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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Finance DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1874
~~R.P. No.~~

Press
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Dated 29-9-1879 195.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

29th September 1879, No. 1874.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Read the following paper :—

No. 187. *Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, dated Simla, 17th September 1879, No. 7—274-278.*

Read again—

Resolution by the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Nos. ⁹₆₂₁₋₆₂₆, dated the 18th December 1873, regarding the grants made from Imperial revenues to Agriculture and Horticulture Societies in India. The Governments of Madras and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burmah, were requested to furnish, at the end of five years, a report showing how far the objects enumerated in this Resolution, as being those, among others, to which the attention of Agriculture and Horticulture Societies should be mainly directed, had been carried out by the Societies established in those Provinces, and how far the continuance of the grants made was justified by the results attained.

Read also the following replies to the above Resolution :—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 417-159, dated the 27th January 1879.

Letters from the Government of Madras, Nos. 327 and 295, dated respectively the 8th and the 18th February 1879, and enclosure.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 702-161, dated the 22nd March 1879, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 836, dated the 10th July 1879, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION — OBSERVATIONS.—Since the issue of the Resolution of the 18th December 1873 the grants to the Agriculture and Horticulture Societies of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and British Burma have been transferred to Provincial Services, and the grant to the Madras Society is likely also shortly to be provincialised. The Government of India will therefore leave the question of continuing the grants to the several Local Governments and Administrations concerned. The Government of Madras can deal with the proposal for increasing the contribution to the Madras Society when the negotiations now pending for the fuller development of the Provincial system of finance in the Madras Presidency shall have been concluded.

2. Whether the aid afforded by Government to such societies be from Provincial or Imperial Revenues, it appears to be desirable that such aid should be given on fixed principles; and the adoption of the following rules is accordingly suggested.

3. The Government grant-in-aid should have reference, *first*, as is practically asserted in the Resolution of 1873, to the work actually done by the Society, and, *secondly*, to the amount of income derived by it from private and local, as distinguished from Provincial, sources.

4. As regards the first condition, a Provincial grant-in-aid should be allowed or continued where the gardens fulfil public objects which may be thus described :—

- I. The introduction and distribution of trees, plants, staples, and vegetables of known economic value and either wholly exotic or not indigenous in the locality.
- II. The experimental cultivation of indigenous products under such varied conditions of soil, manure, irrigation, and culture generally as will test the relative cost and success of different methods.
- III. The conduct of other agricultural experiments, as in implements new to the country, or improved descriptions of well-gear and the like.
- IV. The formation of botanical collections.
- V. The diffusion of information relating to botany or agriculture.

These objects appear to have been kept steadily in view by the Madras and Punjab Societies. The good work which has already been done by them and which they are still doing, as evidenced in the reports submitted, is recognised by the Government of India.

5. For the second condition, the Governor-General in Council thinks that the Provincial grant-in-aid might be fixed at one-half of the total income of the Society from other sources, exclusive of such grant, but inclusive of contributions from District and Municipal Funds. The grant-in-aid would then stand at one-third of the total income of the Society, including the Provincial grant.

In Madras, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and British Burma, it is observed that the incomes of the Societies are thus derived :—

Province.	Government Grant.	Grants from Local and Municipal Funds.	Subscription of Members.	Sales of Produce and Miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	3,500	..	2,578	5,690	11,768
Punjab	9,000	5,910	1,122	6,005	22,037
Central Provinces ..	1,200	3,300	306	3,027	7,833
British Burma ..	1,200	1,200	1,515	1,140	5,055

In the Central Provinces and British Burma one-third of the total income of the Societies there established would be Rupees 2,611 and Rupees 1,685, respectively, whereas the grants-in-aid are in each case less than these amounts: but as the Chief Commissioners of those Provinces do not consider that the primary aim of such Societies has been more than indifferently accomplished, they will probably think it undesirable to increase the allotments until the objects set forth in paragraph 4 are more adequately fulfilled. The case, however, of the garden at Rangoon, which the Government of India believe to be a useful institution, deserves special consideration.

The Chinese are the best gardeners in the Province and get much help and encouragement in the establishment of their fruit and vegetable gardens from the Society. At present the management is in the hands of an Honorary Secretary who, though keenly interested in the work, can only give to it the leisure he can spare from other public duties. If the Society had sufficient funds to employ a professional superintendent, its efforts might be attended with greater advantage.

In the Punjab, one-half of the income of the Society, exclusive of the Government contribution, would be Rupees 6,518. Looking to the good work done, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will probably be unwilling to reduce the grant of Rupees 9,000, which is at present made by Government; but there could be no objection to the understanding that the permanent continuance of this grant would depend on an increase of income from other sources. If it were once established that the Government, within reasonable limits, were prepared to give one rupee for

every two rupees which the Society could raise, so long as it fulfilled its public objects, the Government of India have no doubt that the effect would in every way be satisfactory.

