M.R.O. 1—38,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1653	Press ~~Mis.~~
364-5. Dated	12-6-	19 1868.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 304. Read the following letter from the Honorary Secretary, Government Farm, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 30th May 1868 :—

1. I am directed by the Committee of the Model and Experimental Farm, Sydapet, to submit the report for the year 1867-68.

2. Statements of receipts and expenditure are sent, shewing a balance of Rupees 1,554-5-7 to credit.

3. The cleared area of arable land, which has been cultivated during the season, consists of about seventy acres, of which, about seven acres have been fully or partially watered during the past season from well. The remaining sixty-three acres were cultivated with dry crops, and solely dependant on the rains which, as Government is aware, failed almost entirely in the Madras district.

4. SUPERINTENDENT.—Paragraph 27 of the Report for 1866-67, referred to the expected arrival of a new Superintendent from England. He took charge of the Farm on July 7th, but the Committee regret much to state that he has proved wholly unsuited for the post, and that they have been obliged to dispense with his services after eleven months' trial. The Committee expected him to be a highly educated farmer, acquainted with agricultural chemistry and machinery, and possessed of a thorough practical knowledge of all farming operations, and the management of cattle, sheep, &c. Instead of this, he turned out to be an ordinary farmer, without any scientific education, wedded to his own ideas and opinions, and carried on the business of the farm just as he thought proper, with very little regard to any instructions given him by the President or Honorary Secretary (who are, and always have been, the managing members of the Committee). The experiments he was ordered to carry out were performed in such a careless manner, and with such total disregard or neglect of orders, that no reliance whatever can be placed on the results, and they are not therefore reported. The Committee have now taken on an Acting Superintendent, and enquiries regarding a properly qualified person are being made in England and Scotland by several gentlemen who take much interest in agricultural matters.

5. Having thus shewn the difficulties, both as regards season and superintendence, the Committee have had to contend with, they proceed to report on the actual work done during the season.

6. A large shed, with corrugated iron roof, has been built close to the wind-engine well, at a cost of Rupees 3,291-13-1, of which Rupees 2,550-13-8 were paid before the end of the year and the balance soon afterwards. It contains four rooms, each 20 feet square; the engine has been placed in the one nearest the well, and the shafting is continued from the shed over the well, where a very large bucket pump* (now in course of manufacture at the Mint) will shortly be placed. A sum of Rupees 4,000 was specially sanctioned for the erection of this shed, purchase of pump, and expense of putting it up in the well, by G. O. of 11th December 1867, No. 2,955.

* Paragraph 20, Report 1866-67.

7. MACHINERY SHED.—A large shed with corrugated iron roof has been built at a cost of Rupees 1,429-4-8. This was required to protect the machinery belong-

ing to the steam-plough, a number of cotton-gins sent by the Board of Revenue, and other machines and implements belonging to the Farm; also to provide a small office for the Superintendent, whose house is some distance from the Farm. All the cost of this shed cannot, therefore, fairly be debited to the Farm, as many of the machines it contains are not agricultural ones.

8. Pig Sties.—A range of new pig sties has been completed at a cost of Rupees 337-4-9, floored with asphalte and roofed with grass. They are very cool, and much better in every way than the range first built.

9. Wind-engine Well.—A sum of Rupees 270-3-6 was expended in strengthening and building a cross-wall in the wind-mill well, as it was doubtful whether the walls would bear the weight of the large pump referred to in paragraph 6.

10. Rupees 493-2-1 have also been expended in brick and chunam channels, from the wind-mill and bucket-pump wells, and in large drain tiles to prevent leakage of embankments, which was very troublesome; Rupees 353-9-1 were expended on sundry repairs to buildings, wells, &c.

