.	

Serial No.	Name.	Educational qualifications.	Agricultural qualifications.	Occupation or address.	Remarks.
44	V. Theperumal Chetti ...	.....	.....	.....	Casual student.
45	Namberumal Chetti ...	.....	.....	.....	Do.
46	Banker Ali Sahib ...	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	1890.				
47	N. Venkatappayya ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Clerk, Taluk Office, Kovur, Gódávari District.	
48	T. S. Sambasiva Aiyar ...	.....	.....	.....	
49	A. Janakiram Pillai ...	Matriculation ...	.....	Clerk, District Forest Office, Cuddalore.	
50	K. A. Rama Aiyar ...	Do. ...	.....	Agent of Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Calcutta, Mandalay Shore, Upper Burmah.	
51	A. Nagoji Rao ...	Do. ...	.....	Sub-Inspector of Salt and Abkári Revenue, Nellore.	
52	S. Ramaswami Chetti ...	Do. ...	.....	Clerk, Pay Examiner's Office, Madras.	
53	A. Subba Rao ...	Do. ...	.....	Forester, Chandragiri, North Arcot District.	
54	N. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	.....	.....	.....	
55	N. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar ...	B.A., L.T.	Group Certificate in Agriculture	First Assistant, Municipal High School, Máyavaram.	Victoria Technical Institute student.
56	S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar ...	B.A.	Do.	Headmaster, St. Joseph's High School, Cuddalore New Town.	Do.
57	A. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar ...	F.A.	.....	First Assistant, St. Joseph's High School, Cuddalore New Town.	Do.

Agl. Asst. in charge
18th October 1906

62

Classification of the students who entered the College of Agriculture since its establishment to the batch that left in December 1905

Particulars	A. Directly connected with Agriculture	B. Indirectly connected with Agriculture	C Otherwise employed	D Dead	E Unemployed or occupation not known	Total
Juniors (2 years course 1888 to 1890	6	6	30	5	10	57
Seniors (3 years course) who passed out of the College from its establishment to the end of 1904	80	114	132	44	94	465
Total	86	120	162	49	104	522
Add the last batch that went out in December 1905	4	1	3	1	9	18
Grand total	90	121	165	50	113	540

A. Rama Rao Chetty
For Director of Public Instruction

63

[E. / 2.]
1,000—29-5-06.

Notes on 80. N. 7/12-8-06. 6-11-06.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1348 From the D. P. I. No. 6187, dated 16.8.1906.

SUBJECT.

Report on the working of the College of Agriculture during 1905-06

Is the College on its present basis is soon to be abolished. The report may be simply recorded. Mean see the draft placed below.

P.K.M. 17/8/06.

The Director maintains that the College has fulfilled its mission to some extent at least while it was under him.

Revenue may see the file before the order issues.

Mahajan 17/8/06

(See)

A. Unless it is intended to give a summing up of what the College has effected. Does the College not deserve some kind of epitaph?

Mackay. 18/8/06

Then why do you not suggest one?

Maylor.

The college has done little but spend money and deserves little. It may die in peace. Please put up the papers relating to the question asked in the Legr. Council about 20-8-06 based on the expenditure on the institution & the number of pupils

directly employed in agricultural pursuits.

HDP
20-8-06

Please see Question V at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1904 – page 209 of the volume of Council Proceedings for 1904.

PHMaxwell
22/8/06

Secy I was unaware it had been so absurdly little.

Mackay
22-8-06.

Of 512 students named in the College of Agriculture 472 were reported to be alive on 29th Nov 1904. Of whom 27 were directly engaged in agriculture

As to how many were indirectly engaged in agriculture no information is available – so the DPI's remark at "A" may perhaps pass without comment

p 34 of report

HDPaulton.
22-8-06

WM

I think the answer given in the Leg. C. tended to give a mistaken impression of the results of the Agric. Coll. Dr Bourne showed me a list (Kimberley) not very long ago of the pupils who had passed thro' the

Read.

638

A. Agricult. foll. shows their career in after life & I presume there is a copy in the office. My impression is that many more than 27 had taken to agricult. pursuits directly or indirectly. One remarkable fact I remember was the no. that had come from other Presidencies or from Native States. But even when they had not taken to agricult., and entered govt. service as Res. Insps &c, the advantages to the community must be appreciable indirectly, even if large allowances are made for those who ~~passed~~ left the College as ignorant as they came.

K. Mear examine this case again

B. One point ~~is~~ in the report shd. be noted in connection with the q[ue]n of an educational course at the Coimbatore Institution - that is the large no. of students of good educat. attts that are waiting for such instruction in agriculture (vide para 3 of the Rpt. at p. 33 of Cf.)

8.7.25 [orhes].

Read.

No 73.

Please put up the statement referred to at 'A'- if no copy is available D.P.I may be asked to furnish it. -

The attention of the Rev. Dept will be drawn to the remarks at 'B'.

W.D. Taylor 27.8.06.