In Madras, the required proportion would very nearly be secured if the present grant were raised by the amount proposed by the Local Government, viz., Rupees 500 per annum.

6. With the above remarks the matter is left for the further consideration of the Local Governments and Administrations concerned; but the Governor-General in Council would wish to be furnished once in every three years with a progress report showing the work accomplished by each society, and the help afforded by Provincial Funds.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and the Punjab, and to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma, for information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. L. TUPPER,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Government of Madras.

No. 188.

ORDER THEREON, 29th September 1879, No. 1874.

Communicated to the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" " Accountant-General.

Exd. C. Howarth.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated Simla, the 17 September 1879.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Read again—

Resolution by the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Nos. ⁹ 621-625, dated the 18th December 1873, regarding the grants made from Imperial revenues to Agriculture and Horticulture Societies in India. The Governments of Madras and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma, were requested to furnish, at the end of five years, a report showing how far the objects enumerated in this Resolution, as being those, among others, to which the attention of Agriculture and Horticulture Societies should be mainly directed, had been carried out by the Societies established in those Provinces, and how far the continuance of the grants made was justified by the results attained.

Read also the following replies to the above Resolution:—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 417-159, dated the 27th January 1879.

Letters from the Government of Madras, Nos. 327 and 295, dated respectively the 8th and the 18th February 1879, and enclosure.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 702-161, dated the 22nd March 1879, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 836, dated the 10th July 1879, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION—

OBSERVATIONS.—Since the issue of the Resolution of the 18th December 1873, the grants to the Agriculture and Horticulture Societies of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and British Burma have been transferred to Provincial Services, and the grant to the Madras Society is likely also shortly to be provincialised. The Government of India will therefore leave the question of continuing the grants to the several Local Governments and Administrations concerned. The Government of Madras can deal with the proposal for increasing the contribution to the Madras Society when the negotiations now pending for the fuller development of the Provincial system of finance in the Madras Presidency shall have been concluded.

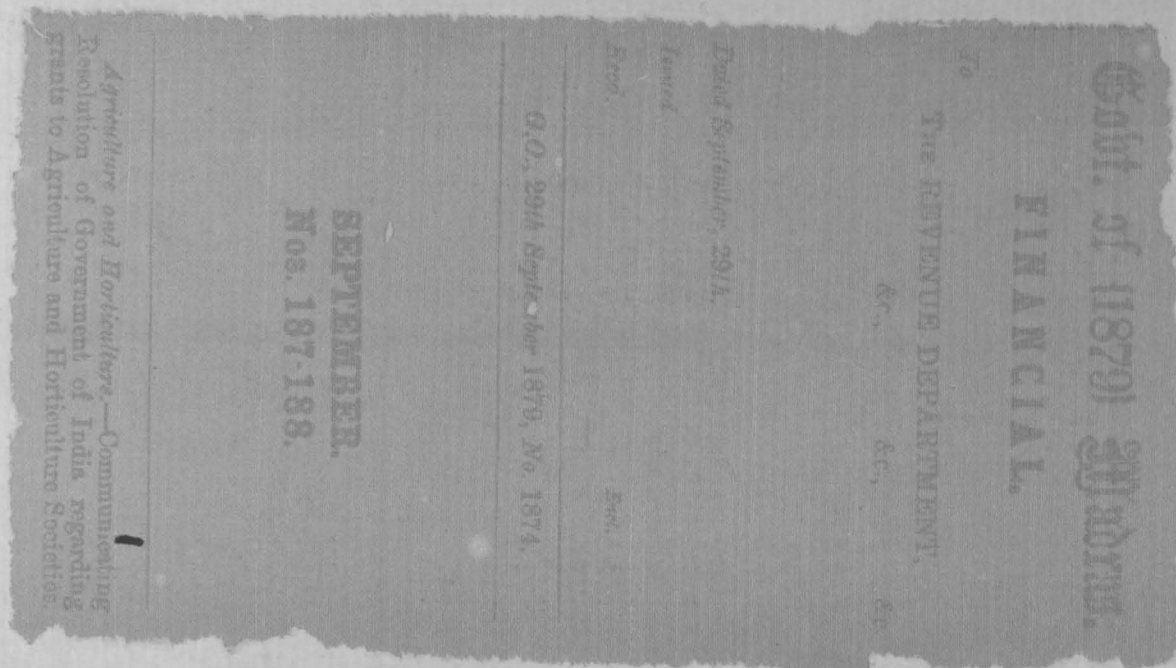
2. Whether the aid afforded by Government to such societies be from Provincial or Imperial revenues, it appears to be desirable that such aid should be given on fixed principles; and the adoption of the following rules is accordingly suggested.

3. The Government grant-in-aid should have reference, *first*, as is practically asserted in the Resolution of 1873, to the work actually done by the Society, and, *secondly*, to the amount of income derived by it from private and local, as distinguished from Provincial, sources.