11. Irrigated cultivation.—Carolina paddy was again sown in field No. 13, containing $2\frac{42}{100}$ acres; thirty measures were sown in seed-beds on the 16th August, and transplanted in September into several beds. Distinct orders were given that the rice should be planted out at different distances, and watered in a different manner in each bed, but they were not properly attended to, nor were accounts even kept as ordered. The total crop reaped from all the beds in the end of December was only thirty-two measures, and ten cwts. of straw. The same results occurred with twenty-four measures sown broad-cast on September 2nd, regarding which orders to carry out several experiments were given, but disobeyed. The crop reaped on 3rd February was only twenty-six measures, and fourteen cwts. of straw three feet long. Two small beds, sown broad-cast on October 4th and 10th, with two measures each, produced, the first, on February 6th, thirty-six measures, and ten cwts. straw, four feet long, and the second, fifty-two measures, and fourteen cwts. straw. Even these last two results are very unsatisfactory, and the Committee consider they were caused by the neglect of the Superintendent to attend to the directions given about watering, &c.

12. Guinea-grass.—Field No. 12 gave a fair return during the year, and was consumed by the farm-stock. The old roots have been dug up, well manured, and re-planted, but the Committee do not consider the cultivation of this grass so profitable as that of Hurrialie-grass. It is, however, useful on a farm as green food for stock.

See paragraph 6, Report for 1866-67.

13. The small guinea-grass field No. 6, made last year, has not produced well, the soil being too light; the wind-engine embankment was also for several months under repair and alteration, and the field was not sufficiently watered.

14. Hurrialie-grass Hay.—$1\frac{3}{100}$ Acres of field No. 4 was laid down in July as a hay-field, it was divided into a number of small beds about 6 feet square, in which Hurrialie-grass was planted, and constantly irrigated from a well; proper attention was not paid to the ground being sufficiently manured at first, and the crops were only about half what they should have been, in spite of heavy top dressings of manure and guano after each crop, of which there were only four. There should have been a crop every six weeks.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
12th June 1868.

15. It is worthy of notice that part of the field, which was planted with grass obtained from Mr. Fane's hay-field, which has been cultivated for several years, produced certainly twice as heavy a crop as the part planted with the grass brought to the farm by coolies, and procured by them from fields, where it had not been cultivated, manured, or watered.

16. The Committee intend to increase the size of the hay-field, as it is a very profitable crop. The field has hitherto been watered by a picottah, but the Committee intend in future to water it by a bucket-pump, as they doubt whether the ground has been sufficiently watered by one picottah only.

17. Dry cultivation, Wheat.—Field No. 10, which last year was cultivated with vegetables, was partly sown with wheat, which was a complete failure; the dryness of the season was certainly unfavorable to the crop, but there is little doubt the climate of Madras is wholly unsuited to such grain. This was an unauthorized experiment of the Superintendent's.

18. Caramony.—The other part of the field was sown with Caramony, a sort of dholl, which failed, was cut green and given to the cattle; four acres in field No. 4 were also sown with the same grain, the crop was a very poor one, fourteen measures were sown, only 46 were produced, and 25 cwts. of straw.

19. Cholum.—$16\frac{5}{100}$ Acres were sown with yellow Cholum in different fields; the crop amounted to 2,923 measures of grain, about 185 measures per acre, and 15 tons of straw. The crop in parts of some of the fields totally failed; where it did come to perfection, it seemed strong and healthy; but the return was nowhere above 250 measures to the acre, which is only a fair crop. The great want of rain was very much against a good crop of this grain. Experiments of different kinds, with manures, ploughing, different distances between plants, &c., were ordered, but were so carelessly carried out, the Committee can place no reliance on the returns which bear evidence in themselves of their utter untrustworthiness.

20. Mocca Cholum.—About four acres were sown with Mocca Cholum (indigenous Indian corn). The crop amounted to 628 measures, or 157 per acre, and 3 tons, 10 cwts. of straw. This return is not so satisfactory as that from the small cholum, but the seed was bad, and the same quantity of American seed would probably have produced double the crop. The grain was, moreover, very imperfectly separated from the cobs by the usual native method, rubbing them together with the hand. A maize-sheller has been ordered from Messrs. Ransome and Sims, which will make as great difference in the return of grain by the complete separation of the grain from the cobs.