Submitted that no copy of the Statement referred to can be traced in the office. The draft memo. calling for a copy of it is submitted for approval.

After approval issue the file may be shown to Revenue.

P.J. Hargan. 29/8/06

Chr acka 30-8-06

Issue. The secd to Revenue for perusal.

W.D. Taylor. 30-8-06.

[memo. No. 420 dt 30-8-06]

To the Revenue Department.

R.D.

Being issued 30/8/06

Secy 30/8/06

Ed Cp. 60 A/D 30-VIII-06

REVENUE - A 3481 Rcd. 31/8/06.

See

Jm/perusal

K Evans. 31.8.06

Sec'y H.M. may like to see this file. Hon: Mr. Forbes' note.

Educ: will be asked to let us see the

Read.

E 74

list of ex-students of the College, when it is recd.

AGI/ardw/
31.8.06

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
4 - SEP 1906
SECRETARIAT.

I think this report may be noted with remark. The D.P.I. is hardly to be more emphatically admitted the failure of the Institution and of the principles on which it worked than by his remarks in para 6 of his Proceedings.

At para 8 you have only to add any native gentleman his opinion of the results of the Institution to estimate the amount of good it did or its value.

[stokes].
1/9/06.

No. 4034 81A/06-1
3.9.06

To the Educl. Dept.

AGI/ardw.
3.9.06

Educational Dept.

The reply from D.P.I. may be awaited

H.D. Taylor.
4.9.06

From the D.P.I. No. 6378 dt 11-9-06.

In memo. No. 420. dt 30.8.06 the D.P.I. was requested to submit a copy of the statement prepared by Dr. Bourne in connection with his answer to question No. V asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29-11-04 showing the number of students who had passed thro' the Agricultural College at Saidapet and their

31/8

Pap 37 Of

their career in ~~the~~ afterlife. In reply he has ~~He, therefore, has~~ submitted a Copy of ~~the~~ Statement according to which the total expenditure incurred on account of the College for the period extending from 1876-77 to 1903-04, exclusive of Scholarships ~~of~~ amounting to Rs 98,408 ~~was~~ Rs 8,26,729, ~~of~~ the total number of ~~the~~ students who entered the College during the same period was 563 out of whom 523 were ~~523 are reported to have been~~ alive in 1904. ~~But~~ and of these 523, only 27 were engaged in Agriculture.

(151 14/9/06)

Excluding the number who entered the College in 1901-02, 1902-03 & 1903-04 who were all at the College at the end of 1903-04 the numbers who entered & who was alive in 1904 were 512 & 472 respectively & these were the numbers given in the answer to the Question in the Legislature Council. ~~It was noted by the Secretary to the Government~~

2. On the Director's letter the Secretary has noted —

"This is not apparently the Statement referred to by the "Honible Member. It does not show persons indirectly "engaged in Agriculture".

3. Submitted that a further reference may be made to the DPI. The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

PM/Narayan. 16/9/06

Jmce
Mackay
7/9/06
Meyler.
18/9/06

[memo. 463 dt. 19-9-06].

From the DPI no 7245 dt 26-10-06

From the statement now furnished by the Director it appears that the total number of students who entered the

Agricultural College and ~~left~~ underwent their course till the end of 1905 was 540 ~~persons~~ of whom 50 are dead. Of the remaining 490 no less than 90 are directly ~~connected with agriculture~~ and 121 indirectly connected with agriculture. The total of these (211) forms 43 per cent of the total number alive on this date.

P. J. Harrigan. 31/10/06

Grey.

This gives a very different account of the after-career of the students.

Mackay. 2/11/06

Submitted to the Hon. Member with reference to his note at A° 25th August 06 [A/P/S] supra.

2. May the report now be issued without remark, as suggested by the Hon'ble Stokes in his note of 1-9-06?

See 8 aff. below

W. D. Taylor. 3-11-06

(SM)

Yes: it may be recorded

[illegible] [others].

4/11

W. D. Taylor. 4-11-06

(So. No. 712 Ecol dy 6-11-06)

77.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

E.
12.
1,000—11/05.

40 P

READ AGAIN G.O., No. ..... , dated ..... 190 .

" " " " ..... , " ..... 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1348 From the D. P. I. , No. 6187 dated 14. 8. 1906.

" " " " ..... , " ..... , " ..... 190 .

" " " " ..... , " ..... , " ..... 190 .

ORDER No. 712 dated 6.11. 1906

P. S.

Recorded.

14-8-06
PH
17/8/6

21. 8. 06

Do. the D.P.I. ✓

" Revenue dept ✓

All Collectors ✓

The Chamber of Commerce ✓

The Director General of Statistics, Custom C.D. ✓

Do 12/12/6

Do 8/12/6

...o Press.

...ignature.

...n print.

...O., No. DATED
20 .

...ENT No. 1348, 1505 & 1764 - A

Please show proof urgently - the G. has not issued this.
W
6/11/16.

...CLOSURES TO C. No. A

...BER OF GOVERNMENT. A

...TO GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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