4. As regards the first condition, a Provincial grant-in-aid should be allowed or continued where the gardens fulfil public objects which may be thus described:—

I. The introduction and distribution of trees, plants, staples, and vegetables of known economic value and either wholly exotic or not indigenous in the locality.

II. The experimental cultivation of indigenous products under such varied conditions of soil, manure, irrigation, and culture generally as will test the relative cost and success of different methods.



III. The conduct of other agricultural experiments, as in implements new to the country, or improved descriptions of well-gear and the like.

IV. The formation of botanical collections.

V. The diffusion of information relating to botany or agriculture.

These objects appear to have been kept steadily in view by the Madras and Punjab Societies. The good work which has already been done by them and which they are still doing, as evidenced in the reports submitted, is recognised by the Government of India.

5. For the second condition, the Governor General in Council thinks that the Provincial grant-in-aid might be fixed at one-half of the total income of the Society from other sources, exclusive of such grant, but inclusive of contributions from District and Municipal Funds. The grant-in-aid would then stand at one-third of the total income of the Society, including the Provincial grant.

In Madras, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and British Burma, it is observed that the incomes of the Societies are thus derived :—

Province.	Government Grant.	Grants from Local and Municipal Funds.	Subscription of members.	Sales of Produce and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	3,500	...	2,578	5,690	11,768
Punjab ...	9,000	5,910	1,122	6,005	22,037
Central Provinces	1,200	3,300	806	3,027	7,833
British Burma ...	1,200	1,200	1,515	1,140	5,055

In the Central Provinces and British Burma one-third of the total income of the Societies there established would be Rs. 2,611 and Rs. 1,635 respectively, whereas the grants-in-aid are in each case less than these amounts: but as the Chief Commissioners of those Provinces do not consider that the primary aim of such Societies has been more than indifferently accomplished, they will probably think it undesirable to increase the allotments until the objects set forth in paragraph 4 are more adequately fulfilled. The case, however, of the garden at Rangoon, which the Government of India believe to be a useful institution, deserves special consideration.

The Chinese are the best gardeners in the Province and get much help and encouragement in the establishment of their fruit and vegetable gardens from the Society. At present the management is in the hands of an Honorary Secretary who, though keenly interested in the work, can only give to it the leisure he can spare from other public duties. If the Society had sufficient funds to employ a professional superintendent, its efforts might be attended with greater advantage.

In the Punjab, one-half of the income of the Society, exclusive of the Government contribution, would be Rs. 6,518. Looking to the good work done, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will probably be unwilling to reduce the grant of Rs. 9,000, which is at present made by Government; but there could be no objection to the understanding that the permanent continuance of this grant would depend on an increase of income from other sources. If it were once established that the Government, within reasonable limits, were prepared to give one rupee for every two rupees which the Society could raise, so long as it fulfilled its public objects, the Government of India have no doubt that the effect would in every way be satisfactory.

In Madras, the required proportion would very nearly be secured if the present grant were raised by the amount proposed by the Local Government, *viz.*, Rs. 500 per annum.

6. With the above remarks the matter is left for the further consideration of the Local Governments and Administrations concerned; but the Governor General in Council would wish to be furnished once in every three years with a progress report showing the work accomplished by each society, and the help afforded by Provincial Funds.

ORDER—

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and the Punjab, and to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma, for information.

(True Extract.)

C. L. TUPPER,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

RESOLUTION.

No.

Dated Simla, the September 1879.

SUBJECT.

GRANTS to Agriculture and Horticulture Soci

No. 274/278

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural
Department,—dated Simla, the 17th September 1879.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Read again—

Resolution by the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Nos. ⁹/₁₈₇₃₋₄, dated the 18th December 1873, regarding the grants made from Imperial revenues to Agriculture and Horticulture Societies in India. The Governments of Madras and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma, were requested to furnish, at the end of five years, a report showing how far the objects enumerated in this Resolution, as being those, among others, to which the attention of Agriculture and Horticulture Societies should be mainly directed, had been carried out by the Societies established in those Provinces, and how far the continuance of the grants made was justified by the results attained.

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(True Extract.)

Ch. Ingham

Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To
The Government of Madras.

Bank No. 187-158

Home Department

1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME, REVENUE AND
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.)

2 P.

Order in Sep. 1877 No. 1874

Order to the
Revenue Department.

12855

RESOLUTION.

No.

Order in Simla No. 47
Recd. - 26. - - -

J.R.C.

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to the Revenue Department
4 - Accountant Genl.

desp 8710

SUBJECT.

GRANTS to Agriculture and Horticulture Societies.

With order

W. B. G. G.
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Send 5 copies

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Govt. of Madras.

File

G.O. 27 Sept. 1879, No. 1874
Nos. 187-188

Agriculture & Horticulture
Comm. Res. of J.S. regarding
grants to agriculture
& Horticulture Societies.