21. The cobs, which in India are generally thrown away, if ground or crushed, and then steamed or soaked in boiling water, are excellent food for cattle. They should be mixed with grain, and are considered by the best American farmers to be equal in nutritive value to wheat straw. They are therefore probably fully equal to paddy straw.

22. American and Indian Corn.—A number of cobs of different sorts of American and Mexican Indian Corn were presented to the Farm by Major Aynsley, Messrs. H. Browne, Cammiade, and Puckle, but from neglect all failed, except one American cob. This one produced 270 good cobs and 2 cwts., of straw, and some

of the cobs gained the 2nd prize for Indian Corn at the Agri-Horticultural show. The first was taken by some cobs grown in the Mysore country. This large return proves what may be done; some of the cobs have been kept for seed, and the rest distributed to Collectors and private individuals.

23. The Committee think proper here to take notice of remarks which have been made as to the Government Farm not taking more prizes at the Agri-Horticultural show for cereals, fruits, and vegetables. The Agri-Horticultural Committee give prizes for a small number of the best qualities shewn of certain cereals. No certificate is required to prove that the crop has been grown on a large scale, or treated as a farm, and not a mere garden crop. The Farm had, moreover, to compete on this occasion with the produce of the more favorable climate of Mysore. As for fruits and vegetables, the Committee do not consider either farm produce, and have not therefore cultivated them, except in one or two exceptional cases.

24. During the past six months it has been discovered by experiment that indigenous Mocca Cholum is much more nutritious than gram for cattle. Eight pairs of bullocks at the Farm used to get 32 measures of grain (Cooltee) daily. For the past six months they have had only 8 measures of Cooltee and 16 of Mocca Cholum, a reduction of 8 measures daily, which is a direct saving, as the market price of the two grains is about the same, and the bullocks are in the same good condition as before. It is also most excellent food for horses. These remarks are made as, in the Northern Division, where Mocca Cholum is chiefly grown, it is not much used as food for cattle and horses, and there is little demand for the produce. If it becomes generally known that three measures of Indian Corn are equal to four of gram, it is probable the acreage of cultivation will be largely increased. The introduction of the American sorts of Indian Corn with their large cobs, covered with big kernels, will also be a great benefit, as the indigenous Mocca Cholum has a small cob and small kernels. A ton of American seed of ten selected sorts of both white and yellow Corn, also a few bushels of sweet Corn, was ordered by Government in November 1867, at the request of the Committee, which it is hoped will arrive before the season for sowing.

25. Gram.—Sixty-four measures of gram were sown on 24 acres in different fields. The crop was a little over 1,100 measures, being about 46 measures of grain and 6 cwts. of straw to the acre; considering there was almost no rain it was fortunate there was any crop at all.

26. Moochakottay.—Twenty measures were sown in No. 15 field, but the crop failed, was cut green, and given to the cattle.

27. Peas.—The experiment of growing field-peas was also tried, but was a complete failure. Thirty lbs. were sown, which cost Rupees 22-8-0, and other expenses, including manures, Rupees 17-8-0, total Rupees 40, but the produce only sold for Rupees 23-4-0. Peas will not succeed here as a dry field crop, they require attention and constant watering even in a garden. This was also an unauthorized experiment of the Superintendent.

28. Manure.—The crops were manured with bone-dust, guano, farm-yard manures, and bazaar sweepings; but no correct account of experiments was kept, for instance $2\frac{39}{100}$ acres of field No. 8, not manured at all, are reported to have produced 640 measures of yellow Cholum, about 275 to the acre, and 45 cwts. of straw,

about 1 ton to the acre; while $6\frac{20}{100}$ acres of the same field, ploughed, harrowed, and sown in the same manner, at the same time, sown with the same kind of seed, and manured with 6 cwts. of bone-dust to the acre, produced only 1,310 measures, or 208 to the acre, and 6 tons 1 cwt. of straw, less than a ton to the acre. The manured part of the field by these returns, therefore, produced less grain and straw than the unmanured part, which is almost incredible.

