M.R.O. 14-5,450—22-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1432 Press ~~Mis.~~

526-21
Dated 22-5- 1868.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
22nd May 1868.

No. 520. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th May 1868, No. 3,252.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd April 1868, No. 60 :—

1. I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Board, a carefully prepared and very interesting report furnished by Mr. Kelsall, the Head Assistant Collector of this district, with reference to the working of the Sugar-mill supplied through the Board by Messrs. Binny and Co.—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 181, dated 11th January 1868.

2. Its superiority in every respect to the ordinary wooden Cane-crusher has, I think, been proved beyond a doubt. All that remains to be done, is to test, practically, whether the ryots are prepared to pay an enhanced price for a machine, the advantages of which are acknowledged by them. With this view I beg to support Mr. Kelsall's proposal, to put the mill up to auction at an upset price of Rupees 250. This was the cost of the machine at Madras. I am not informed what the cost of carriage to Cuddapah amounted to, but the charges incurred for conveying it from Cuddapah to Chitwadigi, amount to Rupees 14-14-0.

3. With reference to paragraph 6 of Mr. Kelsall's report, it would, I think, be well to inquire, through Messrs. Binny and Co., whether the suggestion there made, of increasing the length of the rollers, could be carried out without detracting from the efficiency of the mill.

From J. KELSALL, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Hospett, 16th March 1868, No. 16.

1. I have the honor to report on the Sugar-cane Crusher sent up from Madras, (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 181, dated 11th January,) and forwarded to me for exhibition to the ryots.

2. The machine was set up at Chitwadigi, almost the centre of the cane-growing districts, and has been largely visited by ryots. I saw it in work for more than an hour this morning. It is superior to the ordinary wooden Cane-crushing machine, in portability, economy both of time and of labor, and in efficacy.

3. With regard to portability, the whole machine can be set up or taken down by the most unskilled cooly in less than half an hour. Being far less than a bandy-load, it can with ease be transported from place to place, and worked in the very field which is being cut. The ryot will, therefore, save the cost of carriage of the canes from the fields to the mill, no small item, when he has perhaps five or six fields separated from each other.

4. Economy in Labor.—An ordinary Cane-crusher requires four bullocks to work it. The new machine can with ease be turned by a single pair of bullocks. For the sake of experiment, I tried with one bullock, and subsequently, with three coolies only. In each case the machine was turned with ease. With the new machine, bullocks go on from six to seven hours easily; with other crushers they are changed every second hour. The number of coolies required, (exclusive of bullock drivers,) is the same for each, one man to feed with fresh canes, and another to receive the broken ones. With regard to price, an ordinary mill is worth about Rupees 150, the two rollers alone being worth more than a hundred. I find, they rarely, if ever, last more than two years. Occasionally they are patched up for a third year, but after this they are useless. The machine supplied for experiment could be delivered in Bellary for something under Rupees 300, and would last an indefinite time. The wooden rollers now in use, soon get worn down, and therefore fail to press out all the juice; the iron ones remain at the same distance from each other. For the new machine a seer of oil per week suffices; the old one requires at least three seers per day. This makes a great difference in the course of the season.

5. With regard to the EFFICIENCY, I have already mentioned the ease with which it is worked. It crushes out the cane far more effectually. Cane is passed through ordinary mills three times and is then rejected. Some of this rejected cane I passed through the new mill, and a fair amount of juice was expressed. The ryots say, this last expressed juice is more valuable, as containing more of the elements of sugar than the watery fluid that comes with the first crushing. On the other hand, it is only necessary to pass a cane twice through the new mill; every particle of juice is expressed. This is, of course, a most important result. The new Cane-crusher was working side by side with one of the old sort. Both of the mills had receivers of the same size, yet, with the same number of coolies, and only half the number of bullocks, the new mill filled its receiver in something less than half the time required by the ordinary mill.

6. The only objection raised, is that the rollers are too short. Only two, or with difficulty three, canes can be crushed at a time. The ryots think that in this respect it is inferior to the old mill, which crushes four canes together. They wish to know if mills can be got with rollers double the length. If such are procurable, I am sure many purchasers would be found. Several ryots inquired about the price of this one, but no one made a definite offer, as I was at the time unfortunately unable to say what it had originally cost. They also wait to see whether mills with longer rollers are procurable, though, as I pointed out, the longer the roller, the less portable the machine.

7. As the mill has now been exhibited for a week, I request your sanction for selling it for what it will fetch above Rupees 250 The cane season is now well on, and I think a good bid might be obtained.

8. I may also add that the new mill is noiseless, an advantage which can only be appreciated to the full by those who live, as I do, in the centre of a cane-growing district.

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1. The Collector is authorized to put up the Mill to auction at an upset price of 250 Rupees.

2. Messrs. Binny and Co. will be requested to give the information indicated in paragraph 3 of the Collector's and paragraph 6 of the Head Assistant's letter.

3. A copy of these Proceedings will be submitted for the information of Government, with reference to Government Order, dated 29th August 1867, No. 2,023.

No. 521. ORDER THEREON, 22nd May 1868, No. 1,432.

Miscellaneous.

1. Communicated to the Agri-Horticultural Society and Government Farm Committee.

2. The Board will draw the attention of all Collectors to this improved machine.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Agri-Horticultural Society.
„ the Government Farm Committee.
„ the Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Rev, 1868. Department.
Bro of Govt for May
No 1557.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 4th May 1868.

Rd of the Board of Revn
13 Feby 1869

No. 3,252

Authorizing Collector of Bellary to put up Sugar Cane Mill supplied by Messrs. Binny and Co. to auction at an upset price of 250 Rupees.

Reference to Government Order, dated 29th August 1867, No. 2,023.
(True Copies and Extract.)
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Bellary.
Copy to Messrs. Binny and Co.
„ to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Exd. J. Wright.

Nos. 520-521