29. Cattle.—No more working bullocks have been purchased. Very few cows are still sent to the bull. The Australian cow has calved again. The two Nellore heifers were sold for Rupees 200 in October. Two very handsome young buffaloe bulls (calves of two cow buffaloes imported from Bombay) have been purchased, and promise to be very large powerful animals, and likely to improve the breed on this coast.

30. Sheep.—The two Patna rams continue to thrive on the Farm. Sixteen lambs were born in April and May 1867, of which eight were rams; four were purchased when eight months old by the Committee of the Palghaut exhibition (it is presumed for distribution in the Coimbatore district), and one was sold to a landed proprietor near Madras, one died, and two have been kept at the Farm and are very promising. Forty-seven lambs of this season, twenty-four rams and twenty-three ewes, by Patna rams from Patna, Coimbatore, Mysore, and half-bred ewes are now on the Farm; but the Committee consider it advisable that in future no rams be sold off the Farm till they are a year and a half or two years old, and have attained their full vigour and strength. A great deal depends on their being properly fed while growing; this cannot be done without some little expense; but that is of small consequence if the breed of sheep can be permanently improved. There are eleven Patna ewes, and it is much to be regretted there are only two rams among their lambs.

2 Old Patna rams.	
2 Young do. farm-bred.	
75 Ewes.	
32 Wethers.	
24 Rams, } Lambs.	
23 Ewes, }	

31. The Committee have also lately directed their attention to fattening sheep. The first difficulty is procuring wethers. It is almost impossible to purchase old ones anywhere except at a high price, and out of one lot of forty sent by rail from Colar in Mysore, thirteen turned out to be rams. Neither can sheep-owners be induced to make wethers of young lambs at the proper age, and the Committee therefore intend to purchase 200 country ewes in lamb, make wethers of the lambs and keep them for fattening. This seems the only practicable mode, and as His Excellency Lord Napier has kindly consented to allow the Farm sheep to graze in Guindy Park, and the Committee have rented the pasturage of the race-course, there will be no difficulty about grazing. Three small experiments in fattening sheep are now being tried.

32. Pigs.—The Committee have seen reason to change the opinion expressed in paragraph 18 of last year's report regarding pigs. The manure is very valuable, and there is a ready sale for both sucking pigs and porkers of six months old, at a profit. A new range of pig-sties

1 Old Boar.
2 Young Boars.
5 Breeding Sows.
22 Porkers.

has therefore been built on an improved plan to accommodate extra stock. Two more breeding sows have also been purchased. The Committee intend to reserve one boar and three young sows for breeding, and to kill all the other porkers when ready.

33. Machinery.—Ransome and Sims' pony plough B. F. I., and Howard's dwarf plough are still decidedly the best. Several have been made in the Mint almost entirely of wrought-iron, which is a great improvement on the English ploughs, of which many important parts are cast. Implements of cast-iron are unsuitable for India, as they cannot be mended if broken, whereas wrought-iron ones can be repaired by any village blacksmith.

34. Wind-engine Pump.—This pump still works in the same manner as before, but is unsatisfactory unless the wind is strong and steady.

35. Bone-crusher, Rice-huller, Chaff-cutter and Universal Mill.—In the second and third rooms of the steam-engine shed, referred to in paragraph 6, are placed the bone-crusher, and rice-huller, and in the fourth room there will be a chaff-cutting, oats-brushing, and Indian corn-splitting machine by Ransome and Sims, which is now coming out from England. These three machines will be worked by the steam-engine, and the last named machine also by bullock-power from outside, if required.

36. Bucket Pump.—The bucket pump continues to give the fullest satisfaction. It was however discovered by the Honorary Secretary that only about a third of the power of a pair of bullocks was utilized by the old pump, and he accordingly had a new pump made at the Mint with a slight alteration, by which two-thirds of the power of the bullocks is utilized, and the improved pump raises double the quantity of water at the same expense. The bucket-pump well is 17 feet deep, and 128 gallons should be raised per minute, or 61,400 gallons in a working day of eight hours, by a pair of bullocks working at their usual speed. This makes the improved pump equal in lifting power to ten and a half picottahs, worked by three men each; it will lift 59,800 gallons to a height of 17 feet for one Rupee, while a picottah only lifts 10,900 gallons at the same cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Monthly cost of 10½ picottahs at Rupees 16 each	168	0	0
Monthly cost of bucket-pump, allowing 15 per cent. for wear and tear on Rupees 700, cost price of pump, 2 bullocks, and harness	30	12	0
Difference in favor of pump ...	137	4	0

In six months outlay would be repaid.

37. Some of the Farm stock and implements were sent to the Palghaut exhibition in November 1867, in charge of the Superintendent. A winnowing machine, chaff-cutter, and a scythe, were purchased by different native gentlemen, and four ram lambs (half-bred Patna) were also sold at Rupees 5 each. The Committee put this low price on them, as they wished to introduce the Patna breed into the Coimbatore district.

38. Drill Plough.—A drill plough has been ordered from Messrs. Allan and Co., Implement manufacturers, Perthshire, Scotland.

39. New Implements.—A patent Chaff-cutter and Universal Mill, already referred to,* has been ordered from Messrs. Ransome and Sims, also a No. 17 patent Combined Mill, to be worked by hand or bullock-power for breaking Indian corn, crushing grain, and breaking oil cake, also the Indian corn-sheller referred to in paragraph 21.

* Paragraph 34.

40. Applications have frequently been made to the Committee for ploughs, harrows, and chaff-cutters, and sometimes winnowing and other machines are required by the Collectors and others in the Mofussil. The Committee therefore, on March 21st, requested Government would grant a sum of Rupees 1,500 to purchase a stock of useful machines and implements, which could then be supplied on demand at cost price. The amount has since been sanctioned by Government.

41. Seeds.—Some Khol-rabi and Lupine seeds have been procured from Messrs. Sutton for trial next season. They are both excellent fodder for cattle if they can be grown as a remunerative crop in India.

42. Slaughter-house.—A Government slaughter-house is now being erected on the Farm. The Committee hope to benefit by obtaining manure and offal from it.

43. Overseer.—The Overseer continues to give the fullest satisfaction.

44. Apprentices.—The two Apprentices, Turner and Conway, have worked steadily and well. The Committee can recommend Turner to any one requiring a Farm Overseer, as he is energetic, willing, and fairly understands farm management generally.

45. In conclusion, the Committee trust that Government will consider that the progress of the Farm has been as satisfactory as can be expected, but unless a properly qualified Superintendent can be procured, they are decidedly of opinion that it will never be successful either as an experimental or model Farm.

They are also of opinion that the present rate of salary is insufficient for the stamp of person required as Superintendent, who would in England receive at least £200 annually.

Abstract of the Receipts of the Government Farm during the year 1867-68.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Grand Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Budget allowance	3,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	8,000 0 0	
Special grant for Engine-house	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	
Government allowance for wages	543 0 0	643 0 0	693 0 0	693 0 0	2,572 0 0	
Rent of land on the Farm	698 5 0	157 4 6	451 12 0	178 4 0	1,485 9 6	
Quit-rent for houses do.	146 8 0	64 11 10	7 8 0	71 10 10	290 6 8	
Rent of Mangoe trees do.	.....	374 0 0	.....	.....	374 0 0	
Nellore Cows, sold	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	
Pigs do.	60 13 0	23 0 0	31 8 0	39 0 0	154 5 0	
Sheep do.	70 7 0	121 13 6	61 0 0	29 2 0	282 6 6	
Geese do.	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	
Fowls do.	.....	.....	.....	14 12 0	14 12 0	
Pigeons do.	0 4 0	1 5 0	.....	0 3 0	1 12 0	
Carolina Paddy do.	.....	.....	9 0 0	252 8 0	261 8 0	
Karr do. do.	.....	46 6 10	.....	.....	46 6 10	
Sumba do. do.	19 4 0	.....	.....	.....	19 4 0	
Pumpkins do.	11 10 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	12 2 0	
Green Peas do.	.....	.....	9 5 0	13 15 0	23 4 0	
Hay, Hurrialie do.	.....	.....	108 4 0	102 0 0	210 4 0	
Guinea grass do.	2 0 0	.....	4 4 0	2 8 0	8 12 0	
Seeds do.	3 7 4	11 0 0	.....	.....	14 7 4	
Winnowing Machine sold	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	
Chaff-cutters do.	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0	
Scythes do.	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	
Firewood do.	82 10 0	.....	9 0 0	52 6 4	144 0 4	
Pressing Hay, &c.	.....	5 8 0	.....	.....	5 8 0	
Grazing and feeding cattle on the Farm	22 15 5	.....	141 8 0	1 0 0	165 7 5	

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Grand Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
For the use of Farm bull	1 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	8 0 0	
Fines, &c., on the Farm	.....	32 10 3	89 10 2	104 7 11	226 12 4	
Total ...	4,760 3 9	1,483 3 11	10,825 11 2	1,675 13 1		
		4,760 3 9				
		6,243 7 8				
			6,243 7 8			
			17,069 2 10			
				17,069 2 10		
				18,744 15 11		
					18,744 15 11	
Balance in hand April 1st, 1867 ...					25 5 11	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,770 5 10

(Signed) J. H. BLAIR,
Honorary Secretary, Government Farm.

Abstract of Expenditure of the Government Farm during the year 1867-68.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Grand Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Pay of Establishment	1,146 7 2	1,300 4 9	1,408 8 0	1,411 3 0	5,266 6 11	
Paid for extra labor	43 0 3	169 11 9	315 9 2	254 0 0	782 5 2	
Steam-Engine shed	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,050 13 8	2,550 13 8	
Machinery shed	.....	.....	1,429 4 8	.....	1,429 4 8	
Farm buildings, &c.	244 14 1	460 15 0	.....	601 11 6	1,307 8 7	
Purchase of Live stock	50 0 0	316 13 2	108 8 0	462 8 0	937 13 2	
Do. Implements	220 8 9	134 9 6	587 6 6	488 4 8	1,430 13 5	
Do. Seeds	1 2 0	5 3 1	112 7 10	5 12 0	124 8 11	
Food for Live stock	270 6 5	376 2 7	685 2 4	330 10 0	1,662 5 4	
Manure	.....	365 11 1	10 2 0	7 4 0	383 1 1	
Sundries, including books and stationery	160 2 10	107 8 6	119 5 6	103 12 6	490 13 4	
Passage and wages to Superintendent from England...	.....	850 2 0	.....	.....	850 2 0	
Total ...	2,136 9 6	4,087 1 5	6,276 6 0	4,715 15 4	.....	
		2,136 9 6				
		6,223 10 11	6,223 10 11			
			12,500 0 11	12,500 0 11	.....	
				17,216 0 3	17,216 0 3	
Cash balance April 1st, 1868 ...					1,554 5 7	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,770 5 10

(Signed) J. H. BLAIR,
Honorary Secretary, Government Farm.

List of Implements on the Government Farm.

1 Steam Plough with Cultivator.
2 Threshing machines for bullock power.
1 Patent Corn-dresser.
3 Winnowing machines.
1 Reaping machine.
2 Sowing do.
1 Barrow Corn-drill.
2 Ransome and Sims' Pony-ploughs B. F. I.
6 Do. wooden do.
1 Scotch plough.
1 Howard's pony-plough.
3 Wooden do.
7 Drill-harrows and Cultivators.
2 Iron Harrows.
2 Chain do.
2 Chaff-cutters.
1 Rice-huller.
1 Bone-crusher.
1 Wind-engine Pump.
1 Bucket-pump for bullocks.
1 Curran's do. do.
2 V. Pumps.
8 Cotton-gins of all sizes.
17 Scythes.
2 Heel-rakes.
2 Large driving wheels for propelling Cotton-gins
13 Iron rakes.
6 Hoes.
8 Forks of all sizes.
22 Crow-bars.
46 Mamuttees.
6 Mattocks.
24 Pick-axes.
12 Sickles.
2 Cross-cut Saws.
3 Hand Saws.
1 Pair large Scales with weights.
1 Do. small do. do.
1 Large weighing machine for carts.
6 Carts.
4 Water carts.
2 Boilers.
2 Steaming machines.
1 Portable forge with tools.
4 Wheel-barrows.
1 Wooden machine for pressing hay.
1 Sugar-cane mill.
3 Hedge-clippers.
2 Sheep-shears.
2 Large knives.
3 Thorn pinchers.
2 Do. prickers.
3 Sets of Bullocks harness.
2 Watering pots.
1 Clock.
1 Gun.
1 Table.
5 Chairs.

(Signed) J. H. BLAIR,
Honorary Secretary, Government Farm.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
12th June 1868.

No. 305. ORDER THEREON, 12th June 1868, No. 1,653.

Miscellaneous.

1. The Government have perused with interest the report of the Committee of the Government Farm Sydapet.

2. They regret to learn the unsatisfactory result of the European superintendence, but trust that the Committee will shortly be able to procure the services of an efficient person. They are not, however, prepared to sanction any increased grant on account of salary. It is observed that the amount sanctioned under G. O. dated 11th October 1866, No. 2,758, was Rupees 200 a month.

3. Considering the difficulties with which the Committee have had to contend, the Government are of opinion that the report is on the whole not discouraging, and the thanks of Government are due to the gentlemen on the Committee for their services in the undertaking. They would be glad to hear in future reports what amount of interest in their operations is manifested by the Native community.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Farm Committee.
„ the Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Madras 30th May 1868.

From

J. Hunter Blair Esqre
Honorary Secretary Govt. Farm

To

W. Hudleston Esqre
Secretary to Govt. Revl. Deptt
Fort St. George

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of the Model and Experimental Farm Sydapet to submit the report for the year 1867-68.

2 Statements of receipts and Expenditure are sent, shewing a balance of Rupees 1534-5-7 to credit.

3 The cleared area of arable land which has been cultivated during the season consists of about 150 acres, of which about 87 acres have been fully or partially watered during the past season from well. The remaining 63 acres were cultivated with dry crops and solely dependant on the rains, which a-

Govt

Government is aware, failed almost
entirely in the Madras District.

4 Para 27 of the report for 1866-67 Superintendent
referred to the expected arrival of a new
Superintendent from England. He took
charge of the Farm on July 4th, but the
Committee regret much to state, that
he has proved wholly unsuited for
the post, and that they have been
obliged to dispense with his services,
after 11 months trial. The Committee
expected him to be a highly educated
farmer, acquainted with agricultural
Chemistry and machinery, and possessed
of a thorough practical knowledge of
all farming operations, and the ma-
nagement of Cattle, sheep, &c. Instead
of this, he turned out to be, an ordinary
Farmer, without any scientific education,
wedded to his own ideas, and opinions, and
carried on the business of the farm just as he
thought proper, with very little regard
to

Revenue Department

No. 1633.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Under date the 12th June 1868.—

Read the following letter from the Honorary Secretary to Government Farm

Submitting Report of the Nydapet Model Farm for the year 1867-68.— (Received 30th May 1868. No.

The Government have perused with interest the report of the Committee of the Government farm Nydapett.

2. They regret to learn the unsatisfactory result of the European Superintendence, but trust that the Committee will shortly be able to procure the services of an efficient person

person. They are not
however prepared to
sanction any increased
grant on account of
salary. It is observed
that the amount sanctioned
under G.O. dated 11th Octr
1866 N: 2,758 was Rs. 200
a month.

3. Considering the
difficulties with which
the Committee have had
to contend, the Govt
are of opinion that the
report is on the whole
not discouraging, and
the thanks of Govt are
due to the gentlemen

Comm
services in
banking.

They wd be glad t
in further report
amount of
lent in their
workings is
nifested by
future Commn

LB

Revenue 1868 Depts.
Proc of Govt. for June

No. 1653.

Pro of the Madras Govt.
D/ 12th June 1868.

Dedatch

No. 304-305